TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On MONDAY, the 24th inst., at Twelve o'Clock,

AT THE HOUSE OF MR. S. MORRIS,

Lady-Lane, opposite the New Methodist Chapel,

THE entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of said House, consisting of Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Pier-Glasses, Carpeting, Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c. all of which will be disposed of without reserve.

Terms at Sale.

FITZPATRICK. Auctioneer.

Waterford, March 21.

MANUFACTURERS' SALE OF WOOLLENS.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, on MONDAY, 24th March and following Days, at SHARPE'S ROOMS, Quay, by E. I. GREEN, a valuable Consignment of West of England BROAD CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, consisting of

15 pieces Superfine Black Broad Cloth.
12 .....Blue.....do.
4 .....extra..Saxony Black do.
10 .....Blue.....do.
20 ..... superfine Olive Broad do.
16 .....Brown.....do.
5 .....Green.....do.
14 .....Oxford Grey do.

Also 56 Ends of superior CASSIMERES assorted colours.

E. I. GREEN respectfully informs the Public that the above mentioned Cloths are all of them fresh from the loom, of the best manufacture, and are consigned for absolute and peremptory Sale, GREAT BARGAINS may therefore be expected.

To Merchants, Captains of Vessels, and Shopkeepers, this Auction offers great advantages.

The Cloths will be cut to any lengths to suit the convenience of purchasers.

WOOLLEN AND HAT WAREHOUSE.

P. M'DOUGALL begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he has just received his SPRING ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, consisting of the best description and newest Fashions for the approaching Season. In consequence of the great Reduction that has lately taken place in the Manufacturing Departments, he is enabled to offer the best SUPERFINE CLOTHS, at least Fifteen per Cent. under the usual prices, and as he is determined that no house in the trade shall undersell him, he will also dispose of the extensive Stock he has on hands (which was purchased a few months before the reduction took place), at the reduced prices of the present day. He has likewise received a supply of best LONDON HATS and Fashionable WAISTCOATING.

Waterford, March 5.

ADVERTISEMENT.

AN APOLOGY under my hand to Lieut. DENNEHY, R.N., having been inserted in the 'Waterford Chronicle' (a mean and unmanly course which neither my friend or myself expected, after having shaken hands on the ground), and in which particulars are not mentioned, I am compelled to state, for the satisfaction of my friends, that in consequence of a certain transaction—having called Lieut. Dennehy, R.N., a swindler, and moreover struck him—by the advice of my friend I consented to sign the apology in question, and which Lieut. Dennehy had ready written with him on the field. I must likewise add, I received no blow throughout the transaction, and for my own part consider no apology sufficient for one.

GEORGE PURCELL.

Waterford, March 20.

BUILDING GROUND.

TO BE LET, in one or more Lots, on a long Lease, TWO HUNDRED FEET in front to the New Street about to be immediately opened from the Pill to the New Quay, on the River opposite Atkins's Stores, being part of King's late Deal Yard. There are Buildings on the Premises, which, at a moderate expense, could be converted into Dwelling-Houses.

Apply to James Wallace, Esq. William-street.

Waterford, March 10, 1828.

TO BE LET,

ON LEASE for BUILDING, TWO HUNDRED FEET OF GROUND, fronting Newtown Road, by One Hundred and Fifty Feet in depth, at Three Shillings per Foot per Annum.

Persons disposed to build a range of Houses, would be accommodated with an advance of money, upon giving good security.

For particulars apply to Doctor Poole, or Mr. Harris.

Waterford, 21st March, 1828.

TO BE LET,

ON THE QUAY,

AN Excellent DRAWING-ROOM and TWO BED-ROOMS, Furnished in the best manner.

Apply at the Office of this Paper.

TO BE LET,

And Immediate Possession given,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE, STORES, and OFFICES, in Beau-street, lately held by Mr. Maurice Farrell, part of which was used by Mr. Bayly, as a Bacon Yard. And also the Concerns in Colebeck-street, lately held by Mr. Thomas H. Wood, with several large Lots for Building, in Colebeck-street, at the Waterside, and on John's Hill, all of which will be Let on very reasonable Terms, and a long lease will be given.

Proposals, post paid, will be received by Thomas Tydd, Esq. Clonmel.

Waterford, March, 17, 1828.

TO BE LET,

THAT part of the LANDS of BALLYROBBIN, in the Liberties of the City of Waterford, held by the late Henry H. Hunt, Esq. containing 43 Acres 2 Roods, 12 perches Plantation Measure.

A Freehold Lease can be given of the above Lands, or a long term of years.

Application to be made to Major Langley, Portarlington, or Mr. Delandre, Waterford.

March 11, 1828.

TO BE LET,

FROM the 25th of MARCH NEXT, for such Term as may be agreed on, together or in divisions, the LANDS of FARRANSHONEEN, containing 105 Plantation Acres—It is within one mile of the City of Waterford, and commands a beautiful view of it, and the river. Preference will be given but to Solvent Tenants.

Application to Thomas Grant, Esq. Kilmurry, Kilworth.

Jan. 19.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH OF MARCH NEXT,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and Walled-in GARDEN, at GLANDINE, with from 20 to 30 Acres of Land, situated within two miles of Dungarvan.

Also the new Residence lately erected at NEWRATH, within half a mile of the Bridge of Waterford.

Also, the COTTAGE at NEWRATH in which Mrs. Hobbs at present resides, with from 5 to 30 Acres of Land.

Also, the HOUSE in WILLIAM-STREET lately occupied by Sir Simon Newport; and several other concerns in same street.

Application to be made to Mrs. Hobbs, Newrath; or B. Boate, Esq, Tournore, Dungarvan.

Newrath, Feb. 27.

FAMILIES about to FURNISH, will find, on inspecting the Ware-rooms of HENRY L. COOPER, 93, Bishopsgate-street, Within, the following Articles, at prices decidedly reasonable, for Furniture of superior Style and Manufacture:—

UPHOLSTERY—Comprising the improved Elastic Steel Stuffing for Carriage Cushions, Chairs, Sofas, Mattresses, &c., In addition to a handsome assortment of Bedstead Furnitures, Window Cornices, Curtains, &c.

CABINET WORK—Of the first quality and Materials—Also Solid Furniture for Foreign Climates.

SHIPPING—Cabins fitted up with elegance and despatch, and Passengers' requisites provided.

CHAIRS—Appropriate for Dining, Drawing Rooms, Bed Rooms, &c.

CARPETS—Superior Brussels Carpets, 4s 6d per yard (no inferior quality kept), Kidderminster and Venetian equally moderate.

LOOKING-GLASSES—From the most magnificent to the smallest, for Chimnies, Piers, and Toilettes; on the larger sizes, the reduction will be found to amount from Fifty to Seventy-five per cent.

CARVING and GILDING—Some very beautiful specimens for Console Tables, Glasses, &c.

PAPER-HANGING and PAINTING—In the richest as well as the plainest style.

FUNERALS—Attended in the most respectful manner, and particular regard paid to economy.

HOUSE AGENCY—Houses and Estates registered for Letting or Disposal, without charge.

SALES, APPRAISEMENTS, and COLLECTION RENTS, FURNITURE WAREHOUSED.

H. L. COOPER, 93, Bishopsgate-street, Within, London, has the honour of being employed and patronised by some of the first Families in the Kingdom, and, for style and price, challenges competition with any respectable Establishment.

The Waterford Mail.

"This is not the Cause of Faction, or of Party, or of any Individual, but the Common Interest of every man in Ireland."

VOL. V.—No. 481. SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1828. PRICE 6d

PORT WINE,

OF VERY PRIME QUALITY,

IN PIPES, HHDS. AND QUARTER CASKS,

IN THE KING'S STORES,

And on Sale by

M'CHEANE AND HUTCHINSON,

At £74 per Pipe, £37 per Hhd. & £18 per Quarter Cask, Particular OLD PORT.

And £66 per do., £33 per do, and £16 per do. do. Superior do.

TERMS, CASH.

Waterford, March 20, 1828.

HONDURAS MAHOGANY, ENGLISH SACKS, &c. &c. &c.

ROBERT JACOB, in addition to his Stock of HONDURAS MAHOGANY, has just arrived to him another lot of excellent quality, well worth attention.

He is as usual well supplied with Single Twilled, Plain, Double Twilled, and other kinds of ENGLISH SACKS, of good quality, direct from the manufacturers.

A small lot of prime GALWAY KELP for Sale.

All at moderate prices.

FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE INSURANCE business transacted, as usual, with despatch.

A large LIGHTER and two HALF-LIGHTERS for Hire.

Office, Quay, Waterford, 22d of 3d Month.

JOHN CARIGAN

WILL offer to AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 31st March, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, the ENTIRE CARGO of the barque Bolivar, now discharging, consisting of about 315 Tons Red and Yellow Pine TIMBER, 4,000 Pieces DEALS, 4,700 Ash Hhd. STAVES, 7 cords LANTWOOD, and 18 SPARS.

Purchasers will find this Sale worth attending. Terms, approved acceptances 3 months, or 2½ per cent. off for cash, a longer credit by private agreement.

JOHN CARIGAN intends despatching this vessel for QUEBEC, on the 15th of next month, and will take a limited number only of PASSENGERS, to whose health and comfort the strictest attention will be paid. Excellent accommodation for a few Cabin and Steerage Passengers in this vessel.

Apply to Capt. Joseph Hearn on board, or to J. Carigan.

Waterford, March 21.

NORTH HARDY,

PAINTER, GLAZIER, &c. COLEBECK-STREET,

RETURNS his grateful acknowledgments to his numerous Friends and the Public in general, for the uniform support they have hitherto favoured him with, and begs to assure them that he will spare no exertion, by FINISHED WORKMANSHIP, prime Materials, and Moderate Charges to ensure a continuance of it.

To Families desirous of PAPERING their HOUSES in the best manner, and at a much lower rate than on the present system, HARDY respectfully suggests, the purchasing their papers in a respectable Dublin House, and having them forwarded by the present cheap conveyance, when he will engage to hang them in the best style (having served a portion of his time to the business). Hardy can refer to highly respectable Gentlemen who have papered their houses on this plan, with satisfaction.

AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

Waterford, March, 1828.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, March 22.—We had a very small supply of corn at yesterday's market; wheat for shipping was in brisk demand, from 22s to 23s 6d; millers' 24s to 25s per barrel; barley, 11s to 15s; oats, 8s 6d to 9s; for seed, 10s 6d to 11s; new butter, 96s per cwt.; old, from 76s to 85s; weighed at the crane on Wednesday, 32; Thursday, 133; yesterday, 38 firkins; pigs (singed), 39s to 41s; (scalded), 36s 6d to 39s; heads, 24s to 25s; offal, 17s to 20s per cwt. In flour, oatmeal, &c. no change of prices.

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	White.	Ranged.	Houshold.
	lb. oz. drs.	lb. oz. drs.	lb. oz. dr.
Penny	0 6 2	0 9 3	0 12 1
Twopenny	0 12 4	1 2 6	1 8 2
Fourpenny	1 9 1	2 5 5	3 0 4
Sixpenny	2 5 5	3 8 4	4 8 7

Middle price of Wheat and Flour last week, was 25s 6d per barrel, besides an allowance of 8s per quarter on white, and ranged, and 10s on household, for the benefit of the Bake-Purchased by bakers last week 1054 cwt., of flour.

Dublin Corn Exchange, March 18.—There was hardly any wheat at market to-day, but what little appeared met a very ready sale, at a further advance of 6d per barrel—and best oats were also in request, but there was no amendment in the secondary description; flour is more inquired for, as well as oatmeal, with the prospect of much activity in the trade.

London Corn Exchange, March 17.—We are very sparingly supplied this morning with wheat, which caused a briskness in the mealing trade, when fine samples of wheat sold freely at 67s per quarter, and a tolerably large clearance made at that price. Barley also sold readily at 35s per quarter, fine malting samples being scarce and much sought after. Beans and grey peas were full 1s per quarter lower, and dull sale at that reduction; but white peas maintained our last currency. Oats are very heavy at the under-mentioned prices, having had, in the last fortnight, a supply for six weeks. Flour is brisk sale at 50s per sack. In other articles no alteration

Wheat, 50s to 67s; rye, 30s to 32s; barley, 30s to 35s; malt, 56s to 60s; white peas, 34s to 36s; boilers, 38s to 40s; grey peas, 30s to 31s; small beans, 36s to 38s; tick do., 34s to 36s; oats (potato), 24s to 27s; (Poland), 22s to 24s; (feed), 16s to 20s; flour, 45s to 50s; rapeseed, £20 to £22.

IMPORTATIONS LAST WEEK.—Wheat (English), 4789 qrs.; Barley, 4,527; Malt, 5,747; Oats, 9,015; Rye, 370; beans, 1,350; Peas, 808; Wheat, (foreign), —— sack barley, —; Oats, 70; Beans, 328; Irish wheat, ——; barley, ——; oats, 54,388 qrs; Flour (English), 6,543 sacks; American, — barls.

EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF WATERFORD

FROM MARCH 15 TO MARCH 20.

Robert Burns, Beattie, Liverpool—450 brls. wheat, 5 csks. honey.

Eliza, Hawkins, Bristol—1175 cwt. flour, 500 brls. wheat.

Aurora, Cocks, Liverpool—750 brls. wheat, 1022 cwt. flour, 100 frks. butter, 2 bales calico.

Atlas, Prior, Portsmouth—1080 bales bacon, 119 cwt. lard, 213 frks. butter.

Eliza and Ann, Hammett, Swansea—300 brls. wheat, 200 do. oats, 889 cwt. flour.

Harmony, Angel, London—1032 brls. oats, 40 cwt. oatmeal, 12 frks. butter.

Betsey, Todd, Glasgow—960 brls. barley.

Economy, Jones, Liverpool—1180 cwt. flour, 230 barrels wheat.

Daddon, Beer, Swansea—1650 cwt. flour, 100 brls. oats, 50 do. wheat, 43 fls. bacon, 20 frks. butter, 22 hams, 500 deals.

Eliza, Griffiths, Milford—840 cwt. flour, 20 do. oatmeal.

PORT NEWS, PASSAGE.

ARRIVED—March 18th, Hannah, Culleton, Liverpool, general cargo; Young Olive, M'Donald, Liverpool, do. for Placentia; Calypso, Hutchinson, Liverpool, m. goods (for the Cape of Good Hope.—19th, Menapia, Moyse, London, gen. cargo, Little Ann, Merchant, Lisbon, salt and fruit.—20th, Nora Creina, Stacey, Bristol, gen. cargo; Providence, Greenway, Cork, ballast (for Ross).

SAILED—March 18th, Venus (steamer), Brown, Dublin, m. goods; Brunswick, Collins, Liverpool, wheat and flour, and put back.—19th, Lively, Davis, Penzance, flour; Aurora, Cocks, Liverpool, do. and wheat; Elisabeth, Bond, Plymouth, do. and provisions; Atlas, Prior, Portsmouth, do.; Brunswick, Collins, before mentioned.—20th, Betsey, Todd, Glasgow, barley; Robert Burns, Beattie, Liverpool, wheat; Harmony, Angel, London; oats and butter; Daddon, Beer, Swansea, grain, flour and deals.

21st—Wind at 8 a.m. W.N.W.

Arrived from Waterford—At London, 14th, Pacific, Ellis; 16th, Eliza, Hoare.

SHIP NEWS.

The hull of the *Town of Liverpool*, steam vessel, wrecked on Hook point, in our harbour, has entirely gone to pieces; the greater part of the copper on her bottom had been taken off, and all her materials landed previously. Nearly the entire of her engines, boilers, &c. will be saved, a large part of her side having been cut out, where she broke asunder, and the machinery remained on the rocks, where it has been secured by the chain cables.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Limerick, March 24; Clare, 27; Galway, 29; King's County, 2d April, Queen's, 3, Kilkenny, 5; Carlow, 7; Kildare, 8.

BIRTHS.

At the Post-Office, Kilkenny, on Sunday last, Mrs. R. D. Matthews, of a son.

At Gowran, on the 13th inst., the lady of the Rev. Doctor Staples, of a son.

MARRIED.

In Dublin, John Sanchie Schaw, Esq. R. A., to Catherine Louisa, youngest daughter of Major Sirr, Lower Castle-yard.

DIED,

On Monday evening, at Lapp's Island, in her 56th year, Elizabeth, widow of the late Alexander Deane, of Cork, Esq.

On Monday evening, at his residence, Newtownville, near Limerick, at the advanced age of 74, the Right Rev. Charles Tuohy, D.D. Roman Catholic Bishop of Limerick for the last fourteen years. He is succeeded by Dr. Ryan, his late Coadjutor.

At Worcester, on the 6th inst. Wm. Walker, Esq. of Cork, son of Thos. Walker, Esq. of Fermoy, and for many years Capt. in the 26th regt. foot.

At his lodgings on the Grand Parade, Cork, Josiah Robinett Esq.

On Friday, in William-street, Limerick, to the inexpressible grief of his afflicted family, in the 75th year of his age, Anthony Bodkin, Esq.

On Wednesday, in Taylor-street, Limerick, Ann, youngest daughter of Denis Lenegan, Esq.

In John's-street, Limerick, Mrs. Ryan, wife of Mr. P. W. Ryan.

At Newcastle, county Limerick, Mrs. Anthony Ransome.

In Dorset-street, Dublin, Wm. Dillon Baker, Esq. formerly of Ballydavid, county of Tipperary, and brother in law of Vice-Admiral Griffith Colpoys.

At the South Terrace, Cork, Alcock Ottley, Esq.

In Richmond-street, Dublin, Edward Moran, Esq.

At Carnanes, near Kilrush, on Thursday morning last, after a few hours' illness, Mr. Wm. Brew. The evening before his death he was employed in laying a tomb-stone over the remains of a dearly beloved child, a very interesting boy, who about a month before, at the age of 17 years, died quite suddenly; this melancholy duty was too much for the tender sensibilities of the fond father—his constitution, which had been for a long time in a delicate state, yielded to the shock, and his truly well spent life was terminated in a few hours! We are sorry we cannot here close this scene of tragedy—Mrs. Brew, who had been for a long time in ill health, became so affected at the death of her husband, that she survived him but a few hours.

At Stud House, Hampton Court, Charlotte, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Bloomfield.

At Tritonville, aged 18 years, Mary Anne, only child of Wm Hall, Esq. Solicitor, and niece to the late Recorder of Dublin, Sir Jonas Greene.

On the 13th inst. at Aughreena, county Cork, aged 52 years, Catharine, wife of Eppenetus Fitzgibbon, Esq. and daughter of the late Sir Richard Moore, Bart.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

COUNTY WATERFORD.—March 25, Carrickbeg; Feb. 1. Gardenmorris.

COUNTY TIPPERARY.—25, Grange Nine Mile House, Roscrea; 26, Cashel; 31, Newbirmingham.

COUNTY LIMERICK.—25, Kilmallock; 27, Adare.

COUNTY WEXFORD.—24, Tintrin; 25, Ballyhack, Ferns.

COUNTY KILKENNY.—27, Castlecomer; 28, Kilkenny, cattle.

COUNTY CARLOW.—25, Myshall, Rathvilly; 26, Palatine town; 28, Carlow.

LAW KALENDAR.

WATERFORD CITY SESSIONS—March 26.

COUNTY WATERFORD SESSIONS.—Waterford, April 7; Dungarvan, 9.

COUNTY TIPPERARY SESSIONS—Cashel, April 7; Thurles, 14.

COUNTY KILKENNY SESSIONS.—Kilkenny, April 10; Thomastown, 17.

COUNTY WEXFORD SESSIONS.—Enniscorthy, April 7; Ross, 11.

LONDON.

TUESDAY, MARCH 18.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday. The Ministers assembled at the Foreign Office at three o'clock. Although unquestionably the state of our Foreign relations is, for the most part, the cause of these unusually frequent meetings, it is not altogether so. It must be recollected that several very important measures are about to be submitted to Parliament; and they necessarily demand considerable attention in the Cabinet. We have reason to believe, that at least three of the meetings that were held last week were almost, if not exclusively, devoted to domestic subjects; among which may be mentioned the intended Corn Bill, and some other Bills, it is probable Mr. Charles Grant may bring in on subjects coming especially under his cognizance as President of the Board of Trade.

The Paris Papers of Saturday have been received. Preparations are making for war in all its departments at Marseilles, Toulouse, Lyons, and Toulon. Vessels are chartering as transports—cavalry, infantry, and artillery collecting; all materials for sieges providing, and provisions and ammunition collecting. Austria also has put her forces in motion. The report which they contain of the strangling of the Sultan, appears to be raised merely for the purpose of stock jobbing.

It is now confessed, by the intelligent of all parties, that the commencement of hostilities, on her own account, by Russia, disqualifies her as a mediatrix: and that, by consequence, the declaration of war on her part must be understood to amount to a formal secession from the treaty of London. Assuming, then, that Russia has declared war, what is the morality of her conduct? She makes an engagement with France and England, for a common object, to which they adhere faithfully. In pursuance of that object, she acts with her allies until she has seriously impaired the power of the Turkish empire to resist her in pursuing her own private aggrandisement—and then she declares off from the treaty, and embarks at once in the indulgence of her private ambition. It is the *bathos* of stupidity to say (as the blockhead of the *Morning Chronicle* said yesterday) that Russia is justified in invading Turkey by the injuries which she has received from that power—justified *quoad* the Porte she may be; but where is her justification towards England and France. She embarked with these Powers in a cause *inconsistent with views of private ambition*—she seduced them into a qualified war with Turkey, under a solemn stipulation that none of the parties was to entertain any private object. The mode in which the designs of Russia may be best opposed, is a question which but one man in the world can be expected to conceive, *but that one man is happily at the head of the English government.* We have heard it suggested that France and England have resolved to hold in reserve their jealousy of the invasion of Wallachia and Moldavia; that they will send a respectable military and naval force to the Levant, perhaps to the Morea; that they will wait for the effect produced upon the Porte by the invasion of its northern frontier; that then, as circumstances shall direct, they will either enforce all the terms of the treaty of London, by securing the peace of Greece on one side, and the integrity of the Turkish empire on the other—or they will pass the sceptre of the Sultan, if he obstinately resist all proposals of accommodation, into the hand of some successive government, possessing all the territories and rights which the Porte now enjoys. This arrangement supposes that France shall be faithful to the interests of Europe; which, are, indeed, her own interests, but which she has too often postponed to jealousy of England;—of the co-operation of Austria in repelling the advances of Russia, there can be no doubt. Thus then the matter stands. Russia may not declare a several war: this is the most favourable hypothesis, but we fear not the most probable. France may cordially co-operate with England, when affairs will take some such course as we have described. Lastly, there is the danger that France may lend herself to the views of Russia; when England will have on her side those advantages, and those only, which brought her through her last great difficulties—Wellington, a good cause, and the hope of divine favour, which such a cause ought to inspire; and the Canning and Goderich administrations will be immortalised by a war that may run into the twentieth century.—*St. James's Chronicle.*

The drama in Portugal begins to deepen. Don Miguel has already thrown off the mask and only waits the departure of the British troops to overthrow the Constitution. We could have hoped for nothing else from the pupil of Metternich and the absolute policy of the Court of Vienna. It seems that Miguel had acted with great duplicity while in this country, and affected to be quite friendly to the Constitution, in order that he might procure a loan to enable him the better to subvert it. However, by the spirited conduct of Sir F. Lamb, the money which had arrived in Lisbon was not allowed to be landed, our Ambassador well knowing that as the British Government were guarantee for its repayment, the loss would fall on us. This was good generalship in the outset, and may convince Don Miguel that we are in earnest. If the Constitution be destroyed, of which there is little doubt, we have incurred a great expense to no purpose, but to increase our debt. If the Portuguese people cannot appreciate the benefits of a liberal Constitution, they will not thank us for *compelling* them. The great mass of the people are oppressed by the avarice of the Nobles and the tyranny of the Priests. Portugal wants a moral hurricane to purify the minds of the people.—*Sun.*

The despatches brought to the French ambassador, the arrival of which we noticed on Saturday, are said to relate to the quota of troops which we are to send to join the French in the Morea. Three thousand men have embarked at Brest, which, in addition to the troops sent from Cadiz and Toulon, will form a respectable force. It is generally supposed that our troops now idle in Portugal will join them. So strong is the impression in the army, that letters have been received in town from an officer high in rank, directing the sale of his hunters, as he is going to the Morea. With these troops, and what we could spare from the Ionian islands, Malta, and Gibraltar, and the force now easily disposable at home, we could muster 20,000 men. Equal contingents from France and Austria would furnish a sufficient army for all our out-purposes.

A ship of war has arrived at Portsmouth from Lisbon with the English, French, and Portuguese ambassadors on board, Lord Heytesbury (late Sir W. A'Court) is going to St. Petersburgh. The Portuguese Ambassador is to replace Marquis Palmella. The object of the French Ambassador's arrival is not ascertained.

Letters from Madrid of the 3d March state, that the greatest misery prevails in the above capital. General Buar has died for want;—the government refused him supplies. A fever has broken out in Navarsis, by which great numbers have fallen victims; in Grenada there has been a tempest, which has thrown down a church and a great number of houses, by which a great many persons have perished; a royal decree has been issued, which greatly diminishes the duty of the tariff imposed on colonial articles imported under the Spanish and foreign flags.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BRUNSWICK THEATRE.—The Coroner's Inquest proceeds in the same minute and tedious manner which has all along characterised it. It was adjourned on Monday till four o'clock on Thursday afternoon. Almost every additional witness confirms the opinion that the calamity was occasioned by the great weights which were suspended to the roof. All the patients in the Hospital who were injured by the falling of the Theatre, are pronounced to be convalescent, with the exception of Joseph Blamire, whose ultimate recovery is not expected.

EMBARKATION OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

LISBON, MARCH 11.—The Wellesley sailed this day with the 11th regiment, for Corfu. The 23d embarked on board the Ocean, but remained in the river, and was to take the £20,000 money to Malta, saved out of the Terror bomb. The 10th regiment has embarked in the Revenge. The transports had left the Tagus with the 10th Hussars.

IRISH SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Society for the instruction of the Irish, through the medium of their native language, took place in the great room of the Rotunda, on Monday last. The space before the platform was thronged with ladies and gentlemen of the highest respectability. Two deputations of masters from Kingscourt and Tipperary were in attendance on the platform, to bear testimony, if necessary, to the truth of the assertions of the Committee.

The chair was taken at 12 o'clock, by Viscount De Vesci.

The Report having been read, the Venerable Archdeacon Packenham moved, that it should be received and printed, in an eloquent speech.

The Rev. Robert Winning, superintendant of the King's-court district, seconded the resolution.

The Rev. Messrs. Urwick, Singer, Currie, J. D. Sirr, M'Crea, and other gentlemen followed.

Some opposition took place towards the close of the meeting, on the part of a young man, named Goulding, a Roman Catholic.

The Treasurers and Committee for the ensuing year having been appointed, Major-General Fitzgerald was called to the Chair, and thanks having been voted to Lord Viscount de Vesci, the assembly separated.

THE CORK BRUNSWICK CLUB.

The Brunswick Club held one of their quarterly meetings on Saturday last, George Knapp, Esq. (Burgess) in the Chair. Their first proceeding was to vote complimentary addresses to the Duke of Wellington and to Mr. Peel, on their late accession to the Government, which were forthwith prepared and adopted. The Addresses breathed a strong Protestant feeling, and expressed a conviction that those exalted individuals would continue to exercise the best energies of their minds and the influence of their high station, to uphold the essential principles of our Protestant Constitution. A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Temple, of the Guild of Merchants, Dublin, for having prepared the admirable report which was presented to that Guild the 23d February last, on the demands of the Roman Catholics.—*Cork Paper.*

LORD WELLESLEY.

A Controversy has been carrying on in some of the London Papers as to whether his Lordship had, or had not seen his Majesty since his return from the Viceroyalty of Ireland. The thing is a matter of so little consequence, *quoad* the Marquis, that we should not trouble ourselves or our readers upon the subject. It may, however, be of some value, as it affects his Lordship's wise and *conciliating* Government of Ireland; and therefore we can positively state, that up to this hour he has never seen the King, and what is more, that it is very likely he never will, at least in private. His Majesty has not forgotton that during the Government of Ireland, the King's state, his household troops, and household officers, were ostentatiously marched through the streets of the metropolis, to a Popish place of a worship, and coerced to be present at, and to a certain extent forced to be participators in ceremonies, which they had sworn to be damnable and idolatrous. His Majesty has not forgotton what Ireland was when he confided it to the guidance of Lord Wellesley, and he cannot be insensible to the state in which it now is. The following is from *The Times* of Saturday:—

"We have to state—with no small contempt for those who would give a different colouring to the fact—that it was never said in this Journal, any otherwise than in the Court Newsman's communication, which is inserted in *every* journal, that the Marquis Wellesley had had an audience of his Majesty; and on the same authority, we believe, the error was in a day or two corrected. His Lordship has never to this moment had an audience of the King; and the circumstance is the more remarkable since his Majesty's coming to London."

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION—THE RENT.

We can state upon the most unquestionable authority, that a highly influential Peer would before this have put a question to the Duke of Wellington, as to his Grace's intention with respect to the proceedings of the Roman Catholic Association, and the collection of the "Catholic Rent," but that his Grace requested him to postpone such interrogatory until the arrival of a report then preparing in Ireland, upon which it was the intention of Ministers themselves to act. Should the one not be put down and the other not prohibited, the Noble Lord to whom we allude, and who is immediately about the person of his Majesty, will pursue the course origially intended by him. We confess that we look for the production of this "Report" with considerable anxiety. Upon it will depend the light in which Lord Anglesey's Government is to be considered by the Protestants of Ireland.—*Dublin Mail.*

THE IRISH COURT—ST. PATRICK'S BALL.

Monday evening this national festival was celebrated at Dublin Castle in a style of unusual magnificence. The company began to arrive shortly after eight o'clock, and continued to pour in until half-past ten; long before which hour St. Patrick's Hall, and the suite of apartments adjoining, were crowded to excess. At ten o'clock the Marquis of Anglesey entered the Hall, supported by the Earls of Uxbridge and Errol, Lord Forbes, and Sir Joseph De Courcy Laffan, and followed by a train of his principal attendants; among these latter were several military persons, gorgeously attired in various uniforms. The effect at this moment was most dazzling.

The dancing commenced at half past ten—the Marquis of Downshire, and the Lady Georgiana Paget leading off, and other illustrious couples following. The band, during the *contra dance*, played the national air of *Patrick's Day*, and sets of *Quadrilles* soon after were formed.

The supper tables were so numerous as to occupy the whole suite of rooms of the west wing of the castle, including the refectory and round room, and were equal to the easy accommodation of the entire company, which exceeded one thousand one hundred persons. The devices and decorations were peculiarly beautiful and expensive; and a profusion of the rarest luxuries and most costly wines, was served with a kingly hospitality.

The company did not retire until a late hour, It was three o'clock on Tuesday morning before the rooms of the Castle were entirely cleared of visitors.

The Dictator left his parting commands with the Roman Senate on Saturday last. During his absence they may do as they please; but "on his return he will take the sense of the Catholics on the subject;" that is to say, he will undo all that has been done; not because what may be done shall not be wicked enough, but because he had not the doing of it himself.

Yet these are the *slaves* that vaunt their aspirations after *liberty!*

Mr. O'Gorman Mahon had the honour of kissing the Dictator's footstool—and Lord Killeen, his toe. a marble bust of the dictator is to be set up in the Corn Exchange, and a decree has gone forth, that every member of the Association, and all the Papists in Ireland, shall fall down and worship the *image of the beast.* It is quite in keeping. Papists are in politics as well as religion "image worshippers."

It must be confessed they pay for their hobby. There is

1st. The Rent—From £100 to £500 a week, which goes directly into the pockets of the prime movers, and principal agents.

2dly. The subscription for Father Maguire.

3dly.—The subscription for Eneas M'Donnell.

4thly. The subscription for the *graven image* of the Dictator.

And 5thly.—We were going to add the subscription for poor Ned Hay's orphans—but that money was *honestly* due, and therefore will never be paid. This subscription is null. These monies will all be accounted for "yea; upon paper." But they are fraudulently obtained and fraudulently disposed of, and we have no hesitation in denouncing the gang as defrauders of the public. Would that the deluded people could be convinced of the deception practised upon them!—*Dublin Paper.*

The Rev. Dr. Philpott has been appointed Dean of Chester.

On Sunday last, in the parish church of Clontuskert, diocese of Clonfert, and county of Galway, a very intelligent woman, the wife of a respectable and independent farmer, and the mother of an interesting family of eight children, renounced the unscriptural tenets and worship of the Romish church, and embraced the Scriptural and truly Catholic doctrines and worship of the Church of England.

THE RELIGION OF SHAKSPEARE.

[We are indebted to the pages of the *Kilkenny Moderator* for the following interesting and valuable article :—]

"The Reformation and the Literature of England began at the same time. All the great English authors, therefore, were born so to speak, Protestants. Shakspeare, indeed, *appears* to have been a Catholic. Massinger and Shirley belonged certainly to the ancient Church. Dryden conformed in his old age —and Pope continued a Catholic, of a certain kind, all his life." (*D. E. Post* of the 13th inst.)

The gift of Poetic genius, by which man is ennobled and elevated in the scale of being, has never been restricted to sect or party; but has been bountifully bestowed, like the common blessings of nature, upon the children of men, without regard to their religious opinions. The awful and transcendant sublimity of the sacred "Songs of Zion" does not lessen our admiration of the magnificent conceptions of Homer and Æschylus: nor is the critical taste of the Protestant reader less delighted by the splendid poetry of Dante, Petrarch, Tasso,* and Ariosto,* because these great writers professed a faith different from his own. It is difficult to conceive that the mind of an educated man could be so miserably contracted by religious bigotry as to derive from the perusal of Hamlet, Macbeth, Lear, and Othello, the noblest productions of human genius, and feeling but that of astonishment that an unlearned† English yeoman should have infinitely excelled, in dramatic poetry, the most elaborate efforts of Grecian genius, learning, and judgment. (See Dr. Johnson's Preface; and Bishop Lowth's *Prælectiones Poticæ*).

Manifold are the absurdities of men who write upon our early literature without previous study of its history. It was gravely advanced (but soon retracted) some years since in the *Monthly Review*, that there never existed such a poet as Christopher Marlowe, but that this name was assumed by Shakspeare during the first part of his career, and retained by him until he felt assured of his great powers! Scarcely less wild is the assertion that our greatest bard was a Roman Catholic, first advanced by Mr. Charles Butler of Lincoln's Inn, whose writings abound with pleasing, but not deep, views of general literature; that it is utterly untenable shall now be demonstrated by a few decisive proofs.

Amongst the many interesting documents published in the *Prolegomena* to the Variorum Shakspeare (21 vols. 8vo. London, 1803) we find at page 199 of the 3d volume a solemn declaration of faith and pious resolutions, signed by John Shakspeare, the father, or elder brother of the Poet; it commences with these words "In the name of God the Father, Sonne, and Holy Ghost, *the most holy and blessed Virgin Mary, mother of God*, the holy host of archangels, angels, patriarchs, prophets, evangelists, apostles, saints, martyrs, and all the celestial court and company of Heaven, I John Shakspeare, an unworthy member of the holy Catholic religion, &c."—and in the 4th section of this spiritual will, he thus expresses himself on a most important subject :—"*Item*, I John Shakspeare doe protest that I will also passe out of this life, armed with the last sacrament of extreme unction." The following quotation from the *last will of THE POET* speaks a very different language:—"First, I commend my soul into the hands of God, my Creator, hoping and assuredly believing, through the *only* merits of Jesus Christ my Saviour, to be made partaker of life everlasting"—vol. 1st, page 154. The epitaph on his grave stone, underneath his monument in the church of Stratford-upon-Avon, is well known :—

"Good friend, for Jesus' sake, forbeare
To digge the dust enclosed here,
Blest be the man that spares these stones;
And curst be he that mbves‡ my bones."

It is not improbable that if a similar epitaph had been written for the grave stone of *John* Shakspeare, the deprecation of indignity would have appealed—not to the Redeemer—but to a favourite *Saint* of his own Church.

In Romeo and Juliet, act 4 scene 1, Juliet asks Friar Laurence, "Are you at leasure, holy father now; or shall I come to you at evening mass?" Juliet means *Vespers*. There is no such thing as *evening mass*, for (as Fynes Morrysson observes) "*Masses* are sung *only* in the morning, and when the priests are fasting." No Catholic poet could have thus blundered by assigning such words to a lady of Verona. In the Historical play of King Henry VIII., written in 1601 (in which the Poet has rendered ample justice to the virtuous and injured Katharine, and drawn a fine portrait of the princely-minded Wolsey§) these lines form a part of Cranmer's speech prophetic of Queen Elizabeth's glory (see act 5, scene the last).

"This royal infant (heaven still move about her!)
Tho' in her cradle, yet now promises
Upon this land a thousand thousand blessings,
Which time shall bring to ripeness; she shall be
A pattern to all princes living with her,
And all that shall succeed; Sheba was never
More covetous of wisdom and fair virtue
Than this poor soul shall be; all princely graces,
That mould up such a mighty piece as this,
With all the virtues that attend the good,
Shall still be doubled on her; *truth shall nurse her,*
Holy and Heavenly thoughts still counsel her:
She shall be loved and feared; her own shall bless her,
Her foes shake like a field of beaten corn,
And hang their heads with sorrow; *good grows with her:*
In her days every ‖ man shall eat in safety
Under his own vine, what he plants; and sing
The merry songs of peace to all his neighbours;
GOD SHALL BE TRULY KNOWN."

These lines were indubitably written by a member of the Protestant Reformed Church, and require no comment.

In the tragedy of King John (written in 1596), act 3d, scene 1st, we meet the following lines addressed to Philip, King of France :—

King John—No Italian Priest
Shall tithe or toll in our dominions.
Though you and all the kings of Christendom
Are led so grossly by this meddling priest,
Dreading *the curse that money may buy out;*
And by the merit of vile gold, dross, dust,
Purchase corrupted pardon of a man,
Who, in that sale, sells pardon from himself;
Though you, and all the rest, so grossly led
This *juggling witchcraft* with revenue cherish;
Yet I, alone, alone do me oppose
Against the Pope, and count his friends my foes."

This single passage proves irrefragably that Shakspeare was a Protestant. I do not hesitate to say that no member of the Church of Rome, although professedly using the license of poetical fiction, and under the allowed pretence of appropriating to his Dramatis Personæ *cuique convenientia*, could be the author of such daring language; he would shrink from it with instinctive horror as from an act of blasphemy.

In the absence of authentic facts relative to Massinger's history, the acute mind of Mr. Gifford first ascertained that he was a Catholic, from the internal evidence of his fine Tragedy 'the Virgin Martyr.' Shirley (whose works, edited by Gifford, are in the press), was a Protestant divine, the friend of Laud, an excellent poet, and sound scholar;¶ after the death of Charles I. he became a member of the Church of Rome.

But the two brightest ornaments of English Catholic poetry are Pope and Dryden, writers who have eminently displayed the nervous vigour and eloquent copiousness of our language. After all, the admirer of Catholic genius must turn to Italy, where Music, Poetry, Painting,** Sculpture, and Architecture, have been carried to perfection by a host of great men, who have conferred upon their country distinguished and unfading glory.

W. S.

March 14, 1828.

¶ His annotations to Ogleby's Homer display great learning and research.

** In Painting (the sister art of Poetry), no nation can vie with the country of Michael Angelo, Raffaelle, Leonardo da Vinci, Julio Romano, Titian, and Correggio.

* These Posts have been lately rescued from the *dishonour* of Hoole's worthless translation, by the spirited versions of Rose and Wiffen. To those who cannot read Tasso in the Italian, the fine old translation by Richard Fairfax will convey a more just idea of his *peculiar* excellence, especially in the more romantic parts, than can be derived from any of the later versions.

† See Dr. Farmer's admirable essay on the *supposed* learning of Shakspeare.

‡ There was an immense pile of *disinterred* bones deposited in the charnel-house at Stratford. Vol. 1st, page 90.

§ Wolsey, in the munificent patronage of learning and scholars, resembled the greatest of the Roman Pontiffs, Leo X.—See Roscoe's Life of Leo the Tenth.

‖ See Kings 1, ch. 4. v. 25, and Micah, ch. 4. v. 4.

REFORMATION SOCIETY—MOST INTERESTING DISCUSSION AT DERRY.

On Tuesday last (18th inst.) a meeting was held or rather attempted to be held, in the large Hall of the Court-house of Derry, to constitute a branch of the British Reformation Society. When the High Sheriff, with the deputation, and the gentlemen appointed to conduct the proceedings, arrived upon the spot, they found the apartment crowded to suffocation, and four Priests in possession of the platform. As it was impossible to proceed to business in the press and confusion of such a crowd, the meeting was, by mutual consent, adjourned until 12 o'clock the following day, when it was understood that the public would be admitted by tickets, equally divided between Protestants and Roman Catholics. A meeting of the gentlemen on both sides immediately took place, and fifteen hundred tickets were ordered to be struck off, and distributed at sixpence each, the produce to go to the Mendicity Society. The extraordinary anxiety upon the part of Roman Catholics to obtain these tickets, and the unaccountable indifference of Protestants upon the subject, obliged the conductors of the arrangement to dispense with the condition of an equal division, and the meeting on Wednesday was almost exclusively Roman Catholic. The platform at twelve o'clock was covered with Clergymen of both persuasions, from different parts of the County, and the High Sheriff opened the business by reading the regulations which had been observed in the conducting of the Society's business upon all similar occasions. To the article in these regulations which provided against the introduction of political or other irrelevant topics, one of the Priests made very strong objections, and although opposed by the other Priests in attendance, he persisted in his determination to divide the meeting upon the subject. While the two parties were engaged in this preliminary squabble, an occurrence took place which gave a new turn to the controversy, and will not very easily be forgotten by the body of Protestant Clergy and gentry at the meeting. The Dean of Achonry ascended the platform, and with a distortion of visage and violence of manner which we shall not attempt to describe, commenced a most furious attack upon the Society and its conductors, in the course of which he poured forth a torrent of the foulest and most scurrilous abuse upon the gentlemen of the deputation. Epithets the grossest and most revolting nature were employed to designate their motives and exertions, while the Society was represented as brandishing the tomahawk and scalping knife over the poor Roman Catholics of Ireland. This *Protestant* Dignitary concluded his address by a motion that the meeting should adjourn *sine die*, which was of course supported by the Priests and the shouts of an excited mob.

Mr. Gordon immediately offered himself to the meeting, but was not suffered to utter a single word in reply either to the speech or the proposition with which it concluded. It was evidently the intention of the Romish party to seize upon the advantage they had gained, and to carry the motion of adjournment with a high hand; but before it was formally put from the chair, Mr. Gordon, in an appeal to the meeting, charged the Priests with a wish to shrink from a discussion of their doctrines. To this charge they immediately replied that they had no wish to shrink from religious discussion, although they were opposed to the establishment of a Reformation Society; and in order to prove the sincerity of their declaration, they would consent at at once to enter on such a discussion if the resolution before the meeting was acceded to by the Protestant party. As the resolution had reference merely to the meeting then assembled, the proposal was consented to by the Protestants, and in a few minutes the preliminaries of the discussion were settled. Six Clergymen were entered on each side as follow :—

PROTESTANT SIDE—Rev. Messrs. Ross, Smylie, Boyd, Henderson, Bloxham, and Colliss.

ROMAN-CATHOLIC SIDE—Reverend Messrs. O'Kane, M'Carron, Quinn, O'Loughlin, M'Ginn, and Macaleer.

The Rev. Mr. Colliss commenced, and the discussion continued until 5 o'clock, each speaker being allowed three quarters of an hour. On Thursday the hour of meeting was changed from twelve to eleven; and this day (Monday) being Saint Patrick's day, the meeting adjourned on Saturday night, until Tuesday. There is not on the surface of Ireland, or perhaps on the surface of the globe itself, a more intensely interesting scene, than the discussion presents, or one one from which such momentous consequences are likely to result. The Reformation Society has made a bold but successful experiment upon the ignorance of the country, and by the opportunities which its meetings have afforded the peasant to hear the doctrines of his creed openly and publicly discussed, it has broken through the defensive and cautious policy, to which in the opinion of the public, the Priesthood of Ireland were resolved to adhere. As they found it impossible to prevent the attendance of their flocks upon meetings of the society in every situation where such meetings were held, it was deemed more prudent to rescind the episcopal edicts of Carlow and Cork and Derry, than surrender their people to the influence of incontrovertible truth. The friends of the Reformation, may therefore congratulate themselves upon a national discussion of the doctrines, discipline, and practice of the Roman Catholic Church. We say a *National* discussion, for what took place at Omagh, and is now going forward at Derry, are merely specimens of what will take place wherever the Reformation Society presents itself. The discussion at Derry for the four days it has lasted has been conducted with admirable temper on both sides, and nothing could exceed the orderly and amenable conduct of the meeting. The Roman Catholic Clergymen engaged, are men of undoubted talent, and as four of the six were chosen to meet the Protestant Clergymen in the projected discussion of last year, they are well prepared for the task they have undertaken. Their conduct is otherwise calculated to elevate the character of their order, and three at least of the six are men who have secured the esteem of as many as have had the opportunity of witnessing their conduct. They are no match, however, for their opponents. The Protestant Clergy are, with two exceptions, very young men, and four of the six are curates, but they are well qualified to uphold the great and important cause which has devolved upon their advocacy. The discussion is likely to last through this week; and it will probably be resumed when the Assizes are over.—*Dublin Mail.*

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDING.

DUBLIN HEAD OFFICE OF POLICE.—The Magistrates of this office have been engaged for some days back in investigating certain charges brought at the suit of Mrs. Richards, mother to the young lady who lately formed a Gretna Green union with Mr. J. H. H. Grady, against Mary Murphy, the principal witness in the late trial. The first charge was for stealing a silver spoon; but as the chief witness brought forward to substantiate it, appeared to be an accomplice herself, the Magistrates refused to take her informations. The second charge was for perjury, grounded on the informations she had sworn in the Head Police Office, and on the evidence she had given in the Court of King's Bench on the trial alluded to. Several witnesses were examined to prove this charge, among whom were Mr. William Horan, John Dowling, Mr. Walter Glascock, and Mr. Charles Pemberton. Mr. Everard conducted the case for the prosecution, and Messrs. H. D. Grady, J. B. Scriven, and Thomas M'Kane, appeared for the defendant. The investigation terminated on Monday.

After the proceedings had concluded, Mr. Grady, senior, addressed the Bench, and said, he thanked God that this extraordinary prosecution was terminated—terminated as far as the unfortunate, innocent, and persecuted female was concerned, unless her parents and friends should deem it necessary to produce witnesses in defence of that character which had been assailed, and who could be produced to prove the innocence and purity of her life. She had been educated in the school of Mrs. Latouche, and there conducted herself with the greatest propriety, and no one instance of her life could be made the subject of calumny, but that she had, about five years since, read her recantation, and become a member of the Established Church, for which she had been persecuted. A foul charge had been brought against her, of having criminal connection with several persons. To repel this severe, harsh, unjust, cruel, and wanton accusation, they were aware it was impossible, by direct and positive testimony. They could resort to her general character, and that innocence which it had been the great business of her life to preserve, and which now was a sufficient protection against the vile accusations and calumnies, which had been so liberally and unsparingly dealt out against her. Thank God, they had a host of respectable witnesses to depose to her character. Mr. Grady then remarked upon this extraordinary prosecution, attempted while another relating to the same matter was pending, and which, from no verdict having been given, the parties were precisely in the same situation they were before any trial commenced. He acquitted the respectable counsel before him of having any connection with this foul proceeding. *There was, there must be, some evil spirit who, secretly, and behind the curtain, was urging on, and was the origin of this foul and flagitious proceeding. That person, whoever he be, was not there. He (Mr. Grady) should mention no name. But they could easily judge who he meant, when he said that that person was, in the judgment of the community, and the opinion of all who knew him in his profession, A COWARDLY MISCREANT, IN EVERY ACTION OF HIS LIFE. He was sufficiently known to every man in the world as a BRAWLING BULLY, and he could be well described, in the words of an eloquent orator, applied to another person, that WHEREVER HE LIVES HE IS THE FOUL AND ABOMINABLE AGITATOR OF HIS COUNTRY—the firebrand of his country, and the COWARD EVERY WHERE.*

Mr. Everard replied, that he was the person who had instigated this prosecution.

Mr. Grady said, he could not be supposed for a moment to have alluded to him.

Mr. Everard—If you did, this is not the place I should take notice of it.

Mr. Everard repeated, it was by his suggestion this prosecution was carried on, and he would not be influenced by any one in the course he thought proper to take.

Mr. Graves then stated, that the Magistracy would send forward the informations, as they had been taken before them, to the Commission, without holding Mary Murphy to bail.

The parties then left the Board-room.

DINNER OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

On Friday last, a large portion of the Independent Common Council and Loyal Freemen of the City of Dublin, dined at Morrisson's, for the purpose of associating with Sir Abraham Bradley King, Bart., who was the only Alderman not invited to the Mansion-House, to meet his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant at dinner on that day. The following toasts were given :—

"The King—God bless him."

"The Duke of Clarence and the Navy."

"The Duke of Cumberland and the rest of the Royal Family."

"The Glorious, Pious, and Immortal Memory."

"The Lord Lieutenant and prosperity to Ireland."

"May the Medal of our Glorious Deliverer never be suspended from the neck of a Popish Lord Mayor, *or again* from the neck of any nominal Protestant Chief Magistrate, who would hesitate to give in due time and place the Charter Toast of the Corporation—the Glorious Memory."—(Cheering.)

"Protestant Ascendancy in Church and State."

"The sacred and revered Memory of the Duke of York."

"The Royal York Club"—(Tremendous cheering.)

"The object of our meeting here this day—Alderman Sir A. B. King, Bart."

The announcement of the worthy Baronet's health was received with enthusiastic cheering.

Sir A. B. King rose and said, he felt most truly happy in receiving the unequivocal mark of approbation which had that day been conferred upon him by the friends by whom he had the honour to be surrounded. To the exertions of the Commons he owed his elevation to all the honours he had enjoyed in the City. He could not tell why he had not been invited to the dinner given by the Lord Mayor to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. If the Lord Mayor had intended to wound his feelings by the omission, the paltry spirit which dictated the line of conduct pursued by his Lordship, would not be gratified. He begged to assure them, that his interest for those around him, and his attachment to the Constitution in Church and State, were as strong as ever (cheers.) If the hour arrive when the interests of the Corporation, or the Constitution of the country should be menaced, and he feared that hour was not far distant, he (Sir Abraham) would be found at his post, ready to shed his blood in defence of both (cheers.) He must be a short-sighted politician who did not see in the signs of the times sufficient indications of the coming storm, to render precautionary measures necessary. The open and avowed hostility of the Popish Association, rendered it imperative upon Protestants to rally round the Constitution. Unanimity must insure success, and though the strife may be bloody, its duration must be short-lived (cheers). The worthy Baronet concluded by proposing—

"The Independent Commons."

Sir William Smith, as senior Sheriffs' Peer, returned thanks.

"Mr. J. J. Butler, who had been the means of bringing them together."

Mr. Butler felt grateful for their kindness, and said, that at the moment he was addressing them the Lord Mayor was entertaining his Excellency Lord Anglesey, the Noblemen then in Dublin, together with all the Aldermen with the exception of Sir A. B. King. Would it be believed (continued Mr. B.) that an Alderman who had held the office of Lord Mayor when his Majesty had visited Ireland should not have been invited to an entertainment given for the purpose of complimenting his Viceroy on his arrival in this country? He must consider this neglect as a direct insult to the Sovereign, to his Representative, and to his loyal people. He felt however assured, that the gallant Marquis would feel considerable disappointment when he ascertained that instead of meeting the Corporation, Sir Edmund Nugent had merely invited his Excellency to a private party.

On the health of Mr. G. Moore, the City Representative, being given,

Mr. Cole, the senior Member of the Bar present, returned thanks for him. Nothing that he could say could raise Mr. Moore higher in their esteem; that he, Mr. Moore, had served them in the City and in the Senate, no man was more free to acknowledge, but he was bound to advert to a rumour which had reached them that evening, that Mr. Moore was about to become a Candidate for the Recordership. Had this declaration been made before, he (Mr. Cole,) never would have put himself forward to the public in the list with such a competitor. He must express his doubts of such an intention.

Mr. William Butler rose to set all doubts at rest, and asserted he had it from the best authority that Mr. Moore was determined to be a Candidate.

The Chairman then gave "the health of the Candidates."

In the course of the evening, Alderman C. P. Archer entered the room in his civic robes; he said he had left the Mansion House to meet his fellow-citizens. He had the happiness, if happiness it could be called, of hearing there for the first time a *new toast*, which he much wished to hear explained. It was, "The Pope's Blessing" (loud laughter.)

The health of Alderman C. P. Archer was then proposed and toasted, accompanied with loud cheering.

In conclusion, every toast that in the least degree was necessary to call into recollection the glorious deeds of our forefathers who fought and bled to establish our happy Constitution was drunk, and the party separated at a late hour with increased attachment to each other, and a fixed determination, unawed by power, or swayed by interest, to support the Protestant Ascendancy in Church and State.

MR. HERRIES.

The manner in which Mr. Herries has been treated by the renegade Tories and Turbulent Whigs, has only tended to prove to the world the purity of his principles and the integrity of his political character. The following lines from Milton's *Paradise Lost*, give an excellent portrait of the "unshaken, unseduced, unterrified," Master of the Mint :—

Abdiel (Herries) was faithful found
Among the faithless, *faithful only he:*
Among *innumerable false*, unmoved,
Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified,
His loyalty he kept, his love, his zeal:
Nor number, nor example with him wrought
To swerve from truth, or change his constnut mind,
Though single. From amidst them forth he pass'd,
Long way, thro' hostile scorn, which he sustain'd
Superior, nor of violence fear'd aught:
And, with retorted scorn, *his back he turn'd*
On those proud tow'rs to *swift destruction doom'd.*

SINGULAR CLAIM.—HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY.

A singular case is occupying the attention of the House of Lords—the claims of two gentlemen for one wife. It appears a Dr. M'Neil, of Stevenston, in Scotland, had a natural daughter, Mary, to whom a Mr. Malcolm M'Gregor paid his addresses. On an occasion when all three were travelling towards Glasgow, they required to stop a night at a small inn at Holytown, where, there being only two chambers unoccupied, the Doctor took one, and Mary and Malcolm the other; sleeping, however, the former positively averring, in separate beds, and the lady's bed encircled with a well-pinned sheet, as on the return to that inn, where there was then more accommodation, each had a bed-room to his and herself, this statement seems correct. Not long after Mary and Malcolm underwent the ceremony of marriage, late on a summer evening, in the house of a clergyman, known for his celebrations of clandestine marriages (for which species of offence he was afterwards convicted and banished from Scotland); Mary maintaining, however, that she was induced to give the colour of a consent, as Malcolm threatened to injure a gentleman to whom she was attached, and besides, from his influence with Dr. M'Neil, he might have procured a recall of settlement, which would have been very disagreeable. They then went to Dr. M'Neil's house, where Malcolm was then staying, Mary, as she says, to her bed, and Malcolm, as he does not say, to his bed. There is, however, no evidence that, in any way, or at any time, did they deal with one another as man and wife. Soon after Mary was married to Mr. Jollie, in open day, by a most respectable clergyman in Leith, in presence, and with the distinct consent and approbation of Dr. M'Neil. Immediately after, Malcolm waited on the happy couple, wished them joy, accepted gloves, drank with and ate dinners with them, walked about and went to church with them, and at the death of Dr. M'Neil, who left his property to his daughter, Malcolm was particular in congratulating Mary in being now mistress of Stevenston.

Nay, on one occasion before the Doctor's death, all three happening again to be at Holytown, the same distressing want of room occurred, and again the doctor occupied the single bedded room, leaving the young couple and Malcom to betake themselves to the double bedded room, where accordingly they slept. It did not appear in evidence whether there was any sheeting on this occasion.

The next lawful heir challenged the doctor's settlements, but was unsuccessful; then Malcolm raised an action against Mary, calling for a restitution of conjugal rights, that he and she might live together as man and wife; and the natural consequence followed, that he should share the real and personal property of his spouse. The Scotch courts decided in Malcolm's favour. Mary appealed, and the question, as important to the law of Scotland, as to the happiness and welfare of Mr. and Mrs. Jolly and their children, is now before the House of Lords.

Lord Eldon said, that this was not merely an action of declarator to establish the prior marriage with reference in its civil consequences, but also a suit for the restitution of conjugal rights; and then it came to be a serious question whether a man, after having in this manner lent his wife to another without making any claim to her till she became possessed of a considerable estate, could be allowed to succeed in a process for compelling that wife to leave her supposed husband and children, and to live with him as his wife.

The House thought, that by hearing the cause on the merits, some light might be thrown on that and other points, and accordingly the cause was argued on the merits on behalf of the wife by Dr. Jenner and another counsel.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRICAL FUND.—The annual dinner in support of this fund took place at the Freemasons' Tavern, London, on Friday last, his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence in the Chair. It was very numerously attended, and the subscription exceeded £1400. His Majesty gave his seventh donation of 100 guineas.

CIVILIZATION OF AFRICA.

Several learned men in France are amusing themselves and the public with plans for the civilization of Africa. M. Drovetti proposes to send a number of African youths, purchased in Egypt, to be educated at Paris; and when these young Lycurguses shall have imbibed a sufficient tinge of French learning and manners, they are to be sent back to give laws to the canuibals of Guinea, and other perfectible districts. We advise him to change his plan altogether, and instead of young men, to fix upon a number of pretty negresses to send to Paris. This would be the way to civilize Africa. The young ladies, accomplished in the sublime arts of waltzing, coquetting, and music, and dressed in the last new fashion of Paris, would quickly subdue the black savages of the wilderness, and send civilization blazing like a comet through the heart of Africa. They will never persuade us that learning can civilize mankind. It is love that must do it. Civilize, therefore, the objects of love; teach them to manage the artillery of the eyes, to smile, to sigh, to refuse and yield in a civilized way, and you gain your point. A thousand women would set all Africa reading the Bible, and studying Newton in ten years. Male savages, teach them what you will, always relapse into barbarism, when they return to their homes, merely to oblige their wild beauties; but no one ever heard of a woman that had been civilized, that is, that had been taught the value of dress and ornament, and the refined homage of man, ever again becoming a savage. Women are the best legislators. Our sex, stupidly attached to the signs of power, rather than to power itself, offend and disgust the barbarians they would civilize by displaying their superiority; but woman knows better. She pretends to no power, and would be offended at being supposed to possess it; but in her humility and self denial she possesses the art to subdue the fury of the most fierce, and to smile him into humanity. Therefore, Messrs. Chauvet and Pacho and Drovetti, if you really wish to see Rousseau and Montaigne read on the banks of the Niger, import a little army of young negresses, and send them back with a taste for what you regard as civilization.—*London Weekly Review.*

Government have advanced the sum of £1000 to be expended in defraying the expense of engravings for the illustration of the objects of natural history, in zoology and botany, collected in the countries, traversed by the expedition under the command of Captain Franklin.

NOVEL REMEDY FOR DRUNKENNESS.—An American Journal contains a new remedy, proposed by Dr. Brinckle, of Philadelphia, for curing habits of intemperance. The first experiment he tried was on a man who was in the practice of drinking about two quarts of rum daily, besides three or four quarts of porter. The man's wife was advised to put a dram of oil of vitriol in a pint of rum, which was done, and it produced a species of nausea and disgust at liquor. Having symptoms of *mania a potu*, opium was administered to him with success. On the recurrence of his desire for liquor, recourse was again had to the acid, which at length effectually prevented every relish for spirit in future. Dr. Brinckle adopted the same system in several other instances of habitual drunkards with equal effect. He also found the tincture of ipecacuanha produced similar effects.

An American Journal gives a notice of a natural jet of gas in boring for salt, at Rocky-hill, in the state of Ohio. On proceeding to the depth of one hundred and seventy-nine feet, the augur suddenly fell, and a quantity of salt water poured out, and continued for several hours. After the water was exhausted, great quantities of inflammable gas issued from the orifice for a long period, forming a cloud, and accidentally igniting by the fire of the workshops, it at length destroyed every thing in the vicinity. It is a remarkable circumstance to find this gas in salt works, though it is extremely common in coal mines.

A FELLOW PASSENGER.—A few days since a person named Rogers, on his way to Dublin, by one of the coaches on the Munster road, accidentally came in contact with a brother passenger, whose conversation turned out to be so pregnant with wit and humour, that Rogers actually imagined that no such man had ever existed since the days of Joe Miller. At the conclusion of the journey, however, he found that his friend had cracked the most serious joke of all, as he had not only contrived to pick his pocket of £15, but in addition, had delivered his trunk, containing £11, and some valuable property, to a porter, who carried it off as the joker's property.—*Dublin Paper.*

CLOUDS OF BUTTERFLIES.—A cloud of locusts, which is no very uncommon thing in the Mediterranean or in Syria, is a mere agglomeration of small dusky bodies that have no beauty or splendour; but a cloud of butterflies is a very different object. When seen hovering in the evening sun, it looks as if the leaves and flowers of summer had been suddenly endowed with wings, and lifted up from the earth; or as if a rainbow had been shattered and spread abroad in the air. Clouds of these insects, together with flights of cormorants and wood pigeons that darken the sun, are often seen hovering on a fine evening over the southern coast of Cuba.

CARBONIC ACID GAS IN WELLS.—Notwithstanding the great liability to accidence from the existence of carbonic acid gas, or *choke-damp*, in mines and wells, the extreme inattention of persons employed in such works is quite unaccountable. Two workmen perished a few days ago, in excavating a well near Oundle, in Northamptonshire, through their own ignorance or inattention. The first man not attaching himself to the rope of the windlass, in order to be drawn up when expected, a second descended to his assistance, without the precaution of taking a lighted candle, when both the unfortunate men fell a sacrifice to the foul air ere they could be drawn up to the surface. In every case where there is the slightest suspicion of the presence of carbonic acid gas, its presence will be immediately ascertained by lowering a naked light into the well or vault.—If the light burns dim, there is some danger in any individual's descending; but if the light be extinguished, it would be exceedingly hazardous to attempt it, till the foul gas has been expelled from the vault, or part of it absorbed by lowering some newly-burnt lime dissolved in water.

LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—It has been ascertained, that iron, by acquiring polarity, loses a portion of its power as a conductor of electricity; and as all lightning rods placed in vertical directions are liable to acquire a considerable degree of polarity, it may be inferred, that in all such cases their protective properties are reduced. Dr. Fisher mentions an instance in which an iron conductor, in connexion with a powder magazine, so far lost its powers as to allow of the powder exploding by a flash of lightning; and on examination, the rod was found to be strongly magnetic. Copper is the best metal for a lightning rod, though considerably more expensive than iron.

GEOGRAPHY.—The geographical society of Paris, we learn from Le Globe, offers a gold medal, value 1000 francs, to the traveller who shall make the most important geographical discovery in 1828. And in addition to this, he will, if a foreigner, be received as a correspondent of the Society, and, if a Frenchman, as a member.

RANDAL THE BOXER.—This hero of the fist has at length been *floored* by death. He was called the *Nonpareil* of the Fancy, having never lost a battle. He died on Wednesday, at his house, the Hole-in-the wall, Chancery-lane, of a gradual decay of nature, after a long illness. He was born in St. Giles's, in November 1794, so that at his death he was 33 years of age.—*London Paper.*

NEW ISLANDS.—Several new islands have been lately discovered near the coast of Japan. A new and extensive region, called the Upper Missouri, west of the rocky mountains, and south-west of the Great Salt-lake, has also been discovered in America.

TEMPER.—The great Duke of Marlborough was as remarkable for good temper as for good conduct and bravery. Being one day overtaken with a shower, as he was riding, he called to his servant for his great coat, which the man not immediately bringing, nor giving any answer, he repeated his order; upon which the fellow muttered, "I suppose you'll stay till I have unbuckled it!" The Duke instead of being angry, said coolly to a gentleman who was with him, "Now, I would not be of that fellow's temper for all the world."

Among the settlers in New South Wales is a gentleman who, from his connexion with the Island of Madeira, has taken out the vine of that island, together with a number of Portuguese dressers, so that in a few years we shall see the juice of the grape among the importations from that rising colony.

ENGLISH FASHIONABLES IN ITALY.

ROME, FEB. 26.—The feuds and jealousies which have tormented our country people during the last few months, have subsided with the carnival. One portion of the Bull family is gone off to Naples, and the other is employing itself in following the directions of Mrs. Starke or Mons. Vasi. There will, of course, be a junction for the Holy Week, and, as of late years most unholy proceedings will take place, such as taking the Sixtine Chapel by storm, pushing the pope and pilgrims into a corner, and upsetting the basin of water destined to wash the apostles' feet, &c. What, however, is the Santo Padre to do? Rome lives by the English, and a good face must be put upon things.

There has been a famous manœuvre to keep St. Peter's from a regular promenade on Sunday afternoon. The pope said, "since the English come here for the singing, and will not believe that any people say their prayers, send a few *musici* and *bass* to the church of Maria, and if any Catholic clergyman of their own country will give them a sermon, it may do them a deal of good; and thus order will be restored during vespers at St. Peter's." So it has happened; the *musici* scream away most successfully in the Corso, and Mr. Baynes and Mr. Wiseman preach alternately very good sermons to a crowd of English, and St. Peter's sublimity is enjoyed by the quiet few.

EXPENSE OF PRINTING.

Session 1826.—The number of petitions printed in the Appendix to the Votes was 882; the Charge.....	£ 965	12	3
Session 1827.—The Number was 1,959; the Charge.....	2,262	7	6
The Expense of Printing the following PAPERS was:			
Report of Education in Ireland;—Nov. 28, 1826	4,016	16	0
Slave Population;—May 9, 1826.....	1,590	17	0
Appendix to the Chancery Commission;—1826	3,739	2	6
Inquiry of Commissioners into Public Charities; (16 Reports, 1819—1827).....	30,381	17	3
Inquiry of Commissioners into the Revenue of Ireland;—(14 Reports, 1822—1826).....	12,233	12	9

—Parliamentary Return.

The Printing-presses of Florence have been doubled within the last six years. A new Journal of Agriculture, published there, reckoned on the appearance of its second number, more than six hundred subscribers in Tuscany alone.

The Government of the Netherlands have just established Guardian or Infant Schools, to receive children from the age of two years and upwards, particularly those belonging to the labouring classes.

Among the numerous instances which we observed during our stay at Bengal, illustrative of Arab character and prejudices, we may notice one which occurred in the skeefa (or entrance hall) of our house, where a select party of the inhabitants of the town usually assembled themselves when the weather permitted. On this occasion the women of England formed the principal subject of conversation, and the reports of their beauty, which had reached some of our visiters, appeared to have made a great impression in their favour. One of our party then produced a miniature from his pocket, which chanced to be the resemblance of a very pretty girl; and he roundly asserted, as he handed it to the company, that every woman in England was as handsome. The first Arab of our party who was favoured with the sight of the lady in question started back in dismay and confusion; and all his worthy countrymen who cast their eyes upon the picture withdrew them, on the instant, in the greatest alarm, exhibiting the strongest symptoms of astonishment and shame. The fact was, that the young lady who had caused so much confusion was unluckily painted in a low evening dress; and her face was only shaded by the luxuriant auburn curls which fell in ringlets over her forehead and temples. Every Arab who saw the picture actually blushed, and hid his face with his hands; exclaiming—w'Allah haram—(by heaven 'tis a sin) to look upon such an exposure of female charms!"—*Beechy's Travels in Cyrenaica.*

PETRARCH.—Having attained the summit of the mountain, Petrarch opened St. Augustin's Confessions on this passage:—"Men go far to observe the summits of mountains, the waters of the sea, the beginning of the courses of rivers, the immensity of the ocean, but they neglect themselves." Petrarch tells us that his mind, like his body, exulted in activity rather than in strength; and in uprightness rather than solidity. Moral philosophy and poetry were his chief delight. He loved also the study of antiquity, to which he was the more inclined, from aversion to the age in which he lived. He loved history, but he could not bear the discord that reigned among historians. In doubtful facts, he determined by the probability of the facts, and the reputation of the authors. He applied himself to philosophy without espousing any sect, because he found no system that was satisfactory. "I love truth," says he, "and not sects, I am sometimes a Peripatetic, a Stoic, or an Academician, and often none of them, but, always a Christian." To philosophise, is to love wisdom; and the true wisdom is Jesus Christ. Let us read the historians, the poets, and the philosophers; but let us have in our hearts the gospel of Jesus Christ, in which alone is perfect wisdom and perfect happiness.

On Thursday a steam-boat performed successfully her first voyage from Rotherhithe to Woolwich, with improved paddle-wheels, constructed on a new principle of obviating resistance from fluids. By the paddle-wheels hitherto used no increase of velocity is gained by the increase of power of the steam-engine, these having a maximum of velocity, beyond which a vessel cannot be propelled by them, whatever or however high the power may be; as for instance, a proportioned vessel and load, with a twenty horse steam-engine, would be propelled by them with as great velocity as with a thousand horse power steam-engine. But by the improved paddle-wheels any velocity desired is gained according to the power of the steam-engine. Thus then navigation can be carried by a velocity of thirty, forty, sixty, or a hundred miles an hour; and most truly may the improvement which effects this be called *grand*; for really grand will be its effects, added, as no doubt it will be, to the invention of rendering ships always buoyant by hollow tubes. It will give us the power of exploring all quarters of the globe, with safety, cheapness and ease. The new paddle-wheels will also avoid the loss of power and the disturbance of the water, which all the others in use occasion; and the unpleasant shaking or vibration caused in vessels by the working of any other paddle-wheels, will likewise be entirely obviated by these. The ingenious inventor, Lieutenant Andrew Skene, of the Royal Navy, has lately taken out a patent for his paddle-wheels; and we are informed that the boat fitted with them lies for the inspection of scientific men at Rotherhithe, and will occasionally ply between the bridges on the Thames.—*London Paper.*

A painter, whose talents were but indifferent, turned physician. He was asked the reason of it. "In painting," answered he, "all the faults are exposed to the eye; but in physic they are buried with the patient, and one gets more easily off."

COST OF COAL GAS.—Mr. Brande, in a recent lecture delivered at the Royal Institution, London, took occasion to allude to the high price the public are charged for coal gas by the Gas Companies, and showed, by an estimate of the expense of a chaldron of coals and their costs of manufacture, that an exorbitant profit must be made by the Gas Companies, according to their own estimates of the expense of manufacture.

DEATH IN OUR DRUGS.—The opposition which has for some time existed among many travelling wholesale druggists of London, Bristol, and Liverpool, has compelled some houses to have recourse to adulteration, in order to compete with their opponents in the prices of their articles: and unfortunately, there are but too many retailers of drugs dispersed throughout this country, that insist on having articles in powder at one third the price they are sold in substance, extracts at a lower rate than the articles of which they bear the name, and essential oils at less than half the price they can be made, even in the countries where the articles from which they are obtained grow, and where fuel and labour are cheap. We have known a country druggist order Peruvian bark at 2s 6d per pound, when the bark in substance was worth 8s 6d per pound; aniseed powder at 3d, when the most common seeds were worth 10d per pound. This trade has been carried on with impunity in this metropolis to an alarming extent for the last hundred years, although one of the principal duties imposed on the College of Physicians, by their charter, is the examination of the drugs of the London dealers and compounders. Often is the practitioner blamed for the extraordinary effects of a medicine which did not contain the smallest particle of the article he had prescribed. Often is emetic tartar mixed with the powder of rotten wood, administered for ipecacuan powder; and often is gamboge powder mixed with powdered rhubarb, exhibited for *genuine* rhubarb! Either of these articles, in a case of diarrhœa, with a tendency to inflammation, in a very nervous debilitated subject, might occasion death, and subject the practitioner to unmerited censure. As for medicines made for horses, cows, &c. they are *all* more or less adulterated; and, indeed, some do not contain a particle of the article of which they bear the name.—*Gazette of Health.*

WATERFORD SPRING ASSIZES.

COUNTY COURT.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.

The Hon. Justice Moore took his seat on the bench at a few minutes before eleven o'clock, when (after the usual formalities) the grand panel was called over, and the following Gentlemen sworn on the

COUNTY GRAND JURY.

Sir Richard Musgrave, of Tourin, Bart. Foreman.
John Keily, of Strancally Castle, Esq.
Richard Smith, of Ballinatray, Esq.
James William Wall, of Coolnamuck Court, Esq.
John Nugent Humble, of Clonkoscoran Castle, Esq.
Nuttall Greene, of Kilmanahan Castle, Esq.
Robert Uniacke, of Woodhouse, Esq.
Arthur Keily, of Ballysaggartmore, Esq.
Samuel Poer, of Belleville Park, Esq.
Pierse George Barron, of Belmont, Esq.
Robert Power, of Whitechurch, Esq.
Anthony Chearnley, jun. of Salterbridge, Esq.
Sir William Jackson Homan, of Clifton, Bart.
William Samuel Curry, of Lismore Castle, Esq.
James Power, of Gurteen, Esq.
Henry Connor Gumbleton, of Curryglass House, Esq.
George Meara, of May-farm, Esq.
John Matthew Galwey, of Duckspool, Esq.
Nicholas Power, of Faithlegg, Esq.
Richard Power Ronayne, of D'Loughtane, Esq.
John Donse Langley, of Ballyduff, Esq. and
George Holmes Jackson, of Glenmore, Esq.

His Lordship commenced his address to the Grand Jury by observing, that from the documents laid before him, and from such other information as he had been able to collect, he was happy to find that the county of Waterford presented at this moment a gratifying spectacle of order and tranquillity. The calendar now before him contained but a very limited number of prisoners, and among the crimes with which they stood charged there was scarcely one of a violent or atrocious nature. He never recollected any Assizes here, and indeed but few any where else, where there were so few persons to be tried for offences of a criminal character. This circumstance was highly creditable indeed to the population of the county, and no less honourable to the magistrates and gentry, to whose exemplary discharge of their public duties it must, no doubt, in a great degree be attributable. He felt himself justified in drawing this inference, because such a happy exemption from turbulence and crime was invariably the result of vigilance, activity, and impartiality in the conduct of the magistracy. This being at present the pleasing state of the county, there was very little left for him to say to them, except to call their attention to the ordinary discharge of their duties in regard to routine matters, and very little for them to do except to investigate the claims before them for the levying of charges on the county. Amongst these claims, those put forward on behalf of the charitable institutions of the county and city would no doubt experience their utmost attention. The most eminent of these was the House of Industry and Lunatic Asylum—and he was sure when they perused the report on the state of this most useful and well-regulated establishment, they would not abate of their usual liberality in its support; but would go as far as the law permitted in affording aid to its valuable and benevolent purposes. His Lordship adverted at some length to the melancholy increase of lunacy in this county, and the necessity of enlarging the accommodations for the wretched sufferers by this dreadful malady—strongly repeating his recommendation of this institution to the justice and humanity of the Grand Jury. He then pointed their attention to the Fever Hospital, forcibly impressing on them the extensive and important benefits conferred on society by this Institution—the vast and unprecedented pressure on its funds occasioned in the last year by the general prevalence of typhus and other fevers, in consequence of the lamentable deficiency of food and employment amongst the poorer classes—and the powerful claims of this most important charity to the warmest support of the public. The assistance to be afforded by them, however, was regulated by law, and must, as they were aware, bear a certain proportion to the amount of the private subscriptions raised. After briefly adverting to the other objects of this nature which would come under their notice, his Lordship called the attention of the Grand Jury to the Act of Parliament regulating the holding of Petit Sessions, particularly to the 12th section, which required that all informations taken before Magistrates should be returned without fail to the Clerk of the Peace or Clerk of the Crown. He enforced the necessity and public utility of a strict compliance with this enactment, and remarked strongly upon the inconvenience which had often been experienced from the delay of informations, which in many instances heretofore had been kept back until after the commencement of the Assizes. Irregularities of this nature had produced many serious evils, one of the most mischievous of which was the suspicion thereby generated in the minds of the common people (generally too prone to suspect persons in authority) of the unfair and partial administration of justice. There could be no good or valid reason urged against complying with this regulation, which in fact was now rendered imperative on Magistrates, and must be enforced. Gentlemen have no right to retain these documents in their possession; they are public property, and must be deposited with the proper officer appointed by law to receive them.

A Gentleman in the Grand Jury box inquired of his Lordship how these documents are to be transmitted, and whether Magistrates are authorised to send them by the Police? He observed that this enactment placed Magistrates in an awkward predicament, as the informations lodged before them were their authority for committing accused persons, and in case of these documents being lost after going out of their possession, they might be visited with unpleasant consequences.

His Lordship replied, that the law was silent as to the mode of transmission. As no provision was contained in it for regulating this matter, he could only say, that Magistrates should arrange it according to their own discretion. There could be no doubt, however, that if any Gentleman had occasion to trust his own title deeds or other valuable papers out of his possession, he would be sufficiently careful to take proper precautions against loss or accident—and the only advice he could give in this matter was, that similar vigilance and care should be exercised to provide for the safe custody and transmission of these documents, which were of equally vital importance to the public.

The Grand Jury then retired.

The following petit jury was then sworn to try criminal cases:—

Samuel Smith,	Patrick Dower,
Denis Phelan,	James Wall,
James Fitzgerald,	Thomas Christopher,
Edward Wilson,	William Power,
William O'Neill,	James Murphy,
Thomas Longan,	Robinson Thomas.

The first prisoner given in charge was a young lad named *Wm. Emery*, indicted (in two separate bills) for uttering counterfeit money, and for having counterfeit money in his possession. It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner and two comrades (all strangers) went to the house of Wm Budd, publican, Passage, on the 18th of December last, where they dined, and hired a car to convey them to Dunmore, one of the others changing a good sovereign to pay for the dinner and car-hire. Prisoner asked Mrs. Budd for a note in exchange for a sovereign, to make a remittance by letter to a friend, and Mrs. Budd laid the note on the counter. On looking at the sovereign tendered her in lieu of the note by prisoner, she perceived it was bad, and objected to it, when he laid down a good one. Both sovereigns lay on the counter—and Mrs. Budd having occasion to turn round to attend a customer, prisoner took up the good sovereign, and went off, leaving the bad one and the note on the counter. He shortly, however, returned to demand the note, which he had forgotten to take, and was handed it by Mrs. Budd, who had then no suspicion of his having left her the bad sovereign. On discovering it, in a little time afterwards, she pursued prisoner and his accomplices to Dunmore, and, with the aid of the police, secured and searched them, when two other bad sovereigns and a bunch of rusty keys were found on prisoner, and the note given him by Mrs. Budd on one of his comrades. The two latter were not detained by the magistrate before whom they were brought. The prisoner made no defence whatever on his trial, and the jury, after a long and discriminating charge from the Judge, found him *guilty* on both indictments. —Not sentenced.

Honora Crotty was next tried, on a charge of having, on the 21st of January last, stolen a pair of blankets, a sheet, an apron, &c. in the house of Robert Power, Esq. at Whitechurch. The articles were found in the possession of the prisoner, who was discovered concealed under a bed in a house in Dungarvan; and she then acknowledged the robbery, but endeavoured to inculpate a man named Kelly as her accomplice, who, however, was considered innocent of the crime by the magistrate, and discharged. —*Guilty.* Not sentenced.

The next criminal trial was that of *Richard Keating*, indicted for a highway robbery, committed on the person of John Brett, on the 27th January, near Kilmanahan. Prosecutor swore that on the night of the above day, about six or seven o'clock, being on his journey from Limerick, he perceived two men standing with their backs to a wall near Kilmanahan, one of whom was armed with a gun—the other (the prisoner), with a stick. On approaching them they stopped him, and demanded his money, the man with the gun presenting it at him. The latter thrust his hand into witness's pocket, and took from it a pound in silver, when they went off. The police stationed near the place, on hearing of the robbery, went in pursuit, but did not succeed in arresting the robbers. Witness, however, on going towards the house of his father-in-law, about three quarters of a mile distant, met the prisoner, arrested him, and gave him in charge to Sergeant Agar—was and is positive that prisoner was one of the men who robbed him.

On his cross-examination, he admitted that he never saw prisoner before the night of the robbery; that he (prosecutor) was not perfectly sober nor perfectly drunk; and that he did tell Sergeant Agar, at the time of arresting the prisoner, that he *believed* he was one of the robbers, and that his reason for thinking so was that he could positively identify the *stick* he had in his hand! He also admitted that he did not lodge informations against prisoner for a month after the robbery, and then only on being sent for by Lord Donoughmore; but this he accounted for by saying, that he was dissuaded from it by his wife's friends, who were related to prisoner.

Counsel for the Crown here intimated to the Court, that, after the admission of the prosecutor, they could not press the case any further—but prisoner's counsel requested, for the sake of his character, that Colonel Greene (who was in attendance for the purpose) might be allowed to state what he knew of him. The Colonel was then sworn, and deposed that he had known prisoner from his youth; that he always maintained an excellent character; and that for sixteen years, during which he was employed as a Barony Constable, he discharged the duties of that situation with the utmost propriety. Mr. Charles Maunsell, formerly Sub-Sheriff of the county, spoke to the same effect on behalf of the prisoner, who was immediately acquitted and discharged.

Margaret Fitzgerald, indicted for stealing a few articles of wearing apparel from Elizabeth Mansfield, a poor woman from Templemore, sojourning at Tramore, on the 19th September last, was found *Guilty*. Not sentenced.

Mary Halfpenny was next tried for a similar larceny on the 19th of April, in the house of Michael Fitzgerald, at Kilmeaden (where she had been afforded a lodging for the night), was also found *Guilty*, but not then sentenced.

The Court was occupied a considerable time in the trial of two records—both actions of ejectment, for non-payment of rent, brought by the College of Physicians, in the name of their lessee, *John Long*, against *Thomas Kirwan*, in which, at first, nonsuits were about to be entered against defendant, with consent of his legal advisers, who thought no successful defence could be taken—but defendant himself, wishing the cases to be gone into, a jury was sworn, and evidence gone into for the plaintiff. As the matter at issue was a mere question of accounts between defendant and the receiver to the College Estates in this county (Mr. T. M'Dougall), and was of no public interest except as affording an opportunity of some witty observations from Mr. Sheil, we refrain from troubling our readers with the details. Verdicts for plaintiff in both actions, to the full amount claimed to be due, with costs.

Another record, being an action of *assumpsit* for the value of a quantity of slates sold and delivered, in which *James Uniacke Power* was plaintiff, and *Mathew Godkin* defendant, was settled by a consent to refer it to the decision of three Jurors from Dungarvan, where the parties reside.

The Court rose at half-past five, and adjourned till ten o'clock next day.

CITY COURT.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 19.

A few minutes before 11 o'clock, Mr. Sergeant Lefroy, accompanied by Robert Carew, Esq. Mayor, took his seat on the Bench, when the Commission having been read, the following gentlemen were immediately sworn on the

GRAND JURY.

James Wallace, Esq., Foreman.

Alderman Wm. Milward,	John Archbold,
——— Edmond Skottowe,	Richard Fogarty,
——— Adam Rogers,	William Aylward,
——— Thos. M'Cheane,	Alexander R. Pope.
William M. Ardagh,	William Bell, jun.
Edward Hobson,	Henry T. Budd,
Jacob Penrose,	Daniel Dunford,
Thomas Wyse,	Henry Denny,
Thomas Scott,	Henry Downes,
William S. Doyle,	Thomas Prossor, and
John Leonard,	Joseph Nash, Esqrs.

His Lordship said.—Gentlemen—It is very gratifying to me to find so light a calendar in so large and populous a town as this; and it reflects great credit on the police of the City and on those who are charged with the maintenance of the laws. The crimes on the calendar are not of a description to detain you by observation. There are other subjects however to which I would call your particular attention—these are the presentments. For roads, the small sum of £165 only is sought. On behalf of the two principal charities of the town, however, I trust a liberal provision will be made for their wants. I am highly gratified in what I am about to say, that your public charities are excellently well administered; indeed from all I can learn, they are not better conducted in any town. When I look at the names of the Managers, they are a guarantee that the funds will be well appropriated. The House of Industry affords not only an asylum to the poor of the town, but to those whose situations are aggravated in the most calamitous way by the disorders of the mind and faculties. At this moment there are 110 lunatics and idiots in the House. Gentlemen, it is a great matter for you to be free from the enormous burden levied on other towns for the building of separate Lunatic Asylums, and the only way you can keep yourselves free from such is by liberally supporting this institution. From the Acts of Parliament I have looked into, I find you can grant to the extent of £1,000; the necessary documents shall be laid before you, and I would urge you to be liberal not only as an obligation but as an act of prudence. Another reason is, the public contribute a reasonable support by subscriptions—£300 having been received in the last year. Gentlemen, the next of your public charities is the Fever Hospital. It appears that in the course of the last year 5,209 persons were admitted into the house, of whom 4,997 were restored cured. Since the foundation of the establishment the annual average should be about 800 patients. Gentlemen, I think I need not go further to say that an abundant case has been made out for such sum as you may wish to levy for it. The subscriptions for the past year amounted to £532 15s 4d, which was truly liberal, and you will not be backward in enabling them to obtain funds to carry on the charity for the year. There is one other object I would direct your attention to, as it regards the welfare of your city. I have received a letter from Major Woodward, Inspector-General of prisons, he bears the most satisfactory testimony to the good order and regularity observed in your city prison, and that much credit is due to the officers thereof, and to the Inspector for all under his charge. It was necessary that I should concur with the Inspector General in what I am about to state, and in which the local Inspector also concurs—it is to enable those who have the care of the prison to carry into effect the plans directed by the Legislature for the improvement of prisons. The tried and untried prisoners are at present unavoidably kept together without classification;—it is proposed that the female prisoners shall be kept in the House of Correction, and the gaol be appropriated solely to males. The House of Correction will form a sufficient place of security for females, though it would not for males, and thus the classification which the law requires can be carried into effect. It is also proposed that a place may be set apart in the House of Correction for young boys, to prevent their contact with grown and more hardened offenders. Gentlemen, these are the recommendations of the Inspector General, whose letter shall be laid before you. As to your other duties you are so well acquainted with them that I shall not delay you longer.

The Jury immediately retired, and his Lordship entered on civil business.

The first case called was a case of *Nisi Prius*, in which *Anne Keating* was plaintiff, and *Nicholas Devereux* defendant.

The following Jury were sworn:—

Peter White,	Benjamin Budd,
Tobias Wilson,	Patrick Tierney,
Michael Phelan,	Jeremiah Hardum,
George Weekes,	John Glanville,
Patrick Lyons,	David Cardon, and
John Scallan,	James Morris.

Counsellor Walsh opened the pleadings. This was an action on the case in the nature of waste; for wilful and voluntary waste. The declaration contained two counts—first, that defendant held lime and salt houses, offices, salt pans, &c. &c. as tenant to plaintiff; that defendant intended to injure the plaintiff at various times by pulling down certain fixtures, implements, &c. &c.—second, in trover for value of same.

Counsellor Richard Moore, K.C. stated the case. The facts were briefly these. The defendant and his father held the premises in question together with salt pans, &c. &c. used in the manufacture of salt, under a lease from the late James Keating, whose interest in said premises demised to Miss Keating, as executrix under probate of his will. At the death of Mr. Nicholas Devereux's father, the sole interest in the lease became his; and he carried on the manufacture of salt and lime on the premises, and always paid the rent of same to the plaintiff, Miss Keating, from the time of Mr. Keating's decease to the expiration of the lease in September last. Mr. Devereux had a clause of renewal in his lease, but he did not avail himself of it, and previous to the expiration of his term, it was alleged by plaintiff that he had removed all the salt pans from the premises, and seriously injured the dwelling house by the removal of various doors, windows, chimney pieces, grates, &c. &c., and for which the action was brought—damages were laid at £500.

The facts were proved by evidence, but it was contended by Mr. Scott, K.C. of counsel for defendant, that his client was entitled to a *non suit* on the ground that there was no proof of the plaintiff (Miss Keating) having a *reversionary* title to the premises, as she claimed only as executrix and did not produce any deed or evidence to show such reversionary title.

A long argument between Counsel on this point was heard with great attention by the Court, after which his Lordship decided that he would not *non suit*, but would reserve the point for hearing in the Courts above. This would be the least prejudicial to the parties, and the case might go on, saving this point for the defendant.

Mr. Scott addressed the Jury for the defendant, and contended that the principal articles for which compensation was sought from his client—the salt pans—were his property, and had been erected by him, the original ones demised to him under the lease being worn out by use, and replaced by others. That Mr. Devereux expended a sum of £1,000 in erecting a large dwelling house, &c. on the premises, which now came into the possession of the plaintiff, and that if any damages were awarded against his client, they should be of the smallest amount.

His Lordship having clearly explained the law of the case to the Jury, they retired, and after an absence of half an hour, returned a verdict for the plaintiff of £75 damages and 6d costs.

Counsel for plaintiff—Messrs. R. Moore, Sheil, and Walsh—Agent, Mr. Kirwan.

———for defendant—Messrs. Scott, Hatchell, and Hayes—Agents, Power and Fanning.

John Marks was indicted for stealing a watch value £2 from Mr. Michael Commin, on the 22d of August last.

Michael Commin, sworn—On the night stated, between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, as he was passing through Chapel-lane, he was met by two men and a woman, one of whom asked him the hour, and when he had pulled out his watch to inform them, he received a blow on the head which knocked him down, and one of the men snatched the watch out of his hand and they all ran off. He called out "murder," when a man named Sullivan met him, to whom he told what had happened. Sullivan said that the parties were well known, and that in the morning he would perhaps find them out. The next morning witness met Sullivan at the Cross, whom he asked, did he know the parties? when Sullivan immediately pointed out in the street the prisoner at the bar. Witness charged Marks, the prisoner, with the robbery, who denied it, and who accompanied him to Mr. Wright—he was then committed to the Tower, where he said to a constable that if he were let out he would get the watch before 4 o'clock. Witness could not identify the prisoner as being of the party who had robbed him.

William Sullivan recollected the night of 22d August—was standing at the corner of Barronstrand-st. Marks and another boy were near him, when a girl came up who spoke to them, and the three went down Chapel-lane. In a short time heard a cry of 'murder,' and went towards the lane, where he saw Mr. Commin, who told him he had been robbed. Did not see any fellows run after the cry of 'murder.' The witness was here reminded of having sworn informations, but though pressed as to the latter circumstance for a length of time by King's Counsel, he persisted in denying having seen the prisoner and other persons run away from the place where the robbery was committed.

By direction of Counsel his answer was taken down, and he was committed to the dock, and directions given to the Crown Solicitor, to have a bill of indictment prepared against him for *Perjury*.

The prisoner Marks was discharged.

John Cooke, for stealing three gold seals from Mr. Freeman.

The prisoner went into Mr. Freeman's shop on the evening of the 8th of November, and having asked to see some gold seals, snatched up three, and ran away with them—he was pursued and overtaken by Mr. Freeman, to whom he immediately gave up the seals. —*Guilty.*

The prisoner, who appeared to be much above the usual class of offenders, both in manners and person, on being asked why sentence should not be passed on him? said—That not being able to obtain employment, he had, on serious consideration, and to save himself from starvation, thought it advisable to commit some act that would give him the support of a gaol, and by which he would incur the punishment of transportation. He had no friends, or means of support; but he did not mean to steal the articles except for the purpose he had stated.—To be transported for 7 years.

Mary Woods, for stealing a cloak and gown, the property of Patrick Haberlane.—*Guilty.* Six months imprisonment.

The Court rose at a quarter before six o'clock.

COUNTY COURT.

THURSDAY, MARCH 20.—SECOND DAY.

The Court sat at a quarter past eleven o'clock, and immediately proceeded with the criminal trials. The following Jury was sworn:—

Samuel Smith,	John Hearn,
John Phelan,	Charles Tulloh,
Patrick Power,	James Maher,
James Merritt,	Denis Phelan,
Thomas Power,	John Kelly,
Gregory Lymbery,	James Kearney.

The first case called on was that of a young man who was indicted under the name of *James Kennedy*, but whose real name appeared to be *Michael Doyle*, for stealing a watch, the property of Samuel Warren, servant to William Sheppard, Esq. residing at Mount Pleasant, about two miles from this city. It appeared in evidence that the prisoner had contrived to obtain the favour and protection of Mr. Sheppard, by representing himself to that gentleman as a convert from the Roman Catholic religion to that of the Established Church, who had been compelled to leave his residence in the lower part of the county Wexford, in consequence of the cruel treatment of his relations and the general persecution brought down upon him by the change in his religious opinions; that he had been received into the house of Mr. Sheppard as an inmate, until he could obtain some situation or employment, and continued to reside there for seven or eight weeks; that on the morning of Thursday last, the 13th inst., he thought proper to decamp, taking with him the servant's watch (during the temporary absence of the latter from) the place where it was hanging; that he was overtaken on the same day, on the road to Ross, and within about four miles of that town, by Henry Alcock, Esq. (then on his way to Wexford), who had at setting out, received information of the robbery, and a description of the prisoner's person from Mr. Sheppard and his servant; that Mr. Alcock finding the watch in his possession, took him onward upon the car to Ross, whence he sent him in custody to this city, where he was committed to the county gaol.

The prisoner, in his defence, told a long and circumstantial story about the motives which prompted him to undertake the journey, and all the various incidents that occurred therein up to the time of his arrest by Mr. Alcock, alleging that the prosecutor had sold him the watch for a pound, which he was to pay him at a future day. This allegation was positively denied by Warren.

A curious document (proved to be in the prisoner's hand writing), on the faith of which he obtained admission into Mr. Sheppard's house, was here produced and read (to the no small amusement of a crowded court) by Counsellor Dickson. It was in the following words:—

"I have known the bearer, James Kennedy, these two or three years. I am well acquainted with him to be a young man of the most moral conduct, far beyond what is common to his age. He came to me and conformed to the Established Church, and renounced the errors of Popery.

"The young man being educating for the Church, has suffered the most cruel treatment from his relatives, on which account, not thinking it safe to stop in this county, I consider myself in duty bound to give him the very best character.

"I do further assert, that if he wished to stop in this county, he would get any situation either in the mercantile or farming business, in which I feel the strongest assurance that he will prove faithful, or any other in which he may be employed.

"H. P. ELRINGTON, Temple Shambo, Clerk.
"R. WALLER, Curate.
"JOHN BOLTON, Churchwarden.

"Given at Morfin, Dec. 22d, 1827."

The genuine character of this recommendatory certificate was demonstrated by the following endorsements, inscribed on it within the last few days:—

"I certify that the signature 'H. P. Elrington,' on the other page, is not my hand writing, nor do I know any person of the name of James Kennedy.

"H. P. ELRINGTON."

"I certify that this signature is not my hand-writing.

"R. WALLER,
"Curate of Temple Shambo.

"16th March, 1828."

"I certify that the name John Bolton, signed to the certificate is not my hand Riteing.

"JOHN BOLTON.
"Killoughram joining Corregrange.

"march 14, 1828."

"I certify that the signature 'H. P. Elrington' is a forgery.

"THOMAS FERNS."

The Jury, without any hesitation, found this artful impostor *guilty* of the robbery laid to his charge, when Counsellor Dickson facetiously suggested that he should be transported to the county of Cavan (much laughter).

Another indictment, for a robbery of clothes, was then directed to be framed against this hypocritical felon, in consequence of circumstances elicited at the close of the preceding trial. On this indictment he was subsequently tried, when it appeared that, previous to his coming to Waterford, he had been performing the same character on another theatre, having played off a trick similar to that practised on Mr. Sheppard upon the Rev. Mr. Bowker, a Protestant clergyman in the neighbourhood of Enniscorthy. It was stated by the prosecutor in this case, a young man named Richard Miller, that about the middle or latter end of December last prisoner came to the Rev. Mr. Bowker, and told him a plausible story of his having been kept in confinement for four months and a fortnight by his father, on account of his abandoning the errors of Popery; that Mr. Bowker took him into his house, and interested himself warmly to procure him a situation in Enniscorthy; that after partaking of Mr. Bowker's hospitality for eleven days and nights, he went off one fine morning in the beginning of January, leaving his own old apparel behind him, and taking in exchange a good suit of the witness's clothes—the identical garments which enveloped his comely person at this moment! The former confidence of the culprit seemed to forsake him when called on for his defence against this accusation; he hung his head and remained silent—and the Jury of course pronounced him *guilty* of this robbery also. Sentence not passed.

David Power, indicted for stealing a horse, the property of Thomas Gambon, at Bamastook, on the 3d of April, was also found *guilty*.

Declan Barron, charged with forcibly carrying off Margaret Hogan, with intent to marry or defile her, and with a burglarious entry into her father's house at Killongford for this purpose, was next tried. The prosecutrix in this case was an interesting, arch-looking country girl, and detailed the circumstances of the abduction with such a good-humoured countenance, as rendered it evident from the outset that she had no very strong resentment against the prisoner, whom she affected for a long time to be unable to perceive in the dock. She swore that the prisoner, when carrying her off, told her that he did so for the purpose of getting her to marry him—but candidly admitted that she thought there was "no harm" in that—and that she had no objection to marry him, even before she was carried off, if her father liked, and was still of the same mind, as he was a very well behaved boy, and had lived upwards of three months in her father's house! The *naiveté* of the girl's admissions excited considerable mirth in the Court, which was much increased on the Judge's observing, in reply to an observation from Counsellor Hassard on behalf of the prisoner, that she was actually courting the man at that moment! The prisoner was then acquitted and discharged, promising solemnly, in conformity to a strong appeal to his honour and gratitude from the learned and humane Judge, to requite the girl's kindness and attachment by a faithful performance of his engagement to her.

Andrew English was tried for stealing 3 sheep, the property of Mr. Barbon Flynn, from his farm at Kilcop, on the 7th September last. Two men, who had the care of the ground and sheep, proved that they were alarmed, at 11 o'clock at night, by the falling of some loose stones at a closed gap over which the sheep were driving, that they saw two men closely pursuing the sheep, which, on quitting Mr. Flinn's ground, crossed the road, and bounded into Mr. Morris's field at the opposite side of the road, still followed by the two men; that they (the witnesses) pursued them, and succeeded in apprehending one of them (the prisoner), whom they took before Captain Morris, a Magistrate, by whom he was committed to gaol.

It was represented for the prisoner that he was only accidentally passing—that he was crossing through the field for a short cut—and that the sheep only ran

WATERFORD ASSIZES
CONTINUED.

off in affright. This defence, however, was not sustained by any evidence.

Mr. Hatchell then made an ingenious point of law in favour of his client, submitting to the consideration of his Lordship, that as the prisoner was not proved to have had complete possession or seizure of the sheep, it could not be considered as an actual felony at common law; and that even supposing the felonious intent to have been proved—yet, as there was no evidence of a complete asportation or "driving away," the felonious act must be regarded as merely inchoate and not perfected, and the indictment could not be considered as sustained.

The Judge acknowledged, that the definition of larceny at common law, as laid down by Mr. Hatchell, was correct. If the prisoner had been proved to have driven them into a place of security, as a house, a yard, or a pound, the felonious intention should be considered as accomplished, because in that case he would not only have separated them from the possession of the proprietor, but have got them completely into his own. He remarked that in other cases of theft, such as the taking of a handkerchief from a man's pocket, the very act of withdrawing it from the owner completed the character of the offence, because it passed instantly into the possession of the thief; but in the stealing of cattle, &c. an actual possession or exercise of dominion over them was necessary to constitute a perfect felony—such a reduction to a state of discipline, or subjection to the will of the captor, as would enable him to drive them along a road, or whithersoever he pleased. As this complete dominion over the sheep attempted to be stolen in this instance had not been proved against the prisoner, but merely a chasing or pursuit of them, it could not, he feared, be considered that sort of "driving away" which the law regarded as a complete felony—and he was reluctantly obliged to tell the Jury that they must acquit the prisoner, however contrary such a verdict would be to their opinion of his guilt.

The Jury seemed very unwilling to let the prisoner escape through this loop-hole, and manifested a decided disinclination to coincide in this exposition of the law—many of them sturdily resisting the legal reasoning both of his Lordship and Mr. Hatchell, which they seemed to consider as quite incomprehensible!

After a long argumentation on the matter, the Judge consulted the scruples of the jurors so far as to consent to receive the only verdict which they seemed willing to give—that of *Guilty*—and reserved the point urged by Mr. Hatchell for the opinion of the Twelve Judges.

The remainder of the cases tried were of too little public interest to be worth stating at any length; they were as follow:—

Patrick Lee, for stealing sheep and lambs, the property of persons named Hanan, at Ballinlevane, on the 2d of July—*Not Guilty*.

James Dower, *Wm. Dower*, and *John Dower*, for stealing potatoes from Daniel Keily, at Cowmariglin, on the 4th August—*Not Guilty*.

George Lee, for stealing three sheep from Thomas Lee, at Curraheen, on the 9th Dec.—*Not Guilty*.

Pat. Cusack, charged with robbing his brother. Michael Cusack, of a pound note, at Bolindesart, on the 16th of October, was acquitted in default of prosecution. The charge appeared to have originated in some domestic quarrel.

James Mulcahy, for stealing 50lbs. of wool (barbarously plucked off living sheep), the property of Thomas Hackett, at Brooklodge, on the 28th February—*Guilty*.

William Langrishe, for stealing a bridle from the stable of Mr. Richard Morris, at Rossduff, on the 1st December—*Guilty*.

James Downey, for stealing two sheep from Pat. Linehan, at Fountain, in October, 1821—*Guilty*—recommended to mercy by the Petit Jury.

John Curreen, for stealing three sheep from Thomas Curreen, at Ballylenane, on the 13th March—*Guilty*.

Matthew Keane, for stealing a sheet, sack, bridle, saddle, clothes, &c. from the house of David Power, at Ballycashin, on the 22d January—*Guilty*.

Bridget Quan and *Mary Quan*, for stealing two sacks of wheat from James Power, at Kilballyquilty, on the 27th Feb.—*Not Guilty*—(the prosecutor not appearing till they were acquitted.)

Pierce Cantwell, a decent-looking man, for stealing a coat, the property of Maurice O'Brien, at Kill, on the 1st of February. It appeared that in a fight which occurred at the above place, several persons lost their coats (which they had thrown aside in the affray) and the prisoner amongst others. To indemnify himself for this loss, he took the prosecutor's, which he afterwards pawned for 6s. Though the jury seemed to think the case deserving of lenity, they felt themselves bound to convict him, and the Judge intimated that he would inflict on him but a slight punishment, as he had been several weeks in gaol.

The court then investigated two petitions for remuneration for malicious damages to property—one for a burning of corn, &c. the property of Mr. E. Flinn, of Ballinagulke; the other for the houghing of a cow, in the same neighbourhood.

Adjourned at six o'clock.

CITY COURT.
THURSDAY—SECOND DAY.

Thomas Byrne was indicted for stealing certain monies from the person of John Morrison.

From the statement of the prosecutor it appeared, that the prisoner had a gaming table on the Tramore road, near the Leper-house wall, on the 10th of March inst. and that he (Morrison) was tempted to try his luck at the game, but having lost 7s 6d, and suspecting foul play, he challenged the prisoner with it, and laid hold of him, when Byrne darted his hand into his (witness's) pocket, in which was 25s in silver, and drew out the greater part of it—prosecutor caught his hand, when 4s 6d of the money fell on the ground, which he picked up, but 12s was taken by prisoner. Four of prisoner's companions attempted to rescue him from the prosecutor, but did not succeed. The prisoner produced no witness, and he was found *Guilty*.—To be imprisoned six months.

Johanna Connors, for stealing a watch from John Bevan.—John Bevan, the prosecutor, was master of a vessel, and when returning on board one night in the month of January last, he was knocked down on the Quay, by a man, and his watch, a 30s note, and a lantern which he had in his hand were taken from him. He knew nothing of the woman at the bar. She was ordered to be discharged.

William Sheffield was indicted for receiving the above-mentioned watch, knowing same to be stolen.—*Acquitted*.

Matthew Downey for stealing various shop goods, the property of Mr. Joseph Dudley, on the 17th Jan.

Mrs. Dudley (wife of Mr. J. Dudley) proved to the loss of various gauzes, laces, gloves, silk stockings, &c., which had been stolen out of her shop by a window shut being taken down, and a pane of glass cut out, through which the goods were abstracted. A description of the goods was sent to Carrick, where they were discovered by the Police, and the prisoner arrested. Mrs. D. identified the goods produced.

Police Sergeant Singleton, sworn. Received notice of the robbery, and a description of the goods stolen; searched some lodging houses in Carrick, and found those produced, in a bundle on a shelf, in the house of a person named Reddy, which were given in charge to the woman of the house by a person lodging there.

Mary Reddy, sworn. Keeps a lodging house in Carrick-on-Suir; the prisoner at the bar and another lad came to lodge in her house, and gave the bundle produced by the last witness to her care, when she laid it on a shelf where the policeman found it. It was claimed by Mrs. Dudley as her property. To a question from the prisoner, witness said that it was the lad *James Fahey* who accompanied Downey that gave the bundle into her care.—*Not Guilty*.

John Noonan was next put to the bar, charged with stealing a pound note, and a purse, value 1s, from the person of Mary Power.

Mary Power was on the Quay, on the 16th Nov. last, about to purchase fish, and when standing near the river, felt a hand in her pocket, and saw the prisoner take thereout a purse in which was a pound note. Saw the note in the purse three minutes before, when giving a shilling to her son to pay earnest for fish bought. Swore positively to the person of the prisoner.

Patrick Power (son of the former witness) proved that on the 13th Nov. he got the note stolen from his mother for 20s in silver from a Mr. Harden, of Carrick, and immediately gave it to her—she being his purse-bearer; his mother had no other note in her possession, and they were obliged to borrow 10s in Waterford to pay for the fish in consequence of the £1 note being stolen.

Bridget Power, sworn. Her brother keeps a public house in Stephen-street. The prisoner paid her a pound note about the time stated, which note she has since in her possession; the same day she took it from prisoner, it was claimd by the Constables as being stolen, and she had not another note in her possession from the time it was given to her till the constables called. She then marked the note, and swears that the one produced is the identical note taken from the prisoner.

Henry Harden identified the note by his initials, as being the same given to P. Power for change at his shop in Carrick—*Guilty*. To be transported for 7 years.

William Sullivan, who was committed on Wednesday, for false swearing in the case of John Marks, was placed at the bar, charged with *wilful and corrupt perjury*.

Henry Alcock, Esq. (late Mayor) swore to the informations of prisoner, on the strength of which Marks was brought to trial.

Mr. George Wright (High Constable and Mayor's Clerk) proved that he drew up said informations from the words of prisoner, and that they were carefully and faithfully read over to him before he swore to them.

Mr. William Dunn (Clerk of the Crown) heard the prisoner give evidence in the case of John Marks, on Wednesday; heard him asked the question, "whether he saw John Marks, Mary Ryan, and Edward M'Coy run away as fast as they could from the spot where Mr. Commin was!" to which he answered—he did not. The informations of the prisoner were then read through, which were completely at variance with the answer above given—*Guilty*. To be imprisoned 6 months, with hard labour.

Margaret O'Brien, for receiving stolen goods, the property of Eliza Brown, knowing them to be stolen. After some evidence had been heard, the learned Judge informed the Jury that they must acquit the prisoner on that indictment, as it could not be sustained; but he directed another bill to be drawn up, on which she would be again tried.

Ellen Daly, *Patrick Connors*, and *Honora Connors*, were then put to the bar, charged with the wilful murder of James Shea, on the 1st day of November last.

The two Connors were very old and decrepit creatures, the parents of Ellen Daly, who was a very stout and well-looking young woman with an infant in her arms.

Though this trial occupied the principal part of the day, yet the facts may be briefly stated, and were as follow:—The parties were all tinkers and relatives, and were drinking together on All Souls' Day, it being a holiday; when in a public house, a quarrel arose from the circumstance of one man shaking hands with Ellen Daly, whose husband in a jealous mood instantly took offence and was about to fight, but the parties were separated, and the deceased and his friends went home, but were followed by the prisoners and Daly's husband, when a general row commenced, in Shea's house, during which he received a blow of a stone, and was also struck with a stick; he was able, however, to go out and drink more, and he again returned home. In the evening he went out again towards the prisoners 'house, but whether to attack them or not did not appear, and was shortly after found lying in the lane quite dead.

The prisoners were all acquitted, and discharged.

In the course of this trial, a serious want of evidence was experienced on the part of the Crown, from having no surgical opinion as to the extent of injury done to the deceased, or the nature of the wounds inflicted.

Alderman Evelyn, the City Coroner, when examined on this point stated, that latterly he found it quite impossible to procure medical attendance on inquests, as no remuneration whatever was made to medical gentlemen for their attendance and loss of time, and he was of opinion that justice was seriously impeded in consequence. A few years ago a sum of money would be granted by presentment for this purpose, but now such could not be done, as there was no Act under which it could be raised, and the Judges would not fiat any Presentment without the Act authorising it was expressly stated. This he had felt as a very serious grievance, and ought he thought to be remedied.

The Court and Bar coincided in opinion with the worthy Alderman.

At six o'clock the Court adjourned to next morning.

FRIDAY—THIRD DAY.

At 10 o'clock his Lordship took his seat on the Bench, when the only remaining prisoner for trial was placed at the bar.

Margaret O'Brien, for purchasing goods, knowing them to be stolen by James Fahey.

Miss Eliza Brown proved to the goods produced being part of those stolen out of her shop on the 15th of January last, by means of a shutter being taken down, and a pane of glass removed, through which they were abstracted; saw them in two days after at the Mayor's Office.

Lucy Cox (servant to the prisoner) saw her mistress purchase the goods now in Court, from a lad, whose name she afterwards learned was James Fahey, for 8s 6d.

John Pepper and William Bragg (constables) identified the goods produced as the same found by them in the house of the prisoner; they were quite unconcealed. The prisoner described the person of the supposed thief to them. He was arrested, but escaped out of gaol—*Acquitted*.

Several persons were discharged by proclamation.

His Lordship then heard two appeal cases of no interest, and *fiated* the presentments.

The City business was concluded at two o'clock.

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The payment of numerous accounts that have been furnished (some of them more than once) is particularly requested and expected.

The Mail.

SATURDAY, MARCH 22.

There is an article under our London head of Tuesday, to which the reader is referred for what is chiefly interesting in regard to our existing foreign relations. No doubts are now entertained that the Russian armies are in motion, although the official intelligence of the fact has not as yet been received. Nor is it to be questioned that France is about to despatch a formidable body of troops to Turkey. The different corps which are to compose the expedition, are, in fact, proceeding with all celerity to Toulon, which is the port of general rendezvous. The intentions of the English Government, as it regards the shipment of troops to the Mediterranean, are still involved in obscurity; although it has been the general impression, that this course will not be adopted for the present. Successive Cabinet Councils were held on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday; and it is understood that the views of the Government, on the present posture of affairs, are without delay to be communicated to the various Courts of Europe. This country, in past times, has been far too much in the habit of mingling in all the contentious of the Continental nations, the major part of which would have been quite as well arranged without its interference. The nation at present requires repose, and what is more satisfactory, it is desirous of it; and the Duke of Wellington will do his country a most essential service, if, without violation of her faith, or tarnishing her honour, his measures tend to preserve her, in peace, beyond the sphere of those desolating visitations which seem ready to burst upon the world.

SHIPWRECK.
TOTAL LOSS OF THE "VENUS" STEAMER, AND SEVERAL LIVES.

We have the melancholy intelligence to communicate this day, that the *Venus* (steamer), which sailed from this on Tuesday morning, on her voyage for Dublin, has been totally lost. She had on board when leaving the Quay, four cabin passengers—Lieut. Young, R.N, Packet agent at Dunmore, Henry P. Snow, Esq., Mr. Williams, of Ross, and a young lad his cousin. Three deck passengers—William Courcy, Mrs. Egan, and Mary Flinn, all of this City; with Capt. Brown, Mr. Sykes (of this City) mate, and the crew: the number of whom we are unacquainted with.

Of these, Mr. Williams's cousin and the three deck passengers, with two of the crew, were certainly drowned. Her cargo consisted of 150 sacks of flour, 214 bundles of paper, 46 boxes of oranges, 3 casks of glass, 10 bales of cotton goods, besides several small parcels, none of which we understand were insured.

Of the particulars of the wreck, the following letter, with a copy of which we have been favoured, contains an ample and clear, but painful details. Of the infamous, cruel, and cowardly conduct, of the rascally Captain and his crew we shall say nothing, for it needs no comment; there are other circumstances which the hurry of the moment and pressure of matter compel us to pass over, but we shall take the earliest opportunity of returning to the subject.

"Ross, 20th of 3d Month.

"WILLIAM LUMDEN.

"ESTEEMED FRIEND,—Though scarcely recovered from the effects of our melancholy shipwreck, so as to be able to write legibly, I believe it my duty to give thee an *impartial* account of it, and the causes that I have reason to believe led to it. We left Waterford harbour with a fair wind, blowing pretty fresh about W.S.W., and went at a prodigious rate until we passed Tuskar light-house, making I should think near 12 knots an hour. After coming round Tuskar our course changed, and we had the wind right on our beam, and blowing very hard with a heavy sea rising; still we made our course very well, about 10 knots—and as the weather was very thick with heavy rain, we kept outside the banks that reach most of the way from Wexford to Wicklow; we kept about six miles off the land, when about five o'clock in the evening, being somewhere between Gorey and Arklow, a part of the engine broke and pierced a hole through the bottom of the vessel, through which the water rushed in most frightfully. All hands went to work, pumping and bailing out with buckets; a hole was cut through the deck for an additional bucket to work, and the pump being well manned by both passengers and crew, we prevented the leak from gaining on us, there being then about four feet water in the hold. The steam engine being disabled, and the wind blowing right off the land, the sails were close hauled, so as to close in with the shore by degrees.

"Up to seven o'clock every thing was done that human prudence could suggest, to run the vessel on shore as quick as the wind would permit, and we had got within less than one mile of it, in 5½ fathom water—the leak at that time had gained about 10 inches on us, but I believe not more—when, to our amazement, we found that the captain, mate, male and female stewards, cabin boy, and four sailors, in all nine persons, had slipt into the boat and cut it away without our knowledge; they hailed us on going off, and said they were going for help from on shore. The departure in this way of *seven of our best men* had such an effect on our few remaining sailors, that they could hardly be kept to work at pumping, by which means the leak gained on us considerably, and the helm being neglected, the vessel run up in the wind, and the sheets of both foresail and mainsail were blown away; the vessel then drifted off the land very fast; the anchor was let go, but being entangled in the chain cable, did not hold, and we had to weigh it again, after which it was let go, and brought her up about two English miles from the shore, in six fathom water. The pumping being unavoidably neglected while attending to the anchor, the ship filled, and about half past eight o'clock went down, consigning, as I am told, nine individuals to a watery grave, among whom was my dear unfortunate cousin, for whose sake I undertook the voyage. I had a very narrow escape myself, being the last person who gained the mast long after the vessel went down, and had to remain suspended in the water for near ten hours, washed by every wave. About six o'clock in the morning, those who were left alive, about eight or ten persons, were relieved from their perilous situation by the water guards, to whom too much praise cannot be given, for their prompt exertions in our behalf. The only passengers saved were Lieut. Young, R.N., another gentleman, and myself.

"It was the decided opinion of every person who was saved, that if the captain and those who went with him, had staid in the vessel, she could have been kept afloat long enough to run her on shore; in this I am particularly borne out by Lieutenant Young, who ought to be a competent judge of those matters which I am not.

"I remain thy sincere friend,
"JOSEPH WILLIAMS."

We have seen a letter from Mr. Henry Snow, of this City, also a passenger, which fully confirms the above account in every particular.

We have also learned from a gentleman who returned from the wreck yesterday morning, that there is not the slightest hope of her ever being got up. He states, that only *six* lives were lost—the four passengers above-mentioned, one of the firemen and one of the crew.

CITY PRESENTMENTS.

In consequence of the increased expenditure of the House of Industry, and the Fever Hospital, the sum to be levied on the City and Liberties between this and next Assizes will be very heavy. The total amount *fiated* by the Judge is £3580, of which £1000 is for the House of Industry, and £724 2s 10d for the Fever Hospital. The sum levied last Assizes was £2840.

Madame Bonaparte Wyse arrived in the Nora Creina steam packet, on Thursday evening, from Bristol, and immediately proceeded to the residence of her husband, Thomas Wyse, jun. Esq. on the Mall.

The City Grand Jury have forwarded petitions to both Houses of Parliament in favour of the Youghal bridge.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—Married, at Thomastown Church, county of Kilkenny, on Tuesday, the 18th inst. by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ossory, Alexander Saunderson, of Castle Saunderson, in the County of Cavan, Esq., M. P., to Sarah Juliana, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Maxwell, and niece to the Earl of Carrick and Lord Farnham.

In the House of Lords on Monday, the consideration of the Sale of Game Bill was postponed to Thursday week. In the House of Commons, Mr. Peel moved that the Committee on the Tithes Commutation Bill should be instructed to limit the duration of agreements under it to 21 years. He considered that the present bill would be unjust to the Church of England, because it would permanently fix the income of the clergy according to the average of past years—a principle that would be found to be highly inexpedient in practice. Mr. Peel's amendment was carried by a majority of 52. The House was occupied during the remainder of the evening with the Pauper Lunatic Bill.

The Rev. Joseph Wolff (the converted Jew) was giving lectures on the 14th ult., at Malta, on the character of the Messiah; and his lady, Lady Georgiana M. Wolff, had given birth to a daughter on the 9th ultimo.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY.

Lord COLCHESTER presented a petition from the Corporation of Colchester, against any further concessions to the Catholics, or any concessions which would endanger the Constitution. Laid on the table.

Lord KING said he had a petition from several clergymen against further grants of money from the funds in possession of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, on the ground that they had been abused.

The Bishop of LONDON defended the Society from the charge of lavish expenditure.

Lord KING replied.

Lord BATHURST defended the Society.

After a few words from Lord CALTHORPE,

Lord KING gave notice he should move on Friday for the Committee to inquire into the expenditure of the funds of the Society.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN moved the third reading of his bill to consolidate the law relating to offences against the person. The Noble Marquis stated, the intended bill would consolidate no less than 56 statutes.—Left speaking.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

CORN LAWS.

Mr. HUSKISSON, in the absence of his Right Hon. Friend the President of the Board of Trade, begged leave to give notice of his friend's intention to submit to the House on Friday, the 28th inst., a motion to take into consideration the present state of the corn laws.

CORPORATION AND TEST OATHS.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the Order of the Day for the House resolving itself into a Committee of of the whole House upon the Test and Corporation Acts.

Mr. STURGES BOURNE rose and addressed the House in a speech that was almost wholly inaudible in the gallery, and concluded by moving that it be an instruction to the Committee on the Bill, that they have power to provide a declaration to be subscribed by all persons, instead of taking the Sacramental Test.

Lord EASTNOR seconded the motion.

Lord JOHN RUSSEL admitted that the Right Honourable Gentleman's proposition put the question on a different ground. The sacramental oath was a question of religious opinion affecting the conscience, whilst the declaration proposed by the Right Honourable Gentleman was only a question of civil expediency. He rejoiced that the question was not what it had been; but he could not agree in the principle, for he thought no declaration was necessary. But, while he differed in principle from the motion of the Right Hon. Gentleman, his opposition was not unconquerable (hear). If the House should be of opinion that the present acts should be repealed, and that the alteration proposed should be made, he would not close the door against reconciliation (hear, hear.)

Mr. PEEL said, that after the decision on the Noble Lord's motion, he asked for delay with the sincere intention of applying his mind to the consideration, in what way a regulation might be made, which would be satisfactory to all parties in the State. It was, however, objected to him, that the motives he avowed were not his real motives; but nothing that then passed could influence his conduct on this momentous question. Those who opposed the Noble Lord's motion, thought the practical end of the Test Act done away by the Annual Indemnity. An amendment was proposed that the Sacramental Test Act should be annually suspended, in lieu of the Annual Indemnity Act. He thought that would not suit the views of conscientious men. A third proposal was, that a time should be fixed, suppose 6 or 7 years, at which the existing laws should expire. He would propose rather making the repeal at once, to such a continuation. There now remained but two propositions—that of the Noble Lord for simple repeal, and that of his Right Hon. Friend for a declaration being taken, on entrance into office, not to subvert the church. After due consideration he thought the church had a right to the security of the declaration. If the House should recognise the principle, he was now ready to propose a declaration. His declaration did not call for the renunciation of any religious opinion.

[Left speaking.]

"INNISFAIL" CORK AND DUBLIN STEAM PACKET.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that this fine new vessel, of 350 tons burden, with engines of 120 horse power, met with an accident in our river, by passing over and coming in contact with an anchor which lay in the channel. A space opened thereby in her bottom caused her immediately to fill, and she remained grounded, subject to the flowing in of each tide, until Friday last, when she was raised without having suffered the slightest injury, except the loss of the plank displaced by the anchor. We think it may be of some public advantage to state the manner in which this important object was effected. A coffer dam was constructed round the vessel, so as to command the rise of the first quarter of the flood tide; the space within the dam was cleared of water by powerful chain pumps in forty minutes, and in the interval before the return of tide, an excavation was made under the vessel's bottom, so as to permit carpenters to repair it, and at the next full tide she floated off. The operation, including all necessary preparations, occupied but nine days. The plan originated with our fellow citizen, Mr. Alexander Sharp Deane, and having received the approbation of the Harbour Master, William Preston White, Esq. was, by their united and indefatigable exertions, and the able assistance afforded by the Commander, Lieutenant Roche, R.N., and Mr. Richard Notter, carried into effect in the short time we have mentioned. We congratulate the proprietors on having thus restored to them, uninjured, a vessel of so much value, and the public on the accommodation to be afforded by her being enabled to resume her station previous to the approaching Assizes.—*Cork Paper*.

MURDER OF A PROTESTANT.

(From the *Fermanagh Reporter*.)

It is a melancholy fact, that in almost every publication it becomes our painful duty to have to announce the murder, and not unfrequently murders, of some of those who, *because they are Protestants*, are considered unfit, and not holy enough, to breathe the same atmosphere with the pious and sanctified children of Mother Church—and indeed one would naturally suppose, from the frequency of these homicides, that the immolation of Protestants is now identified as a religious right, and a sacrifice well pleasing to the Deity. One of those cold-blooded and inhuman murders, at present so common, was perpetrated in the town of Clones, on Thursday night last, about eight o'clock. Mr. Richard Condon, cabinet-maker, a respectable Protestant, while walking peaceably and quietly from a shop in the Diamond, towards his own house, was attacked in a furious manner, by a number of ruffians, with bludgeons, and, almost in a moment, left for dead in the street. He lingered in extreme agony until Sunday morning, when he expired, leaving a disconsolate wife, and four small children dependents on the world. An inquest was held on the body on Monday morning last, by Mr. Mitchell, Coroner, and a verdict of wilful murder returned against three fellows at present in custody, aided and assisted by others, as yet unknown.

The Hon. Baron Smith arrived in Roscommon on Sunday evening.—As soon as it was known that his Lordship entered the town, the *Maguirites* of the place surrounded his carriage, and hailed him with their usual demonstrations of joy; whilst some of the party were loudly cheering his Lordship, and huzzaing for Father Maguire, others were demanding an illumination, tar barrels, &c.: however, some influential and sensible persons remonstrated with the leaders of the mob, on the impropriety of violating the Sabbath, and happily succeeded in their endeavours to disperse the crowd, by assuring them that their conduct was better calculated to excite disgust than those of approbation in the enlightened breast of the Hon. Baron.—*Roscommon Gazette*.

SPRING ASSIZES.
LONGFORD.

At the assizes of Longford two men received sentence of death, and were left for execution. They were convicted of outrages connected with the Ribbon system—upwards of twenty were sentenced to transportation.

KILKENNY.

COUNTY CALENDAR.—Our county gaol contains at present 64 persons for trial, charged with various offences, viz.—

For murder, 3; suspicion of murder, 4; burglary and robbery, 17; cow and horse stealing, 4; sheep stealing, 3; pig stealing, 2; rape, 1; felony, 6; petty larceny, 12; passing, &c. counterfeit coin, 5; picking pockets, 2; minor offences, 5—Total, 64.

CITY CALENDAR.—There are 42 prisoners for trial in our city court at the approaching assizes, viz.—

For felony, 15; petty larceny, 5; buying, selling, and passing base coin, 18; for having a stolen horse in possession, 1; vagrants, 3—Total, 42.

At Roscommon, the trial of the persons, four in number, charged with the murder of Mr. Cox, of the Arigna Mine Company, was put off on the motion of the Counsel for the Crown.

The following convictions took place in the Wexford Crown Court:—

Sentenced to death—John Leary, Margaret Kinsella, and Thomas Ivory, for murder. Patrick Crowe, James Kough, and James Waite, for committing several robberies.

Owen Ferguson and Mary Magrath were executed on Monday in front of Dundalk gaol, pursuant to their sentence.—*Drogheda Journal*.

There is not the most distant hope for Mr. O'Connell and his Sociation that the Subletting Act will be repealed. Almost all the Irish Members are in its favour as well as the Administration. It will undergo some alterations however which will be moved by our Secretary, Mr. Lamb.

The trade between England and Ireland has for some time past been gradually increasing; and as a proof of it with respect to London, not less than 46 vessels from different parts of Ireland, arrived in the river on the 10th, 11th, and 12th inst.

The Rev. Robert Shaw, of St. John's, Kilkenny, has been presented to the living of the united parishes of Dunmore, Mocullee, and Kilmodum, in that county. The right of presentation to this Union is disputed by the Government and the House of Ormond; but, in this instance, both parties concurred in the choice of the Rev. R. Shaw.

The Corporation of Liverpool have acceded to Lady Canning's request of adopting the Lion (their crest) as one of the supporters to her Ladyship's arms.

Mr. J. Smith has presented a petition to the House of Commons, from Sir Harcourt Lees, praying for a repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.

An action came on to be tried at the Wicklow Assizes, of rather a curious description, in which Miss Larkin was the plaintiff, and Mr. William Porter and his two sons were the defendants. The action was for a trespass in the bedroom of the plaintiff, at the Inn of Roundwood. The Jury returned a verdict of £50 damages for the trespass, and £10 damages for an assault committed by Mr. William Porter.

The Lord Lieutenant takes rides daily through the metropolis, in the same plain costume which his Excellency has hitherto worn, and with his usual attendant, a single equerry. Monday the Noble Marquis was accompanied in his ride by Lord Uxbridge; and in compliment to Ireland, his Excellency and the Viceregal party wore the emblem of the day in their hats. The Ladies Paget also held shamrocks conspicuously in their hands, as they took the air in an open carriage.

By the Marquis of Lansdown's proposed alterations in the law of Evidence, the affirmation of Quakers is to be admitted in criminal cases; and in prosecutions for forgery, the party whose name is forged shall be a competent witness. There are two other clauses—the first, that every punishment for felony after it has been endured, shall have the effect of a pardon under the great Seal; and the second, that no misdemeanour shall render a party an incompetent witness after he has undergone the punishment.

The Court of Directers have at length agreed to admit the Indo-Britains, or Anglo-Asiatics, or half castes, into their service, as hitherto they have been unjustly excluded from all respectable employment in the East.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A circumstance of a most distressing nature occurred the other day in Collooney. A poor woman, resident in that village, had been bit by a cur-dog, about two months ago, but the cut appeared so trivial that no attention was paid to it, and it soon healed. Upwards of a week ago strong and decided symptoms of hydrophobia manifested themselves, and increased to such a degree that the poor creature expired at the termination of the 4th day from their commencement, in the greatest agony.—*Sligo Journal*.

By the miscellaneous estimates on the table of the House of Commons, it appears that £400,000 has been already expended on Windsor Castle, and that £244,500 more will be required to complete the projected improvements—being altogether a sum of £644,500.

A church at Brooklodge, near Riverstown, in the Liberties of Cork, is immediately to be erected.

WRITTEN ON A LOOKING-GLASS.

I change, and so do women too;
But I reflect—which women never do.

ANSWER, BY A LADY.

Did women reflect, oh! scribbler, declare,
What man, faithless man, would be blessed by the fair?

We hear from Warsaw, that a project has been formed for the construction of a tunnel under the Vistula. This mode of communication will be of the utmost utility, especially at the times of the breaking up of the frosts, when all intercourse is interrupted. The architect is a foreigner, and has engaged to complete the work in the space of three years.—*Paris Paper*.

A few days ago, two ladies who arrived in Edinburgh by the Glasgow coach, had occasion to employ a porter at one of the hotels in Prince's-street, and paid him a sixpence each for his services. In a few minutes after they were gone, the porter discovered that one of the coins he had received was a half a sovereign, given by mistake for a sixpence, and although the ladies were by this time out of sight, and entire strangers to him, he ran until he overtook them, and stated the mistake. The honest man received an additional douceur for his trouble, and cheerfully remarked, that "he wad rather hae a saxpence weel earned, than half a sovereign—aye than half a kingdom—gotten dishonestly."

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Friday.	Satur.
Bank Stock ..	246½	246½	——	246	——	——
Ir. 3 p.Ct. Con.	——	——	——	——	——	——
Do. do. Red..,	——	——	——	——	——	——
Gr. Db. 3½ pCt.	92	91½	91½	91½	——	——
Do. St. 3½p. Ct.	90½	90½	90½	90½	——	——
Do. New 4p. C.	99½	99½	99½	99½	——	——
G.Canal L.6pC.	75½	73½	——	75½	——	——
R. Canal Stock	43	43½	43½	——	——	——

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