

Richard Sanderson MURDERER The Waterford Mail.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1834.

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HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY, MARCH 3.

Lord KENYON presented a petition from a parish in Staffordshire for the protection of the church.
Lord MELBOURNE laid upon the table the report of the commissioners on Irish education.
The Marquis of WESTMINSTER gave notice of a motion for some day after Easter to take into consideration the propriety of their lordships' privilege of voting by proxy.
Earl GREY stated that the Bill for the relief of Dissenters before the House of Commons was not the only bill on that subject intended to be brought forward by the government.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, MARCH 3.

Lord ALTHORP gave notice that on Thursday next he would call the attention of the house to the state of church-rates, and other such charges (hear, hear).
Mr. LITTLETON brought up the first report of the commissioners of education in Ireland.
Mr. GOULBURN moved for a report of the returns of the municipal commissioners in Ireland.
Mr. LITTLETON said that the report would be laid on the table of that house.
Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice, that on the 27th of May he should move for the total extinction of tithes—and on subsequent days, that no one should be entitled to vote for municipal officers, unless they voted for representatives in parliament, for the vote by ballot, and for the application of that mode of election to the borough of Warwick.
Mr. LYNCH gave notice that on the 12th of March he should move for leave to bring in a bill relative to fines and recoveries in Ireland.
APPOINTMENT OF MR. DUNDAS.
Mr. O'CONNELL had to bring forward a subject to the notice of the house, which he had mentioned on Friday night. He would state the grounds shortly on which he considered there ought to be an inquiry directed into the matter. He had stated that a person of the name of Dundas, and of the office of stipendiary magistrate in the police force in Ireland, had been appointed to the office of stipendiary magistrate in the office held in the police establishment of Scotland to a very great extent. When the offence was discovered, an inquiry was instituted. The vouchers which he produced to support his accounts, turned out to have been all forgeries, notwithstanding that he had sworn to the truth of them under an act of parliament that required him so to do; so that, besides forgery, he had been guilty of perjury. The Irish government directed a magistrate of the county of Wexford to take depositions against Dundas, which as soon as he heard of he absconded, and had not from that time been heard of in Ireland, until the report reached Ireland that he had been appointed to a stipendiary magistracy in the colonies (hear, hear). It was due to the right hon. gentleman opposite to me that he had conducted himself in the most satisfactory manner. On Friday evening he stated that he had never heard that any charge had been made against Dundas. On Saturday morning he instituted an inquiry; he found that the charges had been made, and he immediately cancelled the appointment, which he, without delay, communicated to him (Mr. O'Connell). No doubt some gross fraud had been practised by some one in procuring the appointment for Dundas, and for which he was liable to be punished. Before, therefore, proceeding to his motion, he begged to ask the right hon. gentleman opposite to me whether he felt himself at liberty to mention when the appointment took place, through whom it was made, if it was through a recommendation from Ireland, whether it was intended to indict the individual who procured the appointment, and whether it was intended to proceed against Dundas, for the offences of which he was alleged to be guilty?
Mr. STANLEY said it would be in the recollection of the house that on Friday last the hon. and learned member had asked whether he (Mr. Stanley) had appointed a person of the name of Dundas, or Dundas, who had been employed in the Irish constabulary, and who had been dismissed during the constabulary in 1827, to the situation of a stipendiary magistrate in the West Indies. Now, the name of Dundas was a remarkable one, and it so happened that one or two persons, so named, did reside in the county of Armagh, and were employed in the constabulary. He had now to state, that no person of that name, who had been employed in the Irish constabulary, had been appointed stipendiary magistrate in the West Indies; and, in making that declaration, he hoped the house would give him credit for not stating what at the time he did not really believe, and that he should appoint a person to such a situation who had been guilty of the practices alluded to. On Saturday morning, however, it was with regret and surprise that he learned that a Mr. Dundas had been recently appointed by himself to the situation of stipendiary magistrate in the West Indies, on the recommendation of a respectable gentleman, whom he had every reason to place the greatest reliance on, and whose recommendation he did not, until that morning, believe to be otherwise than a correct one. He then found that Mr. Dundas was the same person who was involved in a very discreditable transaction in the year 1827—three years before he (Mr. Stanley) came into office. As soon as he learned this, on Saturday morning, he sent off a revoke of the appointment, and then he communicated with the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. O'Connell) what he had ascertained. The honorable gentleman had asked him when the appointment had been made some months before, but it was understood that no salary was to be granted until the officer had reached his destination. He (Mr. Stanley) believed that person had not yet sailed from this country; but whether he had sailed or not, the order to revoke the appointment had, in accordance with his (Mr. Stanley's) duty, been instantly forwarded. As to the party whose recommendation had induced the appointment, he trusted the house would not ask his name (hear, hear), but if it were any satisfaction to the hon. and learned member opposite, he would state that it was a gentleman from Ireland, who was the party who recommended him; and that he did not believe the party whose name he had been alluded to. The next question asked by the hon. and learned gentleman was, whether it was the intention of the government to take any steps against the party who had made the recommendation. With regard to the person, Dundas having been a fugitive since 1827, in order to escape a prosecution, he would only say, it was no part of the duty of government to interfere in criminal prosecutions; neither did the person who recommended him know any thing of that fact. Since 1827 all that he knew of Dundas was that he was a very discreditable character, and that he had allowed his name to be applied for the appointment, and also stated his determination to continue that annuity which he succeeded in obtaining it or not; therefore it could not be said that he had made the recommendation from interested motives (hear). He knew personally of the high respectability of the party recommending, and would himself answer for his ignorance of the former transactions. He (Mr. Stanley) was very glad that he had an opportunity of cancelling the appointment before any expense had been entailed upon the country (hear and cheer). He, and he alone, was open to any censure that might be attached to the latter part of the sentence, which was dropped in loud cries of no, no. He trusted that he had taken the most straightforward way (cheers), of rectifying the error he had inadvertently fallen into, and that the house would excuse him for the fault he had committed, which had so occupied their time (cheers).
Mr. O'CONNELL said that he, for one, joined most

heartily in the feelings of the house, and fully believed that the right hon. gentleman had been imposed upon, and that when he stated on a former occasion, that no such appointment had taken place, he only said what he had at that time believed. There remained, however, one other consideration, and one only; that was, not whether the person who had recommended had been willingly guilty of improper conduct, but whether the government would be doing its duty in allowing Dundas to escape. The crime of which he had been guilty was not of a private nature, nor committed upon an individual, but was a forgery upon the public. He had forged passes for the police over the bridge of Wexford to the amount of £18, and had afterwards verified it by affidavit. That man had had in his hands £10,000 of the public money, and having been found guilty of one such transaction, surely, when the first thing that was heard of him in Ireland was his being appointed to a situation by the government, the public had a right to expect some further inquiry into the affair.
After a few words from Lord ALTHORP, which were inaudible in the gallery, the subject was dropped.
The house then went into a Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates.
Mr. ELLICE proposed that £3,056,873 18s 11d be granted for the charge of the land forces to 31st March, 1835.
After a lengthened conversation the vote was agreed to.
Mr. ELLICE next moved that a sum not exceeding £121,848 4s 6d be granted for the pay and allowances of General Staff Officers and Officers of Hospitals (excepting India) and of his Majesty's garrisons of the Cinque Ports, the Tower of London, and Windsor Castle.
Mr. HUME moved an amendment reducing the vote by £3,800.
The Committee then divided, when there appeared
For the amendment 59
Against it 243
Majority 184

Mr. ELLICE then proceeded to move some further items, when
Mr. O'CONNELL, Mr. COBBETT, and Mr. STANLEY objected to voting away the public money for an hour (a quarter to eleven), and divided the house upon a motion for an adjournment, which was negatived by a majority of 234 to 25.
Several other items, after some desultory discussion, were agreed to.
The house having resumed, the report of the committee was ordered to be received to-morrow.
The other orders of the day were disposed of.
Mr. ROTCH obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter and amend the law of forfeiture with respect to the property of convicted felons.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

Lord EBRINGTON presented a petition from Devon, praying for a commutation of tithes.
Lord RUSSELL considered tithes the institution of a barbarous age, and wondered it was left to these days to consider a remedy for such an oppressive evil. He did not think an exchange for a tenth of the rent could be a fair commutation.
Sir W. CHAYTOR, Mr. PARROTT, and Colonel SEALE supported the petition.
Mr. O'CONNELL having accused Lord John Russell of alluding to him at a meeting in Devonshire, the noble lord replied that he was speaking of abbey and monasteries, and expressed a supposition that nobody except the hon. member for Dublin would wish to see them restored (laughter). He said this in consequence of that hon. and learned member having been represented at some meeting in Kildare to have demolished a very pathetic over the ruins of the once flourishing abbey of that part of Ireland (a laugh).
Mr. O'CONNELL said the English were the barbarous destroyers of tithes upon Ireland. The plan of the government had been tried in Ireland and failed. The tithes commutation act gave the clergy many opportunities of recovering tithes which they did not before possess. No good could be effected by a change in commutation. He protested against the bill, as it gave the power of distraining without that of reprieving.
Mr. SHELL would not touch lay tithes, but those set apart for the clergy, the state was justified in applying to its own use, by recurring to the civilized divisions of barbarous times.
Mr. BENETT—Church property was now a very hazardous species of property. The resistance to the payment of tithes had lessened its value considerably; and if it were offered in the public market, it would not fetch more than two-thirds of what it would bring five years ago. That circumstance should be taken into consideration in any commutation that might be made.
Mr. PEEL hoped the house would listen with caution to any suggestions establishing a distinction between lay tithes and those tithes which were paid to the church. Every individual clergyman had a vested interest in the tithes which was indisputable. The appropriation of that property to any other than ecclesiastical purposes was a spoliation of the corporation to which it belonged. Whatever other effect might be produced, if one effect was an act of spoliation, he was sure not two years would elapse before the same principle would be acted on towards other property.
After a short discussion the petition was laid on the table.
Mr. FITZSIMON presented a petition from Palmerstown, in the county of Dublin, for the Repeal of the Legislative Union.
Mr. DOBBIN presented a petition from parishes in Armagh and Down, for the abolition of tithes.
Mr. LITTLETON presented a petition from the inhabitants of Belfast, complaining that they were not allowed to register as freeholders, because they were joint tenants.
Mr. O'CONNELL asked the right hon. secretary (Mr. Littleton) if it was his intention to bring in a bill to amend the reform bill as it related to Ireland?
Mr. LITTLETON—Amendments were required both to the English and Irish reform bills, and it could not be expected that the Irish could be brought in before the English was considered.
The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER also thought that the motion would be inconvenient. There were many parts of the bill that he liked, but he thought that she bill should last session ought to be first tried.
Mr. O'CONNELL eventually withdrew his motion.
Mr. HARDY left speaking upon his motion for a bill to regulate elections.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

(FROM THE EXAMINER.)

We have seen Mr. O'Connell's Bill to secure the liberty of the Press, but have not time to enter into a review of it, though brevity is one of its recommendations. We cannot, however, forego the opportunity of recommending the following clause to the reconsideration of Mr. O'Connell—
"That at the trial of any indictment for a personal libel, it shall be necessary for the prosecutor to prove the service on the publisher thereof, either personally or at his place of abode (one week at least before the indictment found) of a notice in writing, calling on him to retract and contradict the libellous matter; and unless such notice be proved, or if the defendant shall prove that he, before the indictment was found, fairly and unequivocally published a retraction and contradiction of such libellous matter in the same mode in which it was originally published, such publisher shall be acquitted."
Scandalous papers would make a trade of publishing calumnies, secure against punishment by the retraction a week afterwards. The pain and the damage from a foul slander cannot always be remedied by a confession of error, nor would the necessity of con-

fessing error operate as any check on the invention of malignant falsehood. Retraction should be admitted for as much as the jury may think it worth, but it should not be bar to action. We retain our opinion, that to fix the plaintiff, who recovers damages not exceeding twenty pounds, to pay his costs, is to exclude the poor from redress, should they need it. The damages to the poor must correspond with their poverty, and if a jury found that the injurious effect of a certain libel was fairly to be assessed at a sum under twenty pounds, they must either violate their oaths and give a verdict for damages exceeding the truth, or they must allow the costs to swallow up the compensation which is justly due.

ABSTRACT OF MR. O'CONNELL'S BILL TO SECURE THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.

1. That no *ex officio* or other information, at the suit of his Majesty's Attorney-General, or of his Majesty's Counsel and Attorney of the Court of King's Bench, whether with or without the leave of the court, shall be filed on account of any libel, after the passing of this act.
2. That no indictment shall be prosecuted for any public libel, upon any allegation merely of the criminal intentions of the publisher thereof, but that it shall be necessary in every such indictment to allege, and to prove at the trial, that the libel therein set forth was published to aid or abet, or to counsel, or advise, or procure, the commission of some crime for which a person may now by law be indicted as an accessory before the fact.
3. It shall not be necessary to aver that the crime was committed.
4. No notice but the party aggrieved to prosecute for a personal libel.
5. No action for written or printed words, unless the words were actionable when spoken.
6. The truth may be given in evidence, to enable the jury to decide whether criminal or not.
7. Notice to retract to be served on publisher, and proof of bona fide retraction a defence.
8. If the author be disclosed, and sufficient proof furnished against him, the publisher not to be prosecuted, or to counsel, or advise, or procure, the author for want of proof, the publisher to be liable to the costs of that prosecution.
9. The prosecutor not entitled to a special jury without consent; but the defendant may have a special jury.
10. Counsel for the prosecution not to read, unless evidence be given for that purpose, and if such counsel speak in evidence, defendant's counsel to have the ultimate reply.
11. No attachment against a publication for constructive contempt of court.
12. Where damages do not exceed 40s, the defendant to have his costs; no costs to either party where damages do not exceed £20. When damages exceed £20, and not exceeding £50, no more costs than damages. If damages exceed £50, full costs to plaintiff.
13. The act not to extend to any blasphemous libel, or to any libel on Christianity; or to any libel on the King or Queen, or for obscenity.
14. Privileges of Parliament not to be affected thereby.
15. It shall not be lawful for any court to sentence any person convicted of a libel, whether public or personal, to any greater length of imprisonment than a term not exceeding six months, nor to any greater fine than a sum not exceeding £100, nor to any other punishment than to imprisonment or to the payment of a fine.
16. This act not to extend to accessories who might be convicted under former laws.
17. And not to extend to prosecution for a misdemeanour.
18. And not to extend to Scotland.
19. Repeal of Statutes 40 George III., c. 96, sec. 10, Irish; 60 George III., c. 8; 60 George III., c. 4, sec. 1 and 3.
20. The defendant to be at liberty to prove the libel made and published without his privity.

MOST CURIOUS FACT—A FAIRY TALE—WEXFORD.

Wednesday, a poor old woman applied to the Head Police-office, and stated the following very curious circumstances—She said that her name was Kearns; that she was a widow, and with her daughter, Mary Kearns, a very handsome young woman, lived at Toomevara, in the county Tipperary. Both supported themselves by needle-work. About a fortnight since there came to the house a woman, whose name is since ascertained to be Mary Mac, otherwise Fitzgerald, whose age seemed to be forty years, black-haired, a small red face, slightly pock-marked, wearing an old red coat, and a blue flannel petticoat. The woman pretended to be what the people in that part of the country designate "a fairy woman"—one who could do good or evil fortunes, but who knew the haunts of "the good people," and was able even to raise the dead. The wretch, by the story of her gifts, so influenced the mind of the young girl, that she believed Mary Mac to possess all the powers she boasted of. In a conversation with the young girl one day, she told her that her father was not dead; that she knew he was with the fairies, and asked the girl if she would wish then to see her father. The young girl replied she was afraid; but the fairy woman spoke to some accomplice who was concealed, and an answer was given in the hearing of the young girl. "A voice was heard to declare, 'I am your father.' The girl exclaimed, 'I cannot leave the fairies yet, but I shall be home with you in four days.' This appeared to be glorious news to the deluded girl, and the fairy woman then told her they would have to go to a place that it would require them two days to walk to and two to return; and that it would be necessary for them to procure some money, which she would have to pay in a certain place before the father could be got back. Under this persuasion the girl left the house with the fairy woman. "The mother was absent at the time, and on her return she discovered that her only child was taken from her, and that a little home stripped of every thing she had described, had, it is known, two good dresses, one a person who was called Peggy Fitzgerald, having black hair, cut short behind, wearing an old patched petticoat, with white pockets, and who is supposed to be a man in woman's clothes. The other, called Peter Fitzgerald, a boy about 12 years of age, spoke with a Limerick accent, and wore a grey frize coat, corduroy trousers, and a straw hat. These persons, with their dupe, have been traced from Toomevara to Manchester. The unfortunate mother of the girl appeared in the police-office in a state of distraction, as her impression was that her daughter had been murdered by these miscreants. She said she had been murdered by this woman respected in the neighborhood where she lives, that a reward of £50 has been offered by the inhabitants for the discovery of her daughter, and a letter was received at the Head-office from a magistrate at Toomevara, requesting the co-operation of the police in searching for Mary Kearns, and apprehending those who have taken her from home."—*Dublin Register.*

In Manchester alone SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND barrels of American flour have, before, been consumed annually in the course of past years, and it is now ascertained beyond question that potato-floer has a decided superiority for the purposes to which this article has been applied. The quantity of potato-floer made annually by our industrious, intelligent, and enterprising neighbours, the Scotch, amounts to upwards of two HUNDRED THOUSAND BARRELS. How much potato-floer has been made in Ireland? Who will answer this question? O Ireland, Ireland—land of potatoes, when will you awaken from your lethargy, and arouse to exertion? The French, too, are character of the English, and yet they are pouring their article into England, and yet they are nearly one half-penny per pound upon its importation. Potato-floer averaged last year twenty shillings per hundred. This subject will, presently, engage the serious attention of the legislature. It is of the very last importance to Ireland!—*Despatch.*

WEXFORD ASSIZES—MARCH 1.

MURDER—CONVICTION AND STAY OF EXECUTION.

Martin Bryan was indicted for the wilful murder of Walter Breen, by striking him on the head with the pole or back part of a serpentine hatchet, on the 12th of August, 1833. The prisoner pleaded not guilty, although on one or two occasions previous, after his arrest, he had admitted the fact, and described circumstantially the manner in which he had committed the murder.

Mary Mason, examined by Mr. Scott, K.C.—Remembers the 12th of August last, was in the service of Mrs. Bryan, and knows the prisoner, Martin Bryan, who was a fellow-servant of witness; knew the deceased, Walter Breen, who was the son of her mistress; he had been at College, and came home a short time before his death. (Here the witness described the departure of the prisoner from the service of Mrs. Breen, and his return.) On the night preceding the murder, the prisoner was in the kitchen with witness, with whom she had some conversation about his (prisoner's) going to bed; prisoner said he was afraid to sleep in the barn, Ryan, the other servant, who usually slept there, being from home; witness advised the prisoner to go to his bed in the barn, but he said he thought he would sleep in the new parlour; witness told him he would be sore in the morning lying on the boards, as the prisoner says, and witness saw him in the kitchen at bringing the bed-clothes in, and lie on the kitchen table; but to this he remarked he was unwilling, as he would be heard breathing, as Mrs. Breen slept in the room immediately above the kitchen; witness told him he would be heard in the parlour also; he then asked witness to go and ascertain what way the closet window was secured; the door was fastened with boards, placed across it; came back and told prisoner, who then said there was no way for him to get out if Ryan would return; witness urged the prisoner to go out, and he went out accordingly, between eight and nine o'clock; witness opened the door about five o'clock in the morning, and prisoner came into the house; she saw him in a stooping posture, as if looking for something; she asked him what he was doing, and he had some conversation about the bad way the potatoes were in, he asked witness what Master Walter up; witness replied not, but that if he wanted him, she would call him. (Here she minutely described his position when taking off his shoes at the foot of the stairs.) He had his feet on the boards, and saw him in the act of laying his shoes on the earthen floor; she was looking straight at him; saw him take off his shoes, and lay down his feet on the boards; she saw him in the haggard, and lost sight of him at one of the hay-ricks; no person inside the barn could have seen him; a short time after she saw prisoner running across the yard, she heard Master John Breen calling her to come up to his brother Walter, that he was bleeding at the nose; went up to the room and found him bleeding; the deceased was immediately taken to the room, and had some conversation about the bad way the potatoes were in, he asked witness what Master Walter up; witness replied not, but that if he wanted him, she would call him. (Here she minutely described his position when taking off his shoes at the foot of the stairs.) 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WATERFORD SPRING ASSIZES.

COUNTY COURT.

WEDNESDAY—SECOND DAY.

Chief Baron Joy entered the court at a quarter-past ten o'clock.

The names of the petty jurors were immediately called over, under a penalty of five pounds.

Thomas Gordon was indicted for manslaughter on Patrick Curtin.

Mary Tobin, examined by Mr. Scott—Remembers the 9th February; deceased Patrick Curtin was struck by prisoner, whom she identified, in her own house, on Friday night.

On Friday night, about nine o'clock; Gordon's was a public house; she was in service with Gordon; there was a slight dispute between the parties.

Mr. Gordon had a cat; Mr. Curtin had another cat, which he proposed to weigh against the other's. Gordon was son-in-law to the deceased. Curtin offered me some beer, and hoped, when next he came down that country, I should have long sleeves to my arms; Gordon was irritated at Curtin interfering with his servants; he desired deceased quit the house, which deceased refused to do; Curtin was hearty, and he made a stroke of a quart at Gordon; after some time I put out the candle, hoping there should be an end to the quarrel; Gordon's first thought to go for the police to put out Curtin; he soon changed his mind, saying, "maybe I'll put you out;" Curtin got two stabs of a pitch-fork in the dark—one in the eye, and another in the mouth; he lay as if dead on the floor. Witness ran away a little through fear.

To Mr. Hatchell—Curtin was very obstinate, refusing to go home at the request of Gordon; and he made several blows at prisoner; Curtin said to Gordon that "he had it in for him," which, I suppose, means that he had spite for him.

Thomas Gordon, the captain of the Polesens, deposed that himself was first struck by one of the Gows. Witness identified the late prosecutor, Power, as the first man that struck him.

Alice Butler deposed that she also saw the Powers beating her brother and his friends.

Major Rowan, stipendiary magistrate at Carrick, deposed that he made preparations to quell the riot, in consequence of information received. When the fight commenced he moved towards the spot, with infantry and cavalry; the people dispersed from the rioters into houses, and took from them the sticks now on the table. Witness could only identify one of the prisoners. The house wherein the sticks were found was a shebeen house.

The case for the prosecution on both sides here closed, the King's Counsel remarking, that their only object was to punish Polesens and Gows, in order to preserve public peace, and keep themselves out of danger in future.

His Lordship recapitulated at great length. Guilty—all but Thomas Rowe.

His Lordship addressed the prisoners on the evil consequences of their most absurd conduct, and the necessity of government interfering to put down the system. The prisoners are to be imprisoned two years.

Eleanor Cotter was indicted for the murder of Edmund Foley, on the 7th December last.

Mary Foley is sister to the deceased; he was making up a gap at the time of his death; prisoner desired me tell my brother that she would have his life and give him his puddings for garters; prisoner used to be always abusing my brother; he was about 26 years of age; he walked into the house after receiving the blow, about twelve in the day and died that night; he was killed with a stone.

Gross-examined by Mr. Hatchell—My father and mother were angry with my brother for throwing mud into the prison.

Edward Finn knew prisoner and deceased; saw them throwing mud at each other on the day in question; deceased then struck prisoner; a man named Fudge came up to separate them, when the three fell into the die; then prisoner struck him with a stone; deceased was throwing mud at prisoner with a spade, and then he struck her three times before himself was hit with the stone.

Henry Fudge deposed to much the same effect. Surgeon O'Brien deposed that deceased died in consequence of blows on the head.

The Recorder—Might not Foley have received such a contusion from a fall? (a laugh.)

Mr. Scott—He might, if he fell from a house (renewed laughter.)

Guilty, to be imprisoned one year.

Thomas Brennan and Patrick Moore were sentenced to be transported for life, for sheep stealing.

The court adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

CITY COURT.

WEDNESDAY—SECOND DAY.

The court opened at half-past ten o'clock. Considerable delay occurred in swearing in witnesses for the Crown.

The following petty jury was sworn:—Tobias Budd, Foreman; Pierce B. Clarke, Pierce Cox, James Carroll, Henry Cramsey, Jonathan Dillon, James Egan, Richard Free, Thomas M. Galway, James Harper, Pat. Kelly, Thomas Murphy.

This day's business commenced with the indictment of a wretched looking woman, named Catherine Doyle, who pleaded Guilty to stealing a kettle, and who, after a suitable admonition from the bench, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

John Mackesy, was indicted for assaulting Michael Lonergan, with intent to do him bodily harm, and in other counts for minor charges on the same occasion.

The prosecutor, Lonergan, fully supported his charge, by stating he was deprived of his right eye in consequence of prisoner's attack on him with a knife, with which he struck him on the face.

The learned judge observed that this charge might have cost the prisoner his life, and ordered him to be transported for seven years.

William Houlan, Patrick Doherty, John Lawler, Edmond Dwyer, James Flynn, William Harding, James Ford, and Michael Downey, were indicted for combination and assault. There was no prosecution and the prisoners were discharged.

James Walsh and Julia Scully were indicted for uttering one base sovereign and one base half crown, with intent to defraud Richard Rafins, and in an other count for stealing the same. They were found Guilty on the first count, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment from the 20th day of October last, the day of their commitment.

Augusta Martin was indicted for stealing six silk handkerchiefs, two handkerchiefs, three shawls, and two books, the goods and chattels of Fenton W. Case. This case was fully proved by the testimony of Mrs. Case, who stood a long cross examination, which did not in any manner contradict her direct testimony.

She proved that the prisoner lived with her as confidential servant for fourteen years, that though she denied several articles from time to time, she never suspected the prisoner; that prisoner left her on the Monday before Shrove-Tuesday to be married, and that she suspected her; that she thereupon searched her lodgings and found the property laid in the apartments of the prisoner.

Verdict—Guilty. To be transported for seven years.

The jury afterwards recommended the prisoner to mercy, which the Judge said he would consider.

John Britt was indicted for purchasing four bottles of wine, the goods and chattels of Patrick Keane, knowing them to be stolen.

Here, from a want of identification of the property, the prisoner was acquitted.

Joseph Delahanty and Nicholas Power were indicted for aiding and assisting in the manslaughter of Mich. Carroll, publican.

After the examination of several witnesses, the prisoners were found Guilty. Sentence not passed.

A second jury was now called:—Pierce Maguire, foreman; John O'Neal, Terence O'Reilly, John Slattery, Edward Aylward, Patrick Baker, James Barron, James Budd, Martin Brown, Robert Brown, Thomas Butler, and George Boyle.

belonged to the Gows; the riot took place near the church-yard; the Polesens were beaten in the end; the reason he thought was, because some party should be beaten (a laugh). Witness's party consisted of about ten persons.

Cross-examined by the Recorder—There was a great number of people at the fair that day; every one that had business (a laugh).

A bundle of sticks, used at the fair in the battle were produced. Their appearance excited a great sensation.

Richard Power, who lost his eye in the fray, and who is brother to the former witness, deposed that the prisoners, whom he identified, were assaulting himself and his brothers. Witness could not tell the original cause of quarrel between the parties. He called himself a Gow because his father and grand father were Gows, and for no other reason. There were about fifty of the Polesens against them at Carrick. Tom Rowe commanded the Polesens. He did not see Counsellor Smith there that day, although Gows is the Irish for Smith, and his father being a Smith was called a Gowdie.

Peggy Mulcahy deposed that she was present when the prisoners assaulted the Powers.

The Recorder—Are you married?

Witness—Faith I'm not, Sir; if I was I would not be there that day (a laugh). I don't know whether there was any match-making there that day or not—indeed, twasn't it that was troubling me (a laugh.) She met Dick Power at the fair; he went home with her; she didn't ask him—but how could she help him? (a laugh.)

The Powers were then indicted by the Polesens for assaulting them on the same day. The business was now turned into cause and cross cause.

Richard Butler came up on the table, but all the evidence he could give was, that he knew nothing about it here or there.

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Daniel Meehan and John Walsh, two small boys, the first aged but 13, and the latter 10 years of age, were presented as vagrants. James Abernethy fully supported the charge, and the jury found for the presentment. They were ordered to find bail—themselves in £5, and two sureties in £2 10s each, otherwise, the Judge said, the law should take its course.

This, with the exception of a general traverse case, which was adjourned till next day, concluded the business for the crown.

A record court was now opened before the following jury, which were drawn from a sort of balloting box, in which the name of 24 jurors were put, and the first 12 who answered were sworn:—

Charles Ambrose, Foreman; Edward Burke, Robert Brammer, Matthew Jones, James Kenney, Edward Lynch, Denis Lyneberry, Charles Smart, Robert Stotesbury, Peter White, Samuel Woods, and John Waters.

This was an action in which Miss Keating was plaintiff, against Walter Baldwin, for the use and occupation of certain premises, situated on the Quay of Waterford.

The house in question was originally one house, but was subsequently divided into three tenements: one part of it was occupied by a man named Fitzpatrick, who sold his interest to the defendant, Baldwin, who occupied another part of said house. The action was for three half-year's rent, at £15 per annum, which Baldwin would not pay, as he conceived he had made an agreement with Miss Keating, which entitled him to hold the premises at the former rent, which he paid, he keeping the premises in repair, and paying the taxes.

After hearing the evidence of four witnesses, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff of 6d damages, and 6d costs; but the Judge said that if on this action they brought a verdict, they should bring it for the sum demanded. They accordingly found a verdict for the plaintiff, £22 10s damages and 6d costs, subject to a point of law reserved by defendant's counsel.

Counsel for the Plaintiff—Messrs. Hatchell and Sargent. Agent—Mr. Fanning.

Counsel for the Defendant—Messrs. Brewster and Walsh. Agent—Mr. Cherry.

The Court adjourned at six o'clock, until half-past nine next morning.

CITY COURT—GRAND JURY—FIRST DAY.

H. Winston Barrow, Esq., M.P., Deputy Lieutenant, Foreman; Aldermen Thomas Carew, Sir Edmund Skottowe, William Milward, Thomas M'Cheane; Wm. Richard Keary, Wm. Marchant Aradagh, Wm. Smith Sewell Doyle, James Esmond, Josiah Williams, Edward Hobson, George Coleman Pope, John Barden, John Power, Daniel Dunlop, Henry Denny, Joseph Nash, John Combe, George Symes, Tobias Wynn, James Larly, William Lloyd, W. Henry Hayden, Esqrs.—Our last publication of the Grand Jury, there were a few inaccuracies.]

COUNTY COURT.

THURSDAY—THIRD DAY.

From the great difficulty in procuring the jurors to answer to their names, though called under fines, business did not commence until near 11 o'clock.

Mr. Scott, K.C., made application to have the trial of Fitzpatrick and others, upon a charge of Whiteboyism, postponed to next assizes, in consequence of the inability of some persons to appear, who could give the principal evidence on the side of the crown.

Mr. Hatchell, one of the prisoners, resisted the application, particularly as some of them could have the best characters.

Mr. Scott's application was allowed.

John Connerly was indicted for the murder of David Tobin, at Dungarvan, on the 5th of October last.

Johanna Tobin, examined by Mr. Scott, K.C.—Is the widow of the deceased; was in company with her husband on the day of his death; they went to Dungarvan to sell a sack of oats; they left the town to go home in the evening; she sat on the horse, and her husband travelled on foot; James Connerly, and her brother, were in company with the horse; they met Stephen Hanrahan on the way, who asked her husband whether he was a Poleen, or a Gow? and her husband answered "neither"; they went into William Vale's public-house, not far from Dungarvan; her husband and James Connerly took two or three glasses of whiskey there; John Connerly, the prisoner, joined them at the public-house; witness identifies the prisoner; they all remained about an hour in the house; and they all left the public-house together; James Connerly and herself went on the horse together; her husband and herself went on the horse together; when they were about a short distance from the house, they threw herself from the horse, fearing that something might happen to her husband, as he was a Poleen; she found her husband lying on the road; Hanrahan, Walsh, and John Connerly were standing by his side. She found her husband on the head, and he said he was killed. The men said it was only a weakness that was on her husband. Deceased was brought into Walsh's house, and he cried out "John Connerly you killed me—run away with your life!" They remained about an hour at Walsh's house; Connerly said that the stone which hit her husband came over the hedge; her husband survived from Saturday night to Thursday; Connerly was arrested soon after he was committed to prison.

Cross-examined by the Recorder, for the defence—This occurred on the evening of a market day in Dungarvan; the party did not drink much at Vale's house; she did not see her husband fall; there was a person named John Connors and also Michael Walsh at Vale's house; Walsh's house is a blacksmith's; the Connors remained but a few minutes there altogether.

Gabriel Walsh examined by Mr. O'Dwyer—Knew the deceased; was with him at the public-house; the deceased, John and James Connerly, Hanrahan, and one or two more left the public-house together; he heard nearest to deceased when he was struck, and heard the whistle of a stone; saw Tobin kill him; Tobin and heard him say that John Connerly killed him; Tobin was carried into his (Walsh's) house.

Walsh was cross-examined by the Recorder—He did not know from which quarter the stone that struck Tobin came.

James Tobin, brother to the deceased examined by Mr. Plunkett—Swears that he saw the deceased on Sunday morning, the day after he received the blow; he said he should go for the priest and doctor; deceased said not to go, as he might recover; later on the same day deceased said he had no hopes of himself, and he lost his speech on the same evening.

Walsh was called up and re-examined, but nothing of additional interest transpired.

A policeman deposed that he saw the deceased on the above mentioned Sunday, and that he said he should not recover; this man said he did not care for promotion.

Doctor Quin, of Dungarvan, deposed to the nature of the wounds of the deceased.

James Connerly, brother to the deceased was examined for the defence, but his evidence, though very long, was not interesting.

The case having closed, his Lordship addressed the jury very particularly. After pointing out all the weak parts of the evidence for the prosecution, he expressed a hope that the prisoner should receive the benefit of their doubts, and be acquitted to escape than to punish one in a million.

The jury after a minute's consultation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

THE POLESNS AND GOWS.

John Morrissey, Patrick Power, Patrick Rohane, John Connerly, John Muldowney, Michael Crotty, and John Barrett, were indicted for the manslaughter of Patrick Krehane, at Ballykeerogue, in this county, on the second of October last.

Wm. Magrath was at the fair of Ballykeerogue, on the second of October; saw him struck with sticks; saw deceased give no provocation. Several persons were striking deceased; they pursued and knocked him down. There were more than six; heard the assailants were Polesens, and that deceased belonged to the

Gows. Deceased was knocked down twice—the second time he remained down. Witness could not identify any of the prisoners as having struck Krehane at the fair; witness pointed the rioters out to Mr. Crossley of the police, but he could not remember the prisoners at the bar as any of them.

Mr. Crossley here intimated that the witness was perjuring himself, as he had positively sworn to the identity of the prisoners in giving him the information that led to their arrest. He was examined at great length by Mr. Scott, but would admit nothing positively; he was finally committed in order to be tried for perjury.

The Rev. Thomas Morisy deposed that he saw persons pursuing the deceased at the fair of Ballykeerogue, but he could not identify the prisoners as being of the party; he saw deceased immediately after he expired, and the body presented a most appalling appearance.

Catherine Krehane, sister to the deceased, deposed that she saw four of the prisoners striking her brother at the fair; she identified Muldowney as one of the assailants.

Mr. Bruce, the jailer of the county, here stepped forward and proved that Muldowney was at that time in his custody.

Catherine Krehane was therefore sent off the table.

Robert Longan, Esq., was at the fair that day, but he did not see the prisoners striking the deceased; he saw Krehane on the 19th October, and heard from deceased that he was dying.

Francis Crossley, Esq. C. C. deposed that he saw deceased on the day of his death, and that he had no hopes of life. Deceased mentioned John Connerly, who had just been acquitted for the murder of Tobin, as one of the assailants. Witness wrote down the deposition of the deceased, which had been given in Irish, and then translated into English by Sheehy, a policeman.

The policeman came up, and not being able to re-translate the English version into Irish, the jury objected to the paper as valid evidence.

Doctor Travers saw Krehane after the beating; he had several wounds in the head which he thought produced death.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty. Connerly was considered very fortunate, having escaped first from an indictment for murder, and from another indictment for manslaughter immediately after.

Mary Driscoll and Mary Mullins were sentenced to be imprisoned six months for stealing apparel. The articles were ordered to be given up by Mr. Case, the prisoner with whom the goods had been pledged.

Mr. Alcock endeavoured to show that the Act of Parliament authorised the pawnbroker to be indemnified.

His Lordship could not agree with the learned gentleman.

CITY COURT.

THURSDAY—THIRD DAY.

The court opened at half-past ten, when the following Record Jury were balloted for and sworn:—

Benjamin Budd, George Backs, Arthur Doyle, John Glanville, Edward Lynch, Henry Pope, Joseph M. Scott, Charles Smith, Robert Stotesbury, Pierce B. Clarke, Tobias Archdekin, Charles Ambrose, Esqrs.

The following trial, ordered by the report of Master in Chancery (Henn), then took place.

Robert Charles Walsh, a minor, by James Wilson, his next friend, plaintiff; Nicholas Veile, defendant; and same plaintiff against Michael Veile, defendant.

This was an action for the sum of £100 2s 11d for use and occupation of certain lands called Hacket's town, due by each defendant, and the issue which the jury were to determine, was, whether the defendants held those lands at the rent of £60, or at that of £29 per annum.

Counsellor Hatchell, jun., opened the pleadings, after which Counsellor Moore stated the case in his usual accurate and eloquent manner, of which the following is but a feeble outline. He stated that though there were two distinct cases for the attention of the jury, yet their verdict on one of them would decide the fate of the other; after detailing at length the genealogy of the ancestors of the plaintiff, he mentioned that prior to the year 1816, defendants held these lands at £29 per annum, late currency, but that in these years they were re-set at the rent of £60 of same currency, (that is at the rent of £30 a year, payable by each of the defendants); that defendants did pay at this rate for those lands till the year 1828; but he would prove, both by direct and documentary evidence, and he hoped fully to period the defendants' best known to themselves, refused to do so, and the present action was brought for the difference between those rents for a period of about 3½ years; that for some time, during the minority of the plaintiff, Mr. Dennehy was the receiver of those rents, and as counsel stated, through his inadvertence he received from defendant but £29 a year, though he ought to have received £60 a year; that in the year 1832, Mr. Armstrong was appointed law agent to the minor, and that he then did investigate the accounts and papers of his client, and instituted an inquiry in equity as to the plaintiff's claim, and that after a full investigation, Master Henn directed the present trial. [Here an account book, kept by Mr. Robert Walsh, and several other papers, were produced in evidence.] After fully detailing the merits of those documents, he (Mr. Moore) produced as witnesses Mr. Charles Henry Walsh, an uncle of the plaintiff's; Mr. Wm. Gleeson, a former receiver of the rents of the lands in dispute; and Counsellor Thomas Walsh, another uncle of the plaintiff, whose several testimonies fully corroborated the learned gentleman's statement.

Counsellor Smith, in a most ingenious speech, with his usual talent and eloquence addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant, and produced in evidence Mr. Thomas Walsh, a relation of the plaintiff; Mr. Alman, surveyor; and a witness named Troy, whose evidence was given in Irish, who pointed out the boundaries of the ground for Alman, who surveyed the same, and made a map thereof, for the defendant.

Mr. Thomas Walsh proved that the lands in question contained about 169 acres; that a part of them was worth about 18s an acre, and the rest about 17s per acre.

Counsellor Brewster, for plaintiff, spoke to evidence, and in an appropriate speech, replied to that made by Counsellor Smith, in which he most clearly showed to the court and jury, that, from the amount of the rents paid by the defendants, they must have given a higher rent than what they alleged—that is, £29 per annum—unless they paid but at that rate, they had overpaid more than £100, which—Irish tenants were not generally in the habit of doing; but that at the rent of £60 per annum, the sums they paid were nearly what the lands would produce at the latter rent.

The jury, without leaving the box, found a verdict for the plaintiff, in each case, for the sum demanded, of £100 2s 11d.

Counsel for the Plaintiff—Messrs. Moore, Brewster, and Hatchell, jun. Agent—Mr. George Armstrong.

Counsel for the Defendants—Messrs. Dixon and Smith. Agent—Mr. Abram Miott.

The court adjourned at five o'clock till half-past nine to-morrow (Friday).

COUNTY COURT.

FRIDAY—FOURTH DAY.

Mr. Zorobabel Bull, for Tallow, made application for indemnity, for injury done to his property by combiners. Applicant was a manufacturer of potato flour, and his machinery was broken by some persons who apprehended that the market for potatoes should be reduced in consequence of the new competition. The claim of the applicant was not disputed, but his Lordship could not recommend his petition to the Grand Jury, as the applicant had neglected to serve notice on the Churchwardens and Chief Constable of the barony, pursuant to the Act of Parliament provided for such cases.

Mr. Hatchell represented the case as a great hardship.

Considerable delay occurred in consequence of the great reluctance of most of the petty jurors to answer when called.

His Lordship having asked the cause, Mr. Dennehy said that they were "too decent;" some of the gentlemen called were, once upon a time, among the grand jurors, and their aristocracy could not now endure the degradation of being associated with only gentlemen farmers on the petty jury.

They were again called with better effect, under pain of ten pounds.

Edmund Barry and Patrick Barry were put to the bar for the manslaughter of Patrick Hayes on the 25th December, at Shanakil.

William Power, examined by Mr. Scott, deposed that he knew deceased.

Mr. Scott—Is Patrick Hayes living or dead?

Witness—Be go I can't say—but I know he's buried any how (a laugh). Remembers, as he, in company with the deceased, were going home, that prisoners and two others came up; a collision ensued in which Hayes was grievously wounded; he died on the following day; witness saw stones with the deceased, but he did not see any strokes given.

REPEAL.

The Repealers at Leighlin bridge have taken a manly course. They sent their petition to the House of Commons...

THE DUNGARVAN ELECTION.

Mr. Jacob has taken the oath and his seat. How long he will be allowed to keep the latter, remains to be proved...

We are not quite confident that Mr. Crampton will give the now honourable member for Dungarvan an opportunity of trying the strength of that support...

TIPPERARY REPEALERS—PAPER AT A DIS-COUNT.

If all county meetings were like that which took place at the Tipperary County Meeting, the farcical designation given to them by a great statesman might be easily defended...

HONESTY REWARDED.

A tender and sentimental story is plodding its way through all the newspapers, about a young gentleman from Ireland who happened to be sojourning at Paris...

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—AT DUNCANNON FORT.

On Sunday last, a number of staves, or such like birds, were found dead in several of the rooms, having fallen down the chimneys...

OUR COUNTY FRIENDS are requested to discharge the amount of their respective accounts.

Saturday, at the Wexford Assizes, Mr. William Strongbow Everitt, of New Ross, obtained a verdict with £40 damages, against Mr. John Greene...

Arrived at Ebb's Hotel, Gorey, on Wednesday, the 26th ult. the Right Hon. the Earl of Roden, and the Right Hon. Viscount Powerscourt...

It appears by a return laid before parliament, on the motion of Mr. O'Dwyer, that the prosecution of the Pilot newspaper, for publishing the agitator's letter to the people of Ireland, cost the government £702 9s 4d.

EXTRAORDINARY FACT.—A woman named Margaret Murn, of Rushleen, near the town of Sligo, aged 118, has cut four teeth within the last three months.

Ten English vessels entered the Donoro on the night of the 17th ult., for the purpose of loading wine. Killiney Castle and Mount Malpas, comprising 1520 acres, near the town of Bray, and adjoining Dublin Bay, were sold on Wednesday for £7,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PORTUGAL.—A serious action was fought on the 18th ult. before Santarem, and both parties claim the victory; but the accounts differ so materially, that it is almost impossible to ascertain the exact truth...

THE GREATEST HOPES are entertained in Lisbon that the contest is progressing to a termination. The illness of Don Pedro has been very serious, and has delayed the formal reception of our new minister, Lord Howard de Walden...

STR. PETERSBURG, FEB. 10.—A treaty has been signed here between our court and the plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of Russia, which settles several points relative to the treaty of Adrianople to the perfect satisfaction of the Porte...

OROSSA, JAN. 10.—The prices of corn have fallen considerably within these few days, in consequence of a demand for government account having ceased, a sufficient supply being now every where on hand.

PARIS COURT OF ASSIZES.—SITTING OF FEB. 28.—TRIAL OF M. CABET.

A strong military force was stationed in the Palais de Justice and the environs; troops of the line were bivouac'd in the area opposite the Court of Accounts, and whole companies occupied the Salle des Pas Perdus, and the galleries of the Court of Cassation...

M. Marie, counsel for M. Cabet, then addressed the court and jury on behalf of his client. The court sentenced M. Cabet to two years' imprisonment, interdiction of civic rights for two years more, and a fine of 4,000fr.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS AT THE EAST INDIA HOUSE.—MONDAY.

An extraordinary scene was witnessed at the East India house this morning, where the court room was crowded to its greatest capacity by the court members and the assembly was occasioned by this being the day appointed for the commencement of the last sale of teas by the East India company in its trading character...

THE CHAIRMAN then said he attended there to sell the teas and not to argue. He regretted the trade was placed in the situation it had been, and thought the court of directors would attend to their wishes.

PERIL OF SITTING LATE.—ON a case being called on before Lord Lyndhurst at Hertford on Thursday, one of the counsel suggested that the case would be one of some length, and should detain his Lordship much beyond the usual hour of sitting.

REPEAL.—We have heard of wagers, that O'Connell will not bring repeal forward after all. We could advise our sporting friends to take the odds, for we are satisfied that Daniel, in this instance, at least, will redeem his pledge.

WRECK IN THE RIVER THAMES.—On Friday evening a large sloop drifted off the Fresh Wharf, and was carried by the tide, which was flowing very fast, to the centre arch of London Bridge.

FARMERS' CLASS.—George Chalmer, tenant to the Marquis of Waterford, first premium. 4 0 0

Jeffery Fitzgerald, tenant to John Strangman, Esq.—2d ditto. 3 0 0

William Coleman, tenant to the Marquis of Waterford—3d ditto. 2 0 0

Adam Power, tenant to Lord Doneraile—4th ditto. 1 0 0

Michael Flinn, tenant to Rich. Duckett, Esq.—5th ditto. 0 10 0

At the late conflagration in the house of Mr. Fairburn, bookbinder, Duke-street, Adelphi, London, a considerable quantity of valuable manuscripts were destroyed, and among them that of the late R. B. Sheridan, Esq., which Sir G. Chetwynd had taken the day preceding to Mr. Fairburn to be bound up with others, and which he intended as a present to the Bristol Museum.

At the March Assizes Thomas M'Mahon, a farmer holding 155 acres of land and a wealthy man was found guilty of receiving a stolen anvil. Sentence not passed.

ANATOMY OF CRIMINALS.—Mr. Littleton and Mr. Warburton have brought in a bill which is intended to amend the act of last session as far as refers to the anatomy of criminals convicted of murder.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND.

It is understood to be His Majesty's intention to visit Ireland during the approaching summer, and report says he will touch at Milford haven, and examine the dock yard. The Firebrand steam ship, just paid off at Portsmouth, will, it is said be forthwith refitted for his Majesty and suite.—Observer.

BARON SMITH.

The grand jury, with the principal nobility, magistrates and gentry, have addressed this estimable judge. Appended to the address is the following—

CERTIFICATE OF THE PETTY JURY WHO TRIED THE CASTLEBROUGH CASE.—We, the jury who tried the Castlebrough case, having seen a statement in the newspapers, that Baron Smith proceeded with the trial in that case against our will and desire, and coerced us by his charge to acquit the prisoners, declare that neither of the above statements are the fact, but quite the reverse; neither was it the case, that trial was entered upon at half-past 3 o'clock. Baron Smith entered at about or before 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and the trial commenced; immediately after, by calling the jurors, but so much time was taken up in putting jurors aside, and challenging, and signing objections, that Sergeant Pennafather did not begin to state the case for the prosecution until about two o'clock in the afternoon.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

PROMOTIONS.—Lieutenants W. H. R. Carey, of the Barham, and Sir P. Parker, Bart., of the Vernon, to be Commanders; Mr. H. Harvey, Mate, to be Lieutenant; Mr. P. Toms, Assistant Surgeon, to be Surgeon.

APPOINTMENTS.—Captain W. Elliott, C. B., and Mr. J. Thomas, Master, to the Revenge; Lieutenant W. Arlett, to be Acting Commander, of the Zebra; Lieutenant R. Kellett, to be Acting Master of the Rapid; Mr. C. Brown, Master, has been placed in a situation at the Admiralty, to superintend Warrant-Officers' accounts; Mr. D. Thompson, M.D., Assistant-Surgeon to the Spartiate; Mr. C. Hillier, late of the Admiralty's Office, to be Clerk of the President—Royal Marines—Captain T. Scott, and Second Lieutenant W. O. Bellairs, to the President.

There are at present between sixty and seventy peers, exclusive of the Irish and Scots, who have attained the advanced age of 70 and 90. Among the most aged are—Lord Wedderburn, 93; Lord Lynedoch, 84; Lord Scarsdale, 83; Lord Stowell, 83; Earl of Stanhope, 81; Earl of 83; Earl of Ranelagh, 80; Lord Carrington, 82; Earl Powis, 80; Lord Middlemore, 80; Earl Fortescue, 81; Lord Arden, 78; Earl of Derby, 82; Earl of Chatham, 79; Earl of Egremont, 83; Earl of Clarendon, 77; Viscount Sidmouth, 77. The youngest peers are the Earl of Ponfret, and Lords Dover and Ribblesdale.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, MARCH 7.—The supplies of grain from farmers at this day's market were not large, with a demand for every description. The following are the quotations—

Wheat, shipping 19s 0d to 21s 0d; ditto, millers 22s 0d to 23s 0d; barley, 10s 0d to 11s 6d; oats, 7s 9d to 8s 6d; for mealmen and horses, 9s 0d to 9s 6d per barrel; oatmeal, by wholesale and retail, 10s 0d to 12s 6d; 2d flour, 28s 0d to 29s; 3s, 21s to 26s; 4ths, 13s to 15s per bag.

Bacon from 70s to 74s 0d per cwt.; inferior lard at lower prices; new ditto from 90s to 95s per cwt. last Monday. Weighed on Wednesday 94, Thursday 34, and yesterday 11.

Bacon pigs from 22s 6d to 24s 0d; prime lard would obtain 25s per ditto; scalded do. 18s to 21s; heads, 14s to 14s 6d; offal, 13s to 13s 6d per cwt.

CORK, MARCH 6.—Butter only nominal except seconds at—

To merchants—76s—70s—52s. Country prices closed. DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, MARCH 4.—The supply of grain continues very moderate, and prime wheat and oats sold on same terms as last week, but inferior wheat was 6d per barrel lower, and inferior oats very dull, and also the turn lower. No change in here of barley—

Wheat, (white) 23s 6d to 26s 6d; ditto, (millers') 23s 0d to 25s 0d; ditto, (inferior) 18s 6d to 21s 6d; barley, (malt) 13s 0d to 14s 6d; ditto, (grinding) 11s 6d to 12s 0d; here, 10s 0d to 10s 6d; common 8s 3d to 9s 3d; ditto, (feeding) 9s 6d to 10s 6d; oatmeal, 10s 0d to 10s 6d; flour (second) 13s 0d to 15s 0d.

CLOMEL, MARCH 4.—Butter, 72s 0d to 74s 0d; oatmeal, 11s 0d to 11s 3d; bacon pigs, 23s 0d to 24s 6d; flour, second 30s 0d to —0d; household, 28s 0d to —0d; thirds, 24s 0d to 24s 6d; fourths, 14s 0d to —0d; here, 10s 0d to 11s 0d; barley, 11s 6d to —0d; wheat, 1s 1d to 1s 2d; oats, 84d to 84d.

WEXFORD, MARCH 4.—Butter, 68s 0d to 70s; ditto, second 65s 0d to —0d; ditto, thirds 55s 0d to —0d; flour, fine 30s 0d to 33s 0d; ditto, second 00s 0d to —0d per bag; wheat, 22s 0s to 23s 6d; barley, 10s 9d to 13s 6d; oats, 8s 9d to 9s 6d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MARCH 3.—The arrivals of all kinds of grain during the past week were abundant. The wheat trade was in an extremely dull state, and even the finest qualities barely maintained. Last Monday's quotations, whilst inferior sorts were offered at a decline, little progress was made in sales. Barley from 3s to 3s 6s per quarter. Oats are 1s per quarter cheaper.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD.—At Newhaven, March 24, Mary, Bond, Portsmouth, Ist. Mary Elliott, Florence; W. Hill and Henry, Leigh—at Southampton, Ist, Erin, Allen, from Youghal—at Portsmouth, Ist, Fame, Biglow, of Margate—3d. Hope, Catt.

SOLD.—At Newhaven, March 24, 4th—Pandora, Power, and Industry, Sutton, Cardiff, coals—St. Patrick, Tobin, Bristol, m. goods.

5th—William, Sutton, Newport, coals, for Cork—Francis and Mary, Gray, Portsmouth, ballast—Edwin, Francis, Cardiff, coals—Nora Creina, Ballin, Bristol, m. goods.

6th—William Penn, Key, Liverpool, m. goods—Regulator, Angel, Swansea, culm.

SAILLED, 5th—Kingstown, Brown, Dublin, ballast—Emma Zollar, Buchanan, London, oats—Alert, Symons, Cardiff ballast—Friends, Burnard, and Lord Ebrington, Day, Gloucester, grain—Margaret, Organ, Bristol, wheat, from Dungarvan.

6th—Patrick, Tobin, Bristol, g. cargo.

7th—Nora Creina, Bailey, Liverpool, g. cargo.—Wind, S.W. to W.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Gipsy (steamer), Liverpool, 2805 cwt flour, 101 frks butter, 260 frks bacon, 44 cwt lard, 19 bales flax, 14 do. wood, 8 do, and 1 box calico; 2 boxes salmon—Peace, Milford, 1325 cwt flour, 17 do. oatmeal, 8 do. fish, 2 fish, 5 fish, 5 casks lard, 1 puncheon whiskey—City of Bristol (steamer), Bristol, 200 frks bacon, 125 cwt flour, 4 baskets cheese, 1 truss and 1 bundle leather, 680 pigs, 3 head cattle—Theodore, Liverpool, 2280 cwt flour—Dolphin, Gloucester, 20 hhd, 60 barrels, 155 half do. porter—St. Patrick, (steamer), Liverpool, 2519 cwt flour, 317 barrels wheat, 357 cwt bran, 29 firkins butter, 15 casks grease, 20 cwt lard, 91 pigs.

WATERFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE PLOUGHING MATCH took place on FRIDAY, the 28th of February, at WHITESTOWN, in the Barony of UPPERTHIRD, when Twenty-One Ploughs started. The following were the successful Candidates—

The Marquis of Waterford—the Silver Cup, for the second time.

Henry Langley, Esq.—the Silver Medal. Fleming, ploughman to the Marquis of Waterford—the first prize, £2 0 0

Mulcahy, ploughman to Henry Langley—second prize, 1 0 0

George Chalmer, tenant to the Marquis of Waterford—1st premium, 4 0 0

Jeffery Fitzgerald, tenant to John Strangman, Esq.—2d ditto, 3 0 0

William Coleman, tenant to the Marquis of Waterford—3d ditto, 2 0 0

Adam Power, tenant to Lord Doneraile—4th ditto, 1 0 0

Michael Flinn, tenant to Rich. Duckett, Esq.—5th ditto, 0 10 0

WINES, TOBACCO, PRIME NEW CLOVER AND TREFOIL SEEDS, &c.

MATTHEW CARROLL S this day landing, from on board the Clonmel, Davis, master, from London, a Superior Assortment of First Quality VIRGINIA TOBACCO, which, on inspection, will fully prove his determination of importing none but a superior article. He will, as heretofore, dispose of his stock on the most liberal and encouraging terms.

PRIME NEW CLOVER AND TREFOIL SEEDS.

These have been selected with particular care, and are well worth the attention of buyers, it being a well-known fact, that most of the Seeds imported into Ireland are old and bad; and which, by a particular process of drying, look so well that many of the best judges are deceived by it. M. CARROLL having purchased none but GENUINE NEW SEEDS, of the best description, will give an engagement with every Parcel he sells, and will dispose of it at the lowest possible profit.

CLARETS—La Fütte, SHERRY'S—Pale, Mouton, St. Julien, St. Estaphe, Chat Margy, Leoville, Rawson, Sisco, St. Laurent, St. Emilion, Pichon, Dulo, Ducasse.

CHAMPAGNES—Sparkling, (Moets and Ruinart), BURGUNDY—Chamberlain, Clodorge, MADEIRAS—West India, East India, Do. Do. Fines, Do. London Particular, went the rounds twice; 13 year's old.

MOSELLE, BARSAK, VINE GRAVE, HAUT SAUTERNE, BUCCELLAS. With a Large and Superior Stock of FRENCH COGNAC BRANDY, SCHEIDAM HOLLANDS, and JAMAICA RUM.

PORT—White, Red, bottled in Oporto, 1826. No. 2, 3 years in bottle. No. 3, 1 year ditto. No. 4, New. FENERIFFE—Good, Old & Fine, LISBON—Dry, Rich, MALAGA, PONTAC, CAPE MADEIRA, GOOD, DO. EAST INDIA.

EGGS leave to announce to the Mobility and Gentry of Waterford and its Vicinity, that he will give lessons in the above-mentioned Languages during his stay in this City. He is furnished with recommendations of his talent from persons of the first respectability.—He stops for the present at TYRRELL'S Coach House, George's-street. Waterford, March 8, 1834.

CHEAP MUSIC AND PRINTS, ON PRIVATE SALE, FOR ONE WEEK ONLY, AT MR. SHARPE'S ROOMS, QUAY. H. GARRARD, FROM MR. SHARPE'S, PARLIAMENT-STREET, DUBLIN. EGGS to inform the City of Waterford, that he will open at the above Premises on MONDAY, 10th of MARCH, with a large Assortment of FASHIONABLE MUSIC, at HALF the usual prices; also, a collection of PRINTS, Plain and Coloured, for Scrap Books, &c. Just Published for the Piano Forte, and Sold at HALF PRICE.

New German Air Alexis, by Hutenen... 1 0 Rossignol War, with Variations... 1 0 No. 6 of Summer, do... 1 6 Non Pie Mesta, do... 1 0 Swiss Toy Girl, do... 1 0 Tu Vedrai la Stenturata, by Diabelli... 1 0 The Unknown Quadrilles... 1 6 The Amulet Quadrilles... 1 6 The celebrated Gallop, from the Opera of Gustav III., by AuBer... 1 0 Alpine March... 1 0 Alpine Quadrilles... 1 6

A great variety of the newest SONGS, and Piano Forte MUSIC, by HERR, HUNTER, CHAULEY, CREEBNEY, and other eminent composers, at a considerable reduction from the published prices. HARP STRINGS, in sets of 50 Rings, at 18s 6d the set; Violin and Guitar Strings, Blank Music Paper, Music Portfolios, &c. &c. &c.

TO BE LET, OR THE INTEREST SOLD, In the Town of Tallow, and County of Waterford, THE DWELLING HOUSE AND CONCERN, AS AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY MR. WM. SMYTH.

THE HOUSE is situated in the most eligible part of said Town, and fit for a Respectable Family, or any Person desirous of getting into extensive Shop business.—THE OUT-OFFICES are numerous, and of the best description, with an excellent VEGETABLE GARDEN enclosed by a wall 10 feet high, and planted with the best Fruit Trees.

ALSO, A CORN STORE, capable of containing near Two Thousand Barrels of Grain, with an extensive YARD, highly enclosed and secured by a large Gate, and connected with the Dwelling-House. These Premises are worthy the consideration of a Person of Capital wishing to get into the Corn, Coal, Culin, Timber, or Iron Trade, or any branch of business requiring Water, having a constant supply on the Premises, and with in half a Mile of the Navigation on the River Bride, and being under his Grace the Duke of Devonshire for a three young Lives, or Ninety-nine Years concurrent, at a low Head Rent.

The Purchaser can be accommodated with Thirty Acres of the very best Ground, adjoining the Town, in a high state of cultivation, with good Fences, Iron Gates, Barns, Haggard, and Labourer's house. Proposals to be made to Mr. WM. SMYTH, Tallow, 21st Feb., 1834.

IRISH STOCKS—MARCH 5. 3 per Cent. Consols... 89 1/2 3 per Cent. Stock... 96 1/2 3 1/2 Ditto New (1830)... 96 1/2 3 1/2 Ditto Debentures (of £92 6s 2d)... 89 1/2

On Wednesday, Anne, the wife of Mr. W. Scroder, after a severe and protracted illness, during which she was fully sustained by the faith of the Gospel.

The new iron steamer, Lady Lansdown, was launched at Killaloe on Thursday last.

NEW CLOVER AND TREFOIL SEEDS, &c.

JEREMIAH O'BRIEN H AS this day landed, per the Clonmel, from London, 30 Sacks of NEW CLOVER and TREFOIL SEEDS, which will be sold at very low prices. His Wine and Spirit Stores are as usual largely supplied with Prime WINES of every description, FRENCH BRANDY, and CORK WHISKEY, which will be disposed of by Wholesale and Retail at a very small profit. Quay, 1st March, 1834.

WINE STORES, LADY-LANE. ROBERT CURTIS H AS just imported a Lot of FRENCH WINES, of various kinds, His Stock of OLD PORTS and SHERRIES, in Wood and Bottle, is as extensive as that of any other house in the Trade. He has also some OLD E. I. MADEIRA and PAXA RETI, of the first quality. These WINES are of the best description, and cannot be exceeded in quality. Moderate Prices for Cash. Waterford, March 2d, 1834.

RECTIFYING DISTILLERY, GEORGE'S-STREET, WATERFORD.

THOMAS FORSTALL, PROPRIETOR. BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public, that having the above fitted up, at great expense, and on a very large scale, he is now prepared to supply them with every Article in the above line, in the most approved manner.

HE earnestly requests the favor of a trial, being fully confident that every article sent from his Establishment will be found equal, if not superior in quality, to any in this City, while his long established system of selling at the most Moderate Profit—his experience in every branch of the Rectifying Trade—and his constant personal attention to every department of his business, will be a sufficient assurance to those who may favor him with their commands, of their interests being attended to.

MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.

OPENED 12TH MONTH, 1826. For the Preparation and Sale of Genuine Medicines, and the Compounding of Prescriptions. BEWLEY AND EVANS, PROPRIETORS. The Compounding Department is under the Personal Superintendance of J. EVANS, Licentiate Apothecary. THIS ESTABLISHMENT embraces the Sale of every article connected with Medical Practice. The great object of the Proprietors is to support a character for the Supply of Medicines, in whose purity and efficacy perfect confidence may be placed.

The following valuable and useful DOMESTIC MEDICINES, and other articles adapted for general use in private families, and accompanied with explicit directions, are recommended to notice, and may be had (at the Dublin Price) of their AGENTS in Drogheda, Dundalk, Newry, Belfast, Coleraine, Londonderry, Sligo, Galway, Limerick, Cork, Waterford, Clonmel, and all the principal TOWNS THROUGHOUT IRELAND.

APERIENT ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, For INDIGESTION, and those complaints arising from a disordered state of the Stomach and Bowels; generally termed BILIOUS OR NERVOUS. These Pills have for a long period been extensively used with eminent success, and are found a safe and valuable remedy for Bilious Derangement, Indigestion, Habitual Constiveness, Nervous Affections, and those diseases proceeding from Dyspepsia, and commonly attended with Loss of Appetite, Sick Head-Ache, Pain in the Stomach and Bowels, Nausea, Flatulency, Piles, and Pueral Purgings, Supper, and other alarming or unpleasant symptoms.

BEWLEY AND EVANS' POOR MAN'S COUGH DROPS. The Proprietors know of no Medicine more generally efficacious for the relief of Coughs and Colds. They have been found most efficacious in Affections of the Chest, accompanied with Hoarseness or Wheezing. A teaspoon full taken occasionally affords relief to the most distressing Cough, promotes easy expectoration, removes difficulty of Breathing, and relieves the soreness and oppression of the Chest, which usually accompany Pulmonary Complaints. It is well adapted for Children, to whom it may be freely given, in Tea-Spoonful or in large Bottles, equal to three small ones, 2s 6d each.

DOCTOR GREGORY'S STOMACHIC POWDER, Composed of the finest Turkey Rhubarb, Calcined Magnesia, and Aroma of Jamaica Ginger. COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT; OR, CORTICAL ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA. Much superior to that generally used. Prepared by a peculiar process, by which the most delicate decoction may be immediately made, according as required.

THE ANTISEPTIC TOOTH POWDER. This Dentifrice is composed of articles of established excellence in Medical Practice, whose qualities have been found most effective for whitening, and beautifying the Teeth, preventing Decay, correcting Rotor of the Breath, and giving a healthy constitution to the Gums. Price 2s per Box. CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER. For Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Complaints, Flatulence, and Head-ache, &c. &c. BEWLEY AND EVANS' SUPERIOR LAVENDER WATER. Extracted from the choicest flowers, whose fragrant odour is not diminished by the general practice of adding a variety of foreign powerful scents. Price 1s 4d—2s—and 3s 6d.

THE BENGAL SMELLING SALTS. Distinguished for their Fragrance, Pungency, and Durability. Price 1s and 2s 6d. THE HEARTBURN LOZENGE. For Acidity, Hoarseness, and Weakness of the Stomach, accompanied with explicit directions. Price 1s and 2s 6d.

TOOTH-ACHE ESSENCE. Recommended as an application for the relief of the Tooth-ache, equal, if not superior, to every other preparation for the purpose, which has been known to be tried. Price 1s 6d. INFANTS' FOOD—GENUINE BERMUDDA ARROW ROOT. Arrow Root imported from the West Indies is much inferior in quality, and more or less adulterated with Potato Starch. The real Bermudas is greatly preferable, and forms a most wholesome, nutritive, and agreeable Aliment, superior to Sago or Tapioca, particularly recommended to children and invalids. Price 1s—2s—and 4s per Packet.

THE IMPROVED CORN PLASTER, an effectual cure for Corns. Price 1s. ZERATED SODA POWDERS, for the immediate Production of Soda Water, ACIDULATED CATYENNE LOZENGES, PURE CALCINED MAGNESIA, LEMONADE POWDER, COUGH LOZENGES, ESSENCE OF PEPPERMINT, PENNYROYAL CINNAMON, &c. &c. APERIENT SEIDLITZ POWDERS, Price 2s 6d per Box, HIGHLY CONCENTRATED AROMATIC VINEGAR, Price 2s 6d. INDELIBLE CHEMICAL MARKING INK. Price 1s 6d. &c. &c.

Sold by W. White and Co., Waterford; R. Davis, Clonmel; Maxwell, Killybegs; Shears, Cashel; Molloy, Tipperary; and their Agents throughout Ireland. Dublin, 9th of 12th month, 1833.

WHAT truly desirable Sire, EQUATOR, will positively stand this Season, at the Waterford Veterinary Establishment, at Two Guineas all Mares, and Five Shillings to the Groom. He is a dark Chestnut HORSE, 15 Hands 3 Inches high, possessing immense power and speed, and the best English Blood, and his produce in the Counties of Waterford and Kilkenny are very superior. Twenty Guineas having been offered for many of them at Three Months Old; and one in Dublin £200 was offered for and refused. He is very prolific. Money to be paid on Service, as the Groom is accountable. March 1st, 1834.

DISHONESTY OF THE REPEAL MEMBERS.

(FROM THE EVENING MAIL.) The deliberate indifference to truth which these men evince in the Parliamentary debates has frequently been exposed by us in terms of just indignation...

passed away during the week, all about Ireland, without producing a solitary substantive measure. Mr. O'Connell ought to curtail his speeches by a vote of limitation. He is fond of vows—one of the weak limitations of his countrymen...

THE POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

(FROM THE EVENING POST.) We have just received a return made to an order of the House of Commons, and presented on the 13th inst., of the salaries and emoluments received by the persons employed in the post-offices of London, Dublin, and Edinburgh...

Table with 4 columns: Officers, Annual Salaries out of the Revenue, Annual Emoluments as Vendors of Newspapers, Total. Rows include 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th classes of officers.

From the preceding list, it will be seen that the emoluments derivable to the Clerks of the Roads, as Newspaper vendors, were almost as great as the salaries being them by the Government—these emoluments being expressly taken from the different Newspaper establishments...

MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS.

The following official document was issued on Monday from the Colonial Office:— Downing-street Colonial Department. Sir—I am directed by the Secretary of State to acquaint you in reply to your letter of the 21st inst., that grants of land are no longer made to Military or Naval Officers proceeding as settlers to North America...

COCKNEY SPORTING.—John Bishop, a brisk looking knight of the thimble and shears, was brought to the Marylebone office in custody of a policeman...

(FROM THE OBSERVER.) It is sometimes amusing to observe the ingenuity with which the Irish papers continue to find a vent for their party malignity. The common practice in such cases is to devise some plausible invention, and upon that foundation to erect their battery of abuse...

(FROM THE ATLAS.) It has long been a matter of querulous complaint amongst the Irish members that the interests of Ireland are grossly neglected in the House of Commons. We agree with them in the assertion that the interests of Ireland are neglected, because they are unfortunately absorbed in talk...

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DUBLIN CORPORATION.—BARON SMITH.

Dublin, Tuesday, March 4. Yesterday a special meeting of the members of the corporation was convened for the highly laudable and legal purpose of presenting an address to the distinguished Baron Smith. The hour appointed for the chair being taken was two o'clock; but at that time there was not the appearance of a single corporator...

At three o'clock there were not ten members in the room. Those who occupied the most prominent situations in the room were, the Master of the Blue-coat Hospital, (Mr. Addison Hone), and the foreman on Mr. Barrett's jury, (Mr. Long). The latter gentleman held a big roll of paper, which appeared to be "the address."

Mr. Long proposed a committee to draw up an address to Baron Smith. He was sure it was not necessary to point out the circumstances which required such an address at the present moment. Mr. Thompson, in seconding the resolution, thought there was a dawn of reason about to appear on the English horizon...

Mr. Hynes said that he was not only agreeing to the address, as corporators, but also as jurors of the city of Dublin, who witnessed the impartial conduct of Baron Smith as a judge. Mr. Sisson hoped that Mr. Hynes and Mr. Long would follow the example of the Evening Mail, as they were jurors in the case of Mr. Barrett...

Mr. Long said that he was only alluding to Baron Smith, and not to any particular case. Mr. Thompson considered it impossible for a judge not to be political, because he was an administrator of public affairs. A message was sent down from the board of Aldermen, requesting the appointment of a committee to prepare an address to Baron Smith...

The committee went to the address, which they returned in about an hour, when an address was read, in which the learned Baron Smith was congratulated that the independence of the bench had been vindicated; and he was promised that if the legislature had pertinaciously refused to review its vote, and rescind a resolution into which it was led by the intolerant head of a ferocious faction, that was destroying Ireland; in such a case, the corporation would be found cheering him on in the ordeal he would have been going through...

MODIFICATION OF SLEEP.—Sleep is much modified by habit. Thus an old artilleryman enjoys tranquil repose while the cannon are thumping round him; an engineer has been known to fall asleep within a boiler, while his fellows were hammering; and the repose of a miller is never interrupted by the noise of his mill. Sound ceases to be a stimulus to such men, and what would have proved an insupportable annoyance to others, is by them altogether unheeded...

WEXFORD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. The lovers of the Floral department of nature are most sanguine in their expectations of the results which must ensue from the establishment of the above-named society; the list already comprises the names of almost all those who can appreciate the blossomed treasures which the garden yields, and we have no doubt that the existence of such a society will require to be made public in order to ensure the additional support of many well-known amateurs...

SOOT AS MANURE FOR POTATOES.—The following remarks on the advantages of soot as manure for potatoes, have been addressed to the editors of the Newcastle papers, by Mr. James Crozier, of that town. "Having repeatedly made the experiment, and uniformly found soot far to exceed the best common manure for producing a crop of potatoes, I beg to communicate the fact, for the advantage of those who have not tried it. I tried it again in the autumn, upon a small parcel of ground, adjacent to plant in this town. One piece of ground, sufficient to plant six rows, was manured with soot, the rest left off. The remainder of the ground was manured with excellent rotten dung, and planted with potatoes in rows like the other. I have just taken up three rows of the soot, and ascertained the produce. The ground manured with the soot, produced 34 pecks, while that with the dung only three pecks. The ground upon which the crop stood occupied ten square yards, which in the case of using soot, makes the produce of an acre 211 bolls, six pecks, and, in the case of common manure, 181 bolls, four pecks, whereby there is a deficiency of 30 bolls and two pecks, which price of potatoes, £7.19s per acre, makes the cost of the soot necessary to manure an acre would not exceed £2.10s, while dung would not be less than £5; consequently, every acre manured with soot is of £10 more value than the other, which, certainly, is an object well deserving the attention of the public. Also, another material consideration is, the not having the land cut up with carts at an early season, in laying on the dung, which is very injurious to land when in a wet state, which is not infrequently the case at this time of the year, when the common dung has to be laid on."

ON EARLY PLANTING OF POTATOES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE IRISH FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.) As the season for planting early potatoes is now fast approaching, I beg leave to trespass on the pages of your invaluable magazine with a few remarks on the subject. Much has been said on the failure of the last most useful and vitally important element, for the last two or three years, but very little has been done with a view to arrest its progress. You will scarcely find any two agree in opinion as to the cause. Some will have it that the Scotch pink-eyes receive damage by salt water; others, that they are dug before ripe, and that the vegetable is destroyed by being housed in large heaps; more will say that the seed should be immediately planted after cutting—but I strongly recommend not cutting at all, in early planting, particularly Scotch pink-eyes (from an experiment I tried last spring, on which I shall hereafter observe)...

At three o'clock there were not ten members in the room. Those who occupied the most prominent situations in the room were, the Master of the Blue-coat Hospital, (Mr. Addison Hone), and the foreman on Mr. Barrett's jury, (Mr. Long). The latter gentleman held a big roll of paper, which appeared to be "the address."

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LADIES' FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

(FROM THE WORLD OF FASHION.) EVENING DRESS.—A dress of blue and white striped gauze, over pale blue satin. Corsage, pointed en gerbe, bouffant short sleeves, with deep hood ruffles; white satin mantilla, edged next the corsage, with a ruche of tulle, the rest trimmed with blond lace, corresponding to the ruffles; two small bows of blue gauze ribbon, fasten it in front; another is placed in the centre of the bosom, and a larger one upon the shoulders, and narrow part of the ruffles. With this dress is worn a small white silk hat, extremely evase in front, with a plume of white feathers drooping over the brim, and a fancheon of white ribbon, with long ends hanging on the neck.

DINNER DRESS.—A dinner dress of purple satin Algerine, Sevigne corsage, with four bows down the centre; crossings of purple ribbon on the front of the skirt, with similar ornaments in the centre, and bunches of fruit and leaves, purple at each corner of the pattern; double bouffant sleeves, with purple bows on the shoulders—coiffure chevelure, the hair parted in front, and sprigs of fruit mingled in the braids behind.

MORNING DRESS.—For promenade dress, redingote of silk, cashmere, and velvet, are more and more adopted; the sleeves are fuller from the elbow, and at the wrist (which is made very tight) there is placed a cuff of muslin or lace; this has a very pretty effect for negligé dress; these cuffs are usually muslin trimmed round with a narrow ruche of tulle, they are also worn in black velvet; blond lace canezons are always in good taste when worn over a morning dress; for breakfast negligés they are worn larger and made of India muslin.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS. (FROM THE GENTLEMEN'S MAGAZINE.) WALKING DRESS.—This is a bright mulberry coat, with all matted gilt button, collar and lapels rather falling, skirts narrow, and without flaps, sleeves to fit the arm tight, the waist not too long. Trowsers of the fashionable elastic baize, with whole fall down, to fit the hips tight, and cut in a straight line to fit the boot at the bottom, where they are hollowed out at the instep and strapped under the foot.

EVENING DRESS.—The breast and collar are made to roll to the waist; the skirts narrow at the hips, and to wing a little behind; the colour of this coat is the dahlia, and the collar and breast is covered with velvet to match. Waistcoat of satin, embroidered, made single breasted, and roll collar. Pantaloons, made single breasted, with a common flap; the bottoms are fastened with hooks, which are to pass through oil holes.

DRAINING.—Perhaps there are few objects on which money has been expended more injudiciously, or in the pursuit of which, more disappointment has occurred, than in the attempts to drain mosses. The great stumbling block in the road to success seems to have been the want of duly considering the principle by which the water is retained in mosses. In many instances much labour has been thrown away in endeavouring to cut deep and wide drains at a considerable expense, under the impression that they would produce every desirable effect over a large extent of surface. But, if we have been advanced, namely, "the water, to a considerable depth from the surface is held, in a great degree, by capillary attraction," it is held, in a great degree, by capillary attraction, the way to correct, it follows, necessarily, that the only way to get rid of the water, is to destroy the principle by which it is held, and this can only be done by piercing the moss to a certain depth, at such distances, as will set the water at liberty between any two incisions. In all cases, where the soil to be drained, is of an uniform character, and somewhat porous, the distance to which any drain will have a beneficial effect, is in proportion to its depth. Breadth, in a drain, only increases its capability of conveying water away, after it has dry received it, but it does not augment its power to dry the land. As a matter of course, the width of a drain, at the top, must be always regulated, but the depth will be as it is in the inclination at which the earth, on which it is to be laid, is to be drained, and the depth will be as it is in the inclination at which the earth, on which it is to be laid, is to be drained, and the depth will be as it is in the inclination at which the earth, on which it is to be laid, is to be drained...

SHIP NEWS. A man named Simon Conors, native of this town, a sailor on board the Success, trading to London, fell overboard a few days ago near Glassarrig and was drowned. LAMENTABLE OCCURRENCE AT SEA.—We have seen a letter from Mr. G. Purdon, of Liverpool, to his father, in this town, dated the 2d instant, which states that, during the storm of Wednesday night, the Queen Adelaide steamer, Captain Shannon, on her voyage from Londonderry to Liverpool, was struck by a tremendous sea. Captain Shannon was in his cabin, on deck, at the time; when, melancholy to relate, the way was washed away; cabin, deck, cargo, seriously damaged. Happily another life was lost. We understand, from another source, that the George IV, of this port, encountered the same gale; but owing, no doubt, to the superior condition of this vessel, and the excellent seamanship of Captain Parsons, she succeeded in making the opposite port in perfect safety.—Newry Telegraph.

WATERFORD EXPORTS. Sultan, London, 1610 fiks butter, 3083 s bacon, 232 cwt lard, 25 half bris tongues, 41 bris pork, 5 cwt hams, 2 bales, 3 boxes calico, 6 bags leather, 1 bale leather. Lord Ebrington, Bristol, 1490 bris wheat, Sarah, Gloucester, 1005 bris wheat, 250 cwt flour. Acorn, Bristol, 4744 cwt flour, 112 cwt wheat. William Penn, (steamer), 500 bris cotton, 20 cwt lard, 150 bris wool, 50 fiks pig, 100 s bacon, 20 cwt lard, 1 hhd hardware, 1 btl copper, 2 cwt sugar, 1 hhd calico, 4 s bacon, 829 pigs. Peter and Rebecca, Newhaven, 1050 bris oil.

State of the Waterford Fever Hospital, in February 1834. In Hospital, 1st Feb... 6 Dismissed, ... 14 Died, ... 3 Admitted in February... 11 Remaining in Hospital, 3