

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

House of Commons, Monday, March 10. Lord G. SOMERSET moved the second reading of this bill.

The Earl of KERRY, having been requested by the Great Western Railway Company to second the motion for the second reading, would take that opportunity of stating the reasons that induced him to do so. It was well known that Bristol was the great "entrepot" of the imports from Ireland, and in that respect the railway would be one of great national importance, for by it the best and most wholesome food produce would be obtained at the lowest possible price.

Mr. R. PALMER opposed the second reading. He was not going to contend that a line of communication from London to Bristol would not be beneficial to the country. But this was not the case of a railway from London to Bristol, but a bill of a very different nature. The amount of capital necessary to be invested in the proposed three railroads. By the subscription list, which he (Mr. P.) saw, only one million was made up; it might be forthcoming, but, however, the original plan was abandoned, and a second advertisement appeared for a railway between London and Reading, Bristol and Bath; so that a space of 70 miles intervened which was not to have the benefit of a railway at all (hear, hear).

The Marquis of CHANDOS rose for the purpose of seconding the motion, and said there was a very strong feeling in that division of the county of Buckingham which he had the honor to represent, against the bill. Many farms would be completely destroyed as the effect of the tunnels and other works would be, not only to cut off the particular line of communication, but also to injure the drainage; so that the low lands would become inundated with water.

On the question being put by the SPEAKER, Mr. C. RUSSELL rose to reply to some observations which had fallen from hon. members who had opposed the bill. It could be satisfactorily shown that the proposed railway would produce such public advantages as would justify the project.

Mr. O'CONNELL said he agreed most cordially with the principles of the bill. The question was, whether the country would sacrifice private interests to public good (hear). Was the measure a public good? Could any one doubt it would have the effect of conveying heavy substances from parts greatly distant from each other in a very short time, and would confer benefits both on this country and Ireland, as the produce of the latter would be conveyed to the former? The progress of civilization had advanced to that state, that the facility of transfer had become necessary, as the prosperity of the country depended upon it (hear).

Years back the judges had decided that no man could proceed against another for a bill due at Oxford on the preceding day, as it was impossible to get from London to that place in that time (hear). Since that, however, a much greater distance had been accomplished, and he hoped that in the course of a short period they would be able to go from London to Edinburgh in one day, by the increase of railroads (hear). The grave and reverend seniors of Eton (hear, and a laugh) had taken a fancy to opposition in the present case; why did they not oppose the Birmingham railroad? It was enough to say that they had not done so, but he could tell them that they might repose in their own precincts, and rest satisfied, that if the railroad came within a mile and a half of their college they would have ample compensation (hear).

Mr. O'CONNELL said he was not in a market for that great grant of Ireland (hear), and the speedy transfer of the produce of that country would increase food for the poorer classes (hear). It might, it was true, take away some monopolies (hear), and interfere with some of the landowners between London and Bristol (hear). They might suffer at first, in consequence of that monopoly being destroyed (hear); but the poorer classes, who would get food cheaper, would, in every part of the country, offer up their gratitude to the house for giving its sanction to so great a measure.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said his constituents felt the deepest anxiety for the success of the bill (hear). It was a bill which contemplated only a half of a measure, leaving the whole to be filled up in a subsequent bill, but if it were to stop by making a railroad communication merely from London to Reading, and then from Bath to Bristol, very great advantages would accrue to the public, for there was a good water communication between the intervening places, whereas the water communication from London to Reading, by the Thames, it was well known was a very bad one. He sincerely regretted the opposition of the College of Eton (hear). But any thing more preposterous (loud cries of hear) than the assertions made in the petition from that college, that it would be detrimental to the morals of the youths educated there, if such a railroad went within a mile and a half of them, he never heard of (hear).

Mr. O'CONNELL said that this company had come to parliament under a false pretence. The bill was stated to be to establish the great western railway, and yet its provisions only went to establish one from London to Reading, and from Bath to Bristol; therefore, the company might call themselves by any other name as well as that they now bore. Those who advocated the measure asserted that the company would be sure to complete the line, in order to forward their own object, but it might happen that no other persons would choose to join them; funds for that purpose might not be forthcoming to enable the company to make the communication, and then in what a situation would they be placed? (hear, hear, hear).

Mr. ELLICE said that the matter was under consideration of the government, and especially since the prejudices on this subject had in some measure vanished. There was a difficulty in doing what the hon. and learned gentleman asked, but it was still under consideration.

Mr. O'CONNELL begged to ask the right hon. Secretary at War whether there was any truth in a report which was in circulation, that officers in Dublin were about to be deprived of their residences in Kilmahinham Hospital, and to be compelled to come over to Chelsea Hospital? The displacing of these persons would cause great dissatisfaction in Dublin, as the spending of nearly £11,000 a year by these individuals was an object of some importance to that city.

Mr. ELLICE said it was true that arrangements were making on the mere ground of economy, to enable such of the pensioners of Kilmahinham Hospital whose health permitted, to come over to Chelsea Hospital, and those of them who were infirm would be removed to the Artillery Barracks, which were now being provided for their reception.

Mr. O'CONNELL said the case was one of great hardship to the pensioners thus about to be removed. Mr. ELLICE could assure the hon. and learned gentleman that nothing could give him greater pain than to make the situation of those persons worse. No person would be removed whose age or infirmities rendered it improper for them to be taken to this country. Government thought that, as the lease of Kilmahinham Hospital was expired, and the building out of repair, it would be proper on the score of economy alone to make arrangements for the reception of the aged and infirm inmates in the Artillery Barracks. The whole number of in-pensioners in Kilmahinham Hospital was only 247, and yet the expense of their maintenance in that establishment was nearly £11,000. He did not think the sum was expended with a due regard to economy.

Mr. O'DWYER thought it a case of great hardship that Kilmahinham Hospital was thus about to be broken up. It had been founded out of money taken from the pay of the soldiers themselves, and had an estate of 71 acres, invested in the crown, and granted by the crown, which it held by a perpetual tenure.

Mr. HUME was sorry to hear words against economy spoken in that house (a laugh). As the breaking up of the establishment at Kilmahinham would effect a great saving to the country, he would support it. He only hoped that equal justice were done to Chelsea Hospital.

Mr. LITTLETON said, the question was one of economy. If the degree of saving effected by doing away with the Irish establishment were small, he would be the last man to support such a proposition, but he thought very differently of it when it was shown that the economy would be very large. There would be no violation of parliamentary or testamentary endowments in breaking up the Irish establishment, which was created in Charles the Second's time, by a tax on the army in Ireland of 6d each man.

Mr. SHELLE opposed the breaking up of the establishment in Ireland, which he was sure all Irishmen in the house, of whatever political party, would unite in supporting. He would remind the right hon. gentleman opposite that the greatest discontent had been excited in Ireland on the breaking up of a military establishment at Cork some years ago, and there would be the same discontent if the proposed alteration. Ministers should entertain an idea of removing all the establishments from Ireland; they had, as it was, removed the Customs' office and the Stamp office.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, the Army Estimates were proceeded with, and several votes agreed to.

The Mutiny Bill went through Committee, and the report was ordered to be received on Friday, till which day Major FANCAUPT postponed his motion on the subject of flogging in the army, upon the understanding that he should make that motion on the bringing up of the report.

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On the motion of Lord HOWICK, a Select Committee was appointed to consider the state of the Police of the Metropolis, and the state of crime therein.

FOREIGN NEWS. The Journal de Paris intimates that by a decree of the 21st Feb. the Queen Regent of Spain had accorded the decorations of the Golden Fleece to the Kings of Great Britain and of the French, as a testimony of her esteem and friendship. The Duke of Frias at Paris, and the Count de Eibar in London, will present to the two sovereigns the collars of the order.

A letter from Madrid, dated the 1st inst., states that a decree of the 25th Feb. renders all artisans eligible for municipal employments, titles of nobility, and official situations; because, says the preamble to the decree, they serve the nation usefully in their various capacities, and their trades, be they what they may, ought not to prevent their advancement.

We have accounts from Demerara to the 31st January, and from Barbadoes to the 5th ult. The colonies were tranquil. The crop at Barbadoes was expected to be unusually late.

Naples continues to be crowded with English, and house-rent consequently is most exorbitant. The Duke of Devonshire pays for his apartments in the Vittoria Hotel £240 per month; Lord Poore £100, Mr. Otway £100, Lord de Tabley, £100, Lord Hertford £230 per month; the latter nobleman is still in a weak state of health, and he appears sadly emaciated, but his spirits are good. He has purchased a superb palace for Lady Strachan for £14,000, which his lordship has caused to be furnished in a splendid style. The King of Naples has created Lady Strachan Marchioness of Salza, the title being taken from an estate which she has lately acquired. Many of the English nobility, including the Marquis of Anglesey and his suite, have removed to Castel-Mare, a delightful town on the shore of the Mediterranean, about 20 miles from Naples.

THE LATE JAMES BIDDLE. A fact transpired at Mountrassel on Wednesday, which has ever since formed the general topic of conversation among its inhabitants—namely, that a wealthy shoe-contractor, named James Biddle, who left Mountrassel for London more than 50 years ago, as a journeyman, had behind the preceding day in the metropolis, leaving behind him money and property to the amount of more than two hundred thousand pounds to be divided between 16 of his relatives and their children. The bearer of this intelligence was Lewis Sligh, Esq., the Town-clerk of Brighton (formerly of this town), who is one of Mr. Biddle's executors. Mr. T. Biddle, a sheep-jobber of Mountrassel, aged 80, is the only surviving brother of the deceased. Another brother, John, died last year, after being in the employ of Mr. Priestly, maltster, of the same place, for many years. The other relatives are the sons and daughters of these two brothers some of whom Mr. Sligh found at work as labourers in stone quarries, but who, by their uncle's death, have been entitled to about £20,000 each. The executor although he would have acted more wisely by distributing some of his wealth among his kindred while living, has acted judiciously in making his will, for, with the exception of £5,000 to be immediately paid to his brother, and a few small legacies to other persons in London, he has ordered that the bulk of his property shall remain together for ten years, and that the interest of it shall only be paid to the legatees in the meantime. He has adopted this course, we understand, in the hope that by the expiration of that period they will have become better able to take care of so large a sum of money, than they are at once. The whole amount was placed in their hands at once. The executor at one time contemplated the foundation of a public charity, but his attention being called to the abuses to which such institutions are too frequently liable, he altered his mind in favour of his poor relations. To a young man who was his shopman and collected his rents, he has left his stock in trade and £200 in money, with a request that he may be permitted to reside on the premises two years rent free. To the wife of a neighbour, who sat up with him five nights before he died, he made a codicil to his will, leaving her £500 for her attention. When taken ill, he would neither take medicine nor have a doctor, and only lingered a very few days before he died. It is said by no means so great as it will be when a division is made at the end of the 10 years, as he was the proprietor of many plots of building ground upon which whole streets have been erected, and the leases of which will fall in by that time. His brother and two of his nephews left this town yesterday morning for the Union, in company with the executor, to attend his funeral, which takes place on Tuesday next. Mrs. Biddle survives him, but unhappily is, and has long been, in a state of mind which renders her incapable of knowing what is passing around her. —Limerick Chronicle.

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IMPORTANT APPEAL. The interesting appeal pending between the parishioners of Killier, Blakeney, and the Messrs. Armstrong, the lessees of the impropriators, have fully realised our expectations. After the examination of the witness for the Armstrongs (a well-known character, of the name of Spollen), Mr. Blake, on behalf of the parishioners, submitted that no evidence whatever had been given to the court. By their own witness it appeared that they had not in any way supported the requisites of the act, which required that the court should decide according to "the sums agreed to be paid"—"the sums that had been paid"—or "the sums adjudged to be paid."

Mr. West, for the Armstrongs, rose to reply. He contended that Spollen had given sufficient to compel the parishioners to disprove his evidence. The Court concurred with Mr. Blake to the fullest extent.

Mr. Blake said he was instructed by his clients to take no advantage of any technicality, he was directed to say, and he was glad to be so instructed, that the people were willing to pay a fair equivalent—and they were now willing to give the Messrs. Armstrongs' sixty-eight pounds per annum, the sum certified by the Commissioner, although the rector (Mr. Blake) had accepted of the sum of fifty pounds, as his proportion.

His lordship said, he conceived the lessee of the impropriator ought to be fully content with the sum accepted by the Rector.

Mr. West consulted for some time with his client, after which he stated that his client had acceded to the proposition.

The result of these trials are very satisfactory—and few rejoice more than we do at their being so. In the first place we were partly instrumental in inducing the people to resist the exorbitant demand of eighty pounds, which the Armstrongs insisted on getting—and in the second it supports our oft-peated assertion, as to the capability of the Commissioner (Mr. Blake) to accept of the sum of fifty pounds, as his proportion.

The government, in complying with the wishes of the people "that these appeals might be investigated before the Judge Assizes, and thereby related to the business of the court, has given the strongest proof that they vigilantly watch over the wants and wishes of the poor in particular—and that the season has gone by when there was "one law for the rich and another for the poor."

THE MILLION ACT.—Not one shilling of this million, voted by parliament, has yet been received; nor can the slightest information be obtained, as to the place where, or the time when. This is monstrous.—D. E. Mail.

We have a short answer to give to this "monstrous" assertion, and we shall give it in the words and figures following—The gross amount for which warrants are already issued is—£33,395 18s. 6d.—D. E. Post.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—The Russian cavalry is very steady in the field, always manoeuvring at a trot of about seven miles an hour. There are many superfluous words of command, which create noise, and have lately been somewhat criticised, with consequence. With the exception of the hussar regiments, all the Russian cavalry are instructed to dismount a certain number of each squadron, and act on foot with their carbines. The Russian armies have been remarkable for the large proportion of artillery with which they usually take the field. There are about thirty generals of artillery in active employ, and the corps at present consists of above 30,000 men and 20,000 horses. It must be observed, in respect to this service, that the causes which operate so strongly to occasion deficiencies in the infantry, and nearly as much so in the cavalry, do not come into play, owing to the great attention paid to keeping up the artillery in a constant and effective condition, by inspection of strict nature, and in which no relaxation is permitted.—United Service Journal.

On the night of Tuesday, the 25th ult., an armed banditti, consisting of at least one hundred persons, all armed with guns, swords, pikes, and other implements, forced open the door of the dwelling house of Robert M'Laughlin, Traibain, about a mile from Carn, demanding fire arms. He and his family being in bed, they commanded them to get up, when, being disappointed in getting any arms, they beat and otherwise abused said M'Laughlin. They then demanded money, and he, through intimidation, gave ten shillings, when they went off; but in a short time returned, and broke all his windows and a cart which was in the street. M'Laughlin is a most inoffensive man; he had his windows broken in like manner about two years since. On the following night, a large body, presumed to consist of the same individuals, and equally well armed, attacked the house of William Canning, in the same neighbourhood, in search of fire arms, or money to purchase them. He gave them some silver, when they went off yelling and shouting. The same night several other houses in that neighbourhood were attacked in like manner. This mode of procuring arms is, we regret to say, very general in this part of England, and if our rulers do not endeavour to put a stop to it, we may expect dreadful results.—Derry Sentinel.

THE LIVES OF TWO CHILDREN BY A NEWFOUNDLAND DOG.—On Saturday afternoon two little boys, one six years of age, the other about nine, sons of Mr. Horncroft, of Bridge-row, Pimlico, London, were playing on the banks of the Grosvenor Canal at Pimlico, and climbing up one of the cranes used for unloading the barges, when the youngest fell off the head of the crane into the water, a height of about ten feet. The eldest immediately jumped into the canal after him, when after a short struggle they both went down. At this moment a Mr. Peel, accompanied by Mr. Egan, comedian of Astley's, happened to pass with his celebrated Newfoundland dog Nero, known for his performances in various places at the theatres. Mr. Peel instantly threw a pebble to the spot, and Nero plunged in, dived at the place, and almost instantly brought up the eldest boy. As he was swimming with him to the shore the clothes, that the dog had holding, and the boy sunk again, but was quickly recovered by the dog, and brought safe on shore. The youngest had appeared twice during the time, and no sooner had Nero placed the boy in safety than he plunged in a second time; and after diving for a few seconds, he appeared with the youngest boy, and brought him on shore in a state of complete exhaustion. The children were conveyed to the nearest public-house, where they soon recovered.

On Saturday, a party of the Revenue Police, stationed at Killaloe, detected an illicit still at full work at Mounthannon, in the County of Galway. They destroyed a quantity of potato and singlages, and brought away the still, worm, and head, which they lodged in the King's Stores, Limerick, yesterday. The party also captured several men employed on the works, whom they transported to Ennis-jail.—Limerick Star.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERIES.—On Sunday night last, or early on Monday morning an attempt was made to rob the shop of Mr. Harpur, saddler, and shoemaker, of Mr. Corry, linen draper, and general goods and fancy ware-house keeper, of this town, in which attempts the mercantiles were happily frustrated, but remain undetected. Several attempts having been made during the winter nights, this season, to force open and rob shops even in the most populous parts of the town, call loudly on the proper authorities to devise some means for the protection of property and the detection of these midnight depredators; and if not in their power, we think it high time for the respectable inhabitants to assemble and adopt such means as will protect them from the unwelcome visits of these wholesale plunderers.—Waterford Correspondent.

MURDER.—Accounts have just reached us of a barbarous murder committed on the evening of Monday last, at the East of this county, near Inchabeg; the unfortunate victim was a comfortable and respectable farmer named Sullivan, residing in that neighbourhood, who on Tuesday morning was discovered lying dead in a small stream contiguous to the mill race road with evident marks of strangulation, and a few slight bruises on other parts of his body. The perpetrator of this diabolical outrage is at present unknown.—Kerry Post.

The affairs of Spain, from the latest accounts, appear to be in a very embroiled and unsettled state. S. Burgos has not resigned; but his extreme unpopularity as the confidential friend of M. De Zee, and the supposed opponent of constitutional reforms, will probably lead to his removal. The Queen is not acting a discreet and decided part. She is misled by foreign advisers.

In Portugal, Miguel's cause is still saved from annihilation by the unworthy intrigues and mercenary speculation of those who ought to be firm and united in the cause of good government. The Duke of Palmella is not acting in a manner worthy of his high character.

Accounts from New York say that the ferment on the removal of the national deposits from the Bank of the United States still continues, and that several failures have taken place in consequence of the scarcity of money.

ENGLISH FUNDS.—Consols opened on Wednesday at 91½, and closed at 91¼.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY OF TUESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. The business before the House of Lords on Tuesday was of the same unimportant nature as has characterised their Lordships' proceedings since the commencement of the session.

In the Commons, during the evening sitting, Mr. O'Connell moved the appointment of a select committee "to consider and report on the oaths which are taken, and those, if any, which ought to be taken, by members of the house." After a discussion of some duration, he consented to "withdraw his motion without pressing it to a division, the sense of the house being declared unequivocally against him."

Sir ANDREW ACONY obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better observance of the Sabbath; a second motion of the hon. baronet, for a bill enabling local authorities to change Saturday and Monday fairs and markets to other days, was lost on a division, on which the numbers stood—40 for to bring in the bill 137; against it 181.

Mr. TENNYSON, in consequence of the lateness of the hour, postponed his motion for shortening the duration of parliament.

Mr. GOULBURN moved an address to his Majesty on the subject of the deaneries of Raphoe and Down. The motion gave rise to a very curious discussion, in which some of the mysteries of the Irish church establishment were exposed; it was, however, ultimately withdrawn by its mover.

On the motion of Mr. Spring Rice, the house was ordered to be called over under the customary formalities on the nights fixed for the discussion of the repeal question.

Mr. ROBINSON'S motion for a similar call on the 25th inst., for which day his motion on the subject of commutation of taxes stands fixed, was withdrawn.

The Warwick Borough bill was read a third time and passed, after a preliminary motion by Mr. Halcomb, with the view of causing further delay, had been disposed of in the negative.

Lord Althorp said his intention was to move the adjournment of the house the Wednesday before Easter; but he could not yet say to what day.

The report on the army estimates was brought up and agreed to.

THE UNION. Mr. Spring Rice has adopted, we think, the surest course for terminating at once the agitation on the subject of the repeal of the union, by his motion for a call of the house on the discussion of the question. No doubt attempts of various sorts will be made to shift or shuffle out of the discussion, but no finching must be allowed, for the sooner the real advantages which Ireland has obtained from the legislative union are publicly manifested, the more rapidly must the delusion under which our fellow-countrymen in the sister island labor be dissipated.—Globe of Wednesday.

WATERFORD TEMPERANCE SOCIETY. The friends of morality and the poor will be gratified to learn that our infant society already reckons about two hundred members. A meeting was to have been held at the Town Hall on last Wednesday, but it is postponed in consequence of the rooms having been previously engaged for some other public occasion. The Society will, however, very speedily re-assemble, and Mr. Carr, from Ross, has promised his valuable co-operation.

THE "SPARTAN."—Mr. Ellis, master of the Spartan, states that "Joshua John Strangman, Esq. is sole owner, except the share which (Mr. Ellis) holds" of the vessel launched on Monday evening last, from Mr. White's dock-yard.

Alderman CADEW was on Thursday sworn in a charter Justice for this City, before the Mayor, being the next senior Alderman.

Passengers yesterday per the *Nora Orina* for Bristol—Miss Swinger, Captain Stephens, Mr. Hughes and Mr. Elliot.

A correspondent informs us, that on Monday last, he saw a large party of mounted dragoons, with swords drawn, forming a sort of cordon round a body of police with bayonets fixed to their rifles, and one prisoner, a notorious outlaw, charged with various murders, was brought into Cashel thus strongly guarded in the moon day. Some opinion may be formed of the state of the country, and the lamentable condition of the peasantry, when the local authorities considered it was necessary to employ such an escort for a solitary prisoner.—Evening Packet.

On Saturday night last, the property of Mr. Richard O'Brien, and Mr. John O'Brien, of Cullen, in the county of Tipperary, were taken from their farm-house at Garvoey, in this county, by a party consisting of four men. There were but two women servants in the house, who could make no resistance. Upon their departure they called on Mr. O'Brien's steward, and said, "you see we are all strangers and live over ten miles off, therefore, let not Mr. O'Brien's neighbours be blamed for this—we shall return these in eight days!" They took the powder-horn and shot-pouches.—Limerick Chronicle.

Charles Fairfield, Esq., late High Sheriff of Kerry, and an Englishman by birth, has selected for improvement a vast tract of country in the wild and romantic village of Bryans, near Aghybecke. He is building a beautiful mansion, and planting, draining, and walling extensively, thus giving employment to a dense population. He has placed his tenantry in the most comfortable circumstances.—Limerick Star.

A few days ago a young man of the 10th Dragoons, quartered at Mans, went to a carpenter and ordered a coffin to be sent to him at eight in the evening, and paid the price. At about that hour he left the barracks and entered a coffee-house opposite, followed by some of his comrades, who had previously observed something very peculiar in his manner. He afterwards went to the weigh-bridge of the post office, and then, taking out a pistol from his pocket, threatened to shoot any one of his companions who attempted to approach. Immediately afterwards he put the muzzle of the pistol into his own mouth and blew out his brains. The coffin arrived at the same moment. It is said that he had entered the service in opposition to the wishes of his family, and had just learnt that one of his aunts was dead, having disinherited him.—Paris Paper.

THE PROTESTANT INTEREST.

Is the Protestant Church to continue much longer? No—says Cobbett—The Old Dame is going the way of all flesh, and all good men must desire that she should go in a proper manner.

He devotes the Church to perdition, because he hates the faith, and avows himself its implacable persecutor and foe. We don't wonder at him. The principles he makes a boast of are utterly inconsistent with any form of Christianity.

Mr. O'Connell is more liberal. He will give the poor lady a little time to fold her mantle and fall with decency. He will spare existing interests. As long as the present race of persons live, the people shall be taxed for their support.

If this rate is to be triumphant, the Protestants must lay in a stock of religion, during the present generation, for themselves and their posterity. After the demise of the present teachers, none other will be allowed.

But it will be said, is it not unfair to keep up religious teachers at the public expense, wherever there happen to be a few Protestants? Perhaps if the question was as to the expediency of sending out Missionaries into a country which did not previously possess them, such a consideration would merit attention.

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WATERFORD ASSIZES—RULE OF COURT.

Thomas Brennan, Patrick Moore and John Green, convicted of sheep stealing, to be transported for life. Michael, Thomas, and Patrick Homan, for an assault on Mr. Croker, chief constable, to be transported for seven years.

John Mackey, convicted of a violent assault, to be transported for seven years. John Delahanty and Nicholas Power, manslaughter, to be transported for seven years.

James Walsh and Judith Scully, for uttering base coin, twelve months imprisonment. Catherine Doyle, larceny, three months imprisonment. Daniel Meahan and John Walsh, presented as vagrants and vagabonds, to find bail, or to be transported for seven years.

THE FIFTEENTH HUSSARS.—The Lieutenant-Colony of the 15th Hussars is still vacant, and various reports are in circulation as to the extraordinary delay in filling up the appointment.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD.—At Deal, and sailed for London, March 8, Sarah Maria, Booth. At Littlehampton, 8th, Mary Elliott, Florence. At Milford, 7th, Lord Ellington, Day.

ARMAGH ASSIZES—TUESDAY, MARCH 11. Several persons indicted for violating Mr. Stanley's Anti-procession Act on the 12th July last. The traversers submitted.—Mr. Scriven on their behalf stated that his clients had acted in ignorance of the meaning of the Statute.

On Monday, at Dover, a soldier, who had only enlisted about two months, was drummed out of the 73d regiment, for thieving. A vast concourse of persons assembled to witness the ceremony.

Mr. Bastable directed them to go round to another window and he would hand it to them. This they did, but Mr. Bastable having presented the muzzle foremost, the fellows, not deeming themselves quite safe while the gun was in that position, desired him to withdraw it, and put out the butt end first.

On Thursday night an attack was made on the house of Mr. Bastable of Heathfield. Mr. Bastable, hearing the noise, got out of bed and went to his window. On enquiring what the party wanted, they replied "arms."

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TO BE LET.

M. R. LAWSON would let the HOUSE in Cathedral-square, in which he now resides. It is in perfect repair, and fit for the immediate reception of a family.

PRIME CORK WHISKEY. JOHN POWER, has just landed per *Suzanna*, Captain DALRY, from Cork, FORTY SIX Puncheons of prime CORK WHISKEY, full strength, and particularly fine flavoured, which he offers for sale, either duty paid or in bond, at the distillery prices.

WINE, TOBACCO, PRIME NEW CLOVER AND TREFOLI SEEDS, &c. MATTHEW CARROLL. This day landing, from on board the *Clonmel*, First master, from London, a Superior Assortment of Quality VIRGINIA TOBACCO, which, on inspection, will fully prove his determination of importing none but a superior article.

CHAMPAGNES—Sparkling, Still, (Moets' and Ruinart's.) BURGUNDY—Chambertin, Cloderein. MADEIRA—West India, East India Ditto, Do. do. Fine and Old, Do. London Particular, lar; with the rounds twice; 13 year's old.

MOSELLE, BARSAC, VIN DE GRAVE, HAUT SAUTERNE, BUCCELLAS. LISBON—Dry, Rich, MALAGA, PONTAC, CAPE MADEIRA, GOOD, DO. EAST INDIA.

With a Large and Superior Stock of FRENCH COGNAC BRANDY, SCHEIDAM HOLLANDS, and JAMAICA RUM. In addition to the above, he is now landing, ex *Emerald*, FLETCHER, master, from Bourdeaux, 10 Hds. and 30 Cases PALE CHAMPAGNE BRANDY, very Old and Fine, and ex *Clonmel*, 10 Pipes, 6 Hds., 3 Quarter Cases HIGH WINES, and 2 Hds. of SCHEIDAM HOLLANDS.

He confidently submits that his WINES, on trial, will be found very superior to those usually imported to this Country, and of equal quality to any sold by the first West End London Wine Merchants.

His CLARETS are part of a Lot of 150 Hds., 1st and 2d Growth, bought in 1827 in Bourdeaux; and he can satisfy his customers, by Custom-house Certificates, that he does not hold a single Hogshead which is not 1825 Wine, and which is now very difficult to procure, no matter at what price.

He highly recommends his SEAGRAVES SHERRIES, which he is confident must give satisfaction. * A CASE, 193 lbs., of HAWANAH SIGARS. Waterford, Custom-house Quay, March 5, 1834.

TO BE LET, OR THE INTEREST SOLD, In the Town of Tallow, and County of Waterford, THE DWELLING HOUSE AND CONCERNS, 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.

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, Culm, Timber, or Iron Trade, or any branch of business requiring Water, having a constant supply on the Premises, and within half a Mile of the Navigation on the River Bride, and held under his Grace the Duke of Devonshire for three young Lives, or Ninety-nine years concurrent, at a low Head Rent.

Proposals to be made to Mr. Wm. Smyth, Haggard, and Labourer's house, Tallow, 21st Feb., 1834.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that, under and in pursuance of an Act passed in the Third and Fourth Years of his present Majesty's Reign, intitled "An Act for the Relief of the Owners of Tithes in Ireland, and for the Amendment of an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, intitled An Act to Amend Three Acts passed respectively in the Fourth, Fifth, and in the Seventh and Eighth Years of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, providing for the establishing of Compositions for Tithes in Ireland, and to make such Compositions permanent," the several Persons herein-after mentioned, have respectively made application, by Memorials to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, in the capacities annexed to their respective names, for relief under the said Act of the Third and Fourth Years of his Majesty, in respect of the Tithes (or Composition for Tithes) of the several Parishes, situate in the Diocesses and County hereunto annexed; and that upon due consideration of the several matters stated in the said Memorials, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, by and with the Advice and Consent of his Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, has declared the said persons entitled to relief under the said last-mentioned Act; and Notice is further given, that true copies of the said Memorials, and of the Schedules thereto annexed, are deposited at the places respectively hereunto directed, for the names of the said Parishes, where the said copies may remain open to public inspection for and during Twenty-one Days next ensuing the date hereof (not including Sundays in the computation), between the hours of Ten in the Morning and Four in the Afternoon of each Day (Sundays excepted), and from which said copies any person may take any extract without Fee or Reward.

Table with columns: Name of Applicant, Capacity in which Claim arises, Name of Parish, Diocese, County, Places in respective Parishes where Memorials and Schedules are to remain for inspection.

GRAND CONCERT.

Under the Patronage of Colonel Booth, the Mayor, the Officers of the 43d Light Infantry, and several of the most respectable families in and about Tallow, CAPTAIN GUSTAVINSKI, AN OFFICER OF THE POLISH ARMY, (Who has been obliged to resign in Great Britain in consequence of the late calamities of his nation.) HAS the honor to announce to the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford and its vicinity, that a CONCERT, for his Benefit, will take place at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, MALL, on FRIDAY, MARCH 21st inst., the Mayor having kindly granted the Rooms for the occasion.

Captain GUSTAVINSKI has been honored by many of the Gentry of this and the neighbouring Counties, as a Performer on the Guitar and Violin. His own performance at the ensuing Concert will be relieved by a full Military BAND, and several Vocal and Instrumental Musicians. The entertainment will comprise the most approved Pieces. Tickets to be had at Tyrrell's Hotel, where Capt. G. gives Lessons on the Violin and Guitar, &c. &c.; and at the Booksellers' shops. Ladies, 4s; Gentlemen, 5s; Children, half-price.

Now on Sale, AT THE LONDON COMMISSION BAZAAR, Custom-house Quay, POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE, THE PROPRIETOR BEING GETTING OUT OF THE TRADE. GEORGE CLARKE is instructed by the Proprietors to offer for immediate and permanent Sale, for Cash, AN EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE COLLECTION of the following property:—Copperplate, Engraving Clocks, Eight-Day ditto (suitable for Offices or Public Institutions), Thirty, Twenty-four, Twelve Hour Dutch and Alarm ditto; Marble Time Pieces, covered with Glass Shade; Writing Desks, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Tea Caddies, Chessmen, Bronze, Ebony, and China Ink-stands, Superb China Vases, richly painted; Leather Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, several Sets of Superior Ivory-handled Knives and Forks, Trays, Bronze Lustres, with Rich Cut Ice-cream Dishes, Oil Lamps, with Shades; Saddles and Bridles; Harness and Whips, in great variety. An innumerable variety of FANCY ARTICLES: Table Covers, Boys' Cloth Caps, Umbrellas, Mud Boots, French Cloves, Carpet and Leather Slippers, Sealing Wax, Portfolios and Blotters, Fancy Rectangles, Travelling Baskets, Suspenders, Pocket Books, Snuff Boxes, Life Preservers, Water Glasses, Paint Boxes, Real Japan Ink, Silk Waistcoating, Stocks, and Kid Gloves, Clothes, Hat and Hair Brushes, Razor Strops, German Puzzles, Dissecting Maps, Italian Figures, Musical Walking Canes and Slicks, Table Mats and Oil-Cakes, Chiswick's Playing Cards, 2s a pack, &c. &c., with about 100 Volumes of BOOKS.

Amongst which will be found:—Gibbons' Decline and Fall, 12 vols.; Grose's Antiquities, 8 vols.; Robertson's America, 3 vols.; Kennicott's Family Bible, with plates; Mosheim, 8 vols.; Blair's Sermons; Shakespeare's Works; Cook's Poets; Musgrave's Rebellion, &c. &c., and about 20 Volumes of the Statutes in the Reigns of George III. and IV., neatly bound. A very Handsome LINDBERD, with Celerefs, &c.; a Set of Dining TABLES; several Dressing and Breakfast ditto; Basin Stands; Brass Rods, &c. Two Double-barrel Detonating, and One Flint GUN; One Single and One Long Duck ditto. AN ORGAN, self-performing 84 Tunes; GUITAR and FLUTE; One Gold and Two Silver WATCHES; and One Gold GUARD CHAIN.

A very fine STUPED BIRDS, mounted and finished with Glass Eyes; a real Canton Grape SHAWL—cost 5 guineas—to be sold for two. About 20 Dozen of prime SHERRY WINE; a few ditto of BLANK OIL, PICKLES, &c. Out-Auctions and Valuations attended. No additional charge for going to the Country. Property and every description exhibited in the Rooms for sale, and no charge for Storage. Waterford, 14th March, 1834.

MOST EXTENSIVE SALE BY AUCTION, AT THE BRIDGE HOTEL, On WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., and following Days, until all are disposed of, THE ENTIRE of the very Elegant and Useful Furniture of the above establishment, together with Horses, Carriages, Tax Car, Gig, Outside Cars, and Common Ditto, all well Harness'd. The Furniture consists of the following:—Four Pieces of fashionable Mahogany Parlour and Drawing room Chairs; Three very superior Side Boards; Patent, Northumberland, and other Dining Tables; Breakfast, Card, and Pier ditto; Brussels Parlour, Drawing Room, and Stair Carpeting, with Brass Rods; Fenders and Fire Irons; Grecian and Square Sofas; Marino Curtains, with Brass Poles and Rings; Twelve Mahogany Bedsteads, with Feather Beds and Bedding; Wardrobes; Nobbies; Dressing Tables; Ditto Glasses; Basin Stands; Commodore, &c. &c.; a very large Assortment of China, Cut and Plain Glass; two Choice Eight Day Clocks; a variety of Framed Engravings; with the entire of the Kitchen Utensils. This Sale will be worth the attention of the Public, as the entire has been purchased within the last two years, and will be sold without Reserve.

THE RESIDENCE OF MR. LAW ALDERMAN COTTON, BLENHEIM HILL, THE ENTIRE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and FARMING STOCK, comprising Mahogany Chairs; Dinner Table; Breakfast, Card, and Loo Ditto; Sideboard; Nobbies, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Ditto Glasses, Basin Stands, &c. &c.; Bedsteads, Feather Beds, and Bedding; Drawing Room, Parlour, and Stair Carpeting; Brass Rods, Fenders, and Irons; a variety of beautiful Engravings, with the entire Kitchen utensils. The Stock—Cows, Horses, Cars, Carfts, Ploughs, Harrows, about Six Tons of the choicest upland Hay, a five-year old HUNTERS, equal to 14 stone. This Sale will be found worthy of attention, as the whole will be sold without reserve. A great variety of BOOKS, consisting of Ancient and Modern History, to be sold at TWELVE o'clock. GALWEY, Auctioneer.

WATERFORD HUNT FOR MARCH, 1834.—Monday, 17th, Newmarket, Thursday, 20th, Ballyvaughan, Monday, 24th, Mount Neill; Thursday, 27th, Slievenamorra.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, On MONDAY, the 17th MARCH, and following Days, until all is disposed of, AT THE HOUSE, THE RESIDENCE OF MR. LAW ALDERMAN COTTON, BLENHEIM HILL, THE ENTIRE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and FARMING STOCK, comprising Mahogany Chairs; Dinner Table; Breakfast, Card, and Loo Ditto; Sideboard; Nobbies, Wardrobes, Dressing Tables, Ditto Glasses, Basin Stands, &c. &c.; Bedsteads, Feather Beds, and Bedding; Drawing Room, Parlour, and Stair Carpeting; Brass Rods, Fenders, and Irons; a variety of beautiful Engravings, with the entire Kitchen utensils. The Stock—Cows, Horses, Cars, Carfts, Ploughs, Harrows, about Six Tons of the choicest upland Hay, a five-year old HUNTERS, equal to 14 stone. This Sale will be found worthy of attention, as the whole will be sold without reserve. A great variety of BOOKS, consisting of Ancient and Modern History, to be sold at TWELVE o'clock. GALWEY, Auctioneer.

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TO MERCHANTS AND COOPERS.

THERE are now ready for SALE at MULLINABRO, several Thousand ASH STAVES and HEADING, fit for Firkins. Apply to HENRY EAST, on the premises. AUCTION OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, At the HOUSE of MR. BEAMISH, in Catherine-street.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, Without Reserve, AT THE HOUSE OF THE PROPRIETOR, WHO IS ABOUT TO RESIDE IN ENGLAND, ON MONDAY, MARCH 17TH, AND DAY FOLLOWING, THE ENTIRE OF THE FURNITURE of said HOUSE, which is Modern, and has been but little used, consisting of Drawing Room Chairs, in Crimson Mooreen, (these are perfectly new); Window Curtains, with Rings, Arns, and Rides to match; Brass, Mooreen, and Chintz Curtains; Parlor Chair; in Hair Cloth; Grecian Sofa and Lounger; Circular and Loo Table, on Pillar and Claw; a Fine Set of Dining Tables with Additional Leaves, capable of Dining 30 persons, cost 20 guineas; Venetian and Kidderminster Carpets; Brussels Rugs; Brass Rods and Stair Carpeting; Hall Clock; an Eight Day Clock, by Dillon, quite new; Mahogany Wardrobes and Nobbies; Bedsteads, with Morocco Headings; Feather Beds, &c.; several Children's Bedsteads; appropriate Bedroom Furniture; Dressing Glasses; Fenders and Fire Furniture; Plated Ware; Glass, Delft, Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Also, to be disposed of, by Private Sale, a fine-toned PIANOFORTE, by Broadwood, only a short time in use, cost 55 guineas, with metallic plate. Waterford, March 14, 1834.

THE EXCELLENT FURNITURE of said house, consisting of Parlour and Drawing-room Chairs; Pillar and Claw Dining Tables, in superior condition; 2 Pair of Fashionable Card Tables; Loo and Work Tables; Square and Grecian Sofas; a splendid suit of these Rich Chintz Window Curtains, with Poles and Drapery; Two Magnificent Chimney Glasses—one 58 by 37, and the other 53 by 28; Convex Mirror; Carpets; Rugs; Fenders and Fire Furniture; a large quantity of Cut Glass and Sheffield Plated Ware—including a fine Epergne, Set of Covered Dishes, and Coffee Urns; Bedsteads; Feather Beds and appropriate Bedroom Furniture; Hall and Stair-case Globes; Chairs and Oil Cloth; Stair Carpeting; Rods; Kitchen Furniture; Delft, &c. &c. WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Also, to be disposed of, by Private Sale, a fine-toned PIANOFORTE, by Broadwood, only a short time in use, cost 55 guineas, with metallic plate. Waterford, March 14, 1834.

THE MARKETS. WATERFORD, MARCH 15.—We had small supplies of grain at market this day from farmers, and dull demand with no change in our quotations since last. As to the following:—Wheat, 2s 6d; millers 2s 6d to 2s 6d; barley, 10s 6d to 11s 6d; oatmeal, 7s 9d to 8s 6d; for mealmen and horses, 9s 6d to 9s 6d per barrel; oatmeal, by wholesale and retail, 10s 6d to 12s 6d; 2d flour, 28s 6d to 29s; 3d, 21s to 26s; 4ths, 13s to 15s per bag. There was no old butter at market yesterday, but some inferior which was sold at from 60s per cwt. downwards; new ditto 100s per ditto.

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THE TEA QUESTION.

We reminded our correspondents on Saturday, that unless some thing new occurred in the transactions at the India house with respect to the tea sales, it would be worse than useless for them to send us any more communications upon the subject, but we did not by this means preclude ourselves from making such observations as might arise from time to time, being suggested by the notorious combinations of the refractory dealers.

From the beginning of the dispute we condemned their conduct, and every one of their subsequent transactions has only tended to confirm us in the propriety of our original judgment. It was announced in Parliament, by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, more than three weeks ago, that the East India Company would offer for the consumption of the community, at their quarterly sales, about 4,000,000 pounds of tea in the ensuing year, than they had disposed of in the last.

The result of the sale, it is said, will be that the public will reap the advantage of the increased quantity at a diminished cost. A triple object would thus be accomplished—1st, the Company at Leadenhall would get rid of their stock in hand, without interfering injuriously with the private trade, when the tea trade should be entirely opened; 2dly, the public would have the benefit of greater cheapness arising from an increased quantity; 3dly, while the revenue benefited by the change, the transition from a strict monopoly to a perfectly free trade, in an article which has almost become a necessary of life, would be less violent and more gradual.

The desired result appeared to be happily effected, and the reason which it was justly deemed to entitle to general assent. To the dealers, however, or to the "little monopolists," as we at first have called them, the affair seemed otherwise, because their interests were opposed to the change. They saw clearly that by limiting the quantity to be sold to that last year, they could keep up prices to their former level. They conceived that by a combination not to buy, they could defeat at once the views of government and the interests of the public.

And they thence anticipated, that they could get rid of their stock on hand to a greater advantage than if it had to enter into competition with an additional quantity of the same article from the stores of the India House. If each man had acted for himself in this emergency, there could have been no reasonable cause of complaint. Every dealer has a right to buy or to decline buying, in conformity with his caprices, in conformity with his interests, or according to the presumed demands of his customers; and in this free country nobody is required to purchase tea, any more than to drink it, without his own consent.

But our complaint lies against the combination or conspiracy of a few to defeat the interests of the public on false allegations or "hypocritical pretences." That this combination has formed is evident from the avowal of the parties themselves, and from their concerted negotiations with the Court of Directors. That the declared is not the real ground of opposition, to the sales is apparent from the shifting and contradictory character which it has assumed. At one time, and by one correspondent, we were told that "the dealers" did not object to the additional quantity of tea to be thrown upon the market, but only to the want of "timely notice of the increase."

At another time we heard it whispered, and by another correspondent, that certain brokers having interfered and disgusted "the trade," had indisposed of the tea, and were now endeavouring to get it sold to the public at a price which would be a quarrel with the dealers, or brokers picked a quarrel with the directors for withdrawing a certain quantity of tea for which they refused to bid, and which therefore remained legally unsold.

On the first day of the contest we heard, and very properly, nothing of the interests of the public; but subsequently these interests, with characteristic inconsistency, seemed to have formed the chief object of solicitude to the dealers. The public therefore must be warned against these artful manoeuvres, and must be taught to demand the full benefit of the cheap sales which the government has offered. It is well known, that the upset price of tea at the India House is the lowest rate at which the Company allows they can sell the article, after paying for its original cost at Canton and all subsequent charges.

The wholesale dealer or broker may compel the sale at the smallest advance on this price, and their customers ought to be informed how cheaply they might be supplied (even though no alteration were possible) if the frequenters of the India sale-room did their duty, and were contented with moderate profits. Good house, we observe, has been bought at 1s 4d a pound, making, with the duty, a price of 2s 8d. The wholesale dealer may thus afford to sell to the retail dealer at 2s 9d or 2s 9d per pound. Such a fact ought to be proclaimed throughout the whole country (as no doubt it will be in consequence of the present dispute), and the public will learn who are the parties who can enhance the charge of their breakfasts; and how great is the corresponding reduction they ought to demand. The retailers, above all, should be warned against the danger as well as the odium which they must incur by attempting to unite with "the monopolists" of the India sale-room, to deprive their customers of the benefit of receiving their tea at a price corresponding with that paid to the Company.

No mystery can longer exist on the subject. The prices of the preceding and present sales have only to be published. The amount of reduction thus becomes known, at the slightest glance, to all the world; and those who consent to pay a higher price than the original cost of the article at the India House, together with the reasonable profits of the retailer, deserve to be the dupes of the imposition by which they are defrauded. The periodical press, both of the town and country, will aid in diffusing the requisite information; and if the great dealers expect by their present manoeuvres to hoodwink the nation, or to plunder the Company, they will meet with a signal disappointment.

We never had the least doubt that much good would result from the increased consumption of tea which a diminished price would promote; but in order to reap all its advantages the public must show themselves true to their own interests and to their own rights. The friends of the Company, since the abolition of its commercial monopoly, are those of the nation, which has, out of them, to guarantee the stock and the dividends of its proprietors. To allow its tea to be sold for less than prime cost would therefore be a mere delusive advantage; instead of any real gain to the country; but if the Company is to be plundered, let the plunder at least be reserved for the public itself, and not go into the pockets of a body of a combination of dealers, whose conspiracy, if successful, would have the effect both of sacrificing the property of the corporation, and of defrauding the revenue of the country for their private advantage.

CHURCH OF IRELAND.—On Wednesday evening Mr. Secretary Stanley moved for most important returns respecting the church of Ireland, and which will set at rest the often-rear dispute about parishes in Ireland, being wholly without Protestant inhabitants, &c. As the terms of the motion were not heard in the gallery we repeat them.—It was for—1. Returns respecting all the parishes in Ireland which contain fewer than fifty Protestants. 2. Returns of the established church, distinguishing such parishes as are included within unions of parishes, and such as fall under the operation of the 116th clause of the Irish Church Temporalities Act, specifying the number of families, and the number of individuals in each family, and how many consist of coast-guard, police, or military.

Performers had better beg for bread than continue on the stage when the infirmities of age, or the caprice of taste, subjects them first to indifference and finally contempt. A sexagenarian manager was reasoned with on his intention to play a juvenile tragedy hero, and he replied in anger, "Why, I've played George Barnwell for forty years, and it's hard if I can't play him now!"—Dyer's Memoirs.

The Speaker of the House of Commons entertained Mr. O'Connell and the Irish Repealers to dinner on Saturday, having been politely apprised that Friday, especially in Lent, would be inconvenient to his guests.

STAMP OFFICE, IRELAND.

Return to an order of the Honorable House of Commons, dated 29th Feb. 1834, for a return of a copy of the information made by any person authorized with the government to the Commissioners of Stamps, relative to the case of the King v. Barrett; and of any correspondence which passed between the Commissioners of Stamps and any person connected with the government, relative to the said subject.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STAMPS AND TAXES TO THE CONTROLLER-GENERAL OF STAMPS IN DUBLIN.

Stamps and Taxes, London, Feb. 8, 1834. Sir,—The Board observing by the public newspapers that Mr. Barrett, the proprietor of the Pilot, has been convicted and sentenced for publishing a seditious libel, I am to request that you will inform me with reference to the 20th sec. of the 55 Geo. III. cap. 80, whether the Stamp-office in Dublin has ceased to deliver stamps to Mr. Barrett as the proprietor of that paper; and if not, that you will obtain a copy of the judgment, and transmit the same to the Board, together with the Solicitor's opinion thereon, in order that the Board may give you such directions as they shall think necessary.

I am, &c. CHAS. PRESSLEY, Esq., Stamp-office, Dublin.

MR. COOPER'S LETTER IN REPLY TO THE SECRETARY OF STAMPS AND TAXES, DUBLIN, 12th Feb. 1834.

Sir,—I have to acknowledge your letter of the 8th inst. relative to the conviction of Mr. Barrett, the proprietor of the Pilot newspaper, for publishing a seditious libel.

And have to inform you, that the issue of stamps for that paper has not as yet been stopped under the provisions of the 20th sec. of the 55 Geo. 3. cap. 80, in consequence of the papers having committed to draw my opinion thereon, in order that I may enclose a copy of the judgment of the Court on Mr. Barrett, together with the Solicitor's report thereon.

I am, &c. J. S. COOPER, Esq., Comptroller-General of Stamps and Taxes, London.

ENCLOSURES IN THE FOREGOING LETTER.

Stamp-office, Dublin, Feb. 12, 1834.

Sir,—Annexed is a copy of the judgment in the case of the King against Richard Barrett, proprietor of the Pilot.

It appears by the judgment in this case, that Mr. Barrett has been convicted and sentenced for having printed and published a seditious libel, which is therefore disqualified, under the 20th section of the 55 Geo. III. cap. 80, from obtaining stamped paper for printing any newspaper.

I am, &c. ROBT. BURROWS, Solicitor to the Comptroller-General of Stamps.

COPY OF THE JUDGMENT.

Monday the Twentieth day of January, 1834.

THE KING v. RICHARD BARRETT.

The defendant appears to abide the judgment of the Court on the verdict against him on the indictment found against him by the City of Dublin term grand jury for publishing a seditious libel in the Pilot newspaper, of which he is the registered proprietor, which is ordered and considered that the said Richard Barrett be imprisoned in the jail of Kilmainsham for six months from this, and until he shall pay a fine to the King of one hundred pounds, and give security, himself in five hundred pounds, and two securities in two hundred and fifty pounds, to be of the peace and good behaviour for seven years.

By the Court, WALTER BOURNE, Esq., (Solicitor) for the Defendant.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STAMPS AND TAXES TO THE CONTROLLER-GENERAL OF STAMPS, DUBLIN.

Stamps and Taxes, London, Feb. 15, 1834.

Sir,—The Board having considered the case of Mr. Richard Barrett, the proprietor of the Pilot newspaper, against whom a judgment has been passed for having published a seditious libel in that journal, I have to signify to you their desire that the direction of the 20th sec. of the 55 Geo. III. cap. 80, should be carried into effect.

I am, &c. CHAS. PRESSLEY, Esq., Stamp-office, Dublin.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF STAMPS AND TAXES TO THE SOLICITOR OF STAMPS IN DUBLIN.

Stamps and Taxes, London, 21st February, 1834.

Sir,—With reference to the case of Mr. Barrett, the proprietor of the Pilot newspaper, I am to desire that you will inform the Board whether any persons, similar to those lately acted, have been ever taken against publishers of seditious libels in Ireland; and if so, the particulars of the same.

There being a motion in the House of Commons, on Tuesday evening next, upon the subject, I should be glad to receive your answer by return of post.

I am, &c. CHAS. PRESSLEY, Esq., Solicitor of Stamps, Dublin.

COPY OF SOLICITOR'S ANSWER.

Dublin, 23d February, 1834.

Sir,—I have scarcely time to give you any satisfactory information on the subject of your letter of Friday.

I apprehend that since the passing of the 55 Geo. III. cap. 80, the only two cases of convictions for seditious libels were those of the Dublin Chronicle, of which Mr. E. McDonnell was proprietor, and of the Cork Mercantile Chronicle, both about the year 1816. In the former case, the proprietorship was immediately changed: Mr. McDonnell withdrew, and a person of the name of Halsban was the proprietor, who, in the latter case, Halsban remained the same, and a new printer was named, &c. Those are the only cases I know of. In 1813, Mr. Magee was convicted and sentenced, and the proprietorship was changed—the change took place the very day that sentence was passed. Several prosecutions for libels have taken place since 1815; but no one has been convicted of a seditious libel.

The nearest case was that of John Sheehan, the proprietor of the Comet, in which his conviction, I brought the subject before the Attorney-General, but he held the libel was false and scandalous, and not seditious; however, Mr. Sheehan shortly after became a bankrupt, when the paper was stopped, and a new registration took place; all this happened in 1833.

Mr. Grattan was prosecuted for a seditious libel in the Freeman's Journal, but did not receive judgment, and therefore we could not act as to stamps; but Mr. Grattan immediately withdrew as proprietor.

Mr. Barron, the proprietor of the Waterford Chronicle, was prosecuted and convicted of a libel against the church in like manner I brought it before the law officers, but they did not deem the libel seditious; of course we could not act as to stamps.

I enclose for his notice, reaching the post-office in time; by the mail of to-morrow I will give you any additional information I can get.

I have, &c. ROBT. BURROWS, Esq., Stamp and Taxes.

EXTRACT FROM A NOTE SUBSEQUENTLY RECEIVED FROM THE SOLICITOR OF STAMPS IN IRELAND, ADDRESSED TO THE SECRETARY, DATED 24th FEB. 1834.

All the information I gave yesterday is substantially correct. I do not know a case in which we have not acted.

I am, &c. CHAS. PRESSLEY, Secretary.

Stamps and Taxes, 28th Feb. 1834.

MYSTERIOUS BELL RINGER.—Major Moor, of Bealings, near Woodbridge, has addressed a long letter to the editor of the Ipswich Journal, in which he gives a strange account of the supernatural bell-ringing which has been going on in his house. The melody commenced some time back, and has been repeated at various times; but although closely observed, no visible agency has been discovered. Whilst gazing at the bells on Tuesday, Major Moor says, so violently did he of them perform their parts that he expected to see them shaken from their fastenings. Major Moor cannot in any way account for these strange ringings.

PRIZE MONEY.—A return has just been laid on the table of the House of Commons of the vessels engaged in the expedition against Algiers, and the amount of shares of prize-money. From that we see that the Commander-in-Chief's proportion was £7,480; each sea-man's was £4 10s 2d. Really Sir James Graham's regulation rising the sea-man's share to £7 40s 4d, and the captain's to £1,068 11s 6d, the lieutenant's each not £24 5s 8d, and so on down to the boys, who got each £1 10s. 1d.

DUNGARVAN ELECTION.

COPY OF THE PETITION WHICH HAS BEEN LODGED AGAINST THE RETURN OF EBENEZER JACOB, ESQ., M.P. FOR THE BOROUGH OF DUNGARVAN.

A petition of Robert Long, Beresford Bore, Henry Bagge, William Henry Barron, Matthew Longfield, Godkin, James Dowry, Stephen Baker, Thomas Long, Edward Barron, and Patrick Dower, electors of the town and borough of Dugarvan, in the county of Waterford, on behalf of themselves and others, claiming a right to vote for a member to serve in parliament for the said borough, was delivered in, and read; setting forth, that the petitioners were, at and during the last election of a member to serve in parliament for the town and borough of Dugarvan, in the County of Waterford, electors of the said borough, and had, and claimed to have had, a right to vote for a member to serve in parliament at the last election for said borough; that at said election Ebenezer Jacob, Esq. and Ebenezer Jacob, Esq., Philip Crampton, and Dominick Philip Roney, Esq., were candidates to represent the said borough; that a poll being demanded, the same was granted and proceeded on, and John Hudson, Esq. acted thereat as a senechal and returning officer; that the said Ebenezer Jacob, by himself, his agents, friends, and managers, and by persons employed on his behalf, did, after the teste of the writ for the said election, and at and during the said election, and before his election, to serve in the present parliament for the said town and borough of Dugarvan, give, present, and allow to various persons, having or claiming to have votes in the said election, money, meat, drink, entertainment, and promises, agreements, obligations, and engagements, to give money, and allow money, meat, drink, presents, rewards and entertainments to and for such persons in order to be elected, and for being elected a member to serve in this present parliament for the said town and borough of Dugarvan; that the said Ebenezer Jacob, by himself, his agents, friends, and managers, and by persons employed on his behalf, before, and at, and during the time of said election, was guilty of open and extensive bribery and corrupt practices, in order to procure persons having or claiming to have a right to vote at the said election, to vote for the said Ebenezer Jacob at the said election, and to forbear to vote for the said Ebenezer Jacob, and in order to procure the said Ebenezer Jacob to be returned to serve in this present parliament for the said town and borough, and that the said Ebenezer Jacob, and of his agents, friends, and managers, were open and notorious in the said town and borough, and well known to the electors; that the said Ebenezer Jacob, by himself, his agents, friends, and managers, and by persons employed in his behalf, before, and at, and during the time of the said election, was guilty of various corrupt acts, and employed undue influence, threats, intimidation, and other illegal and improper means, and gave, and caused to be given, bribes of money, and gave and entered into, and caused to be made, given, and entered into, divers gifts, rewards, agreements, and engagements, to several persons having and claiming to have a right to vote, in order to procure them to vote at the said election for the said Ebenezer Jacob, and to forbear to vote for the said Ebenezer Jacob, and in order to procure the said Ebenezer Jacob to be returned to serve in this present parliament for the town and borough aforesaid; that the said Ebenezer Jacob, by the said corrupt and illegal practices, was and is wholly disabled and incapacitated, and ought to be so disabled and incapacitated, to be elected a member to serve in parliament for the town and borough of Dugarvan, and that the return of the said Ebenezer Jacob was and is wholly null and void; that by the several illegal ways and means aforesaid, the said Ebenezer Jacob obtained a colorable majority of votes over the said Ebenezer Barron, and procured himself to be returned to serve for the said town and borough; whereas the petitioners show that the said Ebenezer Barron had a legal majority of votes at the said election over the said Ebenezer Jacob, and ought to have been returned for the same; which said several unlawful and corrupt acts of the said Ebenezer Jacob, and other his friends, agents, and managers, and of the standing orders of the house, and the laws and statutes of the realm for preventing bribery and corruption in the election of members to serve in parliament, and have rendered the election and return of the said Ebenezer Jacob wholly null and void; whereas the said Ebenezer Barron ought to have been duly elected, and ought to have been returned at such election to serve in parliament for the said town and borough of Dugarvan; the petitioners therefore humbly pray the house to take the premises into consideration, and to declare the said election and return of the said Ebenezer Jacob wholly null and void, and that the said Ebenezer Barron should be returned to serve in parliament for the said town and borough of Dugarvan, or that the house will afford the petitioners such further and other relief in the premises as to the house shall seem meet and fit.

I am, &c. CHAS. PRESSLEY, Esq., Stamp-office, Dublin.

BOROUGH OF CARRICKFERGUS.

"To the Editor of the Dublin Evening Mail.

"Sir,—I have just observed, in your paper of Friday last, an article containing some severe strictures on Mr. Littleton, the Secretary for Ireland. I have no intention of becoming the champion of the right hon. gentleman; but I feel called upon, in justice to him, to correct, from my own knowledge of the facts, a mis-statement contained in the article in relation to the standing orders of Mr. Littleton on the occasion of the second reading of the Carrickfergus disfranchisement bill.

"The object of Mr. O'Connell was avowedly to destroy the elective franchise in the borough altogether; whilst I felt convinced that further injury was all that was requisite to satisfy the house of the expediency of preferring a partial to a total disfranchisement; and so to Mr. Littleton having 'made a bargain' with Mr. O'Connell for the purpose of total disfranchisement, I have reason to know that he was himself the first to recommend to the ministry, and to propose to the house, the propriety of appointing another committee, with a view to putting the house in possession of such further information as would render them more competent to decide upon the merits of the case.

"I have the honor to be, Sir, 'Your obedient servant,

"J. EMERSON LENNENT.

"25, Duke-street, Westminster."

HONOURABLE MEMBERS.—The lofty tone assumed by hon. members in reference to the maintenance of national credit, is, to our thinking, a most refreshing circumstance, and becomes the more pleasing from the fact, that not a few of the aforesaid hon. members, privately speaking, have very little credit of their own to uphold. There is hardly one, notwithstanding, who does not shrink with disgust from the idea of cheating the public creditor; whatever may be their feelings and practice with regard to their own credit.

We therefore hold the funds to be safe, and as much as much could be said of the debts of some of those who have contrived to wriggle their way into parliament.

LARRY O'DWYER.—Upon ex-Sheriff Humphrey's presenting a petition from the Southwark Water-works, attired in his usual highly-polished Hessian boots, he was thus accosted by O'Dwyer:—"Why, Humphreys, you should have changed your habits on this occasion—why wear boots, man?" The indignant Cit anxiously inquired the reason for such a remark. "Arrah, honey! (said O'Dwyer), whenever you would put the water-works in motion, always use pumps!"—Age.

MISS O'NEIL, (NOW LADY BECHER).—Miss O'Neil lodged with a gentleman at Worcester, whose admiration of his own place was enthusiastic; and one day he persuaded her to a promenade, promising her a splendid view from Rainbow Hill. During the ascent, he repeatedly entreated her not to turn before she gave the word; and when they reached the point of view, expecting her, no doubt, to be lost in rapture, he exultingly exclaimed, "Now, madam!" She turned, and nearly annihilated my friend, by coolly saying to her brother, "You may tell —, the manager, I shall not come for less than the £100!" and most beautiful views in the world!"

CHIEF JUSTICE DOHERTY AND THE LIMERICK GRAND JURY.

On reading the City Presentments, a novel occurrence took place, which has been the subject of much remark and animadversion in all circles. It appears that a bill of expenses for the attendance of Mr. Davies, in the prosecution of his case against Mr. Castledine, was certified by the Clerk of the Crown, and subsequently paid by the Treasurer, without cognizance of the Grand Jury. When other Bills of the same description were brought forward, the Jury came to a resolution that in future the Clerk of the Crown should not give orders on the Treasurer, until the applications were scrutinized, and the sums that ought to be fairly paid, fully ascertained, unless the amount was in the first instance ordered to be paid by the Judge.

The resolution was entered on the books, and when the Grand Jury and in the most pointed manner said that that resolution had passed, he considered as a futile attempt to rescind an Act of Parliament empowering judges to grant to witnesses their necessary expenses; and it never should have his concurrence. Whenever he should see fit, he should make his order on the city treasurer, and if he refused to discharge it he should commit him to the dock, and should any of their body attempt to support him on his refusal, he should place them by his side! No man should attempt to cast an imputation on him. The expenses complained of were not (he disliked using the phrase to gentlemen) deeply necessary, the expenses being given by him for the purpose of jobbing, for he had no friends in the city or county of Limerick, whom it would be convenient to job for.

The Foreman expressed his concern, that the Chief Justice should suppose the Grand Jury wished to cast any imputation on him. They merely wished to control the expenses of the witnesses, and thus lighten the burthens of the farmers in the Liberties. If the Chief Justice conceived that any imputation was sought to be cast on him, the Grand Jury were ready to reconsider the obnoxious resolution, but as to the insinuation about jobbing, he could affirm with truth, it was a thing unknown to the City Grand Jury; for no gentleman could be more anxious to economize in every branch of the public expenditure than they were.

The Chief Justice observed they might act as they pleased in that respect, and desired the Clerk of the Crown to proceed with the presentments.

In proof of the view taken by the Hon. Major Vereker and his fellow jurors of the enormous expense incurred at the present Assizes, by paying witnesses for merely performing a public duty, attending to give evidence, we have ascertained from the official quarter that the amount already paid under this head at Spring Assizes, 1834, is no less than £28,164. 6s. 4d. as against £17,000 paid at the last Assizes, within the last three years it only averaged 17 guineas!—Limerick Paper of Saturday.

In consequence of the observations of Chief Justice Doherty, to the City Grand Jury, we understand a meeting of the gentlemen who composed that body, will take place early in the next week, to consider whether the subject is not one of sufficient importance to demand a petition to Parliament.—Ibid.

A MISFIT.—MITCHELL V. WHITMORE.—On Tuesday, at the Sheriff's Court, Red Lion-square, an action was brought by the plaintiff, a tailor, in Southampton-row, to recover from a gentleman residing at Harrow, the sum of £5, the price of a green frock coat. The defence was, that the coat was a misfit. It appeared that when the coat was brought home the defendant did not like it, and insisted on having another coat made. The plaintiff said he had never made a misfit in his life, and he would not take the defendant followed him with the coat, and threw it upon his shoulders, from whence it fell into the mud. The plaintiff took it home, but sent it to the defendant next day. Mr. Whitmore tried the coat on before the jury. It evidently appeared that there had been some mistake, for it was so tight in the arms that he could scarcely raise his hand to his head, and with the utmost difficulty could he button it on him.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant.—London Paper.

CAPTAIN BACK AND THE ARCTIC LAND EXPEDITION.—The public sympathy which had become deeply interested in the fate of Captain Ross and his adventurous companions, having been allayed; it is now directed towards Captain Back; it may be interesting, therefore, to revert to the original conception of Capt. Back's enterprise, which, in the form of an interesting article, was read by Captain Back himself, before the Royal Geographical Society, on the 26th November, 1832. It will be there seen that what appeared almost certain to Captain Back, founded upon his practical knowledge, he prudently only advanced to the public as probable and likely conjecture; and it is flattering to his discernment, that his conjectures have proved well-founded. We instance particularly the following:—"Although the steam ship may have foundered, we are not thence to conclude that the crew likewise perished."—"We are warranted in supposing, that although Captain Ross's vessel may be lost or disabled, he and his crew may be still in existence."—"In the main fact, that of the safety of Captain Ross and his hardy crew, Captain Back's conjectures have been realised, but none but nautical and scientific men can trace, throughout the minutiae of the details, how far the probabilities which were reasoned upon according with, and were borne out by the actual circumstances. Not only Captain Back to advance and ingeniously to support his own views of probabilities, but he also to point out the errors of others; thus—"It has been asked," he said, "would not Captain Ross endeavour to make his way to the southward?" To which he answered,—"That if Captain Ross was driven ashore any way near the Fury, he would be induced to remain there as long as he found means of subsistence, that being the point to which assistance would be most likely directed."—"And here again Captain Back was right; for the Fury proved the head-quarters, and the main stay and support of the arctic navigators and wanderers."

LOSS IN DELAYS.—[The following quaint, but forcible verses, are by Robert Southwell, a poet of the reign of Elizabeth.]

Shun delays, they breed remorse,
Take thy time, while time is left thee;
Creeping snails have weakest force,
Fly thy fault fast thou repent thee:
God is best when soonest wrought,
Lingering labour comes to naught.
Honesty and while she doth lack,
Time and wind stay no man's pleasure:
Seek not time when time is past,
Solve speed is wisdom's least;
After-wits are dearly bought,
Let thy fore-wit guide thy thought,
Time years all his locks before,
Take thou hold upon his forehead;
When he flies he tarries no more,
And behind his scalp is made.

Works adjoined have many stays,
Long demurs breed new delays,
Seek thy salve while sore is green,
But when it dries seek deeper healing;
After cares are seldom seen,
Often sought, scarce ever changing:
Time and place give best advice,
Out of season, out of price.

DAN AND HIS CADS—SPECIAL REPORT.

That some day of cad's to O'Connell in this metropolis, whose daily bread is earned by hunting out in every hole and corner available, the means of gathering together a number of people at some public-house or convenient ware-room, &c. for the purpose of concealing a meeting whereat Daniel may exercise his favorite vocation of agitation, and introduce the question of Repeal to the notice of the people of England. Their action are as follows:—A meeting is got together; Dan's jacks, gethers-up, Fitzpatters, speakers, &c. &c. are all present, and the gaping John Bulls, who are humbugged to see and hear the Irish lion roar, drop off one-by-one, neither understanding "his eloquence as applied to their condition in the first place, or the English of his Irish supporters in the second place. Forthwith a firing account is despatched to the Irish press in the Repeal interest, of the "tremendous meeting for the Repeal of the Union." A recent instance of this mode of gulling the Hibernian gobe-mouches was recently played off in the report of the Repeal Meeting at Owen's Labour Exchange, in Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, by which the Morning Register was intentionally humbugged. The report is too absurd for us to copy—there is the less need of it, as the statement, as copied into the Globe, has already rendered poor Paddy's gullibility the laughing-stock of London.

As a pendant to the above affair, however, and as a proof to our English readers what brazen imaginations the press casts of O'Connell, the agitator, must possess, we do extract the following London news of Tuesday, as supplied by one of the worshipful fraternity to the Dublin Morning Register:—"Amongst the rumours current through town yesterday was first, that the King had died suddenly; next, that Earl Grey had resigned; and lastly, that the man who had been already rendered poor Paddy's gullibility the laughing-stock of London.

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