

The charity of England is again invoked for the annual famine and fever of unhappy Ireland. The question is, what is to be done? The first, and obvious, and immediate act, is to subscribe for the relief of these wretched people. Do not pause to balance theories of settlement and location, and to devise schemes of employment, but subscribe money at once; before the miserable beings, for whom you would invent occupation, shall have died in the interval of your benevolent hesitation.

This we take to be the only course left for the humane and the right minded. But out of this arises the question, to be afterwards discussed, of the source of the evil, and the means of effectually preventing its recurrence. We know that the most prodigal subscription can only have a temporary operation. Its benefits must cease when it is expended. Is it proper that the poor of Ireland should be thus subjected

of England, and fed out of the means that are derived from the labour of the English? There is a point at which justice intercepts the hand of charity. That point is rapidly approaching. This country cannot much longer continue to pour periodical bounties upon the population of another. She wants help herself. Her charities must end, if they have not

begin, at home. The development of the great  
boroughmonastering system has exposed the machi-  
nery of wealth accumulated into heaps, and the  
poor of England may speedily desire to spread it  
like fructifying manure, over their own land. In  
any event, it must be seen, that whatever has been  
must have done to make the Irish with-  
the landlords of Ireland have done more: and it

Why at last is made clear enough that the remedy should be wrung from *them* instead of from the English. They live by the produce of the soil, and the toil of the labouring poor. They riot in foreign luxuries abroad, while their tenantry starve. What right have they to this immunity? Are they alone, of all classes, to be exempted from responsibility? Daring and intemperate men, they nurse a line of conduct that infatigably will

and pregnant with the most fearful consequences to themselves. They know what they ought to do ; but, meanly calculating on English generosity, they pursue their iniquities unmoved, and take chance for the issue. When poor laws are proposed for Ireland they head the opposition. A figure of speech, or a sneer, is the argument of the Irish landlord. Will they continue

to set themselves against the rapid tide of events, and the progress of knowledge? We shall see. In the meantime, let the English genius take an active part in this question. Let them, for the sake of humanity, of public morals, and for their own sake, discountenance the Irish absentees. We say, they should exclude them from their circles, until they have redeemed the misery of their country.

But we again supplicate for the famishing thousands in Ireland. Mitigate their present sufferings, and we shall hope better prospects for the future. We trust Mr. Spring Rice will now see the necessity of a system for providing employment and pauper relief; and that he will no longer oppose its introduction. We long since submitted an elaborate scheme for an Irish poor-law, by which the *desideratum* of making the landlord provide for his own poor was effectually supplied. We shall recur to the subject again.

Parliamentary excitement affords us a favourable opportunity. ....

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**RIOTS IN WALES.** ....

It appears that the rioters have erected walls across some of the roads leading to Merthyr, treched around to prevent the entrance of the military. They do not restrict the entrance of any other persons, but when they are once in the town, they are not to be driven out.

go out. The greatest grievance complained of by the workmen is a Truck Shop, on a very large scale carried on by Mr. Guest, one of the principal iron proprietors, who nets a profit of at least £8,000 per annum on the earnings of the workmen, who are paid for their labour in goods and not money. The other grievances are, the harsh proceedings of the Court of Requests, and the present very low rate of wages. We collect the following particulars of the fatal affair which took

place on Friday.—The populace broke open the door of the Court of Requests and destroyed property to the amount of £800 or £1,000, making bonfire of all the old books belonging to the Court, and breaking chairs, tables, &c. to keep up the same. Mr. Hill convened a meeting at the Castle and despatched messengers to Swansea, Brecon, and Cardiff, to "drop." A large room in which they give concerts and balls, was converted into a sort of guard-room, being filled with a fine troop of Highlanders (93d), amongst them about 100.

On the outside a mob of 1,000 men were assembled. After parleying some time the populace made a rush upon the soldiers, and tried to disarm them. The order was then given to fire, and the officers were driving through the houses in all directions, and markets cracking from every window. The street was raked in every direction, and as soon as the mob dispersed we found that there were thirteen poor fellows lying dead in the street. The soldiers did not escape; the Commanding Officer, Major \_\_\_\_\_, received a severe injury on the back of his head from a bludgeon, and was streaming with

blood. About twenty of the Highlanders *were* injured in various ways; one man had his bayonet taken from him, and was stabbed in the side; some had broken heads, and the large row was strewn with the wounded. There were several *lancers* in attendance, and they expected the recovery of all the soldiers; there were thirty or more of the people wounded and some killed, although no information has been received, as they were conveyed away by their comrades.

The rioters mustered in very considerable numbers on the Brecon-road, beyond Coedtymer. Pen-y-darwen-house is filled with infantry, and surrounded by cavalry. All the iron-works are stopped at Nantyglo and Cyffwrth, close to the neighbourhood. All the men are crowding to Coedtymer; they are supposed to be about 8,000 men; they are narrowly watched all along the road.

Important to Emigrants.—A young man who has

taken his passage in a ship which was engaged to sail the first week in June, for Quebec, and which had not yet arrived at the quay, applied to the Lord Mayor (for an order to have his money refunded that day) and proceeded in some other ship. He also stated that many persons were delayed by the same cause, and that they were obliged to support themselves upon the provisions which they had with them for the voyage. His Lordship directed the money to be refunded, which was done on the spot. His Lordship then returned to the

obj. It is to be regretted that there is no mode of punishing such fearless conduct, and affording redress to the unfortunate people thus deluded, and often greatly distressed. The total infirmence felt here as to advertising a ship, without the slightest intention of her sailing on, or any way near the appointed day, has induced most emigrants from the province of Leinster to make their way to Liverpool, and from the greater punctuality in the sailing of vessels from that port, they generally find their account

Peers cannot vote by proxy, in a new reign, without taking the oaths at Westminster. In order to perform this ceremonial, Lord Plunket will depart for England on Tuesday, and Lord Anglesey (we believe) on the day following. Mr. Justice Burton is to hold the assize during the absence of the Lord Chancellor. — *Dublin paper of*

**Saturday.** 20 prisoners yet in this jail and charged with being directly concerned in the murder of Sergeant James Robinson, 5th regt.







REVOLUTION IN BRAZIL.

Letters from Rio Janeiro of the 7th April bring us accounts that a revolution has taken place there. During the Emperor's absence in the interior, a plot to dethrone him had been formed, and on his return he found the troops in a state of mutiny, for when called on to act, they universally laid down their arms. In consequence of this the Emperor tendered his abdication in favour of his son, which was accepted, and a 'Constitution' securing the Brazilians from the hitherto undue influence of the Portuguese was to be drawn up. The Emperor had embarked on board the English ship of war, Wasp, which had sailed with him for England. The Empress, the Marchioness de Loule, and the rest of the Royal family had embarked on board the French ship of war Volage.

The abdication of the Emperor Don Pedro, and his abandonment of Brazil, is far from being an unforeseen or unexpected event. Since the separation of that extensive colony from Portugal, by treaty in 1825, the Brazilians have been jealous of any renewed connexion with Europe calculated to involve them in European quarrels. Their chief motive in adopting the son of their late King for their Emperor, and in agreeing to the articles of a convention by which he renounced all his claims upon the old world, was to have a domestic government, and to prevent the resources of their country from being squandered in the maintenance of distant interests. Yet no sooner had the treaty been agreed to, than the old King of Portugal died, and the Emperor engaged in negotiations for the support of his family power in Portugal. The Brazilians conceived that their interests were neglected, and that the narrow views of the Braganza Princes had got complete dominion over the first European dynasty in the western world. They saw envoys arriving from the Courts of the Holy Alliance, and missions despatched to Kings and Emperors in the old world, not to settle great political questions—not to negotiate commercial treaties, or to promote political improvements—but to determine the etiquette of Courts, to look out for fit subjects to share the imperial honours, to arrange marriage settlements, and to secure the infant daughter of their Sovereign in the possession of the ancient crown of his family, even at the disgrace of sharing it with such a "monster" as his brother. This is not all. A civil war arose between the partisans of his daughter and the supporters of his brother—a war, in which we heartily desired success to the former, because he boasted the standard, not of Braganza despotism, but of constitutional freedom. In this war "the righteous cause" has been defeated, and the whole expenses of the contest have been thrown on the Emperor, or, in other words, upon Brazil, which had engaged the Emperor to separate himself for ever from family alliances or private politics. The funds which the Brazilian Government had set apart for the payment of the dividends on its acknowledged debt, were appropriated by the envoys of the Emperor for the support of his daughter's rights; and the country which supplies us in such abundance with precious metals and precious stones—where the gold washings of the mountain-streams make the fabled Pactolus a joke—became bankrupt on the Exchange of London, because the Emperor's daughter was obliged to send an expedition to Oporto, and to support a Regency at Terceira. This was not the only expenditure to which the unfortunate issue of his affairs in Europe compelled the Emperor. His daughter was recalled from Europe, and established as Queen of Portugal in a palace at Rio Janeiro, with a Court and Court pageantry of her own, out of the Brazilian budget. Those faithful Portuguese who had suffered the loss of all their property and consideration in the unsuccessful attempt to place her on the throne, flocked to Brazil in quest of maintenance or employment. The Emperor could not withhold his favour from such meritorious servants; and every smile—much more every pittance of pecuniary relief which he bestowed upon them—was considered, *pro tanto*, as a robbery of his Brazilian subjects. These old family partialities, which were sufficient to alienate the affections of even reasonable Brazilian patriots from the Emperor, were aggravated in the eyes of the leading politicians at Rio by a dislike to his Majesty on other grounds, and by a predilection for a system of policy to which any Emperor would have been an obstacle. Don Pedro, in order to maintain his independent Sovereignty in Brazil, while Portugal was subject to the Cortes, or to his father, was obliged to throw himself into the arms of the republican or liberal party. He even became the head of all the mason lodges in Brazil (a policy abhorred by the old church party), in order that he might evince a sympathy with their republican principles, or continue master of their political schemes. Since that time, he has given offence to the Liberal party by his desertion of their cause, by his peremptory disposition, his arbitrary conduct, his sudden dismissals of Legislative Chambers, and his self-willed direction of his European affairs. The party or faction, too, which have lately gained the ascendancy in Brazil, having their own theories to realize—their own views to gratify—and having adopted as a system, that as they saw only republicans in the whole of the Western hemisphere, with the exception of Brazil, the republican form of government would best suit that country likewise, have been desirous of getting rid of the Emperor, of his Court, and of his newly-created nobility. Though, therefore, he has appointed his son, an infant of five years of age, as Regent, it is not likely that the monarchical form of government can be maintained in the person of a minor, which was unable to stand its ground under a ruler of considerable talent, experience, and energy.—Times.

**Phrenology.**—If you want to recollect any thing, do you put your hand on the back or the side of your head? No; you invariably place it on the forehead. If I saw several men looking at a statue, I could tell from the natural language which of them felt the beauties of it. Look at ladies examining a bonnet; and see how different the natural expression of those who have taste. See a lady play on the piano, and you may tell from the motions of her body whether the feeling of harmony is active.—Spurzheim's Lectures.—This doctrine has just concluded a series of lectures at Dublin, where they have made a great sensation, and where he has had a very large class, particularly of females.

CLARE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8.—SIXTH DAY.

MURDER OF SERJEANT ROBINSON.

Morty Donnelly, John Kelly, Michael Kelly, and Timothy Sexton, were then placed at the bar, charged with the murder of James Robinson. The prisoners, however, having refused to join in their challenges.

The Attorney General said he should proceed in the case of Morty Donnelly, and directed him to be put forward alone.

Morty Donnelly was then given in charge on six indictments—the first charging him with the wilful murder of James Robinson, at Ballynacalla, on the 8th of May last, by stabbing him with a sword, whereof he laughed and died; the other indictment charged the prisoner with being aiding and assisting at the murder, and varying the cause of death to have been by the blow of a hatchet, by a gun-shot wound, and by a blow on the side of the head with a stone.

The Attorney General stated the case for the prosecution. He said that Robinson was a sergeant in his Majesty's 5th regiment of Foot, and on Saturday, the 7th of May last, he was accompanied by eight privates of the same regiment, and seven police constables, and received instructions to proceed by a particular route through a part of this county, in which disturbances have been for some time prevalent, and in which large bodies of men had been known frequently to assemble armed and disguised, both by day and night. It was deemed expedient that the military and police should, on this occasion, be disguised, and not wear their regimental or official garb, but should appear in coloured clothes. This was strictly complied with, and one only of the party had any thing attached to the costume of his calling, and that one wore his police uniform, jacket and belt, under his great coat. On the night of Saturday, the 7th of May, the party left Banis, and at about eleven o'clock took the road to Kilrush, which leads by Eden Vale and Newtown, to a place called Ballynacalla; they continued their march during the night, and reached Ballynacalla early in the morning, where they breakfasted, and afterwards proceeded by the upper mountain road to Kilrush; at eight o'clock they arrived at a house on the road called Fanny O'Dea's. It appears that they had been watched; for on leaving Fanny O'Dea's they perceived crowds of people assembling on all sides, and that there was a rising of the entire country, showing a determination to come to a conflict with them, by closing in on all sides on the party, on their line of march. They had, before noticing this, met with a man on their march, who was proceeding along with them, not actually as a prisoner, but from whom they asked several questions, as to whether it was probable they should meet with the insurgents? This man was with them when the people came within hearing distance, and they, from circumstances that had transpired, intended to keep him in custody. The man whom they thus had in custody was then demanded from them, and after a short parley he was permitted to leave them. Immediately after that, the military and police were fired upon by the immense body, which had been gradually and rapidly increasing, and now pressed close upon the little band of military and police, several of whom were wounded. The retreat which the overpowering force compelled them to make, was directed to the house of the Rev. Mr. Kennedy, at Clondegad; and, in order to protect the wounded men, Robinson, the deceased, and the police sergeant, formed a sort of rear-guard, protecting those men who were ill able to move forward from the still increasing opposing party. Before a single shot was fired, the spokesman of the insurgent party being told they were not, as they were charged to be, robbers, the sergeant of police opened his great coat, and showing the official uniform dress, apprised him that they were military and police. If this be proved, as I am instructed it will be, in evidence, you can have no manner of doubt that the insurgent party then demanded their arms; and the police sergeant, and the deceased, Robinson, still covered the retreat of their party, who continued their flight past the residence of Mr. Whitestone on their way to that of the Rev. Mr. Kennedy; there is a little river that passed the houses of both these gentlemen, and having reached its bank, the retreating party all jumped down a precipice into it, with the exception of the deceased, and proceeded up the stream till they reached the Rev. Mr. Kennedy's lawn, and were received into his house; Robinson, a brave and noble fellow, still remained upon the bank, covering their retreat, and was there most barbarously and inhumanly murdered; the number of wounds was such, and of so various a character, as to oblige those engaged for the prosecution to multiply the indictments to the number the jury had heard read. I shall not go further into a detail of the facts of the case, but shall content myself with stating, that the prisoner at the bar will be proved to have been, and was seen throughout, a most active leader and principal of this rebellious band; and that the evidence would show that the number of the assailants swelled to 1500 or 1800 persons, bent and determined on the destruction of this brave little band of men.

The case, as stated by the Attorney General, was proved by George Wood, a police sergeant, William Emerson, a policeman, James Revell, a policeman, James Donegan, and Charles Boxall, privates in the 5th regiment, who were of the party at the time of the murder; Honora, wife of Capt. Armstrong, and T. P. Lloyd, Esq., surgeon of the 5th regiment, who examined the wounds.

The defence was an *alibi*.

The Rev. Charles Fitzgerald knew the prisoner for the last three or four years, and esteemed him a well conducted man.

The learned Judge (Moore) charged the jury, after which they retired for about twenty minutes, and returned with a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner heard the verdict unmoved, and on being asked in the usual form what he had to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, appeared to smile.

He was ordered for execution on Friday, the 10th inst., and his body to be given to the county hospital for dissection.

The witness Sexton, who was examined to prove the *alibi*, was recognised and fully identified by three of the soldiers as a principal in this brutal murder. He was taken into custody on leaving the table, and informations having been sworn against him, was fully committed on the charge.

CONCLUSION OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

THURSDAY, JUNE 9.—SEVENTH DAY.

John Moshall, Matthew Hehir, Martin Phillips, Patrick Ronan, James Hehir, and Denis O'Grady, were then put to the bar, charged with assaulting James Revell with an intent to rob him of his arms at Clondegad, on the 8th of May last.

Mr. Charles O'Connell, on behalf of the prisoner,

applied to withdraw their plea of not guilty, and to plead guilty.

The Attorney General consented, and the plea was recorded.

The Attorney General then said—My Lord, in this case I must call on you to pronounce sentence on the prisoners at the bar. I shall simply say, that the prisoners have been indicted for being of that very party by whom the barbarous murder of the brave but unfortunate Robinson was effected. I might have indicted them for the crime of murder, or capitally on the present charge, but in the same spirit which has actuated me throughout these proceedings, I only indicted them for the transportable offence, to which the prisoners have pleaded guilty; and it now only remains for the court to pronounce the sentence of the law.

Mr. Justice Jebb addressed the prisoners and said—On your own confession you are part of that rebellious body of men who premeditated the destruction of men forming part of his Majesty's army, and of the executive portion of the law, who sacrificed the life of one brave man, and would have deluged the county in blood. Mercy has already been shown you, and that mercy cannot be further extended—you cannot be permitted to remain longer in your native land. The sentence of the court is, that you be transported for the term of your natural lives.

The prisoners heard their doom pronounced with the utmost unconcern, and silently withdrew from the bar.

The Attorney-General then rose and said—I have now to apply to your lordships to adjourn the further sitting of this court to such time as shall seem expedient to your lordships. Many cases, my lords, still remain for trial. I cannot, my lords, permit this occasion to pass without referring to the circumstances under which this Commission was opened, and to the proceedings which have taken place under it. It was opened, my lords, under circumstances which attracted to it a greater portion of public attention, and a greater degree of interest in its progress, and of anxiety as to its results, than I have ever known to belong to any judicial proceedings. My Lords, there was scarcely a man in the empire who had not formed some opinion with respect to the results of these proceedings. Some expressed doubts whether any good would come from them—many expressed fears that witnesses could not be found to come forward to support the ends of justice—many expressed fears, casting, indirectly, an imputation on this county, that its jurors would not come forward to do their duty—many indulged the hope that the power of these wicked confederates in crime and outrage had become so strong, that it could stifle the voice of justice, and paralyse the arm of the law. My lords, but eight days have elapsed since the Commission was opened, and we now can tell what the event has been. The law has triumphed, and the sound thinking part of the community are inspired with a confidence that peace and tranquillity will immediately follow. My lords, on reviewing the events of the past week, in a summary way, I would first revert to the principle on which these prosecutions have been conducted. That principle has been to spare human life, where we could; and now let me announce what has been the result of the proceedings.—Two persons have been capitally convicted guilty to a capital indictment, and sentence of death has been recorded against them; fifty have either pleaded guilty to, or been convicted for transportable offences; and twenty-two, convicted of misdemeanours, have been sentenced to imprisonment. Only three have been acquitted. The catalogue of crimes and punishments would be sufficient to convey to every man a proof of the efficacy of the proceedings under this Commission; and I will take leave to say, that numerous as have been the verdicts, there is not one which does not exhibit a proof of the calmness, the integrity, impartiality, and firmness of the juries who found them. Besides this catalogue of crimes and punishments, there are some matters which it does not reveal, but which should be generally known to the county. I have already mentioned that which has been known from the beginning; but for which I take no merit to myself—that our first principle has been to spare human life where we possibly could; and accordingly, when the informations were submitted to me and to my learned friends—to whose zeal, anxious, disinterested, and never waning zeal I am deeply indebted—we scanned them over with care, not for the purpose of seeing if the crime could be aggravated, but, on the contrary, if it could be mitigated or extenuated. We were able, acting on these principles of mercy, to spare the lives of no less than fifty men, by indicting them on the transportable, and not on the capital charges. In the fourteen cases in which the sentence of death has been recorded, I took upon myself to pursue the same course of mercy; to adopt a course similar to that which I had observed in all the cases, and in these fourteen cases I have mentioned, I pledge myself that I did not sleep until I had sent a recommendation of mercy to the Lord Lieutenant (a general burst of applause greeted this announcement). After silence was restored the Attorney General thus proceeded—My Lords, there is another tale yet to be told and omitted in this catalogue. It is of the miseries and suffering which we have seen in the last few days, originating in guilt and the bringing to justice of fathers, husbands, brothers, sons. I will not, cannot trust myself or my feelings in the recital of the agonies which we have seen; but this I will say, that no man who witnessed them can ever forget them to the last hour of his existence. My Lords, I do not, generally speaking, regard public rumour, nor would I on this occasion, did I not believe the contradiction of some rumours which have prevailed essential to the execution of the law. There have been two rumours prevalent, which, uncontradicted, may have the effect of making the dreadful examples ineffectual. It has been rumoured that the sentences which have been pronounced, and carried in some instances so speedily into effect, were mere matter of form, and that all which has been done would be undone, and that this has been but a semblance and mockery of justice. This is destitute of all foundation and absolutely false. The law will take its course; nothing will arrest it; and I tell the deluded people now, that nothing but unqualified submission to the law will prevent them and many others, from appearing at that bar to answer for their crimes to the injured law and offended justice of their country. The other rumour I have read, but to be sure with no other emotion than that of surprise. Your lordships are aware that, at all times of public disorder and disturbance, it has ever been deemed expedient by the Executive Government that the sentences of transportation should be instantly carried into effect; and, acting upon this information, I was commis-

sioned (and my whole judgment went with the soundness of that commission) to inform your lordships that means had been prepared and arrangements had been made by the government for this purpose; and, accordingly, there can be no doubt that the sentences of transportation pronounced on this occasion by your lordships were, amid the agonies and distress which we witnessed, that which it is impossible to describe, immediately carried into effect; and what is the charge founded on this course? Why, that we were cruel, and unfeeling, and unnecessarily aggravating the punishment of the convicts. Hear now the reply to this charge—reply it is entitled to. There is not one of the body of men who have been sent on their way to transportation, to whom mercy had not been previously extended by sparing their lives; and now, my Lords, having proceeded against them in such a way as to spare their lives, are we to be accused of cruelty because we made their punishment as salutary as the human mind could imagine? There is not one of these men thus sent to banishment for ever, who cannot be shown to have been guilty of atrocious and aggravated crimes, attended with circumstances, in many instances, of great cruelty; and these are the men in whose favour the public sympathy is attempted to be excited, and that by individuals possessing a power and influence over the minds of the people, who raise hopes that never can be realised, and who pour poison into the ear of a deluded people! (A loud burst of applause ran through the Court.) The Attorney-General—So much for these rumours. It may not be improper for me to notice the effects produced by these proceedings. I am free to confess that I never expected any immediate effect, but that time would be necessary to accomplish the object of the commission. The habitual wickedness of this county, the long estrangement of the people from the path of rectitude, propriety, and virtue, made it impossible for us to believe that they could, by any means, suddenly check themselves in their career, and become amended and reformed subjects of the realm. I am not at all surprised to learn from unquestionable authority, that during the sitting of this commission murder had been perpetrated, outrages committed, houses thrown down, and that excesses go on with very little abatement, because it is to time, to reflection, to the remembrance of the heart rending scenes we have witnessed, and of the sufferings and miseries introduced by crime into the country, that I look for the effects of this commission. It is very true that 90 or 100 stand of arms have been delivered up. So far, this is some indication of returning sanity and peace, and I will not say one word against its importance, but I would not have the evidence of returning virtue confined merely to the surrender of arms—there are other proofs that I would require: these proofs are the payment of rents, of tithes, of taxes, the repairing and re-building of the fences which have been prostrated, the cessation of the tumultuous assemblies of men, armed and disguised, both by day and by night. Such proofs are all important; and I will venture to assert there is not an individual in this court who will not say, with me, I value not the surrender of arms unaccompanied with other proofs of a return to the paths of duty and of peace (applause). I pass from this subject and come to the present condition of the county, the causes of which it is important to investigate and ascertain. I merely advert to this, that I may not be considered to have passed this topic unnoticed; the correction of these causes must take place elsewhere; but this I will say, my impression is that the great cause of the misery and poverty of this county arises from the injudicious management of property. It is exercising that right over property, which man derives from the social compact of society, the landed proprietor should remember that while for his own sake, he exercises it with discretion, yet for the sake of his fellow man, he should exercise it with humanity (loud applause). In conclusion, I am bound to acknowledge thus publicly in the face of the county, that from the highest to the lowest individual engaged in the administration of the law, as far as I have observed, there is not a man who cannot say he has done his duty. The attendance of the Jurors, and the manner in which they have discharged their important duties, is above all praise. When I knew the conservation of the peace so much depended on the firmness and impartiality of the Jurors of the county of Clare, I never could bring myself to believe they would shrink from co-operating with the wishes of the Government to restore peace and tranquillity to their county. Such was the object of the Special Commission—such my most anxious wish—and I hope the day is not far distant, when all my hopes and wishes will be completely realised. [A general burst of approbation greeted the right hon. and learned gentleman on his resuming his seat.]

Mr. Justice Jebb then said—The Court cannot suffer the county to separate without expressing their approbation of the manner in which these prosecutions have been conducted. I shall not enter into the particulars of the several cases. I shall only say, that my learned brother and myself entirely concur and participate in the feeling, which the public expression just now made, conveyed to the Attorney-General. The high and important duties he has been called upon to discharge, he has performed with firmness, impartiality, and mercy; and the reward which attended him was, the approbation of his King and country. What we could say would add nothing to a reward like this. We feel it due to the country to express our approbation of the conduct of the Grand Jurors and Petit Jurors, who came forward with a promptitude which entitles them to the thanks and gratitude of the public. We shall not insult the gentlemen of the Petit Jury by offering them our thanks, nor to say further than this—that we did not entirely concur in the verdicts they had found, or we entertained any opinion that they had pronounced a single verdict contrary to the law or the evidence; it would be our duty to interfere with the Government in order to correct the error, if error existed. We, however, do not find any case of this nature that presents the least grounds calling for us to perform that duty. In the only case in which the evidence did not satisfy the Jury, we also entirely concur, and acquiesce in the opinion, that they were perfectly justified, under the circumstances of the case, in acquitting the prisoners. We shall conclude by directing all lines for non-attendance to be taken off, so that it should not be considered or supposed that there was not a single man in the entire county who was afraid, or who refused, to come forward to discharge a duty he owed to his King, his country, and himself.

The Court then adjourned to Thursday, the 23d of June instant.

The Judges, and Mr. Sergeant Gould, left Ennis at half-past two o'clock, for Galway, under an escort of the 17th Lancers. The Attorney-General set out for Dublin immediately on the rising of the Court.

The following is a summary of the number of prisoners tried during this Commission, with their sentences:—

Sentenced to death.....	2
Death recorded.....	14
Transported for life.....	49
Transported for seven years.....	1

Imprisoned for twelve months.....	20
Imprisoned for one year.....	1
Fined and discharged.....	1
Acquitted.....	89
Total number tried.....	92

REFORM DINNER IN KENT.

The triumph of reform in the county Kent was celebrated at Rochester, on Wednesday last, when a public dinner was given to Mr. Hodges and Mr. Rider, the members for the county. More than 600 sat down.

The customary loyal toasts were drunk with enthusiasm.

Mr. Hodges addressed the company, in acknowledgment of his health having been drunk, at such length. In the course of his address he said that the bill was not exactly the one he would have drawn up; it was not all that the people wished; still, as a declaration of principles, which they, in common with the rest of the people of England, acknowledged and approved, they had determined, and wisely determined, to receive it in full of all demands. He therefore believed that though some slight alterations might be made in the bill by ministers, his duty was prescribed to him; and that duty was, to carry the leading principles of the bill triumphantly through the House of Commons.

Mr. Rider, the new member (his health being drunk) addressed the company, also pledging himself to the bill.

"Earl Grey, and his Majesty's Ministers" (drunk with enthusiasm).

The Chairman then proposed the health of Lord Teynham, with thanks to his lordship for his advocacy of the poor laws in the House of Lords. Lord Teynham had, as a member of the House of Peers, a great duty to perform. The whole world could not believe him to be so good a man, as the position which he occupied in the House of Peers, and the position that under the present system of the House of Peers, the integrity of the people of England had not fair play. This was owing to an oligarchy of boroughmongers, which rendered the parliament of England worse than the senate of Venice. Indeed, a Bridge of Sighs was only wanting to complete the woes of England (cheers). How was it done? To remedy a state of things which had no precedent in the annals of our country? By a bill, which was supported by a patriot King, and by a ministry who said no other object in view but the good of the country. He was convinced that those ministers, though they were themselves possessed of great privileges, would gladly sacrifice them all to promote the welfare of the British nation. Indeed Earl Grey, and the administration with which he was connected, had no other ground to stand on, except their desire to ameliorate the moral and political condition of the empire. He was happy to say that the three nearest relations he had—namely, the Duke of Norfolk, the first Duke of England; the Earl of Shrewsbury, the first Earl of England; and his first cousin, Lord Dacre, nearly the first Baron of England—were enthusiastic advocates of reform; and he thought that when the reform bill should come into the House of Lords, as some time it should, he would, it would be well to send it to be supported by the oldest peers, and would be resisted only by the modern nobility, who were reaping emoluments from the system which it was intended to upset (cheers). An ancient peer of England as he was, he had no hesitation in saying that he had no fears that the people would ever touch his privileges. It was the oligarchy that were his enemies; it was of them, and not of the people, that he was afraid. The people of England were not such fools as to be persuaded to support errors which allowed such men as Lord Lansdale and the Duke of Beaufort to exercise such a controlling influence over the ministers of the day as compelled Mr. Pitt to acknowledge that no honest man could ever remain a minister. He was convinced that, in spite of all the efforts which might be made against the bill, it must succeed; they only remained true to themselves, and thought of nothing but the wealth of their country. In conclusion, he assured them that, as far as his humble talents went, he would advocate in his place in parliament the cause of the people of England, because he knew it to be his own (cheers).

The Chairman proposed the health of Lord Sandes (great cheering).

Lord Sandes—Respecting that great question which agitated the country from one corner to the other, and which ought not to cease to agitate it until it is triumphantly carried, he need not say many words. He did not mean to tell them that the reform bill would be a panacea for the evils under which the country laboured; but he would tell them that he believed the cause of those evils to the long duration of the inadequate representation of the people in parliament.

In the course of the evening the company was addressed by Mr. Bernal, M.P., Mr. Mills, M.P., Capt. Stanhope, M.P., Sir J. Fyler, &c.

The Chairman, after calling for "the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill," retired shortly before eleven, having been in the chair nearly eight hours.

**Royal Society of Literature.**—The following are the names of the ten royal associates who have been recently deprived of their annual pensions of £100 each:—Mr. S. T. Coleridge, the Rev. Edward Davies, Dr. Jamieson the Rev. T. R. Malthus, Matthias, Mr. James Millingen, Sir William Guseley, W. Roscoe, the Rev. H. J. Todd, and Sharon Turner.

**The Boar in Eastcheap.**—Among the sacrifices to utility caused by the new London Bridge, there is none which the admirer of the drama, the archæologist, and the lover of good fellowship will more regret than the destruction of the Boar in Eastcheap. The ancient hotel of Dame Quickly is quickly to disappear; and if the ghost of this fat knight could "revisit the glimpses of the moon," he would in vain seek his ancient and beloved haunt posset in the Boar. There was a sacredness about this spot which had its effect even on the Common Council, who would have spared the spot from reverence of its ancient associations, but the imperative demands of a good approach to the new structure have overcome all such poetical scruples, and "the Boar's head" makes way before the march of improvement. The house has long ceased to be one of entertainment; its last occupant was a tape merchant, and the only remnant of the scene where Hal and Falstaff, and Nim and Bardolph, drank over their successful depredations, was a boar's head rudely sculptured in stone, fixed in front of the house, bearing the date of its removal. Within a few days from this nothing will remain to point out the site of this immortal drinking place, and the passerby who approaches London bridge from the Northward, will hardly deem that he walks over the spot.

**Monument to Mr. Canning.**—A pedestal composed of granite, 16 feet square, is now being erected close within the railings of Parliament square, and nearly facing the centre of Palace yard, on which will be placed an elegant statue of the late Mr. Canning.—London Papers.

**West India Population.**—The following table will show the white, free black, and slave population in the several islands:

	Slaves.	Free Black.	White.
Jamaica.....	341,818	83,000	25,000
Antigua.....	31,000	4,000	5,000
Barbados.....	79,000	5,000	10,000
Nevis.....	9,000	1,000	800
Grenada.....	22,000	2,000	300
St. Kitt's.....	19,500	2,500	1,000
Total.....	505,312	50,500	48,550



## POOR LAWS

JOHN NEWPORT.

On the subject, the petition was referred to a committee of gentlemen of the meeting, who retired to consider it. In the absence of the Committee, Mr. Wy-

lands greatly enhanced by a good system of poor law. Some of the lands now scarcely worth twenty years' purchase would, under the improvement that would and must take place, be worth twenty five years' purchase, as at the other side of the channel. I will not say whether the destruction of the vines, and of the vines, destroy

of the hail-stones were as large as an egg, others of the size of an apple. The corn, the and the hemp, in that vicinity, are totally  
 yed, to find no, Misad O O achad O, and

...the most distinguished artists.—London

ns, advertisements, &c. are to be addressed.