The Weekly Waterford Chronicle

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No. 1,136. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1836. PRICE 6d.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

CATHOLIC EXCLUSIVENESS EXEMPLIFIED.

We copy from the *Tipperary Free Press*, a paragraph which deserves to be attended to. Our readers will remember how ably the elections under the Lighting and Watching Act, the 9th Geo. IV., were made use of by the Attorney General for Ireland, during the discussions on the question of Municipal Reform, to demonstrate the total groundlessness of those arguments against that measure which proceed upon the supposition that the Catholics are disposed to make reprisals upon the Protestants, and return exclusion for exclusion. We have now before us the result of another of those elections; and, to make the fact as valuable as possible, Carrick, the town where it took place, is situated in the very heart of Munster, where, if any where, we might expect a development of the feeling falsely said to animate the Catholics of Ireland:—

"Pursuant to a requisition presented to his Excellency Earl Mulgrave, a public meeting of the inhabitants of Carrick was held on Wednesday, the 12th inst., Matthew Singleton, C.M., and Henry Briscoe, Esqrs., in the chair, when, on the motion of the Rev. W. R. Sandys, Protestant rector, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Connolly, Catholic rector, it was agreed by a large majority, that the provisions of the 9th Geo. IV., chap. 2, for the lighting, cleansing, and watching the town, should be adopted.—Twenty-one commissioners were appointed, without reference to religion or politics, giving the lie direct to the Lendhurstites, for the first gentleman appointed commissioner, was the Protestant rector in a Catholic town. We hope to see many such occurrences as this—Protestant and Catholic uniting for the public good and general improvement of the country."

Here is an admirable illustration of the unfitness of the Irish for local self-government, on account of their religious bigotry! With all their Popish intolerance, the first gentleman these five pound householders elect a commissioner of lighting and cleansing is not only a Protestant, but a parson. It is particularly worthy of remark that the voters under the Act in question are householders of but a five pound qualification. The Municipal Reform Bill proposed a qualification of double that value.

We are not, however, prepared to maintain that in nominating a parson to the office of superintending such operations as lighting and cleansing, the inhabitants of Carrick have displayed that degree of intelligence which ought to be looked for in men asserting their capacity for managing their own affairs. What does a Protestant State-parson in Ireland know of lighting and cleansing? Whom does he enlighten? What has he ever had to do with cleanliness? and light is intolerable to his eyes as to those of bats and cathedral owls. There is one function, indeed, of the commissioners in which the parsons, from their recent nocturnal practices, may reasonably be expected to distinguish themselves—we mean *watching*. The grievance, however, is, that their flocks are obliged to watch also.—*Examiner*.

THE TITHE-DEMON.

Those modern Druids, the Priests of the Established Church in Ireland, have had another "Field of Howling," at a place called Dunkerrin, in the diocese of Killaloe. The victims upon this occasion were two, a Commissioner of Rebellion, by name Hogan, and John Fogarty, who is described as an industrious peasant, the father of six children. Neither of the unhappy men were killed on the spot, but the recovery of one, as well as of the other, was pronounced hopeless by the surgeons. Thus have we to add two more counts for murder to the already sufficiently long bill of indictment against the law of tithes.

An Eastern monarch styles himself "the Great Thief." The Church in Ireland might style itself not only the Great Thief, but the Great Homicide. It is a common complaint that Ireland is over-peopled. This is the only evil of the country which the Protestant Clergy show any disposition to remedy.

We have sometimes felt disposed to think that the fierce and obstinate exertions made by these reverend men, to avert all peaceable arrangements for their support, originate in a desire to preserve the only chance they have of thinning the Catholic fold. Certainly it is only in their marauding excursions that they have ever reduced the Popish numbers. In this way their lead and iron have counteracted the effects of their gold and silver with some success. Here, now, has the Rector of Dunkerrin the satisfaction of finding that, by the force of his ministry, there is at least one heretic less in his parish than there was ten days ago. To be sure it is the pistol, and not the prayer-book, that has made the conquest; but then it is the more secure for this very reason. Had John Fogarty been converted by Dean Hawkins's preaching, he might have relapsed, and gone to mass again. Now his backsliding is impossible.

The Dean, however, we perceive, by referring to the ecclesiastical returns, will find this method of banishing Popery from his benefice rather expensive in point of gunpowder, and not a little tedious also, unless, like Bobadil, he kills at least twenty at a time. Dunkerrin is a conglomeration of four parishes, and has a population of 3,5-6 Catholics. For a case like this, Perkins's steam-gun is evidently the plan; but the Rector understands these matters better than we do.

The Protestant inhabitants of this union amount, in all, to but 365, not a hundred a-piece for each of the four parishes composing it. Imagine an English parish, with a population of a hundred Catholics, add a thousand Protestants, after voluntarily supporting, in bare decency, their own Minister, under legal compunction to maintain in splendour and luxury the Priests of the hundred Catholics. What a roar would be set up against such a law. How long would such a law be tolerated? Would the Protestant farmers of England deny themselves beef and ale, to supply a Catholic clergyman with venison and claret, the proportion of Protestants to Catholics being ten to one, or even if the numbers of the two sects were equal? Could Parliament, with its vaunted omnipotence, establish such a system in England? Supposing it established, how long would it endure it? The Parson's call for the first gale would be answered with such a hurricane as the English people know well how to blow upon fit occasions.

We are not of cruel disposition, as we have shown in our opinions upon military torture and other questions interesting to the humane feelings; but we confess we should feel a certain kind of satisfaction in seeing the English people on the rack of such a system as the Church of Ireland for the space of twenty-four hours. We would tie them well down, however, lest in their writhing the whole frame of society might be rent asunder. Our sole object would be to make them sensible in their own persons of the sufferings which they permit the law to inflict upon their Irish neighbours, and to which they know little or nothing, except by the occasional cries of agony which the winds carry to their ears across the Channel. Had they but a single day's experience of a church literally militant; could they see but one clerical foray; could they be made to stand but one volley of musketry from a parlour-house door or a church window; had they but one night's acquaintance with the sonorous thwacks of Parson Herbert's sledges at the gates of what they call their castles, it would effect in a most advantageous manner, their future exertions to obtain, at least, the appropriation clause for the people of Ireland, who are, after all, creatures of the same mould as themselves, and just as sensitive to the tortures of injustice.

Perhaps, however, we propose a degree of suffering which the English constitution is not equal to. Who knows but that our people would sink under a single hour of the experiment recommended? The Irish bear the system, as the eels do skinning alive, all through the force of habit; but the people of England, who know nothing of such sharp trials, might expire on the first twist of a Rector's screw, or the first lash of a Commission of Rebellion. Then it is their national custom to sleep in their beds o'nights after their daily labours—One bite of "the black flea set in gold" (Panurge's extravagant ear ring, to which we lately likened the Irish Church), would banish sleep for a century, beyond the aid of "poppy or mandragora."

What the English people would not endure themselves why do they suffer the law to inflict upon Irishmen?—"Oh," it is said, "they must maintain Protestantism." Very well; but is it maintaining Protestantism to maintain a mode of paying the Protestant Clergy, which, of necessity, involves the perpetual recurrence of scenes at which humanity shudders? Are these detested feuds and this perennial flow of human blood of any use to Protestantism? Is there no other mode by which Protestantism can be supported? If no other was devisable ought this to be adopted? Ought Protestantism to be advanced by means from which Christianity recoils; and where do we read in Scripture of the Gospel preached with success, except by men who regarded gold as dross and far from taking the lives of others, were ever prepared, for the good of others, to sacrifice their own?—What a sermon is a discharge of musketry! What a homily is a homicide! It was by the words of peace and truth that the apostle converted four thousand Pagans in one day. In what time may Dean Hawkins be expected to proselytize his four thousand Papists, by the convictions which flash from the mouths of fire-locks?—*Examiner*.

It is perfectly well understood that the Tories are eager to return to power, but are deterred by their knowledge that they have everywhere been beat in the Registration Courts. Every addition to popular privileges has redounded to their detriment. The Municipal Corporation Reform added to the power of Reformers.—The opening charitable trusts has also given great additional power to the Reformers. They know that a general election, even with Sir Robert again in power, would deteriorate their condition. They have made the most of every little circumstance, such as the discontent of the small shop-keepers, in consequence of the removal of the poor to union workhouses; but still the public voice throughout the nation is against them.—The *Times* has with shameless effrontery poi-oned the stream of information in order to frighten the timid, and mislead and perplex the weak; but in spite of all the truth will out, that the Reformers are everywhere triumphant. A distinguished correspondent, who pays a compliment to the *Times* which that paper will know how to appreciate, because it must enhance the value of its services in the eyes of its patrons, observes, with regard to "*the deliberate system and uniformity of misstatement* which now pervades the whole of that journal," that the

"Misrepresentation is not confined to any single portion of the paper. From the leading article to the police reports, it reigns throughout. By an ingenious consistency in slander, facts reported in one part are made to correspond with assertions advanced in another. Reports of public meetings are not only partially stated they are so perverted as to seem to confirm the calumnies uttered in the leading article. The system of *supporting slander by forging facts* is probably adopted for two purposes; first, to *mislead the Crown*; secondly, to mislead a number of indifferent politicians who read the *Times* from habit, or for convenience, rather than from inclination. A single falsehood might not succeed. It is hoped that *masses* of them will."

But great as the merit of the *Times* may have been in the contrivance of this iniquitous system of misrepresentation, the people see through the arts by which it is attempted to hoodwink them; and the sagacity of the higher quarter, equally aimed at, will, it is hoped, be equally proof against the attempts to mislead. The Tories, we know, are fully aware of the strength derived by the people from their exclusion from power, and fain would they have their fingers in the public purse. But the people are not less aware of the complete victory which a little longer perseverance will give them. The foundation of Tory domination is undermined.—*Morning Chronicle*.

REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTY CORK.

We are authorised to state that the two paragraphs which were copied into the last *Reporter* from the *D. E. Post* and *Dublin Morning Register*, announcing that Mr. Edmond Roche, of Trabolgan, was to come forward as a Candidate for the Representation of the County of Cork at the next Election, were not authorised or sanctioned by that gentleman or by his father. The communications to our Dublin friends were doubtless with the best intentions towards Mr. Roche, and the good cause of which he is a supporter; but these things should not be done upon individual responsibility. Much inconvenience and mischief may arise from such a mode of proceeding.

LANCASHIRE TRADE.—The silk weaving is exceedingly slack; the greater part of weavers of every description of silk for ten miles round Manchester have not more than half employment, and many are entirely without work.

Some interest appears to have been attached in the French capital to the prosecution of Count Pozzo di Borgo, the nephew of the Russian Ambassador at our Court. The Count who was Colonel of the Legion of Hohenlohe, lately in the service of France, was on Tuesday unanimously acquitted by a Court martial of having gone abroad without the permission of the War Minister.

INHOSPITALITY OF THE AMERICANS.—The following is an extract from "Weston's Visit to America." It strongly portrays the demoralization of the American, and their disgraceful inhospitality to emigrants on landing. After having lain all night in the streets himself, he says—"On going along the quay, I observed many holes in it, large enough to allow a person or even a chest to fall through; and as there were no lamps on the quay, I wondered that no accident had befallen some of us on the previous night; one of these chasms was near where I bivouacked, and I passed through another encampment of emigrants in Washington-street; some of them were lying huddled together under carts—some within the recesses of doors, and some on the bare pavement. I enquired of a good-looking elderly woman, who was lying on the pavement, her head bare, and her long grey hair fluttering in the breeze—how long was it since she landed? and she answered in German that it was *six nights*, and that her party had lain all that time in the streets. Such scenes meet the eye of every emigrant on landing at New York, and are repeated at Philadelphia and New Orleans.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—Many anecdotes, of singular abstraction, well authenticated, are going the rounds, but we have the first news of the most wonderful case which has ever occurred. Mr. ——, a lawyer in Sates street, was enjoying his segar one afternoon last week, when a tailor's lad entered the office, and presented his master's bill. Mr. —— glanced at the amount, and mechanically put his hand in his pocket, drew his wallet and cashed it.—*Boston Pearl*.

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KILRUSH PETTY SESSIONS.

Martin Dundon, a sleepy, unwashed looking gentleman, with a chin full of hay beard, made his best bow, and charged an acquaintance of his, 'one Mick Collins,' as he styled him, with having taken unwarrantable liberties with the back of his head, and the olfactory ornament of his countenance.

Magistrate—How did this occur?

"Why, then, I'll tell you that, Sir," responded Martin, after a few preparatory hems, "an', indeed, 'tis little time I'll take to put you in possession of the rights o' it, too. I tuz up ere last night, afther attin' the praties, an' just stepped out to Con Meehan, the tailor's, to question him in respect o' a little work he had in hands for meself and me little boy; so being in a hurry, I just put my face up to Con's little windy outside, an' there was hisself and his prentice boy stitchin' away for the bare life, an' snug enough upon the table oppozit the fire out." (A laugh.)

Magistrate—Well, come to the assault.

Martin—Is, Sir.—'Con,' says I, that way, 'is little Micky's small-clothes in hands?' says I. 'What's that?' says he, risin' up his head, and lookin' through his horn spectacles. 'Is the child's small-clothes and my own loody in hands yet, man alive?' says I again to him.—'Oh, is that Martin? Come in,' says he, civil enough. Sure, my dear life, just as the words passed, up wid Mick Collins, an' caught me by the pole, an' dashed me face an' eyes through the windy—divil from me but he did. (Laughter.)

Magistrate—Was that all?

Martin (with a gesture of surprise)—All, indeed! No, your Worship; but it fakes. When Con Meehan heard the crash, I own to the Lord he tuz that height (raising his hand) off of his sate, an' fell over the crater ov an apprentice. I dhrew my hend out smart enough, my hand to you; but the moment I faced around, I'm not here if I didn't get a fist in the nose; that I mightn't but 'tis as tindher as a chicken ever since.—(Laughter.)

Magistrate—Well, what have you got to say, Mr. Collins?

Collins—Oh, be dad, I'm no good to conthradict that lad at all, your honour; but, indeed, I was hearty an' he thripped me, that's the way of it, your honour, sure and sartin.

He was fined half-a-crown and the costs.—*Limerick Star*.

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War-office, Oct. 28,

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Charles Coningsby Waldo Sibthorp, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Coningham, who retires.

1st Regiment of Foot—Ensign John R. Heaton, to be Adjutant, vice Mullen, who resigns the Adjutantcy only.

2d Ditto—Staff Assistant-Surgeon William Hibbert, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Thomas Hunter, cashiered.

14th Ditto—Gentleman Cadet Arthur H. Elton, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign without purchase. Ensign John Spence to be Adjutant, vice Shore, deceased.

20th Ditto—Frederick Charles Trench, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hill, promoted in the 55th Regiment.

55th Ditto—Lieutenant C. B. Daubeny to be Captain, by purchase, vice Frazer, who retires. Ensign Edward Hill, from the 20th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Daubeny. Ensign William Frazer, from half-pay of the 60th Regiment of Foot, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Clarke, deceased.

68th Ditto—Lieutenant George M'Keath to be Captain, by purchase, vice Robert Graham, who retires. Ensign Henry Smyth to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice M'Keath. Cornelius Powell, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Smyth.

82nd Ditto—Ensign William Eccles to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Armstrong, who retires; and Francis Orlando Henry Bridgeman, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Eccles.

Ceylon Regiment—Lieutenant T. Skinner to be Captain, without purchase, vice Fretz, deceased, Second Lieutenant W. Jones to be First Lieutenant, vice Skinner; Second Lieutenant Trevor Chute to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Jones, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled; and Henry Torreas Walker, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Chute.

BREVET—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Macdonald, of the Royal Artillery, to have the rank of Colonel, at Honduras only.

HOSPITAL STAFF—To be Assistant-Surgeons to the Forces—John James Hume, M.D., vice Hibbert, appointed to the 2nd Foot; and Assistant-Surgeon William Odell, from half-pay of the 60th Foot, vice James Henders in Ireland, who retires upon half-pay.

RETIREMENTS.—The undermentioned officers retired from the army last week:—Cornet Cunningham, 1st Dragoons; Captain Frazer, 55th Foot; Captain Graham 68th Foot; and Lieutenant Armstrong, 82d Foot.

THE WOMEN OF PRAGUE.—There are few places in fact where I have met a greater proportion of female beauty than in Prague. The generality have dark and glossy hair, and very fine complexions. They dress more neatly than gaudily, and trip along the *trottoir* with a light and airy step, that indicates health and elasticity in every limb. They excel, of course, in a ball-room; and to see a Prague lady waltzing is certainly the elegance of motion. Thus youth, beauty, and grace combined to make the maids of this city irresistible; but charming as they are, they seem not to be over-cruel to their suitors. Their morality, indeed, if we pay attention to the statistics of the town, is really at a very low ebb. Only think of the astonishing fact, that out of 3,955 births which occurred at Prague, during the year 1825, there were only 1,404 *illegitimate*.—*Strang's Germany in* 1831.

We understand that Captain Gordon, R.N. is about to lead to the Hymeneal altar a lady of rank and large fortune—Miss Smith, niece to Lord Carrington.—*Aberdeen Herald*.

Mr. Forrest, the American tragedian, who has made so successful a debut in London, has been engaged by Mr. Calcraft, and will shortly make his appearance on the Dublin boards.—*Dublin Paper*.

THE GIRAFFE.—A splendid specimen of this most interesting animal is now on its way to Liverpool, having been procured in Egypt.

During last week seven hares became a prey to those inexorable steam poachers, the locomotive engines, between Stockton and Darlington. It appears that in crossing the railway at night these timid animals are dazzled by the light from the engines, and by that means get entangled with the wheels of the vehicles. Seven very fine ones were thus caught by different enginemen, which were fit for the table, besides several others which were not, in consequence of the severe mutilation they received.—*Sunderland Herald*.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE HARVEST.—This has been the latest harvest we have had for a great number of years: the corn, in general, when cut exhibiting the novel appearance of the straw short of being half of it ripe and half green. In consequence of the [illegible] and, in several instances, been greatly of good quality, reaping did not commence till last week, and a considerable quantity still remains exposed to the inclemency of the weather. Some which a few weeks back promised to be productive, is yet quite green, and will serve for little else than fodder. Owing to the wetness of the season, smut is a prevalent disease in the wheat crop, which as well as oats, has suffered much from high winds, and almost perpetual rains. Great fears are entertained of the potatoes yielding badly. On Thursday morning, the hills in many places, were covered with snow—showers of rain and sleet fell at intervals throughout the day. This, together with the coldness at present in the air, is certainly indicative of an early winter.—*Derry Sentinel*.

SCARCITY OF KEEP FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.—The high prices of hay and the failure of the turnip crop in many districts will render the approaching winter and the early part of next spring trying periods to the farmer for the sustenance of his stock; it therefore may be useful for those who have plenty of furze or gorse growing on or near their farms, to learn that when gathered and properly prepared it forms a most nutritive and excellent food for horses, cattle and sheep; we know that in the early part of the winter of 1813, when the British army were in the Pyrennees, the horses of the light cavalry were subsisted for many weeks on gorse gathered by the men and chopped fine with their sabres; the animals got fat on their food, and continued in excellent condition for service. The gorse should be gathered and chopped fine with a cleaver, or placed in a cider or other mill, and ground, so that it may be bruised, the prickles rendered innocious, and then given to the stock with a little salt added or mixed with chopped straw, in the proportion of 10 lbs. of bruised gorse to 15 or 19lb. of straw.

CATTLE TRADE BETWEEN IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—A Glasgow paper of Wednesday says, "This afternoon the steamer Rover, from Londonderry, arrived at the Broomielaw, with her deck literally crowded with horned cattle, and crates containing several hundred of fine young geese. Besides a general cargo of grain, butter, fruit, &c., the Rover had a hundred head of horned cattle on deck destined for the East Lothian turnip fattening, and a hundred sheep and a considerable number of pigs in her hold. The trade is evidently on the increase, and has tended greatly to keep down the price of butchers' meat, by supplying the wants in our markets, caused by the great exportations of cattle from Scotland to the London markets. The carrying of cattle via the steamers from Ireland, to Scotland, is apparently only in its infancy yet."

USE OF BONES AS MANURE.

The following practical observations on the effects and application of bones as manure are taken from the *Sherborne Journal*:—

Crushed bones have been invariably found more immediately beneficial as a fertilizer, when suffered to remain previously for some weeks mixed with earth in heaps exposed to the action of the atmosphere; by being thus fermented and dissolved they are necessarily more speedily serviceable as food to the plants to which they are applied; and this observation more especially relates to the oat, barley, and other spring corn, since these do not remain on the ground for so long a period as other agricultural crops. The proportion is 50 bushels of bones with five loads of earth or clay; or 40 bushels to five loads of common dung. For wheat and pasture lands the previous fermentation of the bones is, for this reason, not so essential to the production of immediate benefit. The mode of applying them is either by sowing by broad cast, or by the drill, either by themselves or previously mixed, as before described. On light dry soils they are employed to most advantage; the produce per acre is from 20 to 25 bushels. Their good effects have been acknowledged by many agriculturists to last for many years. A farmer in the neighbourhood of Waterford, who dressed his land with whole bones, some 20 years since (at a period when you could obtain them from London for fetching), declares, that to this day, to use his own expression, the land has never forgotten them. The expense of bone dust is about 2s. 3d. per bushel; half inch bones 2s.; and one inch 1s. 9d.—The turnip season is the time when bone manure shews itself to more advantage than any other, and on such crops it possesses [illegible]. It is divided into a first and second application, with [illegible] at a rate of 15 bushels per acre, the first to be given early in June, and the second in July. Bone dust is also used with great advantage on grass land sown broadcast.—Since soil, situation, and climate, must all be taken into the farmer's consideration, it is almost impossible to give any general positive directions for the quantity of bones to be applied per acre. The following facts, however, have been ascertained by numerous experiments:—

1st—That crushed bones remain in the soil for a length of time proportionate to the size of the pieces, the dust producing the most immediate effect, the largest pieces continuing to show the longest advantage. On arable land their good effects continue for four years, on pasture land for eight years.

2d—On turnips, oats, barley, and wheat, the quantity applied has been from 25 to 30 bushels per acre; on pasture land, from 25 to 40 bushels of bone dust early in the spring.

3d. The best mode of application is by the drill, with the seed corn.

4th.—The bones should, when first used, be always applied, for the sake of correct information, in varying quantities per acre, and on no account should the farmer omit to leave, by way of comparison, a fair portion of the field without manure.

THE SEAL—ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—A gentleman, who enjoys a gallop in the Phœnix Park on horseback while the majority of his fellow citizens are taking their nap in the morning, was crossing the nine acres, when he saw what he had at first taken to be a wounded deer: as he drew near, the animal opened a huge mouth, exhibiting an awful set of grinders, and a longing desire to breakfast off the first tangible thing which might come in his way. Our equestrian friend became somewhat alarmed, for in the grey of the morning, and a mist on the grass, he could not distinctly make out what it was. Seeing, however, that his adversary was rather "a slow coach" in his gait he ventured nearer, and lo! he found it to be the seal, which had made its way out of the Zoological Gardens across the pond. This voyage of discovery has made a great change in the animal economy of the Phoca, for he has taken to feed freely since, though he had previously fasted twenty days. He has a bath allocated to himself in the gardens now, and affords much amusement to the visitors, and enjoyment to himself, diving for any fish thrown into him.—*Dublin Evening Mail*.

The New York Papers state that Joseph Buonaparte, who went from that port to England in the packet ship Philadelphia, presented, in token of satisfaction with his kindness and attention, to Captain Gordon, the backgammon board used by the Emperor Napoleon to diversify his weary hours on his voyage to St. Helena, and a silver coffee-pot with his own name engraved on it.

PRIVY COUNCIL—REMOVAL OF THE ASSIZES FROM WATERFORD TO DUNGARVAN.

The privy council sat on Thursday for the purpose of hearing evidence upon the memorial presented by a majority of the grand jury of the county Waterford, and several cess-payers, praying for the removal of the assizes from Waterford to Dungarvan. The members of the privy council present were, the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Cashel, the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, the Right Hon. Judge Perrin, the Right Hon. Dr. Radcliffe, and the Attorney-General.

The counsel who appeared for the memorialists were Messrs. Moore, K. C.; T. B. C. Smith, K.C., and Brewster, K. C.; and for the counter memorialists Sergeant Greene and Messrs. Hatchell, K.C., and Holmes.

Mr. Moore, in an able speech opened the case for the memorialists, and stated at length the several reasons which would make it desirable to have the assizes changed from the city of Waterford to Dungarvan. He represented the many imperfections in Waterford gaol, imperfections so great as to prevent the views of the act of parliament with respect to the classification of prisoners being carried into effect without the erection of a new gaol. The opinions of the most competent individuals would be brought forward, to show that it was indispensable to erect a new gaol, and it would not be a greater expense to have one built at Dungarvan than at Waterford. Counsel went into minute details upon the subject, and referred to the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient space of ground, adapted for that purpose, in Waterford, adjoining the present prison, upon which to erect buildings sufficient to provide for the deficiencies of the existing gaol. Mr. Moore, after submitting that a greater expense would not be incurred by the county, from the change, adverted to the more central position of Dungarvan, and the great convenience which would arise to parties engaged in either civil or criminal proceedings, from its being made the assize town. The question was also to be considered as regarded the political rights of individuals; for although the registering barrister sat at Dungarvan and Lismore alternately, yet, in any appeals from his decision, the appeal lay to the judges of assize, and it was a hardship to oblige a poor ten pound leaseholder to travel, in some instances, nearly fifty miles, in order to establish his claim to the elective franchise. Counsel referred to the improving condition of Dungarvan, and submitted that no inconvenience could arise from the want of accommodation. Under all the circumstances, considering that in any event it would be necessary to erect a new gaol; that Dungarvan was so much more advantageously situated, in reference to the county at large; and that the change was desired by a majority of the grand jurors, the representatives of the property of the county, and by so large a proportion of the cess-payers, it was to be hoped that the privy council would feel warranted in complying with the prayer of the memorial.

Mr. Keane, an architect, Major Woodward, Inspector of Prisons, Robert Longan, Esq., J.P., and Major Palmer, were examined in support of the statement of Mr. Moore. As soon as the cross-examination of the latter gentleman was concluded the privy council adjourned their sitting until Thursday (this day).

BIRTH EXTRAORDINARY.

An event interesting to physiologists occurred at half-past six on Sunday morning. The wife of the dwarf, Don Santiago de los Santos (*herself a dwarf*) was delivered of a well-formed male infant, at their residence, No. 167, High-holborn, near Museum-street. The *accoucheurs* were Mr. Bowden, of Sloane-street, Chelsea, (who once before attended Donna Santiago on a similar occasion), and Dr. Davis, of Saville-row. Both gentlemen had for some time been very assiduous in their attentions to the little lady; but the infant, though it came into the world alive, did not survive its birth above an hour. Its length is thirteen inches and a half; its weight is one pound four ounces and a half (*avoirdupois*) and is in every respect well formed; and the likeness of its face to that of the father is very striking. It was carried in a coffin to St. George's Church, Bloomsbury; but, being there refused sepulture, it was taken home, preserved in spirits, and will be exhibited for some time, previously to being deposited in one of our public museums. Dr. Davis was very anxious to have it submitted to dissection, and to lecture upon it, at the theatre of the London University; this, however, was declined by the Lilliputian parents, who appear to feel poignantly this second disappointment of their hopes of adding to the world's population. It will be recollected that the father is the same Spanish dwarf who made a complaint before the Lord Mayor, some time ago, of having been robbed by one of his countrymen of his savings, which had been deposited in the public funds, and which, had it not been for the strenuous exertions of his lordship and other humane persons, who interested themselves for their unfortunate fellow-creature, had certainly been lost to him for ever.

Don Santiago, who is only *twenty five inches high*, is at present in his fiftieth year. He is a native of the Spanish settlement of Manilla; in one of the forests of which, it seems, he was exposed to death in his infancy, on account of his diminutive size. He was, however, miraculously saved by the Viceroy, who, happening to be hunting in that quarter, humanely ordered him to be taken care of and nursed with the same tenderness as his own children, with whom the little creature was brought up and educated, until he had attained the age of *manhood*. His birth is dated from the period of his exposure, which was in 1786. His parents, who were afterwards discovered, were furriners; and were, with their other children, (sons and daughters) of robust frame, and rather above the usual height. Our hero's diminutive stature has been attributed to fearful and terrific dreams, by which his mother was haunted during gestation. When he was twenty years of age, his humane protector died, and attachment to the land of his birth (to which he says he will return) prevented him from accompanying his foster-brothers and sisters to Old Spain. This wilfulness cost him dearly: neglected by his own parents and family, he suffered hardships and privations of the most afflicting nature. At length he found his way to Madras, and was, about six years ago, brought to England by the captain of a trading vessel. During the voyage he was washed overboard by a heavy sea, but hen-coops and spars being thrown out, and other assistance afforded, his life was saved. On his arrival in northern latitudes he suffered severely from cold, and even now, though inured to the climate, he cannot swallow cold water. Still, he never goes near a fire, although he feels sensibly if his room be not kept warm. He is stoutly built, and generally possesses cheerful spirits and good health. His complexion is of a light copper colour, and the expression of his countenance is clear and intelligent. His habits are moderate, seldom drinking anything but *warm water*; but on his birth days, wedding anniversaries, and other festivals, he indulges in a few glasses of wine; indeed, on such occasions, he passes round the bottle, and does the other honours of the table with much dignity, hospitality and ease. He is fond of music and dancing, and is a great admirer of the ladies; but his ruling passion appears to be a fondness for gay and glittering attire, jewellery, and silver plate; to all which luxuries he had been accustomed in the house and at the table of the Viceroy of Manilla. His mind appears to be deeply impressed with the tenets of the Catholic church, in which his foster-father took care to have him duly instructed. He reads his prayer book and psalter morning and evening, very devoutly.

WATERFORD:
Saturday, November 5, 1836.
nd published for the Proprietor, at the Office
King-street, opposite the Post-office.
CRIPTION TO THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.
EARLY, (in advance,).....£2 10s.
ALF YEARLY, (ditto,).....1 5s.

REV. MR. JAMES—REV. R. J. M'GHEE.

On Wednesday last, we called the attention of our readers to the only [illegible] thought proper to write to the Christian [illegible] Rev. Maurice James [illegible] to address [illegible]. We find that Mr. James has [illegible] on the [illegible] part, [illegible] upon the [illegible] point contained in that docu- [illegible] that part of [illegible] having [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

TITHES.

…est attention of our readers to a letter …our columns, signed—A Tithe Hater. …ent matter resulting on the spot, well …e details of the intolerable persecution …s, and whose patriotism and veracity …ications to be received with implicit …his the public will learn with alarm …the dogs of war have been let loose …nts of this latter's tranquil and …

…What there will now be it is not …this will, however, assert without …on, that, but for heartless supporters …y must be attributed whatever of out…lines for any excess among our tithe-…lodging population. The mind shudders …r city pestilential under form of law, …an establishment which never yet took …untry, which so short-sighted, though …ers, are hurrying to the precipi…ch it will, ere long, inevitably be …t is well if sincerists, who fat…ds of a polluted and persecuted peo… exhibit the appearances of decency—…virtue, though they have it not—they …course in the respect and affection of …their sympathies would be buried with …hat consummation to which we are ra…kes place, whereby the church shall be …appings of an establishment, and the …be recognised universally throughout …hat glorious era arrived, the people …e that the life interest of the parsons be …if no longer maintained in opulence …e endowed with a decent competence …which they are now pursuing, pillaging, …d by the hands of rebellion ruffians …d of the most industrious of the com… feeling which they have raised against …uitous and anti christian course, we …see them thrown upon their own re…e hour of their distress they will look …r commiseration. Can it be longer …farmers are to be seized like felons and …their only crime being the glorious one of …th a share of their hard and honest earn…r receiving nothing in return. We can scarce…e of the horrible outrage on humanity, …person of the aged Goff, a man bend…weight of eighty years, compelled to fly …rough fear of those clerical scorpions, …the people to madness. This, we say, …f, and come, what come may; be it …lution, or separation, the sooner the …it the tithe incubus, the better. It is …ing spectacle, and one which fills us …nticipations for the future, to view the …with which our peasantry roll round …the hours of affliction. The tithe …ed of half his revenge, he cannot …y of his victims; the patriotism of our …-hearted people render that secure.—…ly sympathise with our imprisoned …are sure they must forget half their …exultation at the sympathy and assist…receive from their friends and neigh…tatoes dug, then crops saved. This is …; let our persecutors ponder upon it …We are not surprised that three hundred …ade on shoulder, are ready to march to …Munster compatriots, for, when were …high-spirited county backward, when …battle was to be fought? Of the con…key, and the deprivation of the gaol …shall say nothing at present, as the …rought before the sitting tribunal where, …nple justice will be done.

BLOWN UP—NO DUNGARVAN ASSIZES.

…te the County on the triumph of justice …cause, over the machinations which …ficed both at the shrine of self interest. …il have decided that no case was made …oval, and that the Assizes should, as …nue to be held in Waterford. This in… received with exultation by the Cess…ounty from one extremity to the other; …the Privy Council for their righteous …has rescued our hard working farmers …ss weight of a crushing and most unne…

EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

Passage, November 3, 1836.

…—Since I had the pleasure of serving …poor parishioners, who are incarcerated …then entering the jail, the turnkey was …em that they could not expect to hold …om the payment of tithes. They were …at they could not enjoy the privilege of …nds, if they should partake of the jail …

…tisfied to forfeit this advantage, for the …ng their families, whom they left des…

…ohn Dobbin and William Hickey being …ds considerably to the alarm exciting …e entire summer. To give you an idea …shall mention one instance. A farmer, …Goff, was obliged, through fear of being …, to leave a house, where he lived more …rs. It is much easier to conceive than …feelings of the poor man, leaving an …ily discomslate. His children and grand …ling his misfortune. Yet, he is more …er in his opposition to tithes.

…a great day with us. Men from all parts of …ve assembled to dig the potatoes and …rops of the tithe sufferers. The …ans have proffered their services; three …n are prepared, at a moment's notice, to …with their spades, and join their friends in …the hereditary legislators underneath and this? …his barony has been remarkably passive; …re now aroused; they have actually com…llection of the Justice Rent, their energies …strength in resisting oppression. The par…at he must live, that he never gave his sanc…horrid system. He has sanctioned it at …by his silence, when the *house of incum…*the bid; silence is criminal when duty calls …his voice against such an anti-christian im… gentleman of some influence passed by the …to-day; the people took off their hats, …cheers for O'Connell and down with the …

A TITHE HATER.

TO ADVERTISERS.

…'s advertisement came too late for inser…'s paper.

…any request that advertisements for the …ticularly for Saturdays' publications, will …early hour, as our arrangements for the …*ticle* preclude us from giving insertion to …r 3 o'clock on Fridays. We trust this re… will be sufficient for the future.

…f Devonshire left Chatsworth for London …y or Thursday last.

THE CAMPAIGN

…Dublin—Ryan, the R.C., as the *Mail* …you say K.C. or K.G., as applying to a …or a Knight of the Garter—the R.C. …Commissioner of Rebellions, or, as he is …, the "Rebellion Ruffian," having been …Bath, through the clamour against him …—this personage, we say, has arrived to …resided the Hall of the Four Courts Asso…d, of course, at the Exchequer, from …ntitled. As it will be well to say in regard to this locality, …Magistrates in "sitting hall," we …Ryan for the present, and introduce …the Court of Exchequer, where, yes…day, scenes occurred, and things were …conduct of Rebellion Ruffians, Tithe …the Church, worthy consideration. With …er to bring the whole matter at …e of the reader, we subjoin from our …Courant" these cases which have to relate …ly raging through town and coun…

TITHES.

…Rev. Robert Trade v. Florence M'Carthy.

…Smith, K.C., said he had an application to make …which was a tithe case. He held a brief in the …last term, but he was not able to move it …during the sittings of Baron Pennefather. It …for substitution of service of a tithe subpœ…by posting in the usual manner on the …and chapel. The affidavit had been made, and …was ready to be brought forward last term, …for a reason stated, but an opportunity did not offer.—…deemed it necessary that an affidavit should be …that an effort had been made in the meantime …, but the clergyman, the plaintiff stated, …was afraid to make any further attempt at …The original affidavit of his client set forth …had employed two persons of the name of Ryan …to serve notices to answer, but that such was …the local state of the parishioners against tithes that …found utterly impossible to effect service of the …Ryan in a joint affidavit stated that he had …sought out by the plaintiff, Mr. Trade, to serve tithe …upon certain of his parishioners; that, ac…companied by Michael Salter, Mr. Trade's gardener, who …great reluctance was persuaded to go with him, he …proceeded to the residence of the defendants. At first, …that object not being discovered, they succeeded in ser…ving a few; but on entering upon the lands of Gardene…ville for the purpose of serving one on Thomas Simons, …after getting into the yard they saw the door of the …dwelling house closed by a boy, who ran inside. They …did their best to get in also but could not. (A laugh.)—…Deponent then observed two men in the yard whom he …had not know, but whom he believed to be in the em…ployment of the defendant. One of them called out, …seeing what they wanted; but he knew it was about …tithes, and he would brain them if they were not quickly …off out of the place. He left the yard on this, but again …returned, when the same man rushed out against him, …and taking up a large stone, swore he would brain …him. A similar attack was made on Salter. They …left on this, but again returned, when a number of …women ran into the yard shouting, screaming, and …yelling at them in the most infuriated manner—(laughter) …—and using towards them the most menacing language. …Deponent and the gardener ran away upon this—(in…creased laughter)—when a number of persons followed, …still swearing after and threatening them. Deponent …believed that his life would be in danger, were he again to …attempt to serve any further notices in the parish, such …was the excitement, and the infuriated state of the peo…ple against payment of tithes, unless he was accompa…nied by a military force. The parish was situate in a …mountainous part of the county of Cork, at a distance of …17 miles from the city of Cork.

Baron Pennefather—Take a writ of assistance, and an order of substitution of service, and post notice on the church doors of the parish. Is there any town near the place?

Mr. Bennett—I really cannot say.

Mr. Alfred Taylor—(attorney for the plaintiff)—There is a turnpike gate in the neighbourhood. (A laugh.)

Mr. Bennett—Aye, that would be a very good place to post the notice.

Baron Pennefather—Post the notices on the doors of two or three of the defendants, besides posting on the church and chapel.

The Rev. Hugh Stewart v. Jeremiah M'Carthy.

Mr. Brooke applied in this case to vary the order of the 27th of June last, it was a tithe case; the plaintiff, his client, was rector and vicar of the parish of Kilcomer. An order for substitution of service of subpœnas on certain of the parishioners, by posting, had issued from this court on the date already mentioned. Since that order, however, it was discovered that the parish of Kilcomer had until lately formed part of the union of Castletownroache, and that that union was separated on the death of the late incumbent. It appeared to the affidavit that there was no parish church or chapel in Kilcomer, and that the inhabitants attend divine service in the church and chapel of Castletownroche. The application to the court was to vary the former order, and permit the posting of the notices on the houses of worship in Castletownroache.

There was a further application for a varying of the order. In the original bill one of the defendants was described as David Roache, whereas his name was since discovered to be Edward Roache. The error had been amended since, and upon both these grounds the court was applied to to vary the former order.

Application granted.

KING'S COUNTY—A REBEL!

A young man, without wig or gown, or attorney's robe, addressed the bench, and stated that there was a man there who had been brought up by a commissioner of rebellion upon a writ of *habeas corpus* from that court.

Baron Pennefather—Where is he—where is the attorney or the commissioner?

Young Man—Mr. Smith is out of court, but he had no address your Lordships as I have done.

Court—Are we to understand that commissioners of rebellion have a party in court whom they wish to have transferred to the keeping of the marshal from their own custody?

Young Man—Yes.

Baron Pennefather—Well, let us see him.

Here the *rebel* rose from a seat in one of the side boxes. He was a young man very poorly clad; he was from Shanrone—the son of a widow; his tithe amounted to £6, the costs to £15! The name of the commissioner of rebellion by whom he was brought up was James Kennedy; that of the rector at whose suit he was dragged from his family—SAVAGE.

Baron Pennefather—Do you know why you have been arrested?

Rebel—I understand for tithes.

Baron Pennefather—No; it was for not appearing and putting in an answer to a tithe bill, and you must be confined in the Four Courts Marshalsea until you purge your contempt.

Rebel—My Lord, I have suffered greatly since I was arrested, five months ago; I have been very unwell, and am still in a bad state of health.

Baron Pennefather—Why do you not either pay the debt or answer the bill?

Rebel—I do not dispute the debt, but I am totally unable to pay it, or to fee counsel.

Baron Pennefather—Are you not able to pay £3 0s. 2d.?—how much land have you?

Rebel—Eighteen acres and two roods; and I have a large family.

Baron Pennefather—Do you owe any other debt?

Rebel—I do, my Lord.

Baron Pennefather—And are all your other creditors in the same situation as the plaintiff?

Rebel—They are, my Lord.

The defendant was then sworn to the truth of the above statement. He added that he was unable to pay the debt, and tendered his note for it, which would not be taken; that he had not a pence in the world when arrested, on the 11th of June last, and that had suffered severe illness in prison ever since.

Baron Pennefather—You must stand committed for the present, and it shall be referred to the Chief Remembrancer to ascertain, whether by reason of poverty or inability you could not pay the debt or answer the bill.

The unfortunate man was then removed. His appearance excited the commiseration of the Bar and the spectators in the Court.—*E. Post.*

CAPTAIN JAMES ESMONDE.

It gives us the most sincere pleasure to perceive that Captain James Esmonde, the brother of one of Ireland's best sons, the honest, unflinching, long tried Baronet, Sir Thomas Esmonde, has been appointed a Stipendiary Magistrate. Such an appointment was due to the people and reflects credit upon the government that made it.—*Wexford Freeman.*

THE WEXFORD COAST.

A survey is about to be made in order to ascertain if an eligible position for a safety harbour exists on the coast of the county Wexford. The following is an answer to a memorial on the subject:—

Treasury Chambers, 20th Oct. 1836.

SIR—The memorial of the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Bankers, Merchants, and Traders, Inhabitants of Enniscorthy and South of Wexford, for the purpose of communication with England by Steam-packets, which was addressed to the Post-master General having been forwarded by his Lordship to the Treasury, I have received the commands of the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to acquaint you, for the information of the parties who signed the said memorial that my Lords have written to the Lords of the Admiralty with a view of causing a survey to be made for the purpose of ascertaining the best lines of communication between England and Ireland.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
A. G. SPEARMAN.

Matthew Dorinzy, Esq., Enniscorthy, Wexford.

SPORTING.

NEWRY STEEPLE CHASE RACES.—These Races took place on Monday, at Cairntown. The day was fine, and the spectators exceed all powers of computation. The race for the cup came off as follows:—

Mr. Milling's ch g, Dantoe 12st 7lb.	1	1
Mr. Knaresborough's ch. g, Hazard, 12st 11lb	2	2
Mr. Filgate's ch. m, Alice Gray, 11st 8lb ..	dist	
Mr. G. H. Gartland's c g, Abercrombie 12st 11lb dist		

In the first heat Hazard, made all the running, and appeared, till near home, to have been the winner, but after crossing the wall, Mr. Thompson called on Dantoe, who like a game one, acknowledged the *darbega*, closed on Hazard, and beat him by a length. The second was a beautifully contested heat, all through, and was, after crossing the last leap, won by Dantoe by not more than a length.

The next Race was for a Sweepstakes of 2 gs., to which the town of Newry added 20 more.

Mr. Blake's ch g. Sampson, Owner; 12st. ..	2	1	1
Mr. Milling's b g, Fox hunter, 11st 4lb ..	1 dist.		
Mr. Bond's br m, Kate Kearney, 11st 4lb ..	3 dist.		
Mr. Filgate's b h, Red Rover, 11st 8lb. ..	4 dist.		
Mr. Knaresborough's ch g, Hazard, 11st 11lb..	5 dist.		
Mr. Gartlon's Abercromby, 11st 5 lb ..	dist.		

Mr. Gartlan's ch. h., Minstrel Boy, did not start. All went off well together, taking their fences beautifully; but, after crossing the river, Mr. Cassidy (who rode Abercromby,) "counted out" his antagonists, and went a head, Abercromby jumping from field to field, and was winning with apparent ease, when coming to the stone wall, which he had refused with Mr. Ferguson while running for the cup, he again paused, and it was after turning him the fifth time he took it, but was distanced by about half a length: this race was won by Forhunter. The second and third heats were won by Sampson, who distanced all, and walked over.

LIMERICK AND WATERFORD RAILROAD.

We regret from great press of matter, we are unable to give the proceedings of this important meeting in full, until our next, the following however is a summary:—

Yesterday, pursuant to requisition, a public meeting of our fellow-citizens took place at the City Court House.

WILLIAM ROCHE, Esq., in the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN, on taking his place, stated that he came to the meeting quite unprepared to take any part in the proceedings, for he was no enemy to the promotion of any measure likely to forward the prosperity of his countrymen. On taking the chair he would not pledge himself to any particular line, but he avowed himself the advocate of all schemes.

Mr. Smith was then called upon, who, in the most able and satisfactory manner, developed the plan, and intentions of the Board.

The learned gentleman read a letter from our respected Catholic Prelate, Dr. Ryan, upon the story of the project, which was received with loud cheers. It shall appear in our next.

Mr. Smith then went on to state that the intended Railroad between Waterford and Limerick (75 miles) would take at £12,000 per mile ordinary, and incidental expenses, cost one million. At 5 per cent., this same would give £50,000 a year. The cost of keeping roads, &c. in repair, would amount to £500 per mile, consequently the expense of keeping up the 75 miles would amount to £40,000. The annual income he calculated at £100,000. To meet these expenses as well as the interest, he stated that from a calculation made relative to Coach and Car passengers between Limerick, Waterford, Counsel, Carrick on Suir, &c., (by the intermediate line) would average 300 per day, for forty miles out of the 75, and that at 4s. per head, passengers alone would be productive of £43,440. Parcels, Groceries, &c. through the country, viz.—Birmingham, &c. would average at 2l. per ton, £10,000. Bacon, Corn, &c. 650,000 tons at 3d. per ton, £487,500. Hay, Iron, Wool, &c. £5,024. Sheep, Oxen, Pigs, £8,000. Total income, £106,174. By deducting the £110,000 annual income, it would leave £56,174 after paying the shareholders at the rate of 5 per cent.

The learned gentleman, in the course of his address, was repeatedly cheered.

The observations of the Hon. Chairman were warmly received, and as enthusiastically cheered.

The following gentlemen were then named as a committee to further the objects of the meeting.

The Right Worshipful John Vereker, jun., Mayor, William White, Esq., President of the Chamber of Commerce; Alderman Henry Watson; James Morgan, Esq.; Charles Walker, Esq.; the City Members; John Waller O'Grady, Esq.; Francis John O'Neill, Esq.; Charles O'Hara, Esq.; Captain Rose, &c., with power to add to their numbers.

A subscription list was then opened, and it gave us pleasure to learn that shares to the amount of over £2000 was subscribed.

Alderman Watson having been called to the chair, the thanks of the meeting was voted to Mr. Roche for his honest, manly, and consistent conduct in the Chair, after which the meeting, which was highly respectable, separated highly pleased with the explanation and statement of Mr. Smith.

MR. THOMAS CLONEY.

Our attention has been directed to a paragraph in a paper called the *Kilkenny Moderator* (one of those country journals that are supported by the intolerance and bigotry of a portion of which seeks to support itself on the industry of a people whom it never cease to revile), lately, but most malignantly evoking the worst spirit of the darkest era of by-gone times, against one of the most single-hearted and most disinterested men we have the pleasure of knowing—Mr. Thomas Cloney, of Gratz. His offence of Mr. Thomas Cloney consists in his being chosen by a large body of tenantry on the estates of the young Earl of Clifden to present to Lord Maryborough (one of the trustees to the property) an address drawn up in terms which reflect credit on its author, expressive of the feelings of the tenants towards his landlord. Mr. Cloney, in a very sensible and becoming speech, on presenting the address, stated that he should refrain from referring to the long sufferings of his country, and with the hope of better days for the future proposed to *bury the past in oblivion*. If the *Kilkenny Moderator* was in reality what its title professes, instead of reviving Mr. Cloney, it would have pronounced *that* the language of true moderation, and lauded the conciliating spirit by which it was dictated.—*Evening Freeman.*

TITHES.

PARISH OF MORRAGH.—On last Tuesday and Friday, we learn from a Correspondent, a large body of Military, horse, foot, and Police, served about twenty farmers of this Parish, many of them Protestants, with Exchequer processes. Great confusion was thereby created in the country round, the people abandoning their houses, driving away their Cattle to a great distance, and congregating in the neighbouring heights. The Police were commanded by C. C. Watkins, and acted as Pioneers on the march, levelling fences and ditches, as they went on. The Rev. Robert H. Lawrence, son of the former Bishop of the name, is Rector of this Parish. The Composition under Stanley's Act was £550. The late Rector, the Rev. Mr. Hickey, offered to compound with the Parishioners for £600, when they refused; but on the present Rector taking possession of the Benefice, nine or ten years ago, they called on him to enter into the composition, which he refused, on the grounds that he was ignorant of the Parish; and he then appointed Proctors to value the Tithe, two persons of the name of Baily, one his Steward and the other his Dairyman. On the first day of setting the Tithe after being valued, the Rector met the Parishioners by appointment in a public house at Newcestown. He ordered a tierce of Porter for them, and after drinking it they agreed to his terms. In the following year a composition was again asked of him which he again refused, and again sent out the Baileys to value. The parishioners met as before at the public house, but did not on this occasion agree with the Rector, at which he expressed great indignation, and said he would not come amongst them any more. A person of the name of *Maurice Lane* was brought in as a valuator, and he abated a third of what the Bailey's had required. In the next year a person of the name of *Gash* succeeded Lane, and he talking back on the Bailey system, the parishioners joined in the anti-tithe opposition at the time, upon which Gash brought out the military to serve orders of law, and distrain; but unsuccessfully. A Mr. Burchell was next employed, and his proceedings against various farmers, by attachment, information and arrest, have notoriously been instrumental in making Catholics of several Protestants in the parish.—*Cork Reporter.*

DO YOU KNOW WHO I AM?—A gentleman arrived one day in October at the Crown, the principal hotel in a fashionable watering-place in an adjoining county (York) a short time before dinner; he wrote his name on a slip of paper, walked into the dining-room, and attached it to a roll next the head of the table. He then retired to dress. On his return the company were seated, and the chosen place occupied by another gentleman, whom he addressed thus:—"Sir, what right have you here?—you have taken my seat;" to which the other replied that it was his seat by rotation.—The new arrival exclaimed—"Sir, I have taken this place, and I shall sit there." "Indeed, Sir," said the waiter, "you cannot; you are the last comer, and must sit at the bottom of the table." "Sir, I shall do no such thing. Call your master." The master came. "Sir," exclaimed the new arrival, "*your man* says I must sit at the bottom of the table!" "Yes, Sir," replied the landlord, "it is the rule at all watering places; the last comer takes the bottom seat, and goes to the top by rotation." "*Sir, do you know who I am?*" "No Sir," "Sir, I am the Right Honourable Ch——s T——g——— D'E ——nc——t, one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and member for the borough of L——b——h." "I cannot help it, Sir; unless you were his Majesty himself, you cannot sit here." "Very well, Sir; very well, Sir; order my carriage instantly, and send for the horses from the *Dragon*." "Yes, Sir," said the host, and the Right Honourable C——s T——g——n D'E ——nc——t, one of his Majesty's Privy Council, and M.P. for the borough of L——b——h, forthwith took his departure.—*Lincolnshire Chronicle.*

DEATH OF MRS. O'CONNELL.

Her friends and the public have been long prepared, from the accounts in the public prints, for the event which we have now to record—the death of Mrs. O'CONNELL. It occurred at Darrynane, on Monday last, after a protracted and very painful illness. Mr. O'Connell had left the Abbey for Dublin, where, as we have already stated, he was expected yesterday. An express, however, was dispatched with an account of the melancholy intelligence, which overtook him on the road.

There was not, we believe, in society, a more estimable woman than Mrs. O'Connell; kind to all, charitable to those that needed aid, and generous in the extreme, she was yet more distinguished, if possible, by those virtues and qualities which render HOME really a scene of happiness to all within its circle. That there was no happier home than Mr. O'Connell's, the many who shared the hospitalities of his lady and himself, and the large and attached circle of private friends, who may be supposed to have enjoyed a more familiar intercourse, will bear ample, we might say, enthusiastic testimony. It was impossible to witness Mr. O'Connell in the midst of his family without reflecting that all the cheerful happiness he enjoyed, in the midst of public excitement, and depressed, as he was, occasionally, with many public cares, as well as personal annoyances, without a feeling of admiration for the unobtrusive and gentle goodness of the partner to whom he was indebted for these blessings. He has great mental resources, his enemies will acknowledge, great physical powers, and a buoyancy, a recuperativeness, it we may be allowed the term, of character, which enables him to endure hostility, and to baffle opposition beyond any man, perhaps, upon record; but we question if his home were not peculiarly a happy one, whether these qualities would bear him triumphantly through the course he has chosen in public life.

It is up in these qualities, however, that Mr. O'Connell must now rely. It is upon the *exercise* of these qualities, and, we would add, their *immediate* exercise, that he must seek for consolation for his bereavement. This would, certainly, have been the advice of Mrs. O'Connell. It is, besides, the dictate of a whole-some sympathy for the mental agony which Mr. O'Connell is enduring, and it is, as he will himself, we trust, acknowledge, the suggestion of good sense. We say nothing, at present, of his public duty, because we would not just now press that topic upon his feelings; but we may be permitted to observe, that the *time* imperiously, calls for *action*—that we are in the midst of a crisis which demands energy, and that his countrymen are already calling aloud for his presence.—*E. Post.*

On this public calamity the *Mail* says:

We announce, with regret, that accounts reached town this afternoon of the demise of this lady, who was character amongst those acquainted with her qualities, was that of great excellence and amiability. This event will, of course, prevent the appearance of Mr. O'Connell at his association, where he was expected to have presented him-self to-morrow (Thursday). It is said that Mr. Maurice O'Connell, the member for Tralee, and the eldest son of Mr. O'Connell, is in so precarious a state of health that his recovery is scarcely to be expected.—These are severe and serious afflictions—they come home to the heart of every man, and speak to the domestic affections in a tone of sad humanity which pleads irresistessly for pity and confidence. Whatever we may think of Mr. O'Connell as a politician, he is still a man—and his sorrows demand the respect every generous mind yields as a tribute to affliction. To us they are sacred. Would to Heaven, that with this chastening dispensation might end all cause of quarrel and rebuke.

The following account is from the *Pilot*:—

A letter from Dr. Nugent, the resident medical gentleman in attendance on Mrs. O'Connell, announces the demise of that inestimable lady, at the hour of half-past one o'clock on Monday morning, at Darrynane Abbey.—It is difficult to say much in cases like this, when the feelings are overloaded, and a people are deeply wounded in the deep wound inflicted on the domestic happiness of one of the most attached of husbands and purest of patriots. Strangers ever thought that the spontaneous effusions of affection and descriptions of virtue and happiness which burst at times from Mr. O'Connell were redundant to those who witnessed that happiness and knew that lamented lady, they appeared almost feeble.—Distinguished as the wife of the foremost man of the age, Mrs. O'Connell was equally distinguished by those qualities of the soul and heart which sustained, in the most trying circumstances of an eventful life, her illustrious partner. None but those who knew Mrs. O'Connell can form a just estimate of the feminine fervour of her affections, and the inestimable strength of her understanding.

(FROM THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE.)

Mrs. O'Connell was a most amiable and exemplary woman in private life, and well deserving the fondest affection of her family. She has left four sons and three daughters, the eldest of her sons only is married, and so are all the daughters. The death of Mrs. O'Connell was a happy release from the pain and suffering of a sick bed, to which she has been confined for many weeks, under a malady which left no hope or prospect of recovery.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

O'Connell Mountains, Co. Clare, Nov. 2, 1836.

MEN OF IRELAND—I should be a traitor to my politics, and a recreant to the principles which should govern the actions of a gentleman, were I to permit any human being to anticipate me in calling upon you to perform a melancholy duty.

The greatest of living men, my august friend, O'Connell, has been by the decree of that Omnipotent and Sanctified Power to which even the greatest of mankind must bend in homage, smitten upon the heart; and that heart which was fately a heart of triumph, is now a heart of desolation.

You do not require to be told what you ought to do in every county and city of Ireland: measures will of course be taken, as have been already in this county, and by my fellow-citizens of Limerick, to send addresses of condolence to the father of his country.

I remain with the deepest sympathy in the affliction of the august regenerator of his country, and its truly your ever devoted friend, THOMAS STEELE.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION—DEATH OF MRS. O'CONNELL.

The Association met at the usual hour on Thursday, when James Power, Esq., M.P., was called to the chair, and Stephen Coppinger, Esq., was appointed secretary.—It was then moved, that to mark the sympathy of the body in the grief of Mr. O'Connell, in connection with his recent bereavement, the Association do adjourn without proceeding to business. This was, of course, carried unanimously, and the assembly rose.

THE WEATHER.

The tops of the Highland mountains have been covered with snow for some weeks, and it is doubtful whether there will be harvest at all in many places.—*Glasgow Evening Post of Saturday.*

Snow in harvest, when only made us of as a simile, conveys a most uncomfortable idea; we this morning, however, have the possession of the reality. The harvest is not ended, and yet our houses and streets are white with the hoar of winter. For the last two days the weather has been intensely cold, and last night a slight fall of snow commenced, during the night it continued at intervals, and this morning there was nearly as much of the wintry garb in the city as was experienced during the whole of the preceding season. We see by the Leeds papers that several indications of winter have been experienced there.—*York Herald of Saturday.*

BELFAST, Nov. 1.—The Winter appears to have set in with great severity, and at an unusually early period.—On the nights of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday last, we had very severe frosts, in and around Belfast, the cold being exceedingly intense. Last night the weather was much milder. In London, the snow was four inches deep on the streets, on Saturday; and, in other parts, the inclement season appears equally intense.—*Whig.*

LIMERICK, NOV. 1.—The very hard frost with which we have been visited these two nights, has been most injurious to, and in fact has almost completely stopped, the growth of the late potatoes. The barley also has been seriously impaired, being, where not entirely destroyed, brought to an immature ripeness.—*Star.*

FASHION AND VARIETIES.

The Duchess Dowager of Richmond and Lady Sophia Lennox have been staying on a visit to the Landgravine of Hesse Homburg at her residence, near Frankfort-on-the-Maine. Her Grace and Lady Sophia will shortly proceed to Berlin on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Cumberland.

The venerable Earl of Besborough has arrived at Bath from a tour of visits in North Devon.

The Marquess of Bute is entertaining a party with the sports of the field at Luton Hoo, Bedfordshire. Mr. Otway Cave joined the party on Tuesday.

The Countess of Munster still continues in the same delicate health which her Ladyship has so long suffered, and which prevents her from making any great exertion, and from taking much exercise.

Lady Sydney died on the 28th ult., at her house in Alfred-street, Bath, at an advanced age. Her Ladyship was relict of Lord Sydney, of Straffally-hall, sister to the late, and aunt to the present Earl of Howth.

The seven daughters of the Earl of Carlisle, of whom the late Baroness Howe was the second, have been by common consent considered as the *elite* of the English nobility, both in beauty and accomplishments.

The departure of Lord Elphinstone, to assume the government of the Presidency of Madras, occasions a vacancy in the command of a troop in the Royal Horse Guards Blue.—Lieutenant the Hon. Horace Pitt, brother to Lord Rivers, is next in rotation.

We have been assured by a private friend that Sir Robert Peel is greatly improved in constitutional strength, or we should say bodily strength, by his short continental tour. He is now entertaining his private friends, and enjoying the full comforts of an English home.—*Liverpool Standard.*

THE MARQUESS AND MARCHIONESS OF LONDONDERRY.—Letters from Moscow, dated the 10th ult., informed us that the Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry, who are sojourning there, have been treated with the most marked distinction. If they had been Royal personages it would scarcely have been possible to show them greater marks of honour. They were received by the empress in her country-house in the most distinguished manner. Her Majesty gave them an audience without the British Ambassador, which is an extraordinary favour. She also gave a large dinner and a splendid ball in honour of her noble visitors. Successive dinners of 100 covers, or more, were given by the Governor-General, Tolstoi, the Prince Serges Gabitzen, the Civil Governor-General Nebouison, and others. The theatres were crowded, and particular Russian operas and dances given to gratify the distinguished English visitors. The Marquess visited and examined all the splendid military establishments in the town, the Senior and Junior Cadets' College.

SHAKSPEARE.

The following passages, amongst others of Shakspeare, shew that the bard of Avon was imbued with a sense of the beautiful poetry of Holy Writ; and that he sometimes paraphrased it, and applied it to his own purpose. To say that the passages annexed are merely so many coincidences, would be absurd.

Of "mercy," says Portia,—

"The quality of mercy is not strain'd:
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from Heaven,
Upon the place beneath."—

"Mercy is seasonable in the time of affliction, as clouds of rain in the time of drought."

Ecclus. chap. xxxv. v. 20.

———"It is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes."—

"Blessed are the merciful; for they shall obtain mercy."

Matthew, chap. v. v. 7.

Again,

———"Therefore, Jew,
Though justice be thy plea, consider this,—
That, in the course of justice, none of us
Should see salvation:"—

"Enter not into justice with thy servant; for in thy sight shall no man living be justified."

Psalms, chap. cxliii. v. 2.

And, again, in the same play, Gratiano says to his friend Antonio,

———"I am Sir Oracle,
And when I ope my lips, let no dog bark:
Oh, my Antonio, I do know of these,
They therefore only are *reputed wise*
For saying nothing:"

"Even a fool when he holdeth his peace is counted wise: and he that shutteth his lips is esteemed a man of understanding."

Proverbs, chap. xvii. v. 28.

In *As You Like It*, we have—

"Though to us the *waters warp*."—

"By the breath of God frost is given, and the breath of the *waters is straitened*."

Job, chap. xxxvii. v. 10.

"To "warp," in the above passage, we need not tell our readers, signifies "to contract, to shrivel."

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS—NOVEMBER 4.

	s.	d.		s.	d.	
Wheat white	35	0	@	38	0	₩ barrel
—— mixed red	37	0	@	37	6	
—— shipping	30	0	@	32	0	
Oats shipping	13	6	@	14	0	₩ stone
—— heavy	13	0	@	13	6	
Barley malting	17	0	@	17	6	
—— shipping	15	0	@	15	6	
Flour seconds	48	0	@	48	0	₩ sack
—— thirds	38	0	@	40	0	
—— fourths	24	0	@	24	0	
Bacon Pigs	42	0	@	44	0	₩ cwt
Salted	36	0	@	38	0	
Heads	24	0	@	24	0	
Salted Offal	22	0	@	23	0	
Oatmeal ₩ cwt	13	0	@	14	0	
Newfoundland fish ₩ cwt	15	0	@	18	0	
Whiskey wholesale, ₩ gallon	6	2	@	6	4	
—— retail	7	0	@	7	6	
Coals Cardiff	21	0	@	21	0	
—— Newport	22	0	@	22	0	
Scotch Herrings ₩ barrel	23	0	@	25	0	
Hay ₩ ton	84	0	@	105	0	
Potatoes ₩ 14lbs	0	4	@	0	4½	
Train Oil ₩ ton	£52	0	@	£54	0	

BUTTER MARKET.	£	s.		£	s.	d.	No. of Firkins weighed.
Saturday	5	0	@	5	5		178
Monday	5	0	@	5	5		105
Tuesday	5	0	@	5	6		57
Wednesday	5	0	@	5	5		149
Thursday	5	2	@	5	5		410
Friday	5	5	@	5	5	6	245

ASSIZE OF BREAD

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

	White.			Ranged.			Household.		
	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr.	lbs.	oz.	dr
Twopenny	0	11	0	1	0	2	1	5	2
Fourpenny	1	5	6	2	0	5	2	10	3
Sixpenny	2	0	5	3	1	0	3	5	4

CORK BUTTER.—NOVEMBER 3.

MERCHANT.		CORK.	
First Quality	104s.	First Quality	94s.
Second do.	100s.	Second do.	90s
Third do.	94s.	Third do.	86s
Fourth do	90s.	Fourth do.	82s
Fifth do.	85s.	Fifth do.	76s.
Sixth do.	60s.	Sixth do.	51s

CLONMEL, NOVEMBER 3.

Wheat, 15d to 17d; Oats, 10d to 11d; Fresh Butter 12d to 14d; Beef, 3d to 4d; Mutton, 4d to 5d; Veal, 4d, to 5d per lb; Bacon Pigs, 40s 0d to 48s 0d; Heads, 24s 0d to 0d per cwt.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, NOVEMBER 4.

ARRIVED,

2d—Liberty, Blanchard, Southampton, bark; Nora Creina, (steamer) Bailey, Bristol; Thomas, Murphy, Gloucester, salt; Solway, (steamer) Burton, Liverpool; Eaglet, Philips, Carnarvon, slates.

3d—Three Sisters, Power, St. John's, fish, oil, and hides; Edward, Haviga, Dungarvan to Bunmahon, ballast; Recovery, Brown, Newport, a Market, coals; George Barclay, Morris, Quebec, timber and deals; Bonnar, Slattery, do. do.; St. Patrick, (steamer) Gosson, London.

4th—Don, Walsh, Quebec, do.

SAILED,

2d—Gipsey, (steamer) Coppell, Liverpool; Margaret, Duck, Falmouth, grain and flour.

3d—Two Brothers, Fielden, Falmouth, grain and do.; Violet, Dougall, London, oats; Lynx, Ryan, Bristol, do. do.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRENCH FLEET.—Although little talk is made about it, our private letters state that the French Government is occupied with a maratime movement of some extent, the object of which was, however, kept profoundly secret. Connected with it (as our letters state) is the arrival of Admiral Gallois at Toulon, "in the most strict *incognito*." He was expected to proceed immediately to —— on a private mission of importance.—*Times*

ALGIERS.—Several Arabian chiefs of families who have abandoned Abd del Kader to join our army, state that he had not more than 2,000 or 2,500 men under arms, and that his appeal to the tribes, over which he still retains some influence had been attended with no success. He seldom quits his tent since he left his new residence on the Amsour, and appears to be always plunged in meditation and prayer with his marabouts.—*Courrier Francais.*

A Papal decree of the 22d of September, confirmed on the 3d of October, has inscribed on the *Index Expurgatorius* a number of recent publications, amongst which are to be found M. de la Martine—viz., his "Souvenirs Impressions et de l'Orient," and "Jocelyn," an episode, and the French translation of Dr. Thomas Mackie's "History of the Progress and Extinction of the Reformed Religion in Italy during the 16th Century."

SWITZERLAND.—The latest intelligence from Berne, dated the 25th inst., states that much interest was felt there in the probable decision of the Committee. It was generally reported that, after a warm debate between Messrs. Tscharner, Keller, and Monnard, a majority of five had adopted a resolution calculated to maintain inviolate the honour and independence of the Swiss nation, without being a direct provocation to a war with France, the responsibility of which the Committee wishes to throw upon the French Government.—*Gabyanni.*

The *Federal* of Geneva, of the 25th inst., says:—"Letters from England announce that the greatest sympathy is shown in that country for the cause of Switzerland, not only by the numerous Swiss residents, but by the English themselves of all classes and opinions. We are not allowed to publish names, but we are surrounded in affirming that if, contrary to our hopes, the hour of danger should arrive, supplies of money will not fail us from that quarter."

M. DE PEYRONNET'S DEPARTURE FROM HAM.—He set out about six on the morning of the first instant, and walked about a quarter of a league in company with M. de Villebois, till his carriage should overtake him on the road. Mme. de Perpignangues with him to Montferaud. Some persons having gone out to see them pass, me displayed great politeness to them, and said, "It is now five years, five months, and some days since I quitted my chamber." He afterwards continued his way, no one following him. He is said to have traced above his chimney piece these words:—"*Ne vous, ne dors, qu'à dieu.*" This inscription, however was partly effaced.—Messrs. de Polignac and Guernon de Ranville appear very gay since the departure of their former colleagues.—*La Poire.*

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.—We believe we may state with some confidence that the conferences will be resumed shortly at the court of St. James's, with the view of settling, if possible, the long disputed Belgic question. The visit of Leopold to this country recently, and subsequently to the court of Louis Philippe, had, we are assured, reference to this subject. Should, as is warmly desired by the King of Holland, a closer connection be established between the Houses of Orange and of Brunswick than that which now exists, the mediation of King William would no doubt be successfully used in arranging the apparently endless dispute between Holland and Belgium. On the other hand it is thought that so determined is the King of Holland not to resign his sovereignty over Belgium, that any renewal of the diplomatic intercourse upon this subject will be unavailing, supported in his line of policy as his Dutch Majesty undoubtedly is by his subjects.—*Observer.*

THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT AND M. DECAZES.—Several newspapers have announced, that the Spanish Government ordered the secretary of the new French Ambassador to quit Madrid immediately after his arrival there. These newspapers have been misinformed. M. de Latour Maubourg, not being acquainted with the Spanish country, induced a French gentleman, who had long lived in Spain, to accompany him to Madrid. As soon as the Ambassador reached that capital, his travelling companion returned of his own accord to France, because he had no reason for staying in Madrid. The above is the true account of the affair. The same newspapers publish an account, which, if it were true, would be of a more serious character. M. de Latour Maubourg is represented to have sought, previous to his official reception, for a private interview with the Queen; and it is added, that he was informed by the Spanish Minister, it was impossible for the Queen-Regent to receive Foreign Ambassadors except in the presence of her Ministers.—There is not a word of truth in the whole of this story.—*Journal des Debats.*

The escape of 17 prisoners from Doullens has given occasion for strict orders. On our frontiers, a description of these prisoners has been received by the Custom House officers, with orders to use great vigilance, that they may not pass the frontier. We think that it would be better for some of these fugitives to escape from France, than for peaceable inhabitants to be annoyed and hindered in their business.—*French Paper.*

REGISTRATIONS IN ENGLAND.

SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—Deducting the new claims from the votes struck off, it would appear that on the aggregate the Reformers have had their numbers diminished by 48, while the Tories have had theirs reduced by 119; leaving a comparative gain to the reformers of 71 votes; they have lost fewer than their opponents by this number.—*Manchester Guardian.*

We are not aware of any efforts made by the Conservatives, and making allowances for deaths and new claims, we believe the list for borough and county here remain pretty nearly in *statu quo.*—*Macclesfield Courier.*

On Saturday last the revision of the lists for the Western Division commenced at Newent; the number of objections was inconsiderable, and presented no case to occupy much time. On Tuesday last, that vexatious question the right of the claimants in the Forest of Dean, was again argued at some length by Mr. Helps for the objection, and by Mr. Carter in support of the claims.—The barristers pronounced their opinion to be the same they had delivered in 1834. The claims of the parties then in attendance were gone into during the remainder of the day, and few were supported from the difficulty of producing real testimony in support of the holding, so as to establish the presumption of possession prior to the statute of Charles II., which difficulty was increased since 1835, by the deaths of several of the oldest persons then residing in the Forest. Wednesday was occupied in proving and ascertaining the validity of the notices of objection; and on Thursday the advocates in support of the right stated that in consequence of the opinions pronounced, and the decisions already made they should not call any evidence.—*Gloucester Journal.*

REGISTRATION.—On Tuesday and Wednesday the Revising Barristers were occupied on our borough lists. The result is as follows:—Reform claims 50, sustained 10; Reform objections 73, sustained 52. Conservative claims 52, sustained 21; Conservative objections 50, sustained 31. In the county business the claims were few and unimportant.—*Reading Mercury.*

Messrs. Stone and Lee, the Revising Barristers for the Western Division of Worcester, commenced their labours at Kidderminster, on Monday. After some hard fighting the names of nineteen persons in the Whig interest objected to, were struck off the list; whilst on the Conservative side, the name of one person only was expunged. On Wednesday, the same Barristers held a Court, revising the list of voters for the borough. Mr. Gibson's party objected to 30 voters, 12 of whom were struck off. Mr. Phillips's party objected to 33 voters, 9 of whom were struck off.—*Worcester Herald.*

At the Manchester Revising Barrister's court on Tuesday, the Rev. Samuel Bradley, of Canon-street chapel, a Dissenting minister, claimed a right to be on the register, as the possessor of a freehold interest in his appointment. Mr. Bradley was examined in support of his claim; in the course of which he said he could not be removed from the appointment by the trustees or members of the chapel. One of the trustees produced the deed of trust, in which the power of appointment and removal was vested in them, and the claim was consequently disallowed.—*Manchester Herald.*

At the Revising Barrister's court at Bristol, on Wednesday, there was an objection raised to the name of a freeman remaining on the list, in consequence of his father having received parochial relief. It was contended by the objector, that as the son obtained his freedom through his father, and the father being disqualified, he being a pauper, the son necessarily lost his right to exercise the franchise. Mr. Braod, in giving his judgment, held that the son being emancipated from his father's control he was not disqualified.—*Bristol Gazette.*

Mr. Edward Davenport, a very clever but crotchety Whig Radical, has been invited by the Liberals of Warrington to contest the representation of that town with Mr. Ireland Blackburne, the present Tory member. It is said that the Reformers have secured a sufficient majority, at the registration which has just been concluded, to return him with ease. Mr. Blackburne had a majority of only eighteen votes at the last election.—*Spectator.*

Mr. Entwistle, the Tory, will probably leave Rochdale open to Captain Fenton, the Liberal.—*Spectator.*

In Denbighshire, the Reformers have been very active, and hope to return "honest John Madocks," in the place of Mr. Wilson Jones, and Mr. Myddleton Biddulph for Mr. Bagot on the first opportunity. Even in Merionethshire, the Liberals are gaining upon Sir Robert Vaughan's party.—*Spectator.*

It is certain that, compared with the registration on which the last Lords' election was taken, the numbers of the Reformers must have experienced a large increase from three causes,—first, because their registration is much better attended than it was in 1834; second, because the compounded cases of payment for poor-rate, of which the Tories took such extensive advantage, no longer exists; and third, because any influence that the close Corporation and their Magisterial bench then possessed, has now slipped from under them, particularly as regards those numerous body of electors, the publicans and the beer-sellers.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Three or four attorneys who are making the circuit of the West joining with the Revising Barristers on the part of the Tories, are relying for payment on the *Carlton Club.* No less than 3000 objections have been made, under the directions of those gentlemen, to the voters in the Reform interest, whilst only about 1000 objections have been made by the Reformers. The desperate efforts of the Tories to make an impression on this great constituency, ought to be met by corresponding exertions on the part of the Reformers.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE SNOW STORM.

Although the year has only advanced to the end of October, winter appears to have set in with more than its wonted severity. On Thursday the weather was cold, clear, and frosty, with the wind from the westward.—Yesterday and last night we had a heavy fall of snow, which lasted without intermission, till about ten o'clock.—*Glasgow Courier.*

The very changeable and varied nature of the present season was well exemplified yesterday, by a snow storm from the northeast, which came on about three o'clock in the afternoon, and so heavy was the fall, that by nine o'clock, when the atmosphere became clearer, and the snow ceased, the streets were covered to the depth of six or eight inches. This storm so early in the season and when the harvest in many places is not nearly brought to a close, it is to be feared, will prove injurious to the crops, and particularly to the potatoes. Even in our northern climate, few, we believe, remember of a snowstorm in October, or have witnessed the operations of the harvest interrupted by such an occurrence. So rapid was the change in temperature, that in the gardens on Thursday, the dahlias and other flowers were in full blow, exhibiting their beautiful and gaudy colours, seemingly rejoicing in again basking in the rays of the sun, but yesterday morning the severe frost during the night shrivelled their stems, and destroyed for a season all their beauty.—*Edinburgh Courant of Saturday.*

DOVER, OCT. 30.—Yesterday it snowed hard here for two hours; to-day it snowed again for an hour preceded by thunder and lightning.

The weather has become exceedingly inclement in Paris. Snow and hail fell on Friday.

CATHOLIC CHURCH IN IRELAND.

We are happy to be informed, on the best authority, that the Very Rev. J. Lyons, P.P. of Kilmore Erris, has been sworn in as Dean of the diocese and chapter of Killala by the Cardinal Prefect of Propaganda, in Rome, and, by the gracious order of his Holiness, laureated Doctor of Theology. The latter distinction has, we understand, been conferred on him, in consequence of the profound learning displayed in the statements which the Dean has had occasion to lay before that sacred tribunal.—*Register.*

REFORM IN THE ARMY.

We have carefully abstained from noticing the various rumours and reports daily circulated respecting reductions, consolidations, and changes, knowing that most of them are without foundation in fact, and well aware that Lord Howick has been extremely particular in keeping private his intentions—from not only his own friends, but also the heads of departments. We believe, however, that the following subjects engage his Lordship's attention, and will form prominent features in the report so anxiously expected:—The grant of a promotion or brevet to all ranks of officers for length of service.—The abolition of the present depot system, and the substitution of provisional battalions, by which means regiments on service can be more easily relieved—the period of service in the East Indies lessened, and a considerable saving effected, besides allowing regiments to remain longer at home, their present stay scarcely averaging four years. The abolition of the offices of Deputies in the Adjutant-General's and Quartermaster General's departments. The appointment of a definite period for the employment of officers on the staff, and equalizing the pay to the duties. The transfer to the War-office from the Adjutant-General's department of the superintendance of courts-martial, and several other changes of minor importance; but all connected with the service.

The report of the proceedings of the commission is at present in progress, under the superintendance of the Secretary at-War, and, when finished (which is expected to be about the middle of November), it is intended to furnish to each member of the commission, a copy, requesting his opinion on the several matters referred to. On these opinions, when collected, Lord Howick will ground the propositions he intends to bring before Parliament for a reform of abuses in the army; and we sincerely trust that the result may be as expected by his Lordship's friends—satisfactory to all parties.—*United Service Gazette.*

SAINTLY PASTIME.—At the Hull Police Court on Wednesday the first case called on was one against the Honourable John Jocelyn, brother to the Earl of Roden, who was charged with breaking the knocker off the door of Mr. Byron, in De la Pole-place. Before the hearing Major Ormond and Mr. Scott made every endeavour to induce Mr. Byron to forego the charge, but without effect. The complainant was beginning to state his case when Mr. Scott said, Mr. Jocelyn admitted the fact, and therefore there was no occasion to make any statement. The superintendant of police said: We have had nineteen knockers stolen within a few nights, and the police have been blamed for this circumstance; I do not mean to say Mr. Jocelyn did all this, but it ought to be inquired into before the magistrates award the penalty. Mr. Byron said that he was sitting in the house at about eleven o'clock at night, when he heard a noise at his street door; he opened it, and found the defendant with a knocker in his hand; he immediately gave him into custody. The magistrate referred to Burn's Justice, where he found the punishment for such offence was £6 beyond the amount of the damage done. Mr. Byron said that ten shillings would repair the door. The magistrate then said, I will fine Mr. Jocelyn ten shillings and costs. Mr. Jocelyn not having made his appearance, his recognizance will be forfeited.—*Hull Advertiser.*

During the quarter, ended 25th June, the issues of the English Joint Stock Banks amounted to £3,599,000, while during the present quarter they amount to £4,959,121, being £1,361,121 more than usual.

SPARTACUS.

AN UNFINISHED TRAGEDY BY DR. BIRD.

(From the Carlton Chronicle.)

We have been favoured with the loan of the MS. copy of this tragedy, and shall present our readers with a few extracts from the dialogue, which may enable them to judge of its literary merits. Touching the plot and general character of the drama we have already written in this journal. *Spartacus* was the first literary production of Dr. Bird. It is not a good play, quite the contrary; yet we think it is full of promise, and that promise we understand has been fulfilled. Nature intended not Dr. Bird for a poet, but we are by no means surprised, after reading *Spartacus*, to learn that he has won fame as a novelist and an essayist. There are many evidences in the drama of right thinking and strong thinking, and of right feeling and strong feeling. Take for example the following passages in which the Thracian is made to speak so truly of the demon-men of the demon-fortress:—

SPARTACUS.

Is not this Rome, the great city?

BRACCHIUS.

Av, and thou shouldst thank the Gods, they
Have suffered thee to see it, before thou diest.

SPARTACUS.

I heard of it when I was a boy among the hills
Piping to my father's flocks—they said, that
Spoke of it, it was the Queen of Cities, the
Metropolis of the world.—My heart grew big within
Me, to hear of its greatness, I thought those men
Who could make it so, were greater
Than men, they were—Gods!

LENTULUS.

And are they not, sirrah!

SPARTACUS.

How many Palaces, that look like the habitations
Of Divinities, are here about me—Here are the
Marble mountains that have been hewn down
And shaped anew for men to dwell among
Gold and purple, and a million of men thronging
The pillar'd hills.

BRACCHIUS.

And what think'st thou now thou hast seen it?

SPARTACUS.

That if Romans had not been fiends, Rome had
Never been great.—Whence came this greatness
But from the miseries of subjugated nations?
How many myriads of happy people, people
That had not wrong'd Rome, for they knew
Not Rome—how many myriads of these were
Slain like the beasts of the fields, that Rome
Might fatten upon their blood and become great.
Look ye, Roman, there's not a palace on these
Hills, that cost not the lives of a thousand
Innocent men: there is no deed of greatness
Ye can boast, but it was achieved upon the
Ruin of a nation; there is no joy ye can feel
But its ingredients are blood and tears.
The following are equally just and true. The woman and the warrior both speak as they should feel. Could these bloody shows be exhibited now-a-days in Christian countries, the lady-lovers of deep tragedies and bullfights would speak even as the Prætor's niece.

JULIA.

Oh, but not to-day;
To-morrow, or the next day, when the games are done,
I must see them: 'twould kill me not to look
Once more upon the fighting gladiators.

CRASSUS.

Oho!
Thou a green girl, and talk of gladiators?
My youth was pass'd in battles, and I am not
Unused to blood; but my flesh always creeps
To see those cold blood slaughters.

JULIA.

So does mine.
My heart stops with terror, and my eyes
Seem parting from their sockets; my brain reels
While I look on; and while I look, each time
I swear I ne'er will look again. But when
They battle boldly, and the people shout,
And the poor creatures look so fearless—frowning
Not groaning—when they are hurt:—indeed 'tis
noble!
Oh! I must see them.

In another scene, when in the arena, Spartacus pursues the theme.

SPARTACUS.

Well, I am here—
Among these beasts of Rome—a spectacle.
This is the temple where they mock the gods
With human butchery—most grand, glorious
Of structure and device. It should have been a cave—
Some foul and midnight pit—or den of bones,
Where murder best might veil himself from sight—
Women and children, too, to see men die,
And clap their hands at every stab. This is
The boastful excellence of Rome. I thank the gods
There are barbarians.

We will next quote the passages in which Thrace is described as before, and after a Roman invasion. They are, perhaps, the most poetical in the drama.

JOVIUS.

Man do not war on women. Name her ransom.

SPARTACUS.

Men do not war on women. Look you—
One day I climb'd upon the ridgy top
Of the cloud-piercing Hæmus, where—among
The eagles and the thunders—from that height
I look'd upon the world as far as where,
Wrestling with storms, the gloomy Eusine chafed
On his recoiling shores, and where dim Adriee
In her blue bosom quench'd the fiery sphere.
Between those surges lay a land, might once
Have match'd Elysium, but Rome had made it
A Tartarus.—In my green youth I looked
From the same lofty peak where now I stood,
And then beheld the glory of those lands
Where peace was tickling on the shepherd's bell,
And singing with the reapers.
Since that glad day, Rome's conquerors had past
With withering armies there; and all was changed;
Peace had departed, howling war was there
Cheer'd on by Roman hunters: then methought
Even as I look'd upon the alter'd scene,
Groans echoed through the valleys thro' which ran
Rivers of blood, like smoking Phlegethons
Fires flash'd from burning villages, and famine
Shriek'd in the empty corn fields. Women and children
Robb'd of their sires and husbands, left to starve;
These were the dwellers of the land. Say'st thou
Rome wars not then on women?

JOVIUS.

This is not to the matter.

SPARTACUS.

Now, by Jove,
It is these things do Romans—but the earth
Is sick of conquerors—there's not a man
Not Roman but is Rome's extremest foe:
And such am I sworn, from that hour I saw
These sights of horror, while the Gods support me
To wreak on Rome such havoc as Rome wreaks—
Carnage and devastation; woe and ruin
Why should I ransom when I swear to slay?

[JOVIUS *shows by action he is about to speak.*]

Begone, this is my answer.

The following passage is curious, as having been applied by a crowded audience to the Whigs and their adherents, and received with peals of applause:*

CRASSUS.

What a rebel slave!—

JOVIUS.

In these rough rotten times, we do not scruple
To raise our rogues to honour. Why then blush
To account a slave, that's capable and honest?
The genius of this Thracian, had it been
In honourable trust display'd, had quell'd
A score of barbarous nations, and may yet,
Make out the man a Roman.

The scene of the crucifixion of the 6,000 slaves is described in nervous language.

PHASARIUS.

I saw a sight last night that turn'd my brain,
And set my comrade mad—the Roman highway
Is each side lined with crosses, and on each cross
Is nail'd a gladiator. Well, 'twas night,
When, with a single follower, I did creep
Thro' the trench'd army to that road, and saw
The executed multitude uplifted
Upon the horrid engines. Many lived;
Some moan'd and writh'd in stupid agony;
Some howl'd and prayed for death, and cursed the
Gods;
Some turn'd to lunatics, and laugh'd at horror;
And some with fierce and hellish strength had torn
Their arms free from the beams; and so had died,
Grasping headlong at air.

In the dying scene of Spartacus, on which the curtain falls, there is a touch of true poetry. The reverting, in the very moment of dissolution, to the passion which had animated the man's dearest and noblest actions in life, is true to nature and beautiful to witness. The heroic soul of the Thracian mountaineer passes away in a gentle tranquil dream. He is achieving in death that return to his beloved father-land for which alone he fought so gallantly in life. Slave as he was, he was no vulgar conqueror.

He was freedom's champion;
One of those, the few in number, who had not o'erstept
The charter to chastise which she bestows
On such as wield her weapons; he had kept
The whiteness of his soul.

And thus it departed, tranquil and joyous, unheeded and troubled by the din of battle. The "great gamer of battles"—glory's minion—ambition's fool—died on his bed, shouting *tele d'auree*, and left the world in all the rapture of the conflict, amidst a convulsion of the elements—the man who fought for home and freedom, only dies in the *melee* with the free dream of home. So be it. Now for the passage!

Enter Spartacus wounded.

SPARTACUS.

All is lost: but cry
Victory on: I'll reach the General. [Flourish.

CRASSUS.

Smite him! 'tis Spartacus.

[Spartacus is wounded by several.

SPARTACUS.

Hah! victory! (Crassus, thou dost; I know thee very well.)
Romans are straws. No prisoners—nought but blood.
Why should there be night now? [He falls.
Well, never need the tempest;
There are green valleys in our mountains yet.
Set forth the sails, we'll ne in Thrace anon.

[Spartacus dies.

There is certainly no poetry of a high order in these passages, but there is more sound sense and vigour than in any thing to be shewn in *Virginius*, or *William Tell*, or the *Provost of Bruges.*

* This is a very allowable inference for our Tory contemporary; but so far as we could judge the sarcasm was levelled by the audience at his own friends the *Ultra Tories.*

MR. BUCKINGHAM AT IPSWICH AND BIRMINGHAM.

Mr. Buckingham's visit to Ipswich and Birmingham appear to have been attended with success, and to have obtained for him, in each place, not merely numerous auditors to his Lectures on the Scriptural Countries of the East, but also the strong impression of public opinion in favor of his claims, and the exhibition of a substantial sympathy in his sufferings and wrongs. At Ipswich at a crowded meeting attended by upward of five hundred of the most respectable inhabitants of the town, the Rev. P. E. Butler, the curate of St. Margaret's, delivered a speech, of which the following is a short extract:—

"I undestand that our Hon. Friend (as he will permit me to call him) appears amongst us under peculiar circumstances. For publicly advocating in India the freedom of trade and of the press, he has been a sufferer to the extent of banishment and loss of property. (hear, hear.) Dear friends, I am no politician—I have never enrolled my name amongst those of any political clubs—I have never even voted at an election—I have never associated myself with any political party. I am well convinced that the welfare of the community, and the will of God, alike demand that Government should be upheld, and law enforced. Yet this I will say—and as a clergyman I say it—that while opinions are not embodied in actions detrimental to any portion of the community, the persecution of opinion, whether religious or political, whether right or wrong, is an action unchristian, immoral and diabolical. But Mr. Buckingham has the peculiar misfortune of still suffering for his advocacy of a cause that has since completely triumphed. The changes for which he pleaded have won the public approbation in India and in England, and have been accomplished by the Legislature of the empire. It is as it the government that first conducted Protestants to its political triumph in this country, possessed the power of resuscitating its martyrs, and recompensing their endurances, but left one solitary sufferer still weltering in his wounds or mouldering in his ashes, while his more favoured companions all basked in the prosperity of their cause. I have now the honour to move that our hearty thanks be given to J. S. Buckingham Esq., M.P., for the valuable course of Lectures which he has this evening completed; and also that a subscription be opened at Ipswich and its neighbourhood, in aid of the fund now being collected for indemnifying him under all his losses."

At Birmingham, Mr. Buckingham delivered his closing lecture to an audience of nearly one thousand persons; and at its termination, speeches were delivered by Captain Moorsoom, R.N., Mr. Wills, and Mr. Chance of Birmingham, and by Joshua Scholefield, Esq., the members for the Borough; and the following resolution was carried by acclamation:—

"That this meeting desire thus publicly to offer to Mr. Buckingham their testimony against the cruel wrongs he has suffered, by the arbitrary and irresponsible acts of the local Government of British India, and by the unjust conduct of the Directors of the East India Company; and they trust that the laudable example which the people of Sheffield have set, in opening a public subscription to purchase him an annuity, will be so followed up throughout the empire, that Mr. Buckingham may receive, at the hands of the British Public, that reparation of his injuries, to which he is entitled, no less by the justice of his case than by his labours in the cause of public morality and happiness."

LIFE OF CROCKFORD.

"The history of Crockford is curious. His autobiography, nothing concealing and nothing extenuating, would be one of the most readable works which have appeared for many a day. He was originally a small fishmonger, without a penny in the world, in the neighbourhood of Temple Bar. The following copy of an account for fish which appeared some years since in a book called, 'Life in the West,' will give some idea both of the extent of his business and of the measure of his intimacy with the school-master:—

"'Mr. A——

"'To William Crockford.

		s.	d.
"'April 3	To pair of sowls.....	1	3
5	Sprats.....	0	3
6	3 vites.....	0	9
12	7 red herrings.....	0	6
19	2 makerils.....	0	8
		3	5.

"The way in which he is said to have risen in the world is singular enough. Nature it appears has made him a first-rate mathematician in all that relates to money calculations. I am assured by those who know him, that the Member for Middlesex is a mere tyro to him in this respect. By some inward process—mental arithmetic, I believe, is the phrase, though it is doubtful if Mr. Crockford knows what is meant by 'mental'—by some inward process, he can calculate, provided there be large stakes in the field, with an almost absolute certainty, what are to be the results in certain games. Having early discovered that he possessed this most useful gift, he began, while yet a fishmonger in a small way, to pay nightly visits, when the day's business was over, to a low hell in King's-place, in the neighbourhood of Pall-mall. Here he commenced his career as a gambler, by risking a few shillings at English hazard. Finding himself almost invariably successful, he was in the habit of proceeding next morning to Billingsgate, when he laid in a stock of 'sowls' (soles), flat fish, &c., &c., for the day. He was gradually enabled to carry on his business to great advantage and on a more extensive scale; while his increased profits, enabled him to bet at the den referred to, much more heavily than his limited resources would, in the first instance, admit of. His first great bet, however, was not in a gaming house. The author of the work from which I have copied the account for 'sowls' and 'vitens,' and 'makerils,' says, that his 'first step of any particular note to his present elevation was taking immense long odds upon an 'out' horse, which he did upon private information, given to him by a jockey, that it was to win. Soon after this, Crockford purchased, for £100, the fourth share of a gambling bank, at No. 5, King-street, St. James's. The proprietors of the hell had previously quarrelled, and certain extraordinary disclosures were the consequence.

"Having amassed a great deal of money at 5 King street, Crockford quitted the 'business' there, and opened a hell, with three other persons, in 81, Piccadilly, for playing French hazard. In one season, according to the statement of a gentleman who lost to a considerable amount, the four proprietors must have divided amongst them the sum of £200,000 being £50,000 to each.—That, however, was the most successful season ever known. In point of real profit it far exceeds anything realized by the present princely establishment, because the expenses of keeping up the latter, are ten times as great as were those of the former. At this place hazard dice were discovered, as I shall afterwards mention more particularly. Here again a quarrel took place among the partners about the division of the plunder, and the establishment was consequently broken up. Crockford then purchased the house No. 50, St. James's-street, but finding it too small for the crowds of noblemen and gentlemen who frequented it, he purchased 51, and subsequently 52; when, in 1525, he pulled the three houses down, and erected on their site the present magnificent edifice."

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTING.

(BY THE AUTHOR OF RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS.)

The parliamentary reporting establishment of the daily press has been jocularly called "the fourth estate." The joke is one of those in which there is much more truth than is generally supposed. The influence which the parliamentary reporters exercise on the public opinions is incalculably great. Every thing is left to their own discretion. They receive no instructions from the proprietors or editors of the different journals with which they are connected, as to what is to be reported, and what not; and when their reports are completed, they are handed to the compositors without the alteration of a single word, or anything in the shape of enlargement or abridgement being suggested by the editors.—It is clearly, therefore, that their power to influence public opinion is very great. Happily, however, the power which the reporters thus possess is almost invariably exercised in the right way. They never allow private partialities or private prejudices to interfere with their discharge of a public duty. They always take care to proportion the length of their reports to the space which the speaker fills in the public eye, and to the importance, or otherwise, of the subject on which he addresses the house. And their tact and judgment in this respect are remarkable. They know well who are the most influential speakers, and what is the measure of importance which the public attach to the question discussed. * * *

We often hear of the advantages of a division of labour. There never was a more striking illustration of this than is furnished in the case of parliamentary reporting. When Mr. Perry, late proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*, commenced his career as a reporter, which was about the year 1780, the morning papers had only one reporter each. He had to remain in the house during the whole of the proceedings, and to give an account of them—a mere outline, of course—from the beginning to end. What aggravated the fatigue and difficulty of the task, was the circumstance of not being allowed to take any notes in the gallery. Reporters were then obliged to trust wholly to memory. The entire number of parliamentary reporters now on the metropolitan newspaper press, is about eighty. Upwards of sixty of the number are on the morning papers, and the remainder on the evening. The parliamentary reporting *corps* of the leading morning papers, varies from twelve to fifteen. Each reporter takes a turn of three-quarters of an hour's duration. The moment his time has expired, he quits the gallery, his place being taken by another, walks down to the office of the paper for which he is engaged, where he extends his notes in a legible hand, and then transfers the manuscript, which is on small slips, written only on one side, to the printer. The printer distributes the slips among the compositors. The writing only on one side facilitates the labour of the compositors, who, when five or six of them are employed on the same reporter's copy, always put his manuscript into types as fast as he can get it ready. When the reporter who succeeded the first gentleman has been on duty his three quarters of an hour, he is relieved by some of his colleagues, and he also goes directly to his office to write out his copy in a perfect hand. In this way the thing goes on alphabetically the whole night, until all the reporters on the general establishments have severally had their 'turns'—unless the house should chance to rise before the number is exhausted. It is but very seldom that any of the reporters have two turns on the same night. They only have so either when two or three of them are absent from ill health, or on other business, or when both houses sit for some considerable time. In that case the reporters severally extend the duration of their turns, in either house, to an hour—otherwise they would be required to take a second turn before they had written out the first. This sometimes happens even with the hour turns. It so happens, either when the speaker or the subject has been so important as to render a copious report desirable; or when the reporter's notes, which is pretty often the case, are so confused as to prevent his reading them with ease.

When a reporter begins extending his notes for the compositor, he writes at the commencement of his first slip his own name and the name of the colleague who is he succeeds, in this way—"Hammond follows Richards," or whatever else the names of the parties may chance to be. When he finishes his turn, he writes in the same way at the end of his slip the name of the gentleman who follows him, together with his own. The object of this is to enable the printer to arrange the copy given him by the various reporters in its proper order. But for this regulation, the speeches of the different members would be thrown into confusion, and awkward transpositions of the several parts of the same member's speech would also occasionally occur.

When a reporter takes copious notes of any speech, it usually requires five times the time to extend those notes in a readable hand, which it occupied in taking them. Supposing for instance, that a reporter has a turn of an hour, it will take fully five hours hard incessant labour to extend his notes for the printer. The notes which a good reporter will take in three quarters of an hour, usually fill, when extended, about two columns of the *Times.*—In the case of Lord Stanley, and some other honourable members, who speak with much rapidity, the notes so taken would, when written out at full length, occupy two columns and a half of the *Times.*

Many of the reporters write with much rapidity. It is considered a great effort to write a column of the *Times* in two hours and a half; but instances have been known of its being done in two hours. Mr. Sergeant Spankie was one of the most rapid writers ever known on the press. When a reporter on the *Morning Chronicle*, in Mr. Perry's time, he, on one occasion, wrote a column in an hour. To be sure, the paper was then much smaller in size than it now is, and the type much larger than that now used, but the disproportion was not so great as not to entitle the effort of the learned gentleman to be regarded as the most successful one of rapid writing with which I am acquainted. The next most successful, perhaps, was that of the late Mr. Wm. Godwin, jun., who, when a reporter five or six years ago on the *Morning Chronicle*, wrote a column of the then size of the paper in an hour and three-quarters. It is to be observed, that in the case to which I refer there was not only the mere manual exercise of writing, but also the reading of the notes.

WATERFORD:
Saturday, November 8, 1836.
Printed and published for the Proprietor, at the Office in King-street, opposite the Post-office.
SUBSCRIPTION TO THE WEEKLY WATERFORD CHRONICLE.
YEARLY (in advance.)..... £1 2s.

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TO THE WEEKLY WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

dvance.).....£1 2s.

Waterford

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Weekly Waterford Chronicle

No. 1,136. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1836. PRICE 6d.

GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

The Association held their usual weekly meeting on Thursday, [illegible] L. JACOB, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. Magrath, in the absence of the secretary, read the minutes of the last day's proceedings.

Mr. Barrett handed in £6 collected in small sums at [illegible], county Meath, and read the following letter:—

"DEAR SIR—You have already paid my subscription [illegible] to the Justice Rent. I send in this letter [illegible] of six pounds, collected in the chapel of Old [illegible], for the same laudable purpose. On the other [illegible] you will see the names of the worthy subscribers, [illegible] I trust you will publish.

"I have the honour to remain your obedient and humble servant,

GEORGE LEONARD, P.P. Oldcastle.

Richard Barrett, Esq.

Mr. Barrett would also gratify himself by proposing the adoption of two distinguished English gentlemen, [illegible] would first read the communication:—

Constitutional Office, Oct. 6th, 1836.

MY DEAR SIR—Having had the pleasure of an introduction to you when I was conducting the *True Sun*, some two years since, I avail myself of the license that gives me to request that you will propose myself and Mr. Cleane (with whose name and sufferings in the Limerick cause you are, no doubt, familiar) as members of the National Association of Ireland.

We do not speak "without book," when we say that the National Association of Ireland does the people of England injustice, by acquiescing in Mr. O'Connell's allegation, of indifference on their part to the cause of Irish liberty; and we desire, as far as we are personally implicated by this censure, to give a practical refutation of it, by that association with Irish patriots, which I now request you to obtain for us.

Believe me, my dear Sir, when I say that the productive millions of England are watching your present movements in Ireland with the most intense anxiety.—They are struck with admiration at your union and your energy. You have all their sympathies enlisted on your behalf, and in every step you take to demand full and complete justice for Ireland you may reckon with confidence upon their co-operation and support. In your National Association they see an instrument by which the people of Ireland may command, not merely municipal reform and an adjustment of the tithe question, but every other legislative measure which they have the right to demand.

Believe me, dear Sir, very truly your's,

WILLIAM CARPENTER.

Mr. Barrett continued—I hail with satisfaction the introduction amongst us of such men as those whose names are subscribed to that letter. I always hail with pleasure the association of Englishmen with us—but I had the association of Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Cleane with more than ordinary pleasure, as men of great literary talents, and tried and uncompromising attachment to rational liberty. (Hear, hear.) It is a new and inspiring feature in the times, that I may say, for the first time, we have Englishmen associated with this our Irish struggle for justice. Indicative as it is, of the growing sympathies of Englishmen, it is the precurso of identical privileges with Englishmen; and with the, what else cannot exist?—reciprocity of feelings, interests, and affections. (Loud cheering.) The writer repels the thought that Englishmen are indifferent to justice for Ireland. He does it better than by mere words; he acts, and we accept the very sensitiveness to the allegation of Mr. O'Connell as a proof, that the supposition is felt as a reproach. After all, and under all circumstances, we may suppose the indifference of Englishmen towards us to a considerable extent, without any stigma on the national character. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)

Mr. Murphy then read the following communications, which had been received since the last day of meeting:—

Rathnore, Tullow, Oct. 25th, 1836.

SIR—I was away from home when your letter, dated Oct. 17th, arrived, which will be my apology for not answering it before this. My answer now will be very concise, and, I trust, satisfactory, as every thing in my power has been already done towards forwarding the registry of my tenants in the county of Carlow. I have at present, I believe, but one tenement on my estate unleased, and this tenement is only one half acre, which, I apprehend, is too small to confer a vote. I have these many years been endeavouring to get my tenants to take leases for their own security, as they appeared inclined to improve; but till lately I found them rather indifferent upon the subject, as they possessed a confidence in me which appeared to give them sufficient satisfaction. However, they have all now leases (save the tenant above alluded to), which they have full liberty to use as they please, and I flatter myself they will happy.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES PUTLAND.

James D. Lyons:—

"Tourine, Croom, County Limerick,

" 26th October.

"DEAR SIR—I have much pleasure in transmitting you an order on Dublin for £72 10s., this being the first collection of the justice rent in the united parishes of Croom and Ballynebanouge. You will have the goodness to have the subscribers of £1 (what of the names I now enclose) proposed as members of your most valuable Association. I feel justly proud of the *patriotism* and *liberality* of this small parish, and I believe I am correct in stating that this remittance is the largest made by any other parish up to the present moment.

Cornelius Grimes, Ballynalty, Buttevant, county Cork:—

"The Rev. Mr. Chester, rector of the parish of Ballyclough, has issued a commission of rebellion against me, and the sheriff and Police came to my house on Wednesday last to take me, but fortunately I was not at home. I have neither lease nor proposal of my land, nor any writing whatever, and I am, therefore, advised I have a good defence to make. I am but a poor man, with a large family to maintain; I, therefore, humbly hope you will lay my case before the Association."

John O'Dogherty, Esq., Letterkenny, co. Donegal:—

"The registry proceeded on here briskly to-day.—Counsellor Costello attended for Captain Hart and the Association, Counsellor Macklin and Mr. Murray for Lord Leitrim. Mr. Murray registered four of Sir Charles Style's tenantry, seventeen of Lord Leitrim's, and six or seven Liberals gave us a blow over one solitary Tory vote. The opposition continues oppressive and vexatious, conducted by Counsellor Chambers and Mr. Sproul for Colonel Connolly and Sir Edmund Hayes; but at this time they were well resisted, and ably met upon every law point. The Tories seem bitterly hostile to Captain Hart, who attended the sessions. We lost several of Lord Leitrim's tenantry, owing to the stamp of their papers being wrong. Surely his Lordship's agent ought to take notice of this. I may say the game is up in the county, if Lord Clements's example on his father's estate be followed up by Lord Conyngham or his agents. As to my own knowledge, the Marquis Conyngham has always been the strenuous supporter of the Liberal cause in our county, if attention is paid to the independent freeholders, Donegal will be free.—We expect to be engaged the entire day to-morrow in the registry, and the result I will write you by to-morrow's post."

John B. Spence, Esq., Stranorlan, co. Donegal:—

"I hasten to communicate to you and the Association the result of the registry in this county up to the rising of the Court last night. In Donegal there was a good many Liberals lost in consequence of the notices being wrongly filled; but, notwithstanding, there were eleven Liberals, and but three Conservatives; in Letterkenny 52 Liberals and but 5 Conservatives, thus leaving us the glorious majority of 55 at these sessions. There was a good many of the Liberals who did not attend, and very few of those attending were disqualified, therefore, from the notices being wrongly filled, and from the want of their assignments being upon proper stamps. It is but justice to Mr. Costello to state that he earned for himself here golden opinions from the manly, clear, and splendid arguments which he delivered in behalf of the Liberal claimants, which, I am happy to say, had the desired effect of convincing the court in many instances of the claimant's qualification to register. The majority of those registered in Letterkenney are tenants of the Earl of Leitrim; and the greater part of the remainder thereof Captain Harts, who attended himself at the registry. I am happy to have to say that he is recovering from his indisposition. I have but time to add that our efficient parish priest, the Rev. John Deveany has commenced the Justice Rent in this parish (Stranorlan), and we will shortly forward our first contribution."

Daniel Supple, jun., Esq., Tralee, co. Kerry:—

"Our registry passed off very well in the county—that is, at Killarney and Tralee; Radicals 25, Conservatives 11. In the borough the Liberals were 18, the Tories 4; this was a glorious majority. The secretary of the Chamber of Commerce will write fully on the subject.—I am happy to inform you that active measures are now in operation to further the collection of the Justice Rent, and I trust we shall be soon able to remit a sum worthy of your acceptance."

James Dillon, Esq., coroner, King's County:—

"The registry sessions for this (the Philipstown) division of the King's County has terminated; for the six baronies composing the division 91 notices were served, of which but 38 persons answered during the sessions, 34 of whom, with three others of £5 each, made it the superior courts, were added to the electoral roll of the county. Of these 37 so registered, 2 are Conservatives and 35 staunch Reformers. I have great pleasure in stating that all my friends appealed, their claims heard, and only one rejected; so that 24 of the above 37 are the fruits of my honour, and that, too, of a barony that could poll but three with myself for our present sitting member—the Hon. J. C. Westenra, when he first attempted to open the close borough of the King's County, on the 10th May, 1831, though we now stand in the extraordinary position of 10 Liberals to 10 Tories, with prospect of further increase."

Richard Daly, Esq., Tullamore, King's County:—

"Since I last had the pleasure of communicating with the Association, I attended as counsel on behalf of the people at the registry sessions which were held at Philipstown and Birr, for the King's County—the former took place on Wednesday, the 10th inst., and the result was most cheering. It was as follows:—

Reformers admitted	....	34
Rejected	..	3
Destructives admitted	....	1

"I cannot let the opportunity pass by without bestowing my meed of praise upon Mr. James Dillon, of Clara, who on this occasion brought from a distance of fifteen miles upwards of 20 substantial claimants, who to a man were registered. Mr. Dillon's example and patriotism are worthy of general imitation. The agent for the Destructives gave a fruitless, fair, open, and pressing opposition to every liberal claimant.

"The registration for the Birr division took place on yesterday at Birr. I was joined in Birr by Mr. Patrick Costelloe, whose tact, talents, and unflinching exertions were of the highest service to the cause, and considerably lightened the burden on my shoulders. Of the Birr registry the result was as follows:—

Reformers admitted	....	38
Rejected	....	22
Destructives admitted	....	3

"Thus the general registry of the county in both of these divisions has terminated in the triumph of popular principles, 71 being registered on the side of the people, and but 6 on the part of Ireland's enemies. Indeed the game is up in this county with the Orange faction.—The balance of registration for the whole year is nearly 40 to 1 in favor of the Liberal party. The Destructives still carry on the struggle, and are filled with a lingering hope that the people will relax ultimately in their exertions, and that they will gradually gain the ascendancy which they have lost, but by such notions they but delude themselves."

Daniel Connolly, Ardnacrisha, near Limerick, stating that he lives in a place called Park row, in the parish of Kilquam, barony of Bunratty, county Clare; that he is the father of seven children, to one of whom he gave a part of his holding as a marriage portion, about six years ago, and that it was never to revert to him again; that his son died about two years and a half ago, and his widow set the land to another; that nevertheless he was unexpectedly arrested on the 17th of September last, under a writ of rebellion, and hurried to the city of Limerick gaol, whence he writes—"Am I to become a fettered martyr to this unjust and unlady impost?—and am I to pay by force, or under a degrading enactment, what I got no value for, either in religion, trade, or labor? Will this part of penal aggravation be silently borne with, and must the horizon of Ireland be thus suspected to perpetual obscuration?"

A letter from Michael Lennon, Esq., Tullow, stating that he had made the necessary arrangements for registering his vote for the county Carlow.

33, Bryanston square, London, 19th Oct., 1836.

SIR—Do me the favour to put my name on the list of annual subscribers to the Justice Rent, for which I beg to enclose my mite of £5 for the current year.

I am, Sir, your's truly,

J. A. YATES.

To C. Fitzsimon, Esq., M.P.

Rev. R. Travis, C.C., Longford, stating that the facts given to the world by a Longford correspondent, in the *Evening Freeman* of Saturday last, respecting the savage treatment of John Reilly, of the parish of Ardagh, who was arrested under a writ of rebellion, at suit of Dean Murray for tithes, are strictly true; and that John Reilly holds but two acres one rood, and a few perches of land; that he was arrested on a writ of rebellion, on Wednesday the 12th instant, by two men—one a sheriff's man, the other the parson's—at his own house, about one o'clock in the day. The sheriff acted as humanely as he could; he remained on the road to Ardagh with us but a short distance from Reilly's house, accompanied by Chief Constable Simpson and ten police, two of whom were mounted; no resistance was made, no person being present but poor Reilly's wife, an old invalid, crippled for the last thirty years, with his brother, his wife and some children; that Reilly was unable to rise (his wife having expected his death from an attack of asthma the night before); that he had to be carried to the road, and lodged in the police-barrack, while Mr. Simpson, as if smote by compassion, rode up to the parson's to mention his extraordinary docility; but his reverence, true to the letter of the text, at least practised Christian charity so far as to send him immediately the use of an animal found in Scripture, with a little cart to convey the almost mortal remains of unfortunate Reilly to the chilling glooms of the county prison; he has not had a cow or a calf for the last fifteen years; he has not been able to labour for the last five years; his poor wife, so well known were their wretched circumstances, from poverty and ill health, to the parson, has often received medicine and medical advice from Mrs. Murray, the parson's wife; his farm owes a year and a half's rent, £4 5s. 8d., they were truly the most wretched couple in the parish of Ardagh. Was there ever such infatuation as parson Murray's conduct. Reilly's health is still bad in jail; he says he will die every day; his wife is unable to crawl to see him; he has, of course, no support but the jail allowance; he is literally almost naked; it is even said that Dean Murray has either sent or will send him some of his own clothes, but I am told he will not accept them. Need I add another word to convey to you and the Association an adequate idea of such a monstrous case, with all its aggravating circumstances? It is the most heartless and inhuman persecution ever inflicted on a brother man, in the name and cause of religion—the tithe murders were the tenderest of mercies compared to this.

John Devin written from Dundalk goal, county Louth:—

"I am one of those poor men that have fallen victims to the odious tithe imposition; and poor as I may be, by having a helpless family behind me, these gaols will never compel me to pay that which I consider a villainous impost. I remain in close confinement since the 7th of October, under a writ of rebellion, claimed by the Rev. Mr. French, in the parish of Cappagh, near Dunleer, in the county Louth. I further beg to acquaint you that I never received a notice from their attorney or from themselves, nor have I ever heard or known of any such being posted on the chapel or church, as for church we have no such thing in our parish. It is under these circumstances that I humbly claim the advice of the Association, as I know not what steps to take. It is therefore request you will represent my case to the Association, and send me their answer as soon as you possibly can."

W. Hassett, Esq., M.D., Listowry, county Waterford:—

"Our sessions commenced this day. I hasten to communicate the result of the registry. At the close of the scrutiny the numbers appeared—for Ireland 16 for Lyndhurst 0. Our claimants experienced the most rigorous opposition, the Conservatives contesting every inch of the ground. I must here remark that the claimants admitted though few in number are entitled to no barony but of Clonawse, the remainder of the county being wrongly rejected. I regret also to complain that the chairmen were most culpably remiss in their attendance, and using every every exertion. Before I conclude, I must not omit, in justice, to record in the particular case of the Association, the services of Mr. John Conaty the inspector of Badyand to whose exertions we owe and at the registry we are much indebted for so favorable a result."

Wm. O'Meara, Esq., registry inspector, Tallow, county Waterford:—

"Attached you have a draft for £20, being the amount of Justice Rent collected in this parish for October.—It is to me a high honour and a singular gratification to be chosen by the spirited people of Tallow as the medium to transmit this token of their firm adherence to the General Association in its noble exertions to obtain justice for Ireland.

"In the various struggles for a fair representation of the sentiments of the Waterford people in parliament for the last thirty years, the public spirit and independence of the Tallow men were conspicuous. No difficulty or influence of any kind could warp or change them from a bold, straightforward, and independent course; and no people are more determined to persevere in a close and indissoluble connexion with the General Association. I trust you will be so good as to lay before the next meeting of that body this poor tribute—poor, indeed, when we consider the great object in view; but do us the justice of thinking that we will feel a pride in increasing our future contributions to so holy a purpose. I beg you will have the kindness to propose the Rev. E. Condon, P.P., Rev. John O'Mara, R.C.C., Francis Sheehan, Richard Barrett, Michael Cannaugh, Patrick Leahy, Michael O'Keeffe, Edward Butler, Peter Walsh, Wm. O'Brien, of Cottage, Richard Fitzgerald, Esqrs., and myself, as members of the Association—each having subscribed £1 each.

"You will also receive by this post the registry book, left by you in this parish, complete, and will perceive by it that the preponderance of Reformers is overwhelming—the numbers being: Reformers, 60; Tories, 12.

"To M. H. Murphy, Esq.

Castle Comdelevin, county Westmeath, Oct. 22.

SIR—May I beg you will be so kind as to forward to the proper quarter the enclosed £1, as my subscription towards that admirable fund, the Justice Rent for Ireland. It is, after all, cheering, notwithstanding some difficulties still in the way of national prosperity, to behold, as in the instance of our National Association, the cause of political justice, prosperity and concord, sustained steadily and constitutionally by all that is illustrious, great, and good in the land against the base policy of Tory malignity and fanatical slander. From the malignant and ingenious devices of Tory excess (at a crisis, too, when tithes and municipal corruptions are so woefully in jeopardy) much hope, in my opinion, may be augured to the cause of Liberal principles and national amelioration; as I regard this excess, like the last flashes of the taper—the more burningly intense the nearer to its final extinction. The spirit of justice and of Ireland is no longer doomed to slumber under unmerited wrong; and the day, thank Heaven! is for ever gone by when freemen of a free state will consent to the disgrace of unequal legislation on the mouldy grounds of Tory usurpation.

By peaceful and constitutional resistance to wrong the people of Ireland will prove to their enemies the value they set on the blessings of impartial legislation; and should the evil passions of bad men try the chain again upon Ireland, the constitutional indignation of virtuous freedom will be found more than a match for tyranny—

"Ira leonum,
Vincla recussantium."

Yours, my dear Sir, very truly,

J. FITZGERALD, P.P.

F. T. Brady, Esq., &c.

Thomas J. Keane, Shangarry, Cloyne:—

"As one of those persons interested for the oppressed people of our country, I beg to acquaint you that there have been sixty subpœnas served by the vicars choral of Cloyne upon our honest and independent minded voters under the composition, which is disgracefully enormous in this parish. They are all looking to the landlords for the time of tenants who hold at will. The parishioners met me on Sunday last, and I am happy to say I never saw more firmness and determination than the people evinced to resist this unchristian impost. They are all unanimous in the wish of collecting the Justice Rent, for which the necessary arrangements are made. I need not add, as it is on record, that there is not a more incorruptible, independent minded body of electors in any county in Ireland than the men of Imokilly. I speak from experience, being intimately acquainted with them. The Rev. Mr. Russell desires me to say that he will transmit the Justice Rent as soon as collected. Our sessions will commence on the 2d November, and I am quite sure we will have a large majority."

William Grace Kelly, Esq., Stradbally, Queen's Co.:—

"It is unnecessary for me to communicate the result of the registry sessions at Maryborough to you, who so actively co-operated in producing the success that has crowned it. I cannot, however, deny myself the gratification which the opportunity of making a return of the relative numbers registered affords me, of assuring the Association how highly indebted I consider the Reforming interest of the county to be owing to you and the Earl of Miltown, for your presence and assistance on that occasion. That noble earl enjoys the singular merit of being the only Liberal proprietor of the Queen's County who was represented there, or who has yet manifested the slightest desire to promote the registry of Reformers. Be good enough to inform the Association that in spite of the united and strenuous exertions of the Conservatives, the popular cause triumphed at the late sessions, and that the small but patriotic band who have hitherto unflinchingly sustained the cause of Reform in this county, aided by the co-operation you afforded, registered 29, while the Conservatives failed to establish a right to the franchise for more than 8. I wish I could refer in terms of praise to other quarters, from which not only sympathy but active assistance was justly expected.—Truth, however, forbid me to include the name of any other Liberal proprietor than that of the Earl of Miltown."

Stephen Green, Esq., Registration Association Room, Chamber of Commerce, Tralee:—

"The result of the registration for this borough and to the odious tithe imposition; and poor as I may be, by county has terminated. You will perceive the accompanying report, furnished by the registry inspector for this county, much in favour of the Reform interests. There has been an anarchy on the part of the Reformers of this county, which must be attributed to the fact that an overwhelming majority in the Radical interest exists in this county. The Kerry branch of the National Association has not as yet come into full operation; but the necessary steps to fully organize the country are being taken, which will enable us to transmit our contribution to the Justice Rent fund. Notices will be served for several of the freeholders and leaseholders who remain at present unregistered, and the Reformers may calculate on an overwhelming majority at the next January sessions."

The return of claimants for the elective franchise daily registered and rejected before the Assistant Barrister at the sessions for the districts of Killarney and Tralee, held Oct., 1836:—

KILLARNEY.—County Claimants—Admitted Radicals, 16; Conservatives, 3; Majority, 13; doubtful, 1. Rejected Radicals, 5; Conservatives, 3.

TRALEE.—County Claimants—Admitted Radicals, 8; Conservatives, 6; majority, 2; rejected Radicals, 9; Conservatives, 1.

BOROUGH CLAIMANTS.—Admitted Radicals, 17; Conservatives, 7 including 3 burgesses; majority, 10; gross majority, 25.

G. D. DOWLING.

Registry Inspector County Kerry.

Marcus Costelloe, Esq., writes from Letterkenny, county Donegal:—"The Reformers have greatly and gloriously triumphed at the registry here. The registry commenced on Monday morning before Mr. Henn, Assistant Barrister for this county, and was continued last night at seven o'clock. Mr. Chambers appeared as counsel and Mr. Sproul as agent for the Conservatives; Mr. Macklin for Lord Leitrim's tenantry; Mr. O'Doherty for his father's tenantry, and myself appeared for Captain Hart and the Association. Mr. Edward Murray, the able and popular attorney of this town, as agent for the Reformers. Your active and indefatigable registry inspector for this county, Mr. John O'Dogherty, of Kilcegordon, was in attendance from Sunday; and it is but due to that gentleman to say, that not only Donegal but Ireland, is deeply indebted to him for the extraordinary and successful exertions he has made in forwarding the registry. Captain Hart came in on Sunday at the head of his tenantry from his Derg Estates, and Glensaddy estates, for whom a notice had been served, and took a house exclusively for them at his own expense. It was most gratifying and cheering to witness the anxiety and interest in the cause evinced by our venerable and universally beloved chief. Captain Hart was the only liberal magistrate who attended. The tenantry of Lord Leitrim, a most comfortable and independent yeomanry, answered well to the call of Lord Clements, brought up by Mr. Lewis, one of the under agents (I believe), and who showed a zeal and activity that prove him to be the worthy honest and faithful to his employer. You have probably been informed that in Donegal there were registered:—

	Reformers	Conservatives.
Donegal	12	2
Here on Monday the number was	25	2
On Tuesday	30	4
Total	67	8

The Conservatives account will be:—

In Donegal	11	3
Here on Monday	23	2
On Tuesday	29	5
	63	10

"Look at either of these two accounts and say have we not achieved a great and glorious victory in this strong hold of Toryism. Mr. Doherty, of Moff, who knows the county as well as any man, says the county is won, and that it never will again be misrepresented by Connolly and Hayes. Indeed the Tories by their tactics and some of them by their admissions, acknowledge that Donegal is lost to them; and yet this is but a beginning. Captain Hart will give nearly 100 new leases. If Lord Leitrim, Lord Conyngham, and Sir Charles Style, with Murray of Broughton, but do the same, the Liberal majority would be overwhelming. Mr. Edward Murray, by his local knowledge, ability and energy, greatly contributed to our success."

The letters of Daniel Connolly, John Devin, of Dundalk, and Thomas J. Kane, were ordered to be entered on the minutes.

Among the sums which the secretary announced that he had received since the last day of meeting, was £91 6s. 0d., from the parish of Ballingarry in the county Tipperary; from Gammons-field, £26 14s. by James Power, Esq.; and £22 from Tuam.

Mr. Close begged leave to second the nomination of the gentlemen from Tuam. It was but a beginning for Galway, but that it was an active one made it the more desirable that it should now come forward in a good cause. Like Nazareth it was thought there could come nothing good from it. The name of Mr. Bodkin rightly headed the list of contributors to the Justice Rent; he had deserved well of his county, and those who watched his conduct knew that there were few members who gave so many votes and so many honest ones.—(Hear.)

Mr. Murphy announced that £72 10s. had been received from the united parishes of Croom and Rathkildan, in the county of Limerick.

Mr. Sheil here rose, and was received with the most enthusiastic acclamations we ever witnessed. When silence was restored, he said—Gentlemen, I am not going to make a speech; I merely rise to ask a question. I have but this day arrived in town, and I cannot have the honour of knowing anything of the proceedings of this body, and I beg to inquire if this Association has taken any step with regard to the unfortunate occurrence at Dunkerrin?—(Hear, and cheers.)

Mr. Deehan rose and said, that such steps had been taken by the Association, for the moment an authentic account of the unfortunate circumstances attendant on the case at Dunkerrin was laid before the committee, it was sent down to investigate the matter. The particulars of that investigation it would not be prudent to lay before the public at present; but he might say this much, that a warrant had been issued for the apprehension of the notorious Phill Ryan, on a charge of murder. (Cheers.)

Mr. Sharman Crawford, M.P., rose, and was received with the loudest bursts of acclamation. He proceeded to say—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I will take the liberty of making a few observations to this meeting.—(Hear, hear.) I have not the honour and high gratification of meeting with your body as I wished; but the distance at which I reside from the metropolis, and the impossibility of my visiting it more frequently, must plead my apology; however, Sir, my best wishes have been always with you. Sir, these are eventful times for our country. I hear the cry of blood once more resound throughout the land, and under such circumstances, it is our bounden duty, as Irishmen, to stand together until ample justice be obtained for the people. There is no way in which we can more effectually do their duty, or do ourselves more serviceable, than by backing the friends of, and uniting with this Association, which represents the feelings of the people of Ireland, and to it the people look with confidence as a shield to protect them, and an instrument to obtain for them the redress of their grievances. This Association represents the people of Ireland, not by delegation, but as the medium through which their wrongs are to be made known—it is in truth the only means of representation which the people have just at this moment.—The men composing this body are high in situation, in property, and in respectability, and the people of Ireland look to them, and they shall not look to them in vain.—I will apply to Ireland the words of the immortal Nelson when going to battle—"England expects every man to do his duty." We are fighting the battles of the constitution and of the liberties of Ireland, and Ireland expects that every man will do his duty (loud cheers). It is time that Ireland should be aroused, for not only do her own civil liberties, but the liberties of Great Britain, depend upon her present exertions. Irishmen must be henceforth united, and act together in the common cause; and whatever differences of opinion heretofore existed, no matter in what quarter, I wish they should be henceforth buried in oblivion (loud and long continued cheering). The best and the honestest men may differ, and have differed in matters of detail; and where men honestly differ it will lead to discussion that may prove useful. However, on the present occasion unanimity is most desirable, and it shall not be my fault if that unanimity be not cordial and complete.—Men may differ with the best intentions; and I trust it is unnecessary for me to say before a meeting of my country men, that in any difference which existed between me in the past, and I hope motives. Any difference which existed in the past arose from peculiar circumstances which had arisen, and which made it difficult to ascertain the best course that ought to have been pursued. I say, hear—and all that I said was that merely upon that point there were different opinions.—That is solely the difference as relates to the past, but for the future there could be no difference—there could be no difference of opinion in saying that Ireland must

MR BUTCHER'S CONGRATULATION OVER TORY DINNERS.

1.

Oh! happy is the butcher who has dealings with a Tory—
His brawny arm is always bare, his cleavers always gory—
For not a day dispels the night, on either side of Tweed,
That does not bring glad tidings of "a meeting Tory feed."

2.

What glorious roasts! what loads and steaks! what piles of sanguinary cattle,
A'neath the hospitable board where Tory sit dooment prattle!
Nor cride or undigested thoughts disturb their genial wit,
For well-cooked food alone inspires the folk wots of Pitt

3.

The poet makes his heroes cry, "The times a-coort of reet,"
But now-a-days this sentiment has alcted all its jount.
The butchers 'tis who're *coort of pinats*, and grateful we feel,
True Tories are the men who best deserves the *Common weal*.

4.

The tongues of Whigs go very fast, and make an awful clatter,
But Tory mouths, in silent joy, lick clean the oily platter.
When out of place the Whigs not chew the cud of empty grief,
But Tories cheer their banishment with lumps of solid beef.

5.

Then since 'tis so, the butcher's prayer will ever thus remain,
May Tories long continue out, and Whigs their posts retain;
Since Tories dine where Whigs would *pine*—all for their country's sake;
For Britain and her butchers know the value of the *steak*.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

REASONS WHY WOMEN ARE WITHOUT BEARDS

How wisely nature, ordering all below,
Forbade a beard on woman's chin to grow!
For how could she be snar'd, waste'er the bait,
Whose tongue could never let the chin be stat'

FATE OF MEN OF GENIUS.—Homer, the immortal author of the Iliad and the Odyssey, was both poor and blind, and used to wander up and down the streets and squares repeating his verses to gain his bread. Plautus, the celebrated comic poet, obtained his livelihood by turning a mill; and a scientific German Count, and a learned French Baron, are reduced to turn a spit. Alfius Mantius was so poor, that he became insolvent, and was compelled to beg and borrow a small sum of money to transport his valuable library to Rome, where it was sent for by the reigning Pontiff. The most famous Archbishop Usher, of Dublin, and a multitude of others, have died not only poor, but actually in the most agonising poverty. Otway, the author of "The Orphan," is reported to have been starved to death in a garret.—Agrippa breathed his last in a public hospital; and Don Miguel Cervantes, the Spanish novelist, and author of the romance of "Don Quixote," of all most never-dying fame, is recorded to have died for want. Tasso was reduced to such miserable poverty, as to entreat his cat, in a very pretty sonnet, to lend him the light of her eyes to the night to compose his verses by.—*Town and Country Magazine.*

AN ASSORTMENT.—Old S——, of Burlington, was noted for keeping in his store the most miscellaneous assortment ever offered for sale. A wag once bet with a friend that he would inquire for some nick nack which Jemmy could not supply. The bet was covered, and the two proceeded to the store of the old antiquarian. "I bet," said the quiz, "I have you on hand a good second-hand pulpit." "Yes, Sir," replied the unsuspecting shopkeeper, without the least idea of there being any thing uncommon in the question. "Yes, Sir, I bought one yesterday from the trustees of the Methodist church, who are fixing on the interior of their meeting-house." So saying, he showed them to the barn where this most curious article of trade had been deposited.—The winner laughed, the loser put his hand into his pocket, while Jemmy's character for keeping an assortment of goods became more firmly established than before.—*New York Paper.*

VERY COOL.—A "Traveller," who has just published a work on the "Art of Duelling," among other observations on the "Method of Practice," observes "Do not omit either, if you puncture your adversary when engaged to carefully free your sword from any moisture, previous to returning it to the scabbard. I had a beautiful tole so considerably damaged by the carelessness of a friend in this respect. During the confusion that necessarily arises upon a principal receiving the coup de coeur, such an accident is very likely to occur." A little further on, under the head "Precautions to be observed," he tells us, "If, upon the discharge, his adversary's ball has taken effect, he must not be alarmed, or confused, but quickly submit the part to the examination of his surgeon, who should close round him, with his second. The moment the discharge has taken place. I cannot impress upon an individual too strongly the propriety of remaining perfectly calm and collected when hit; he must not allow himself to be alarmed, or confused, but summoning up all his resolution, treat the matter coolly; and if he dies, go off with as good a grace as possible." Well "calculate" this gentleman would find some difficulty in putting his theory into practice.

ARDUOUSNESS AND PRECARIOUSNESS OF THE DRAMATIC PROFESSION.—There is no profession in the world so arduous and precarious as that of the stage. Both the mental and physical powers of the actor are constantly on the rack. It is one of the most excruciating exertions that he can be put to attain any measure of distinction; and the same exertion is necessary to preserve it. Audiences are very ungrateful—the least thing—the slightest defect in acting—effects them, however meritorious the actor's previous performances may have been. The most distinguished success for a length of series of years is no extenuation, in their estimation, for one night's failure. Our actors are in exactly the same predicament, in this respect as the greyhound in the fable, that was severely beat by its master, because he failed to catch the hare for the hundredth time, though he had been successful in the chace in the previous ninety nine cases.—*The Great Metropolis.*

The Duke of St. Alban's had last week some fine sport, having employed his falconers in flying his hawks in the neighbourhood of Southampton. One of them pounced on a bittern which afforded much amusement.

PINE IN HONDURAS.—A valuable timber covers the country for many thousand acres, and would prove a useful article in England, if the timber duties on colonial wood were removed; I allude to the *pinus occidentalis*, which grows to sixty feet high with irregular branches and serrated edged leaves and which owing to the quantity of tar and turpentine which the best sort contains, will sink in water when felled. The pine wood is, of course highly inflammable—a property which to the poor renders it very valuable. A torch of this wood, one end inserted in the earth and the other ignited, emits a clear and powerful light round which may frequently be seen groups of negroes assembled (their daily task is completed) and occupied in the formation of domestic articles. Owing to its durability, it is, of course much used by builders; it not only resists the action of the atmosphere, but it is also a proof against the chemical influence of the earth, even in the dampest situation. It is not at common to see posts extracted from the ground, in which they have been fixed for years, in as high a state of preservation as when they were first put down; and the only difference they exhibit is increased solidity and hardness and a strong bituminous smell.—*Mechanic's Weekly Letter.*

AN IRISH IMITATION.—Among the many anecdotes that were related of the action (the 5th of May), there was one of an officer's servant of the 7th which struck me as characteristic of Irish gallantry and nonchalance. In the midst of the hottest fire at the gate, he took up with a cartridge in his mouth to an object, and jobbing the heads of a couple of cocking bens out of his haversack, exclaimed, "Sure your honour won't forget to dine with my master to-day." The richness of the Hibernian accent combined with the singularity of the situation to give an unusual richness to the invitation.—*Twelve Months in the British Legion.*

A TRADING BRIDEGROOM.—After a marriage in Connecticut, the bridegroom took the parson aside most mysteriously, and whispered to him, "Can't you take the pay out in tatoes?"

The Marchioness of Anglesey has left the baths of Baden-baden for Stutgart. Her Ladyship was accompanied by Lady Mary Paget. It is expected that they will join the Marquess in Paris early in the next month, and, at the expiration of six weeks, from the present time, return to London, accompanied by Lord Clarence Paget, who is still with the Noble Marquess.

The *Guernsey Star* states that Lord de Saumarez died worth about £1,000,000, of which sum he has by will directed, that £100,000 be set apart to keep up the title in the family.

THE LATE TITHE MURDER.

(From Thursday's Chronicle.)

The shedding of innocent blood which lately took place at Inniskerrin, has created a powerful sensation throughout England and Scotland. We are certain it will cause such an irresistible force of public opinion, to be directed against the sanguinary and anti-christian proceedings of the Irish peasantry, as must at once extinguish the gigantic aims in support of which such atrocities are perpetrated. It now appears that the rebellious ruffian, Ryan, was much more criminal than we were first led to suppose. So far from having fired in self-defence the shot which cost poor Doherty his life, it has been proved by three witnesses, that the police who accompanied him, that he "the rebellious tenant" had passed through the court-yard, which Doherty found, he did peaceably—that he gave Doherty a most an innocent and unoffending manner. For this he is now in custody, and as we hope, will receive no more than the punishment with which justice is about to visit the perpetrator of so cold-blooded a murder. Under the present government of Lord Melbourne and Co., that is committed, he will only receive a mere nominal punishment for his crimes. The Irish people, who have been so long played by the Ministerial fiddling-stick, are too much disheartened and self-possessed to take the redress of all their wrongs into their own hands. With four millions of the highest pitch of excitement that human being would be in, the Irish are not even agitating the persons of the police the lives of whom were entirely at their mercy. Does not this show how enduring, how moral, is the Irish character, and must it not be taken a sympathy for their sufferings in the breasts of all men to whom God has left the best feelings of our nature. That it has produced this effect among the impartial and the just is gratifying to know, and we can trust with perfect confidence to justify our feelings, the Irish as a spirit which the Duke of Wellington has evoked among the sanguinary suppressions of the Established Church. We take the following extract from the columns of the *London Standard*, which may be called the Corypheus of the establishment, merely premising that the remarks in denunciation of the Coercion system are directed not against the persons and their acts of Irish ruffians but against their victims:—

"It is almost treason to utter a single word in favour of such villains, *to belong to the same species with whom is a degradation.* * * * No, it is not by parchment laws that such miscreants as Mr. Drain can be protected, are we to be told, but by a wholesome fear, a wholesome dread of summary justice."

"There was a *rebel*, that would have by mixed
The eternal word to hell with a single hair,
As easily as *there*."

But we have known men of the extreme *Conservative theory of government.* How many we could mention to the same name, were the sentiments of those who said, in relation to an act of just severity—"I am persuaded that this is a righteous judgment upon these barbarous wretches, who have embrued their hands in so much innocent blood, *and that it will tend to prevent the effusion of blood for the future*, which are the satisfactory grounds to such notions, which otherwise cannot but work remorse and regret."

This is the language and these the sentiments which the Church party indulge in towards the people of Ireland. Not content with stripping them of their last shilling to maintain in opulence a pampered priesthood, they, on all occasions, evince a cannibal thirst for their blood. But we warn these advocates of an anti-Christian ascendancy, not to goad the people beyond all endurance. At present they are tranquil, owing to the confidence which they repose in the government of Earl Mulgrave, but let the Tories return to power, and for one month act upon the principles of the bloodstained *Standard*, and the inevitable re-action will be a political tempest, in which the Church and her adherents must inevitably perish.

The Commissioners of Wide Streets have summoned the several persons who held property in Alexander-lane to attend their meeting on the 17th instant at the Town hall. Mr. Mullowney has made such a sacrifice in giving up all his interest in his concerns, that we know of no other impediment to the accomplishment of the work. There is no part of Waterford stands so much in need of improvement as this very spot, and we expect to find business extend itself along the new street and building erected. The contagion for employment will spread, now that a commencement is about to be made.

The gentlemen of Dungarvan made a very nice exhibition before the Privy Council. What will they say after Mr. Esmonde and Mr. Sharlock's meeting at Tallow? Are the people now anxious to tax themselves?—What a foul attempt to insult the poor and industrious tenants. If this heartless conduct be persevered in, and that the people once begin to think that their interests are totally disregarded, it is difficult to say what may be the result. We should like to see one of those counsellors who have stretched their wit to cajole the county into a belief, that the removal of the assizes to Dungarvan is necessary. We should be glad, we say, to see them walk about Dungarvan after convicting a Poleen or a Cow. Why there's not a watch in the west that would'nt be about their ears in spite of all the soldiers they could muster to guard them.—What a pretty question it was to bring before the Judges! To bring them to Dungarvan to inquire a time of ferocious savages in the persons of the Poleens and Cows—the people of the town themselves are quiet and respectable, but the crowds of fellows that live in the wilds—who would be safe within their reach? No, Dungarvan must become a little more civilised before it can compete with the metropolis of the county. A. B.

—*Mail.*

Sir Richard Keane, Bart., the Vice Lieutenant of the County Waterford, has appointed to the Lord Lieutenant under the new Civil Bill act, to order Quarter sessions to be held in the towns of Dungarvan and Lismore respectively. The division of Dungarvan is to comprise the Baronies of Decies Within and Without Drum, and Lismore that of Coshmore and Glanaheira. The sessions are now to be only twice a year in these towns. The new arrangement will be of considerable advantage and convenience to the public.

BLACKROCK PETTY SESSIONS.

COUNTY CESS CHARGED FOR A CHAPEL HOUSE.—On yesterday the collector of county cess for the barony of Rathdrum summoned the Rev. Mr. Hennick, Roman Catholic curate of Bonders town, before the magistrates of this division, in order to recover from him the sum of four shillings, being the amount of county cess appointed to be raised house.

The magistrates presiding were Major Molloy, Mr. Farnham Hort, and Colonel Cole.

Mr. William Curran appeared as counsel for the Rev. Mr. Hennick, who was not, owing to his parochial duties, in attendance himself. After a variety of arguments, the magistrates overruled all objections, and granted the complainant an order for payment.

A duel recently took place at Lisbon, between the Marquess de Niss and another young nobleman; they fired at three paces with their eyes covered, and the Marquess received his adversary's ball in the upper part of his arm.

The policemen, Scott and Porter, who were convicted at the Nisi prius sessions of an assault on a respectable man named Croxton, a Protestant, have been dismissed by the Lord Lieutenant.

WATERFORD CITY ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

On Monday these Sessions were held before John Harris, Esq., Mayor; Wm. H. Hassard, Esq., Recorder; and Alderman Poole.

The first person tried was *Charles Brien*, (an outline of the case appeared in Tuesday's *Constable*,) charged upon three separate counts—first, for committing a common assault, on the night of the 3d of October, on the person of Charles Kehoe, a soldier belonging to the 14th Regiment—secondly for on said night assaulting him so as to do him a grievous bodily injury—and, thirdly, for robbing him of his bayonet: to all of which charges the prisoner pleaded guilty. His worship the Recorder told the prisoner that from the nature of the case his pleading guilty could not lessen the sentence of the court; he would therefore advise him to withdraw his plea and take his trial. The prisoner persisted in pleading guilty to the charge of stealing the bayonet, but returning it in a few moments afterwards at the barrack. He then consented to the plea of not guilty to all the charges.

Charles Kehoe was then sworn—He is a soldier in the 14th Regiment; was returning from the Circus on the night of the 3d of October where he had been with the consent of his officers; on his going up Bacon's walk he was struck by persons with a hard instrument, which cut him across and split his lip; on his getting up he was again knocked down, and on his attempting to get up a third time he was again knocked down and struck on the face; the prisoner then cried out "the boys to beat who drew his bayonet," and then he (Kehoe) the prisoner took the bayonet from his hand, and ran away with it. Witness being afraid that the prisoner would injure him with the bayonet, ran into a house that he saw open; the prisoner immediately endeavored to turn the witness out; on his going towards the door he saw the prisoner outside brandishing the bayonet in a threatening manner; he then turned in, when the man of the house succeeded in turning him out; on his coming out he found that the prisoner was gone; he then went to the Mayor's office to get some of the constables to assist him to recover his bayonet, as it is considered a great crime in the army for a soldier to lose his bayonet. Mr. Wright brought him to an Apothecary's shop, where his lip was stitched. On his going to the barrack he found that his bayonet had been left with the guard.

On the soldier stating that he was turned out of the house in which he sought refuge, the Recorder inquired the name of the person who owned the house: Mr. Wright stated that his name was ——— Laffan, and that he was a pig pounder. The bench expressed their regret that he was not a publican or a person that they could punish for his cruelty.

The soldier clearly identified the prisoner, as the person who assault a him. The prisoner made no defence, but attempted to insinuate that the soldier was in Murphy's-lane, and that he drew his bayonet on his mother, but this was clearly denied by the soldier.

The jury without leaving the box, found the prisoner guilty of all the charges.

The Recorder then addressed the prisoner and said, that he considered this to be a case of a most aggravated nature, as he was convinced that the only cause the prisoner had for attacking the prosecutor was, his being a soldier. He begged the attention of every person present to hear what he was about to state. Soldiers above all people should not only be protected but respected, as they were persons who engaged and embarked into a service to protect their country; they should therefore be protected by the greatest person in the community—and that, the Bench were convinced, that it was a stone that the prisoner struck the prosecutor with, that therefore he considered it unable to allow the prisoner to be let loose on the country again. The sentence of the court therefore was that he should be transported for seven years.

James Barron and *John Coughlan* were next indicted for assaulting Joseph O'Hara and Jeremiah Riordan, two of the city police. It appeared from the evidence of the two constables, that the prisoners were both drunk at the Cross on last Thursday, and that when the prosecutor went to arrest them, they were violently assaulted by them, and O'Hara's coat was torn. Their evidence was corroborated by two respectable citizens, who assisted in taking the prisoners to the Tower.—

His Worship addressed the prisoners, and told them, that the constables should be protected in the discharge of their duty; and that if any of them were found guilty of an assault upon any of the inhabitants, they should be severely punished. He concluded by sentencing the prisoners to be imprisoned for two months at hard labour.

Thomas Crosbie was indicted for committing an assault on John White. Prisoner pleaded guilty.

Mr. Wilson appealed to the court on behalf of the prosecutor, and stated that this was a family affair, that the prosecutor was a brother-in law of the prisoner; and that the prisoner had been sentenced to be imprisoned, at the petty sessions, for the term of two months for another assault arising out of the same affair.

The prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for three months, in addition to his former sentence, and to find bail to keep the peace to all his Majesty's subjects for seven years—himself in £20, and two sureties in £10.

Mary Murphy pleaded guilty for having stolen three silk handkerchiefs, the property of Mr. David Holden, of Broad-street. The prisoner being a stranger and not known in this city, was sentenced to two months imprisonment at hard labour—but was warned that if she was ever again brought before the court, she would certainly be transported; this might have been her first or tenth offence.

Patrick Culloden pleaded guilty for stealing three ounces of leaf tobacco, the property of his employer, Mr. Matthew Jones, of George's-street. This prisoner was also cautioned that if he was ever brought before the Court again, he should certainly be transported, as persons employed in any establishment in place of robbing should protect it. He was sentenced to be imprisoned for the term of one month at hard labour.

Catherine Power, was next indicted for stealing the sum of £3 10s., from Martin Daly. The prisoner pleaded guilty, but as she stated that she thought it was the property of her husband, she was advised by the Court to withdraw her plea. The case was then entered into.

Martin Daly was then sworn—He stated that on Tuesday, the 25th Oct., he was drinking at the prisoner's house with her husband; that he got tipsy and lay on a bed for about an hour; that he folded his coat, and put it under his head; that at the time he did so there was £3 10s in notes in one of the pockets of it, besides some silver; that when he awoke he missed the notes; on his telling the prisoner's husband of the circumstance, he said it must be the prisoner that took them. They then went to look for her; when they met her she had but a few shillings in her pocket; she acknowledged to have taken the money, but said that she got it on a table and thought it was her husband's.

In consequence of the witness not being able to prove that the prisoner took the money out of his pocket, she was acquitted, but advised to restore the money to the prosecutor. She said she would, and gave back 8s 6d to him. The prosecuter was ordered 10s for his expenses, as he had to come 13 miles to attend the court.

The Court then adjourned to Monday, the 12th of December.

EPIGRAM.

To this night's masquerade, quoth Dick,
By pleasure I am beckoned;
And think 'twould be a pleasant trick,
To go as Charles the Second.

Tom felt for repartee a thirst,
And unto Richard said—
You'd better go as Charles the First,
For that requires no head.

The Jamaica Papers mention that in the course of one year and ten months since the abolition of slavery, £34,000 has been raised by the negroes to ransom 10,00 of their body from apprenticeship.

The election of a representative Peer in the room of the late Lord Dufferin closed on Sunday night, in the return of Lord Hawarden, the Conservative candidate, the numbers being—Lord Hawarden, 86, Lord Lismore, 28; majority 58.

The *Hertford Reformer* says that the Reformers have gained sixty votes at the registration for the borough, and have the advantage in some districts of the county.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

London, Monday, Oct. 31.

The news from Madrid is of the 22d. It brings some details of the movements of Alaix and Gomez, which are of comparatively little interest; for we heard before that the Carlist chief had escaped. All that is added is a despatch from General Rodil, dated from Santa Cruz de Mudela, in La Mancha, on the 20th instant, and stating that Gomez and his corps occupied a district of the Sierra Morena lying between Fuencaliente and Da Solana del Pino. General Alaix was at Baylen on the 19th.

The siege of Bilboa, as we learn from the *Mediator*, was formally commenced on the 25th. Figuera commands the besieging forces.

The Cortes is said to be divided into two parties, and not to be over favourable to the Ministers. Arguelles heads the party of the Constitution of 1812; there is a Republican party and also a Moderate party, but the strength of each is not yet known.

The Paris Papers contain no important news from Switzerland; but generally, they seem to incline to the opinion that matters with be pleasantly accommodated.

There is a rumour that France and England have offered terms to Don Carlos, which he has refused. It is not likely that they would apply to him. The rumoured resignation of the Queen Regent of Spain arises, we suppose, from the question of the Regency being about to be submitted to the Cortes.

By the Frankfort papers of the 26th, we learn from Constantinople of the 24th, that Rodschid Pacha has obtained a brilliant and complete victory over the great Kourdish chief, Bazander Bey, whose possessions extended to the frontiers of Persia, and who was so totally routed that he was obliged to surrender with his whole family. On the heels of this good news, the intelligence of the victory obtained in Bosnia reached Constantinople, and also the intelligence of a victory obtained by the Rumeli Valessi over the rebel Mahmoud Pacha in Albania, in which 3,000 of the insurgents were killed. The Turks were full of joy at this succession of good accounts. The new organization into Prefectures was expected at Constantinople, and it was thought these successes would enable the Sultan to carry his reforms into execution.

The Government of Russia, we are informed by a German authority, is engaged in finding means to give useful employment to the numerous criminals who are sent annually from European Russia to Siberia. They are estimated to amount in ten years to 120,000 of both sexes. The modes of employing them are said to be various according to the localities of their district prison.

THE ARMY.

COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN FITZ-GIBBON.—By a letter received by the Earl of Clare from Bombay, dated 5th July, we learn the gratifying intelligence of the honourable acquittal of Captain Fitz-Gibbon, Light Cavalry, in every instance of the charges brought against him. The court-martial was composed of the highest officers in the army. Gen. Dovatin, president. The Madras papers congratulate Capt. Fitz-Gibbon, and say the charges must have arisen from a conspiracy.—*Limerick Paper.*

The first division of the 33d Regiment sailed from Cork on Wednesday for Gibraltar, in the Sovereign transport.

The first division of the 18th Royal Irish regiment, under the command of Major Pratt, marched into Cork barrack from Fermoy on Wednesday, previous to embarkation of Ceylon.

The first division of the 35th regiment embarked in the Arab transport at Cork, on Thursday, for the Mauritius.

The Kent, from Cork, has arrived at Quebec with detachments of the Royal Artillery, Royal regiment, and 66th regiment. The 66th draft consists of Captain Compton, Ensigns Lo ds Cochrane and Vivian, with Assistant-Surgeon Linton, two Sergeants, 65 rank and file. The 2d Royals comprise Lieut. T. Gordon, Ensign Neville, Assistant-Surgeon Knox, and 44 rank and file.

The 2d battalion of the 60th Rifles, under the Hon. Lieut.-Col. Ellis, lost twenty men since landing at Gibraltar from Ireland.

MR. DILLON OF THE PAVING BOARD.

The independent spirit which this gentleman displayed in giving his vote in favour of the Liberal candidate for city of Dublin at the last Election, at the manifest risk of losing his place as an officer of the Paving Establishment, entitles him to great praise; besides this proof of his patriotism as a citizen, we are enabled to state that Mr Dillon is a gentleman of high honour, and one who is always forward when acts of philanthropy or measures tending to benefit the community in any form are in question.

TO P. LAVELLE, ESQ., PROPRIETOR OF THE "DUBLIN FREEMAN'S JOURNAL."

MY DEAR SIR—The paragraph which I have extracted from your paper, which is given above, and which has reference to my speech, reported in the *True Sun*, affords me a pleasing opportunity of boldly entering the field with a bold antagonist, and if I find in it any cause for regret, it is more than overcome by the triumphant justification with which your commentary furnishes me for the course of defeace I have been compelled to adopt against the attack lately made upon me by Mr. O'Connell. I shall use the paragraph alluded to for three purposes—First, to prove the utter hopelessness of any individual, who comes under the slander of Mr. O'Connell, being able to use the Irish liberal press as a medium of defence; secondly that you have misconstrued the meaning of that portion of my speech at Halifax upon which the article was written; and thirdly, to justify myself. Firstly, then, you say, 'however we may have regretted some of the acts of Mr. Feargus O'Connor, we did, until his late exhibition at Halifax, believe him to be a consistent, though unreflecting, Radical.' Now, Sir, when I was charged by Mr. O'Connell, at the National Association, not only with want of reflection and inconsistency, but with having doubtful pretensions to the name of Reformer, and with aiding and abetting the English Radicals 'in mixing up religious animosities with the coming contest,' when I was thus charged, and although up to the 3d of October (the day of the Halifax dinner) you thought me "a consistent Radical," yet did you not offer one single word in my defence.—Probably it arose from the insignificance of the individual attacked, and so I should have been willing to construe it, had not your observations upon my speech disarmed me; but if I am of sufficient importance to be thus publicly accused, surely justice will tell you that I merited defence. But if I am answered (as practice warrants) by the necessity of surrendering the expression of opinion to Mr. O'Connell, and the prudence of allowing him to select annual sacrifices, and to affix the stamp of public value upon public men, according to their pliancy of principle; if I say, I am thus answered, and by general assent; then I shall understand the value of a blind subservience; but at present my reason teaches me the fallacy of worshipping to-day what I yesterday despised; and if I have erred at all it has been in magnitude to learn how to reconcile contending doctrines attempted to be taught by the same (great political) master. You will perhaps, say that you have not used the name of Mr. O'Connell, and, that, therefore, I am not justified in doing so; but you have emphatically done so, for you have charged me with "indulging in personal antipathies," whereas I reply that it is impossible to treat the sentiment with which my name was coupled at Halifax, namely "Justice to Ireland," without directly alluding to the course adopted by Mr. O'Connell for the attainment of that object; and if I differ from his policy, which, in common with a majority of the British community, I do, am I therefore to be charged with "indulging in personal antipathies?" I never did allow personal feelings to operate upon my actions. But how differently the same-meaning acts of different individuals can be construed; for instance, in the letter of Lord Cloncurry to Mr. Crawford, I find the following sentiment:—"Why did I not subscribe to the justice rent? Because in his inauguration letters upon the subject O'Connell accuses Lord Anglesey of reserving the Orange yeoman." Now if I had made my wounded feelings, in this secondary degree, a justification for withholding my assistance from a specific measure which you highly approve of, I suppose no language would have been sufficiently strong wherewith to pronounce sentence upon me. I have said your observations furnish me with a justification for the mode which I have adopted for defending myself; for that purpose, I have addressed a series of letters to Mr. O'Connell, which are printed and ready for publication at some time, but which I have thought proper to withhold for the present, in consequence of the domestic affliction under which he suffers, and agreeing with that part of the resolution of the trades of Dublin which says, that any attack upon him "at the present time would be ungracious and unmanly," the impression which I did not at first understand. To this motive I was driven, from the fact that at every newspaper eagerly circulated Mr. O'Connell's slander, while few can be found to give the defence.

Secondly, you have misconstrued that portion of my speech at Halifax, upon which the above article was written; you say that if my speech meant anything it was a recommendation to abandon the tactics by which the Irish people had achieved so many glorious triumphs, and resort to physical force for the assertion of their rights. No one sentence in my speech could warrant such a conclusion, as I shall presently show, by the wrong deduction which you have drawn from the position which best served your purpose.—But for the "bloodless triumphs!" good God! forbear; no pitch battle has been fought, has there not been a drop of blood shed? and is there a country on earth in which so much of it has been shed in these pacific struggles. Bloodless triumphs! Is there not fresh blood upon the land? Or does bloodless triumph mean, that all the sacrifices have been on one side? If so, this passive obedience may excite pity, but never can command respect. But to the point; I did speak of 'justice rent,' and I acknowledge having used every word quoted to me from my speech. I told that a portion of the public rent is to be used for doing that which I do for it, daily, at a very great expense. For Mr. O'Connell to "We will pay the expenses of those professional patriot men who go to law for the voters." He thinks proper to say, "I will take Cork county for instance and I give as my opinion that the election of Cork should have no more connexion with Mr. Feargus O'Connor." Has brought my unpaid exertions into fair contrast with what was to be effected by the justice rent, and I have no hesitation in designating it as attended with considerable energy, self patronage, and mass justice given in a remarkable combination. I had no justice rent in Cork when I succeeded in doing that which alone makes me of sufficient importance to excite the full batteries of Mr. O'Connell's wrath. If I had gone piecemeal into Parliament, and remained servile under their supercilious yoke, no measure could have been sufficiently strong wherewith to pronounce sentence upon me. I have said your observations furnish me with a justification for the mode which I have adopted for defending myself; for that purpose, I have addressed a series of letters to Mr. O'Connell, which are printed and ready for publication at some time, but which I have thought proper to withhold for the present, in consequence of the domestic affliction under which he suffers, and agreeing with that part of the resolution of the trades of Dublin which says, that any attack upon him "at the present time would be ungracious and unmanly," the impression which I did not at first understand. To this motive I was driven, from the fact that at every newspaper eagerly circulated Mr. O'Connell's slander, while few can be found to give the defence.

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...resolution of the trades of Dublin
...y and peaceably," the import of
...rst understand. To this mode I was
...t that every newspaper eagerly circu-
...'s services, while few condescended to

...ave misunderstood that portion of my
...upon which the above article was
...hat if my speech meant anything it
...ded to advocate the tactics by which
...had a right I set many bloodless
...ort to physical force for the as-
...ts. No one sentence in my speech
...a confession, as I shall presently
...deduction which you have drawn
...which best served your purpose —
...ss triumphs;" good God! although
...ould, I think there not been enough
...is there a country on earth in which
...been shed in these peaceful struggles!
...Is there not fresh blood upon the
...bodiless triumph mean, that all the
...on one side? If so, this passive
...e pay, but never can command re-
...pect; I did speak of justice rent,
...and used every word quoted by you
...I find that a portion of the justice
...e doing that which I did for nothing,
...t expense. For Mr. O'Connell said,
...expenses of those professional gentle-
...to the voters." He then goes on
...e Cork county for instance, and I
...that the election of Cork should have
...with Mr. Feargus O'Connor." This
...exertions into fair contrast with
...fected by the justice rent, and I have
...esignating it as a tax and calculated to
...nt, and make public opinion
...ority. I had no justice rent in
...ed in doing that which now
...sufficient importance to receive
...of Mr. O'Connell's wrath. If
...erious into Parliament, and re-
...ble them, my subservience would
...pa riotism; but how, from what you
...ould have supposed that I recom-
...to arms, as marvellous, whereas I
...gy of the people in Spain was likely
...ddy triumph of both parties, it was
...ution of 1812 had been proclaimed
...and from which circumstance, the
...id suppose that national tranquillity
...the result. Again, is there no
...at of taxing the people or promot-
...o you imply. Again, have you
...pporter of those measures which
...to accomplish? Mark, Sir, the
...th which many have subscribed in
...the support which the government
...operation, and will the government
...ther of the contemplated measures
...and corporation questions) as the
...nd justice demands? No, certainly
...r the result of the bloodless triumphs,
...tten in the commissioners' report,
...Irishmen, emigrating youth, taking
...of protection, premature old age: a
...of emigration, and domestic system
...ese, with the removal of a partizan
...o, have been Ireland's bloodless
...is because I see in the justice rent
...ular opinion and the condemnation of
...ulated to cause general apathy, and
...ts of Lord Mulgrave's wise and pa-
...o the men of Meath, namely "I wish
...to understand that it is in their power
...selve- than any one man can do for
...ay, because I feel convinced that a
...one man will create universal apathy
...el confident that the justice rent will
...ablishing a parliamentary list of ex-
...tion in which commissions will be
...st worthy, but to the most servile and
...se I firmly believe in the old adage,
...wish to have your business done, go
...s because I do think the questions to
...by the application of the justice rent,
...ich the interests of the landlords and
...alone concerned, and the interest of
...supplies the means, by no means

...d service has its price, and is liable to
...ts duty according to its purchaser,
...d creating apathy by each change;
...poke as I did of the justice rent.—
...stify myself—I never thought of,
...I always deprecated any resort
...If then, by your notion of
...on that head you now think
...us than you did, acquit me, as
...is true. If you applied the term
...h I profess, I meet you thus as an
...it that no man is dangerous who
...openly declares his politics. As
...I cannot confer a greater compli-
...ividual than calling him dangerous.
...t his principles are getting into
...e ceases to deserve the name of a
...nd merits that of useful when he
...y. Such is precisely my case.—
..., because my sentiments are known,
...assin. I am not leading public
... Mr. O'Connell is endeavouring
...pinion from the channel into which
...a great means of directing it; but
...ot; I give it thus from the mirror of
...—the press, in London, nearly every
...ed by the necessity of supporting
...eat political parties (as opposed
...the means resorted to by Mr. O'Con-
...s policy is for example, I shall state
...were in existence before the reduction
...paper stamps took place; and which
...onnell when his career was different
...—the Examiner, the Spectator, the
...ly True Sun, the Dispatch,
...essenger, and many others, of
...d which must be considered as
...atives of the Ultra Radical party
...al daily paper, the London Dispatch,
...y and *Champion*, all edited by men of
...er of intellect, and all opposed to the
...nent; while not a single paper favour-
...pts, has he not bribed by the aforta-
...his press, (a saying can prove, that
...nt publication, and that public opi-
...o that policy which Mr. O'Connell
...the same opinion as nine-tenths of
...and nine-tenths of the Irish peo-
...f I am dangerous there is great dan-

...by assuring you, that censure from
...nd deeply wounded me; because I be-
...n of the strictest public integrity.
...dear Sir, your faithful servant,
FEARGUS O'CONNOR.
...29th October, 1836.

EXCUSE.—An editor in Illinois excuses
...n publishing his paper, on the ground
...aken all his teeth loose, and compelled
...nds to hold his trowsers on.

...ORIA: OR, THE ENTERPRISE BEYOND THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

(Continued from Tuesday's Chronicle.)

Mr. M'Kay returned on board, the interpreter related what had passed, and begged him to prevail upon the captain to make sail, as, from his knowledge of the temper and pride of the people of the place, he was sure they would resent the indignity offered to one of their chiefs. Mr. M'Kay, who himself possessed some experience of Indian character, who was still pacing the deck with the chief, represented the danger to which his delay might have exposed the vessel, and urged him to weigh anchor. The captain made light of his councils, and pointed to his cannon and fire-arms as a sufficient safeguard against naked savages. Further remonstrances were met by taunting replies and sharp altercations.—The chief passed away without any signs of hostility, and left the captain seated as usual to his cards, taking no more than the usual precautions.

"In the following morning a cool day for [illegible] while the captain and Mr. M'Kay were yet asleep, a canoe came along-side, in which were but six Indians, [illegible] two of them Shewish. They were unarmed, their aspect and demeanour friendly, and they held up otter skins, and other furs, indicative of a wish to trade. The canoe [illegible] by Mr. Astor, in respect to the admission of Indians on board of the ship, had been neglected for the time past; and the officer of the watch, perceiving no evil, chose to be with out weapons, and having received orders to the contrary, readily permitted them to [illegible] the deck. Another canoe soon succeeded the first, which was likewise permitted. In a little while other canoes came off, and Indians were soon clambering into the vessel on all sides.

"The officer of the watch now felt alarmed, and called to Captain Thorn and Mr. M'Kay. By the time they came on deck, it was thronged with Indians. The Interpreter cried to Mr. M'Kay that many of the natives were clad in mantles of skins, and intimated a suspicion that they were secretly armed. Mr. M'Kay urged the captain to clear the ship and get under way. He again took the right of the advice: but the augmented swarm of canoes about the ship, and the numbers still putting off from shore, at length awakened his distrust, and he ordered some of the crew to weigh anchor, while some were sent aloft to make sail.

"The Indians now offered to trade with the captain on his own terms, prompted, apparently, by the approaching departure of the ship. Accordingly, a hurried trade was commenced. The main articles sought by the savages in barter were knives; as fast as some were supplied they moved off, and others succeeded. By degrees they were thus distributed about the deck, and all with weapons.

"The anchor was now nearly up, the sails were loose, and the captain, in a loud and peremptory tone, ordered the ship to be cleared. In an instant a signal yell was given: it was echoed on every side, knives and war-clubs were brandished in every direction, and the savages rushed upon their marked victims.

"The first that fell was Mr. Lewis, the ship's clerk.—He was leaning, with his arms folded, over a bale of blankets, engaged in bargaining, when he received a deadly stab in the back, and fell down the companion way.

"Mr. M'Kay, who was seated on the taffrail, sprang on his feet, but was instantly knocked down with a war-club, and flung backwards into the sea, where he was despatched by the women in the canoes.

"In the mean time, Captain Thorn made desperate fight against fearful odds. He was a powerful as well as a resolute man, but he had come upon deck without weapons. Shewish, the young chief, singled him out as his peculiar prey, and rushed upon him at the first outbreak. The captain had barely time to draw a clasp-knife, with one blow of which he laid the young savage dead at his feet. Several of the stoutest followers of Shewish now set upon him. He defended himself vigorously, dealing crippling blows to right and left, and strewing the quarter-deck with the slain and wounded. His object was to fight his way to the cabin, where there were fire arms; but he was hemmed in with foes, covered with wounds, and faint with loss of blood. For an instant he leaned upon the tiller wheel, when a blow from behind, with a war-club, felled him to the deck, where he was despatched with knives and thrown overboard.

"While this was transacting upon the quarter-deck, a chance medley fight was going on throughout the ship. The crew fought desperately with knives, hand-pikes, and whatever weapon they could seize upon in the moment of surprise. They were, however, soon overpowered by numbers, and mercilessly butchered.

"As to the seven who had been sent aloft to make sail, they contemplated with horror the carnage that was going on below. Being destitute of weapons, they let themselves down by the running rigging, in hopes of getting between decks. One fell in the attempt, and was instantly despatched; another received a death-blow in the back as he was descending, a third, Stephen Weekes, the armourer, was mortally wounded as he was getting down the hatchway.

"The remaining four made good their retreat into the cabin, where they found Mr. Lewis, still alive, though mortally wounded. Barricading the cabin door, they broke holes through the companion way, and, with the muskets and ammunition which were at hand, opened a brisk fire, that soon cleared the deck. * *

"For the remainder of the day no one ventured to put off to the ship, deterred by the effects of the fire arms. The night passed away without any further attempt on the part of the natives. When the day dawned the Tonquin still lay at anchor in the bay, her sails all loose and flapping to the wind, and no one apparently on board of her. After a time, some of the canoes ventured forth to reconnoitre, taking with them the interpreter.—They paddled about her, keeping cautious y at a distance, but growing more and more emboldened at seeing no signs of life. One man at length made his appearance on the deck, and was recognised by the interpreter as Mr. Lewis. He made friendly signs and invited them on board. It was long before they ventured to comply, those who mounted the deck met with no opposition; no one was to be seen on board, for Mr. Lewis, after making them had disappeared. Other canoes now pressed forward to share the prize; the decks were soon crowded, and the sides covered with clambering savages, all eager to plunder. In the midst of their eagerness and exultation, the ship blew up with a tremendous explosion. Arms, legs, and mutilated bodies were blown into the air, and dreadful havoc was made in the surrounding canoes. The interpreter was in the main chains at the time of the explosion, and was thrown upward into the water, where he succeeded in getting into one of the canoes. According to his statement, the bay presented an awful spectacle after the catastrophe. The ship had disappeared, but the bay was covered with fragments of the wreck, with shattered canoes, and Indians swimming for their lives, or struggling in the agonies of death; while those who had escaped the danger remained aghast and aghast, or made with frantic panic for the shore. Upwards of a hundred savages were destroyed by the explosion, many more were shockingly mutilated, and for days afterwards the limbs and bodies of the slain were thrown upon the beach.

"The inhabitants of Newetee were overwhelmed with consternation at this astounding calamity, which had overwhelmed them in the very moment of triumph. The whole village was filled with bowlings and lamentations. Their weeping and wailing, however, was suddenly changed into yells of joy at the sight of four unfortunate white men, brought in captive by the savages. They had been driven on shore in one of the ship's boats, and taken at some distance along the coast.

"The interpreter was permitted to converse with them. They proved to be the four brave fellows who had made their desperate defence from the cabin. The interpreter related to them some of the particulars already related. They told him further, that, after they had beaten off the enemy, and cleared the ship, Lewis advised that they should slip the cable, and endeavour to get to sea. This counsel was received to take his advice, alleging that the wind was blowing strongly into the bay, and would drive them on shore. They resolved, as soon as it was dark, to put off quietly in the ship's boat, which they would be able to do unperceived, and to coast along back to Astoria. They put their resolution into effect, but Lewis refused to accompany them, being disabled by his wound, hopeless of escape, and determined on a terrible revenge. On the voyage out, he had repeatedly expressed a presentiment that he should die by his own hands; thinking it highly probable that he should be engaged in some contest with the natives, and being resolved, in case of extremity, to commit suicide, rather than be made a prisoner. He now declared his intention to remain on board of the ship until daylight, to decoy as many of the savages on board as possible, then to set fire to the powder magazine, and terminate his own life by a signal act of vengeance. How well he succeeded has been shown.—His companions bade him a melancholy adieu, and set off on their precarious expedition. They strove with contrary winds to get out of the bay, but found it impossible to weather a point of land, and were at length compelled to take shelter in a small cove, where they hoped to remain concealed until the wind should be more favourable. Exhausted by fatigue and watching, they fell fast asleep, and in that state were surprised by the savages. Better had it been for these unfortunate men had they remained with Lewis, and shared his heroic death; as it was, they perished in a more painful and protracted manner, being sacrificed by the natives to their manes, their friends with all the lingering tortures of savage cruelty. Some time after their death, the interpreter, who had remained a kind of prisoner at large, effected his escape, and brought the tragical tidings to Astoria."

And here we must take breath: in our next we will follow, though less circumstantially, the grand but not being quite so newly, the fortunes of the land expedition under Mr. Hunt. A characteristic trait told of the founder of the ill-starred enterprise, which we have just closed, deserves not to be passed over:—

"The misfortune of the loss of the *Tonquin* did not reach Mr. Astor until many months afterwards. He felt it in all its force, and was aware that it must cripple, if not entirely defeat, the great scheme of his ambition.—In his letters, written at the time, he speaks of it as 'a calamity, the length of which he could not foresee.'—He indulged, however, in no weak and vain lamentation, but sought to devise a prompt and efficient remedy.—The very same evening he appeared at the theatre with his usual serenity of countenance. A friend, who knew the disastrous intelligence he had received, expressed his astonishment that he could have calmness of spirit sufficient for a scene of light amusement. 'What would you have me to do?' was his characteristic reply; 'would you have me stay at home and weep for what I cannot help?'"

EVEN-HANDED JUSTICE.

THE TRUE PRINCIPLE OF PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Conolly having resigned his appointment as Stipendiary, on the ground that his native county, Donegal, would not be *gibbeted* to him, Captain Esmonde, Sir Thomas's brother, has obtained the appointment.—A more excellent selection could not have been made.—Captain Rubicund, which we can state is a most unexceptionable and valuable gentleman, goes to Wexford; and Captain Duff, as we formerly stated, to Tipperary.

We should have stopped here, had not our attention been directed to a foolish paragraph of the *Mail* of last night. The drift of this paragraph is to insinuate, that because Mr. Murray, a relative, as is stated, of the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, has been made a Chief Constable, justice has not been done to the Protestant candidates for office. How stands the fact in reference to these, and indeed, to all other appointments in the gift of the Irish Government? *That the majority of the appointments are Protestants.* For example—we have mentioned three names as Stipendiary Magistrates, appointed to Tipperary, Wexford, and Donegal. Of these three two are Protestants, and with regard to the third, Captain Esmonde, it is only necessary to mention, that he has long served his King and country in the Royal Navy, and we cannot think that *his being* the brother of the most ancient Baronet in Ireland, and, we will add, from a long personal friendship with him, one of the most amiable and estimable of men, should operate as a bar to his promotion. We put *religion* out of the question, for we think the time is come when that should not be made a question any longer—that fitness only should be considered, and, we will add, party and political character.

Upon this latter point, it is now, we repeat it, full time, more than time, to insist as a principle. We would not, give place, appointment, or emolument to an enemy—nay, to a lukewarm friend—and above all, and before all, to any of these contemptible non-descripts, who pique themselves with being, as the stupid phrase goes, "of no politics." We would even carry this principle farther. We would follow the rule of the President of the United States, on his being appointed to the magnificent, but unsteady post, office, which he resigns, and dismiss *all enemies*, that do not hold their places of patent, from all administrative offices. General Jackson did this on his election. And what has been the consequence? That never was a *King more* powerful than he who holds his office at the mere breath of the great Republics of which he is the chief. He is enabled to do more than the Emperor of Russia, with all his despotism, could accomplish. Opposed by the cotton-growers and slave owners in the South—and by the whale-fishers, coal-miners, and manufacturers of the North—opposed by combinations such as no government but his was ever able to resist—having the Websters, Clays, and all the great men of America against him—taunted, insulted, and held at defiance by the Senate (the American House of Lords), he carried all his political principles into fu and triumphant operation. He established the Nullifiers of the Carolinas—he reduced, in spite of all the exclamations of New England, the Tariff to somewhat more reasonable quotation—a d, in spite of the commotion of all the money men of America, yea, and of England, too, he smashed, as a *Government concern*, the Bank of the United S tes, and accomplished—yes, *accomplished*, that hitherto unattempted impossible enterprise—a metallic currency in North Amer ca. He had the public with him, it is true, as it must be by your love of song and music, and quadrille move heads, and respect of you to ascend with me once more to the top of one of the towers to view the surrounding country, taking care to observe that our ascent is from the "second floor on a circular staircase of one hundred steps of polished marble, and then by a ladder of about twenty steps, which brings us to a window that opens on the summit of the tower."

It is into a consideration that the different views of the country from the White Knight's tower, so called from a warlike predecessor of the Kingston family, are as separate and distinct as are those of the Castle from the ground, that is, you cannot turn round from the south view, and east view, without changing your position, and walking across the south east angle of the tower, thus placing yourself at the front of the east view. This circumstance is occasioned by four square castles or turrets, that stand upon the four corners of a square platform that constitutes the roof of the tower, and serve as a boundary to the vision, confining the eye to the one direction.

The west view commands a sublime prospect of that district called Roche's Country—the finest corn and pasture land in Ireland. With the exception of the rising ground, upon which the village of Kilshorery is situated, the scene is a horizontal plain extending as far as the eye can reach, and adorned with those beautiful demesnes and plantations for which the vicinity of Doneraile and Mallow is so remarkable. How your noble spirit, when I often told you is, in some respects, kindred to that of Byron, would exult and luxuriate in the magnificent prospect of several hundred thousand acres of the ever green fields of lovely Erin, which he here exposed to the view with nothing to constitute the horizon but the indistinctness occasioned by the distance, creating that pleasing fallacy which represents the beauties of the earth in contrast with the glories of the sky. On the south side of the west view stand the mountains of Glenaire and Glenosiris, celebrated in the traditionary legends of the most heroic achievements of the Fenni-bal Finn Mac Cumal (for he is no mortal in the Irish history and his trained bands of Ireland, and on the south face of the castle of Castlemartyr as it were to diversify the scene, becomes an object of considerable interest, which indeed is more than I ever thought I could say in its favour.

The south view overlooks the garden of Mitchelstown and its amazing conservatory and hot houses, of which I am told that the glass alone cost twelve thousand pounds. The appearance of the thing brought to my mind at once the Royal Arcade at College Green. A little further on you behold the solitary steeple of a church ascending above the tops of the highest trees, and as the houses in George's-street near the church are concealed from the eye by the trees, it is impossible to look on the proud and small pointed top of the steeple elevated above the Royal Oaks, and looking down as it were on the remnant of the forest, without considering how appropriate an emblem it is of that pomp and nullity which the proud peasantry of the country suppose to be quite characteristic of the law church. This view is terminated by an elevated ridge of land, in my mind improperly called the Knockmealdown Mountain. I have seen the barren and heath-covered dirt surface of that neglected tract of land revealed in the sunshine of our genial climate, and I think it an insult to a volume of reproach upon those statesmen who neglect the natural resources of the country, in their visionary schemes for the employment and support of our people.

The east part of the country is truly grand. Nature appears at once in all her wildness and loveliness, waantonly sparkling through the diversified scenery of glen and mountain and field, and plantation. Here you behold a country about thirty miles long and eight miles broad, teeming with fertility, and the native verdure of the land at this season heightened and beautified by the luxuriance of the growing crops. This district, which comprises the towns of Clonmel, Cahir, and Clogheen, and the beautiful demesne and castle of Shanbally, the residence of Lord Lismore, is fortified on either side by mountains of immense height which appear, from the position I have occupied, to link themselves with the celebrated Slieveenamon, which towards the north side are the far-famed Gaulty mountains, in the midst of which that monarch of mountains, the Gaultymore, rising with superior dignity, commands the first and last tribute of attention and admiration. From the elevated situation I was in I could not look upon the formidable front of the Gaultymore without a feeling of profound reverence for the majesty of nature, and that feeling was increased by the consideration that the proud and gorgeous pedestal upon which I was raised, replete as it was with the glories of art, only served to shew the utter inferiority of the noblest monument of human skill and labour when compared with that stupendous and everlasting pile of nature's workmanship which stood before me.

This letter has run to a far greater length than I intended, but much remains to be said on a subject connected with my theme, and of much more importance, I mean the wonders done here in a few years by the Earl of Kingston, as a nobleman who resided at the head of his estates, while providence left him health, and expended several hundred thousand pounds on the improvement of the country, thereby giving employment and support to the poor.

In my next letter I will dwell on this topic, as also on the exalted character for learning and virtue of Lord Kingsborough, the eldest son and heir of the noble Earl, and the distinguished admirer of the "antiquities of Mexico."

P. K.

Aragon, 16th July, 1836.

Mr. Wedgwood, the agent from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, has been making inquiry after properties in this neighbourhood the last week.—*Limerick Paper.*

COURT OF REQUESTS—KINGSGATE STREET.

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.—The landlady of the Hope public house, in the New Road, summoned a rude excavator for 16s. 6d.

Commissioner—What's it for? Landlady—Beer and gin.

Excavator—Ah! but we've settled every thing handsomely.

Commissioner—Indeed, how does that happen? Excavator—Because I don't owe it at all. (Laughter.)

But, my good fellow, how do you call it an amicable settlement? You say you don't owe the money.—But I do owe it. (Laughter.)

Then you acknowledge the debt?—No, I don't.

Don't trifle, Sir. What do you acknowledge? Vy, as I said afore. I said we'll settle all by a amicable arrangement. (Laughter.)

Now, just tell us what you mean?—Won't I? Now, look'e hear—I acknowledges as was ere 16s. 6d. was drunk; but how was it drunk, haye? Vy, we comes in and drinks half, as a matter o'course; werry well then, it so be as she'll pay half, I a'nt no objection to pay my half. You understands me—if she goes and pays me so, vy, I a'nt no objection whotsumdever to pay her just the same, and so by that means we're quits.—(Laughter.)

Now, Sir, how much do you think you ought to pay?—As that ere question of her, my Lord. (Laughter.)

Plaintiff proceed against any amicable arrangement. She assured the Commissioner that the defendant had not only drunk all that was charged to him, but that he wanted to drink a great deal more.

Commissioner.—No doubt of it. Now, Mr. Jobbins, what have you to say? Defendant—Vy, just as I said afore.

Commissioner—Well then, Sir, you must pay it in a month.

Defendant—Very good, and if you catches me in [illegible] you'll [illegible]—makes that, my Lord?

[illegible] the plaintiff [illegible] the [illegible] at the [illegible]

FINSBURY-SQUARE—THIS DAY.

MASTER SLENDER AND HIS BOOK OF SONNETS.—A very sentimental, and withal, very comic advertisement, by a gentleman, aged not twenty years of age, wearing a [illegible] jacket, and his shirt collar turned down *a la Byron*, was summoned before Mr. Commissioner Dubois, by a bookbinder, named Harrison, for payment of the sum of six shillings.

What do you say to this? asked Mr. Dubois of the defendant.

Defendant—Say, Sir, why I could write a whole volume upon it, (laughter.) You must know, Sir, I have a taste for poetry, and having some kind of setting up in that line I *tried* a great many fugitive pieces—such as sonnets and such like; and as it was my intention to employ Mr. Murray to publish 'em, I thought I'd have one and bound up together, so as to look decent and tidy. Well, Sir, and gentlemen of the Jury, this here's the book, and I mean to say the binding's a disgrace to my goods.

Commissioner—That's a great pity—just hand it up. (The thing was done in blue morocco, and resembled a large copying book.) Will you show me to read a portion of the contents to the Jury?

Defendant—With the greatest pleasure, Sir.

The Commissioner here read to the Court the following portion of a sonnet to Mr. Graham's balloon:—

"Great Gawky, wonder of the *hopper* skies,
Oh, how I loves to see yer body rise,
There's lots of fear, although they tries to mask it,
A many hangs dangling in a wicker basket;
But me, whene'er it takes a hanxious ride,
I means to hold a place in the inside—
A-se mounting towards the hopper skies,
I shan't feel giddy!—*ere I've set back here!*"

Although the whole Court was convulsed with laughter, Master Slender maintained the most imperturbable gravity. He was commissioned intended that there were odes to Daniel O'Connell—"Sonnets to my mother"—and a few "sweet expenses" to Sarah.

The worthy Commissioner, on charging the Jury, observed that the value in the binding could be estimated [illegible] by a bookbinder. The contents of the book was more to the point, for it did not appear that the book in question was to charge an exorbitant price for what certainly appeared to be a very inelegant binding.

The Jury decided that Sir, with the payment of costs, was a [illegible] sufficient.

CHEAP LODGINGS.—A very intelligent girl, named *Mary Morgan*, was summoned for 1s. 9d. lodging money, at the [illegible].

The poor girl, who was evidently [illegible] well educated, assured the Commissioner that she was not unwilling to pay, but that she could not; and as the value of the lodging there were 15 persons sleeping in one room,—they were all huddled together like so many swine.

The plaintiff, who looked the very essence of depravity pressed for an immediate payment, but the Jury considerately allowed the poor girl a period of two months for payment of the debt.

On quitting the Court she respectfully and feelingly thanked the Commissioner and the Jury.

BRIGHTON—FRIDAY.

ARRIVAL OF THEIR MAJESTIES.

The King and Queen reached Brighton in their travelling chariot this evening to dinner, from Windsor, in excellent health.

Their Majesties did not stop on the road to luncheon, as usual.

The Duchess of Gloucester will arrive on the 5th of November.

A large concourse of spectators assembled at the northern gate and welcomed their Majesties' return to Brighton with loud cheers. The ringers have started for 5,040 grandsire triples, a Royal salute was fired, then Majesties' trade people are actively engaged in preparing for an illumination, and the town exhibits a bustling and animated appearance. The Royal united party this evening will be limited to their Majesties and the Royal suite.

The [illegible] will not be opened on Sunday for Divine [illegible] the [illegible] will attend Divine Service [illegible] parish church.

The Princess Augusta will arrive at her house in the Palace grounds on Tuesday.

The fashionable arrivals have been exceedingly numerous, and the town is fuller now than ever it was before.

The Dowager Countess of Winterton and the Ladies Turnour will arrive next Tuesday at their own house, on the Grand Parade.

The Marquis of Bristol arrived last night, at his house in Kemptown.

Lord George Seymour is amongst our latest arrivals.

The Earl and Countess of Wicklow have taken a house in Kemptown, and the Earl and Countess of Errol a house in Brunswick-street.

This afternoon four troops of the 1st battalion of Foot Guards, under the command of Colonel Lambert, marched into the town. Head quarters are at the Albion Hotel.

Mr. Charles Kean commences an engagement of seven nights at our theatre, next Monday, with *Hamlet*.

The Countess of Guildford, whose indisposition has been of long duration, is at the Albion Hotel. Colonel Doyle, who married her Ladyship's daughter, has taken a house in Kemptown.

COURT CIRCULAR.

Major Irwin, Commandant in Western Australia, and Captain Mangles, Chairman of the Western Australian Association had an interview with Sir George Grey at the Colonial Office, yesterday, upon business connected with the Swan River Settlement.

The French Ambassador and the Sardinian Minister visited Viscount Palmerston yesterday at the Foreign Office.

The Right Hon Edward Ellice has arrived in London from Canada.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF A LONDON NEWSPAPER

BY THE AUTHOR OF "RANDOM RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LORDS AND COMMONS."

The advertisements of a London newspaper have always appeared to me to constitute a very interesting part of its contents. If you would study human nature under circumstances most favourable for an accurate judgment, go by all means to the advertisements of a London newspaper. There you will find it exhibited under all its varied phases. Advertisements are infinitely better instructors, as to the opinions, habits, and tendencies of the human mind, than the works of our most profound philosophers. The latter only describe human nature speculatively; in the advertising columns of a London newspaper, you see it practically exemplified. I take a morning paper of the 20th of June—the day on which I write this—and what do I find in the department filled with advertisements? Were I to attempt to do justice to these advertisements, it would take up a volume as large as become now in the hands of the reader. Let me glance at a few of these advertisements. My eye first rests on a column in which I find no fewer than eighteen governesses all wanting situations. A governess! In most cases the term is but another name for slavery and indignity combined. I can easily perceive, from the tone which pervades their advertisements, that these young unprotected creatures are, in the majority of cases, the daughters of men who have moved in a respectable sphere of life, but have been reduced in circumstances or been removed by death; and therefore they are compelled to support themselves. I can also very perceive that they are of a timid and retiring disposition, and that nothing but dire necessity compels them to appear in the character in which they are. Here are, however, exceptions to every rule; and among the advertisements to which I refer I see one evidently dictated by a man of most cunning. The terms of this governess's advertisement are frequently inserted in the columns of the newspapers which she may be employed to have made; she has had [illegible] parties at her own house, and [illegible] taking her own word for it, performed in pieces of the French, German, Italian, and an unknown language—which she specifies with her family at the [illegible]. Her qualifications are not to be surpassed; and in short, she is perfectly unrivalled. Poor woman, she is of a most sensitive disposition. Cancer, the ruling passion, was so strong in the days when she gave the advertisement occupies, as it were pressing it could be made appear in that limited space. In the immediate vicinity of this advertisement I find another, imitating that: "A French governess is wanted. No English family need apply."—Here is stupidity. What *English* lady would think of applying when a *French* one is wanted? Further down the column I observe that a gardener and his wife are wanted. The latter must not be under forty-five years of age, and there must be no "encumbrance." Encumbrance, it may be right to mention, here means children; and, to make assurance doubly sure against future encumbrance, it is expressly stipulated that the wife be forty-five years of age. Here are prudence and economy combined—blended, it may be, with a smewhat of the Machiavelian philosophy. What comes next? "Mr. Morgan has removed from 42, Davis street, to 24, Baker-street!" Beh! In the first oratic disposition! Theophrastus would have sought no better proof of Mr. Morgan being a man of a proud and haughty mind. He is a surgeon, but he is ashamed of his profession; and yet it is proved, that he must inform his patients of the place to which he is removed, lest they should not take the trouble to enquire, or be consequently deprived of the privilege of *bleeding* him. I use the word in a double sense. His pride will not allow him to convey the information in the courteous terms becoming his dependent condition. It would be a sad shock to his imaginary dignity to use the words, "Begs leave respectfully to announce," &c. "M.C. wants a place as housemaid, where a footman is kept." The plain English of this is, that Mary wants a husband, not a place. However, she will accept the latter, for a time, the way for the former; but she will take care that no situation "suit" her where the footman is married. Immediately below the notification of the housemaid, is another to the effect, that, "A respectable young woman, aged thirty, wants a situation as cook." Here we have the proverbial reluctance of a single female to acknowledge that she has passed her twenty-fifth year. Thirty years of age, though she sets herself down as only thirty, I am perfectly certain, that if I knew all one with whom I am acquainted with *her* for the last ten years, that person would say, if appealed to on the subject, as Portia does in the case of the French lords, under similar circumstances—that he could not deny she was thirty, having constantly heard her say so for the last ten years. And yet, observe, she calls herself "young!" Yes, but who ever heard an unmarried female avoid the ugly locability of the term "old" to her? Next comes "a good cook" in quest of a situation. She is a woman of sober habits! As she mentions no other good quality but that of her sobriety, it is as clear as any proposition in Euclid, that she is a confirmed tippler in the [illegible] of the gin palaces, and, in all probability, a native of Ireland. Since one has got a coastal set of chambers to let in Portman's Inn," for parties to apply at the porter's lodge." It is manifest as the noon day sun, that the advertiser is a parsimonious man.—He will not even give the particulars in general, as an Irishman would say, because it would put him to two or three shillings in the expense. However, let him take his own way of it. He will find in the end, that he is one of the penny wise pound foolish gentry. Had he stated something regarding his set of chambers the chances were one might have inquired after them; but who will trouble themselves to go and interrogate the porter on the subject? "Andrews and Co. have just published a guide to persons commencing Housekeeping; to be had gratis, at their complete Furnishing House, Finsbury square." Here the ingenious and the cunning are blended in equal proportions. "The Guide" means nothing more than a commendatory list of the advertisers' own articles. Not only does "The Guide" recommend no article which they have not for sale, but you may stake your existence on it, that it strongly recommends as indispensable to a properly furnished house, every article which they have to impose off. See, again, in the very next advertisement, of "Ad" as the printers call them, the pompous and inflated address of the empiric. He cares not for pecuniary reward—not he; he is actuated by the noblest and most disinterested motives in announcing to you that he has for forty, or some other very enlightened term of years, been the means of annually restoring to life and happiness so many thousand human beings, when on the very brink of the grave, and when given up by all other physicians. It is from sheer humanity that he forces it to you, that his medicine down your throat, provided you will not be prevailed on to swallow it of your own accord. And there is no disease which he cannot cure. He undertakes to do everything short of restoring animation after the vital spark has fled. To throw you off your guard more completely as to his real character, he is sure to denounce all other professors of the healing art as "heartless pretenders." He thus traffics in humanity. He does not kill you by violent means, in order that he may rob you; the law in that case would reach him; but without a compunctious visiting he will trifle with your life, and quietly administer his poison, till he has sent you to your grave, in order that he may extract a few pounds from you. Do you see that advertisement at the top of a second column, headed "An Appeal to the Charitable and Humane," and containing a long detail of the calamities to which the advertiser has been subject? Take care, if you are your own friend, of your pockets. It is a thousand to one but it is either from Miss Zauch herself, or some one of the same class of persons.

Mr. Wallace, M. P. for Greenock, has resolved not to qualify himself under the commission of the peace lately issued for the county Lanark, on account of the appointment of justices being still invested in the Lord Chancellor. Mr. Wallace says, "I cannot at all sanction the right or the propriety, of any subject whatever nominating judges, until that power, therefore, is taken from the Lords Lieutenant, it is not likely that I shall again act as a justice of the peace."

The convict hulk at Cove is abolished, and the prisoners are transferred to the gaols in Cork.

(Continued from first page.)

justice which is dear to them, and which as British subjects they are entitled to, they deserve to have the brand of slavery imprinted on their foreheads. I am a Protestant belonging to the established church, and the motives which impel me forward to succour the Catholic countrymen from the oppression of a dominant church are—first, a will to render justice to my fellow-subjects, and to save that church, of which I am a member from the imputations of others. I bring to that cause which I undertake to plead upon the part of fourteen of Ireland's eight millions of my countrymen no feeling of hostility against the Protestant Church, or any other than the sincere desire of seeing justice done to all. Consequence I am known to possess, should be attached to the Protestant Church, and to the Protestant cause only by the ties of conscience and principle. My views are directed to the church as one of the institutions of the country, and I support a Protestant Church no more than a Presbyterian people should be bound to support a Catholic Church. I trust you will not think that I am putting myself too prominently forward—but I feel that the interests of our country, at the present moment, demand that every man in it, more than ordinary exertion of character, should come forward, at this point, to which I had almost said the last hope of Ireland is directed. It is at the present hour of a matter of great importance to the peace of the country that I should wish to throw no motives to pervert the country from the views to which I allude. Petitions of the most respectable inhabitants having the power to call the Sheriff of the county to the bar of the House of Commons, and the whole county from the Court of Session, are charged with the most serious allegations against the conduct of the Sheriff, pursuant to that of the constables, and the whole of the proceedings and conduct of the Sheriff, are matters of the most serious importance to the welfare of the country, and the interests of the government. It is my intention to oppose the motion for the Sheriff's attendance at Lord Lieut. until a day after the meeting of Parliament, in order that they may not give the Sheriff the command of an officer and soldiers to keep the peace of the country. But at the present crisis, when Ireland was shrinking from the contest, when the Tory papers endeavour to extort the scandalous report of 1825, which gave general orders to the police to support the Tory candidate, that government should be compelled by a Liberal House of Commons either to withdraw the police entirely, or to remove the Sheriff, who has rendered himself the mere accountant to the Lord Lieutenant, and the terror of the citizens. It is impossible to say how much the Lord Lieutenant, at present Secretary, and of the Irish Government, shall be able to do all that is in the power for the Irish people—I cannot, in these observations, and I feel myself bound to say, for the kind manner in which I have been received amongst them, and the attention with which they have honoured me. The hon. gentleman sat down amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Redmond said that a complaint had been made almost generally that the Committee paid very little attention to communications from the country. Now, to do away with the impression which gave rise to the complaint, he wished that it should be known that the Committee expected and desired that gentlemen wishing to make any such communications would do so at attendance from four to six o'clock on every day but Saturday.

The Chairman then announced the amount of Justice Rent for the week to be £365 3s. 3d.

Mr. Jacob was then moved from the chair, Mr. Crawford was called thereto, and the thanks of the meeting were given to Mr. Jacob for his proper and dignified conduct in the chair.

AGRICULTURAL.

SCOTCH METHOD OF SAVING CORN IN WET WEATHER.—We have been favoured with the following by a gentleman well versed in agricultural affairs, and as we think it of value in the present season, which has been so unpropitious to the saving of corn, we recommend it to the attention of our readers who are immediately interested in the saving of the harvest:—Immediately after the corn is cut to set it up in the usual manner, with the difference of the band being closer to the top of the sheaf. Set it upright as soon as bound, smoothing out the straw end of the sheaf so as it will stand upright. The centre of the sheaf being hollow a few inches round and wide, it fit for stacking.—*Wilts and Dorset Gaz.*

Captain Berkley, M. P. for the city of Gloucester, addressed a letter to his constituents previous to his leaving England, in which he states that stong circumstances determine him to remain abroad longer than the meeting of Parliament, he will take the necessary steps to place in the hands of the electors the choice of another representative; as he conceives it to be the duty of a member to give the Liberal interest all the vote during the present struggle in Parliament.

Wednesday at the Borough Sessions of Liverpool, George Jackson was convicted of *Uttering Bank of Ireland* Notes, and sentenced to seven years' transportation.

THE JUSTICE ASSOCIATION—MR. CRAWFORD.

The receipts of the Justice Association for the last week have been £365 3s. 3d. No better evidence can be given of the indignation with which the country regards the insults heaped upon it in the last session, and its determination to assert its rights. One question arose, in the course of the proceedings, of no small importance to the public. The Reverend Gerald Doyle, of Naas, in proposing twenty new members, inquired what plan had been resolved on for the disposal of the funds as far as regarded the tithe sufferers. The Reverend gentleman remarked, that no decision had been come to as yet upon the subject, and added that, unless protection was afforded to the people, they would be compelled to pay their tithes. As the point was one to be decided by the committee, and not open to the public discussion of the meeting, no definite reply was given to the interrogatory; still, we are not sorry that it has been put, as it will tend to bring the matter more immediately before the view of the committee. The disposal of the funds should not be resolved on hastily, not without a due regard to the various contingencies that may arise in the course of their application; but as soon as the resolution has been come to, we feel confident that the more generally it is made known, the greater will be the enthusiasm and unanimity of the country. Neither must we lose sight of the fact, that the association owes its birth to the malignant injustice of the Peers in rejecting the Irish Corporation Bill, and that a Peerage Reform commensurate with the necessity for Corporate Reform, must be one of its immediate first objects. But we must also recall to mind that the Irish declared themselves determined to resist every aggression of the tithe impost—and that on this head must be, the blood of their murdered brothers cries. The people, therefore, look with eagerness to the committee's determination—they ask the Chairman to what extent their contributions will be again devoted to protecting them from the harpy's grasp of their unfeeling clerical persecutors? The inquiry is a natural one, and we feel confident, be shortly answered to their entire satisfaction.

Mr. Sharman Crawford's presence at Thursday's Association, will be hailed with no small pleasure by the public. The earnest and honest desire expressed by him of merging every difference of opinion, in a united effort for the regeneration of this oppressed portion of Great Britain does him honour, and will be productive of the best effects. Mr. O'Connell's name is not to be found in the scene of exertion at the present moment is much to be deplored—his appearance is wanting to communicate to masculine energy, the brilliant effect, and the triumphant result that attends every work in which he is associated. Upon Mr. O'Connell's arrival in London the Association, Mr. Crawford has deferred bringing forward the resolutions of which he gave notice on last Thursday. The substance of those resolutions have been before the public for some time, and the approbation, has been most unequivocal. Parliament, also, with which the country [illegible] the British Isles, [illegible] the present party [illegible] to [illegible] Record are [illegible] of the [illegible] the people—[illegible] to support a Protestant Church no more than a Presbyterian people should be bound to support a Catholic Church. I trust you will not think that I am putting myself too prominently forward—but I feel that the interests of our country, at the present moment, demand that every man in it more than ordinary exertion of character, should come forward, at this point, to which I had almost said the last hope of Ireland is directed. It is,