





INQUEST AT KILMEADEN.

An adjourned inquest, on the body of Thomas Rogers, who had been murdered near Sporthouse, on Tuesday last, was held at the Police Station in Kilmeaden, on Thursday.

Thomas Gamble, Esq., the coroner, was assisted by James Esmonde, Esq., J.P.; Kiffin, Esq., C.C.P., from Tramore; Richard Duckett, Esq.; and a few other gentlemen, together with a respectable jury.

From the evidence of several witnesses it appears, that deceased was long in the habit of serving processes, driving, and executing those minor forms of law which always make the agent unpopular in this country.

Rogers's daughter deposed that her father told her he was proceeding to a "bad spot," and that she, finding him apprehensive, desired him not to go.

From the evidence of Dr. Waters, and circumstances in general, it is believed that Rogers was killed by a slane. The coroner and the other gentlemen present were very assiduous in procuring evidence, but as yet very little positive information, as to who the murderers were, has transpired.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS—NEW QUAY. Much praise is due to the Harbour Commissioners for the persevering application of their funds to the security, ornament, and improvement of our Quays and River.

After sitting three days, the Jury who were empanelled to inquire into the death of Patrick Walsh, who was killed by a discharge from the gun of a policeman, at Carrick, some time since, where he had been taken prisoner, returned a verdict, on Monday last, that deceased came by his death from a gun-shot wound, inflicted by Adam M'Duan, on the night of the 25th, or morning of the 26th February, 1834.

Robert Johnston and Edmond Moylan, Esqrs., the Poor Law Commissioners for this district, having concluded their labors, left this city on Saturday last.

His Majesty's cutter Speedy, which has been stationed in this river for several months past, to suppress any combinatorial riots, has cleared the harbour for Portsmouth.

The publicans of this city were ordered, on Thursday evening, to keep their shops closed until after divine service on Good Friday. A severe penalty was threatened, by direction of the magistrates, if they should be found furnishing opportunities to desecrate the solemnity of the day.

William Dalton, against whom informations had been long since received, for the murder of John Murphy, in the neighbourhood of Carrick, was arrested on Saturday night by Constable Connor and party.

Mr. T. Crumpton has been elected member for Thirk, in the place of Sir Robert Frankland, resigned.

Mr. White, nephew of Lord Bantry, Mr. Hyde, of Castle Hyde, and Mr. Carew O'Grady, brother of Lord Guillemore, are spoken of as likely to contest the representation of the county of Cork in the event of Mr. Barry's resignation.

The Tralee Ship Canal is in active progress, and carried on by the Contractors with great spirit. There are a vast number of labourers, as well as artisans, employed on the work, and an additional number of 150 have been engaged for some days past.

The Committee of the Emigrants' Friend Society have opened an office in Limerick, where much useful information for farmers, agricultural labourers, and mechanics, proceeding to America this season, may be had on application to their agent.

ALARMING PROCEEDINGS IN CANADA.

The communications from Canada, brought by the American papers, lead to the expectation that the revolutionists of that colony will, by the conduct they are now pursuing, render it imperative upon the Government at home to take such measures as will at once put the question at rest between the good subjects and peaceable inhabitants of the Colonies, and the French faction and their degenerate English partisans.

The House of Assembly is now under the complete control of these revolutionists, and the Government here has to choose whether the local Legislature, now under the influence of wild and wicked demagogues, shall be allowed to throw off the allegiance to the mother country, and grove the North American provinces according to their own mischievous views.

The following are extracts from the United States papers in reference to this important subject:—"TROUBLES IN CANADA.—It is not our own once happy country only that is afflicted with the evils of political turbulence. The mad spirit of party has crossed the 45th degree of north latitude, and rages with increasing violence in the Canadian provinces.

We published some days ago the announcement of Lower Canada, that on a day not far ahead he should move articles of impeachment against the Governor-General, Lord Aylmer. As a note of preparation a call was made of both houses on the 15th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the province, and the members, with few exceptions, appeared in their seats.

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THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, MARCH 29; We had small supplies of grain at market from farmers this day, and no change in prices or demand since last. Wheat, shipping 19s 0d to 21s 6d; ditto, millers 22s 0d to 23s 6d; barley, 10s 0d to 12s 0d; oats, shipping 7s 6d to 8s 6d; for mealmen and horses, 9s 0d to 10s 0d per barrel; 28s 0d to 29s; 34s, 21s to 26s; 4ths, 13s to 15s per bag.

Yesterdays a holiday there were but few buyers at our butter market, what new butter appeared was sold at from 90s to 96s per cwt. Weighed on Wednesday 27, Thursday 28, and yesterday 65 fircons.

BAZAR OF THE CLERKS OF THE ROADS. THE privilege of sending Newspapers by Post, heretofore exercised by the Clerks of the Roads, being abolished from the 5th of April next, I have resigned my situation in the General Post Office, in order to devote my attention to the business of Newspaper Agency, as their successor, which shall receive my most undivided attention.

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On Wednesday last at Tullbarry, Wexford, Mrs. Margaret Murphy, aged 84.

On Sunday, in Wexford, John Roberts, Esq.

WATERFORD SCHOOL.

THE REV. DOCTOR GREHAM, MASTER.

A CATECHETICAL EXAMINATION, held on Wednesday, the 26th inst., Preliminary was adjudged to the young gentlemen, whose names follow:—

- 1st Class—Halpin. 2d—Glavinville, 1st premium; Price, sen., 2d. ENGLISH TESTAMENT. 1st Class—Keeho, 1st premium; Peck, 2d. 2d—Alcock, 1st premium; Denny, 2d. 3d—Ambrose, 1st premium; Dillon, 2d; Mackey, 3d.

Business will be resumed on Monday, April 7.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HAT WAREHOUSE.

BARRONSTRADE-STREET, OPPOSITE THE GREAT CHAPEL.

ISAAC REEVES, Proprietor, grateful for past favors, and determined to merit a continuance, has this week arrived to him, a splendid assortment of best LONDON HATS, of the most prevailing shapes; the Quality and Texture are very superior, and being dyed on an improved principle, he can warrant them to retain their shape and colour to the last. His present stock, decidedly the most extensive ever offered for sale in this City, shall be disposed of at the lowest remunerating price.

Wholesale orders executed with precision and dispatch. Persons in the American and Newfoundland trade, wishing to speculate in Hats, will purchase as low as the

REPORT OF THE POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS.

(FROM THE LIVERPOOL TIMES.)

The Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, which has just been published, by authority, in a shape and at a price to render it attainable to all who feel an interest in the present condition and future prospects of the working classes, or, in one of the most astounding exposures of systematic folly and inveterate mismanagement that ever burst upon society. It seems scarcely credible that such monstrous evils should have grown up, and spread themselves over nearly half the kingdom, and have been allowed to reach such a gigantic magnitude, without some vigorous effort on the part of the Government and the Legislature to check them; and their unrestrained progress and frightful extent furnish additional evidence of the gross misdirection which has so long existed in the ends and aims of government and legislation in this country. The hundredth part of the time and attention which have been bestowed on state intrigues, on the struggles of rival factions, and on the Christian task of devising the most effectual means of thinning the human race and laying waste half the countries of the world, would have saved us from the disgrace of having to consider at the present day how the working classes, in some twenty of the finest counties of the kingdom, are to be raised from the wretched and degraded state of pauperism into which they have been plunged, and how the other parts of the country are to be saved from the contagion which is rapidly spreading amongst them. It is, we believe, a just and a salutary reflection, that the present Government has, from its accession to office, turned its attention steadily to this most important subject, and that it is now about to propose measures for the eradication of this cancer in the state, which all previous governments seem either to have regarded with indifference, or have possessed too little courage to treat with firmness and effect.

In order, that our readers may have some idea of the state to which society has been reduced in the agricultural districts in the south, by the mismanagement of the Poor Laws, we will give a slight sketch of the working of the system, as exposed by the Poor Law Commissioners in their report, and then proceed to explain, very briefly, what are the means by which they propose to put an end to this monstrous evil, and to restore the good old order of things under which the working classes were independent labourers, the firmest supporters of society, and not insolent paupers—a disgrace and torment.

The principal root of the evil is what is called the Allowance System—a system which has pervaded all the counties south of the metropolis, has gradually crept northward as far as Oxford, Cambridge, Leicester, and Huntingdonshires, has appeared in some parts of the county of Durham, and which threatens, if not resolutely checked, to spread over the whole kingdom, and which never has, and can prevail, without introducing pauperism, degradation, illness, and vice, and a feeling in the working classes.

The effect of the Allowance system is to transfer the payment of wages from the employer of the labourer to the parish overseer, and of course to transform the labourer into a pauper. Its introduction dates from about the year 1795, and the honor of its paternity belongs to the magistrates and farmers of Sussex, who are now in such imminent danger of perishing by the hands of their own offspring. The system originated in the meddling spirit of the country justices, who took upon themselves to fix a certain rate of wages for their respective parishes; to declare that all labourers, whether good, bad, or indifferent, should be paid by the same rate, and that the farmer would not or could not pay up to the standard prescribed; the deficiency should be paid by the overseers out of the poor rates. This system was of course highly popular amongst the idlest and worst part of the labouring classes, who thus found themselves in the secure possession of what the magistrates had decreed to be a fair maintenance, however lazy, insolent, or dishonest their conduct might be. It may, at the first glance, appear strange that the system should have been popular with any portion of the rate-payers, but it is the fact that the farmers, who are now groaning under it, were its great promoters, and that the reasons which a few words of explanation will render very evident. Previous to the introduction of this system, they of course paid the workmen who cultivated their farms as other persons do, that is, out of their own capital. No sooner, however, did the magistrates decree that their deficiencies should be made up by the parish, than they discovered that it would be much cheaper for them to pay increased rates and decreased wages, than the old wages and the old rates. Being the great employers of labour in the agricultural districts, they were necessarily the principal paymasters of the labourers. In nearly every parish, however, there was a clergyman who possessed tithes, shopkeepers who had businesses, annuitants, and other classes of persons whose incomes were not derived directly from labour. By paying the rates, and to which they themselves did not contribute a larger proportion than their neighbours, the farmers very soon discovered that they would be able to compel the parish, the annuitant, and the shopkeeper, to pay a part of the wages which they ought to have paid themselves. They, therefore, freed themselves as speedily as possible from their independent labourers, and got in their place men who were half or three parts paupers, that is, who were paid half or three parts of their wages out of the poor rates. The consequence, of course, was that the whole labouring class, in the districts in which this system prevailed, became pauperized and degraded, and that as no check has been given to the system, it remains so to this day.

The effects of this infamous system on the different classes of society are admirably exposed in the report of the Commissioners. A few words as to its effects on each of them.

The effect on the owners of property is, in some cases, equivalent to a confiscation. In the parish of Cholesbury, Buckinghamshire, the poor's rates, which in 1801 amounted to only £10 11s a year, had increased in 1816 to £99 4s under the operation of this system, in 1831 to £150 5s and in 1832 to £307, when they suddenly ceased, in consequence of the impossibility of collecting them any longer, the landlords having abandoned their rents, the farmers their tenancies, and the clergyman his glebe and his tithes, as not worth holding.

The clergyman, Mr. Weston, states that in October, 1832, the parish officers threw up their books, and the poor assembled in a body before his door, while he was in bed, asking for advice and food. Partly from his own small means, partly from the charity of neighbours, and partly from his aid, imposed on the neighbouring parishes, they were for some time supported; and the benevolent doctor recommends that the whole of the rates should be divided among the able-bodied paupers, and adds, "that he has reason to think that at the expiration of two years, the parish in the interval receiving the assistance of rates in aid, the whole of the poor would be able and willing to support themselves, the aged and impotent of course excepted. In Cholesbury, therefore, the expense of maintaining the poor has not merely swallowed up the whole value of the land, it requires even the assistance for two years of rates in aid, from other parishes, to enable the body of aged, infirm, and the aged and impotent must, even then remain a burden on the neighbouring parishes."—Report, p. 64.

In hundreds of parishes in the southern and midland districts the value of property has deteriorated at least one-half under this system, and it is evident, from the frightful pauperism with which the evil is increasing, that in a few years not only will parishes but whole counties be swallowed up, and divided amongst the pauper population. In the parish of Lenham, Kent, the poor rates on a farm of 420 acres are £300 a year, and as might have been expected, the tenant has been compelled to throw it up. In the same county another farm had been offered at 5s an acre, but no one will take it, owing to the ruinous pressure of the poor's rates. The same is the case in Cambridgeshire, Mr. Quintin, a gentleman of large fortune, having been unable to

obtain a tenant, even at 5s an acre, for a farm producing 30 bushels of wheat per acre. At Hinckley, Leicestershire, the poor's rates exceed £1 an acre. At Wigston Magna the value of property has fallen one-half, and the rates have increased at the rate of £1000 a year, though the whole rental of the parish is not more than £4000. And in the neighbourhood of Aylesbury there are forty-two farms untenanted, owing to the pressure of the rates. These are a few specimens of the working of the system so far as the owners of property are concerned, with regard to whom it is as we said, nothing less than confiscation.

The fate of the farmers in the parishes of Cholesbury and Lenham, as mentioned above, and in hundreds of parishes similarly situated, shows how dearly they have paid for their share in pauperizing the working classes. The result of the system in every parish in which it prevails, that is, in at least one-half of the agricultural districts of the kingdom, for it increases with a rapidity which is absolutely frightful, when it has once taken firmly hold, and will never stop until every shilling of property has been swallowed up. The ruin of a farmer with a lease of the ordinary length is inevitable wherever this system prevails, for the rates have frequently doubled in half a dozen years, and are every where increasing so fast as to destroy all chance of profit. Even tenants from year to year will soon only be able to save themselves from ruin in one parish by migrating to another almost as bad, or by quitting the country altogether.

By far the severest sufferers, however, from this system, are the working classes themselves, in whom it is rapidly destroying every honorable, manly, and industrious feeling, by removing all the incentives to industry and good conduct, and placing the best of them in a worse situation than the most worthless. We have not room to do justice to this most important part of the subject. We are compelled to postpone all notice of the further evils of the system, and our outline of the remedies by which it is proposed to check them—to put an end to the confiscating process which is now going on—and to restore the former manly and independent character of the labouring classes.

SHEWSDURRY ASSIZES—MARCH 21.

ELLAM V. HARDING—CRIM. CON.  
Mr. Richards opened the pleadings, and Mr. Sergeant Talford addressed the jury for the plaintiff. This, he said, was an action to recover damages for an injury which the plaintiff had sustained in the seduction of his wife. There were circumstances in the case which were degrading to the nature of mankind, and which he felt the greatest reluctance in stating. The plaintiff was a young man who lived at Knighton, in this county. In August, 1827, he married his present wife. She was the daughter of a farmer, and had been in service, and had lived with the defendant as a dairy-maid. She returned to her father's home, and then the plaintiff courted her, and after a short time married her at Liverpool. They lived at Knighton for two years. She left the plaintiff very happily for two years. She left the plaintiff in the defendant's service, and he was the agent for several gentlemen in this county. He was advanced in life, possessed of property, and was a person of influence. He pretended to an excessive degree of piety; he had erected a chapel near his own house, in which he preached, and had by his conduct so enthralled the plaintiff's wife and her family that he had led her into misery and guilt, and had even made her father and her brother accomplices in her dishonour. His wife having left him, the plaintiff sent for her, but she refused to come back, and sent in return her bridal ring broken in pieces, and sent in return her mind, and parted with his property in distraint. The defendant, now between thirty and seventy years of age, was parted from his wife, whom he had put away three years ago, and had three daughters and two sons, one of the latter being a clergyman of the church of England. By a profane form he pretended to marry the plaintiff's wife in the chapel which he had erected, and in which he preached. He offered up prayers therein, and administered the holy sacrament to himself, to her, and her father and brother. He took her home to his house, and she has lived with him ever since. Of his profane and impious conduct he could hardly trust himself to speak, but the jury were to consider what damages the plaintiff ought to receive, who had been blighted by such a man, and all whose hopes were dashed in a case which, like some of the crimes of the ancient times, he could wish might never be recollected or remembered.

Evidence of the facts in this statement was given to the jury, and it also appeared that the defendant was agent to several persons, to Squire Meynell, Dr. Lushington, and others.

Mr. Whately addressed the Jury on the part of the defendant, and urged upon them that the defendant must be labouring under a state of insanity; that it was evident from the transaction, as disclosed in the case, that he had become fanatically mad, and by the enthusiasm he had worked upon the minds of the plaintiff's wife and family until he had even drawn them into the same infatuation.

Mr. Justice Park summed up the case to the jury, and told them he saw no other evidence of insanity in the case than that which appeared in all criminal cases. This was a most abominable mockery of religion, but the jury were not to punish that; they could not help hearing the transaction, but they were only to award such damages for the injury which the plaintiff had suffered as would appear to be a compensation. The defendant was not a poor man; he seemed to have property, and was not so mad but that he could remain in the management of the property of several persons.

Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages £200.

FIGHT BETWEEN TWO FAMILIES—ONE SON KILLED.—At the Merionethshire Assizes, on Thursday, John Williams, jun., was charged with having killed Rees Jones, the younger, and John Williams, the elder, and Griffith Jones, the elder, were charged with having aided and abetted. Two other sons of each family had been indicted, but the grand jury threw out the bills against them. So extraordinary a scene as the present trial can scarcely be imagined. At the bar stood two aged fathers, each with three sons to fight the three sons of his neighbour. In the array one of those fathers had lost his son; the other father was now arraigned with his father for the offence. The two fathers occupied adjoining farms called Athlewdd and Dolecarnon, in the township of Trawsfynydd, Merionethshire. The two families had been continually quarrelling. At length it was agreed that they should meet on the farm to decide the quarrel by fighting. They met at seven in the morning on October 11. Each father accompanied his three sons, and each son met an antagonist. A man named Evans attempted to interfere, but Wm. Jones, the elder, threatened if he did so, that he (the father) would strike him. On their rising from the ground, Williams, the younger, said "Give it up to-day; you yielded." Suppose we have it now; I yielded only that I might get up, but I shall have fair play now." The father of Williams also said to the deceased, "You had better go home, your face is much marked." The deceased replied that he was not much the worse, and gave Williams, his antagonist, a heavy blow. They then fought together, and Williams at last threw the deceased, and fell upon him. The deceased never spoke after. His father and others carried him to the house, and he expired in about two hours. The evidence of the surgeons went to prove that the deceased died from extravasation of blood upon the brain, produced by the excitement and blows. It was submitted that no evidence had been produced to connect the father of the deceased with the result. The jury brought in a verdict of "Manslaughter" against John Williams, the younger, and he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment in Dolgelly Jail. Griffith Jones was found "Not guilty of aiding and abetting." The father of John Williams (alias W. Jones) was acquitted.

REV. MR. BURKE.

It is generally believed that the Rev. Mr. Burke, Roman Catholic Curate of the parish near Macroom, county Cork, whose testimony at Cork, this assizes, caused such an astonishing and profound sensation in court, upon a case of murder, will be suspended by his bishop. The trial appeared in our last number. It must be gratifying to the friends of justice and humanity to learn, that proceedings will be taken against the principal instigators and witnesses to this revolting prosecution, for a conspiracy to take the life of the prisoner. Mr. Freeman, on Tuesday, applied to the court for copies of the informations in this case, when the Chief Justice at once remarked—"Quite right, I shall order the copies to be made."

CLERICAL INTOLERANCE.

The following advertisement, which is extracted from a Norwich paper, shows the discreet spirit of the clergy, at the present critical moment:—  
"FARMS TO BE LET.—The S. Hall Farm, within four miles of Norwich, containing about 315 acres, also the M. Hall Farm within five miles of Norwich, containing about 250 acres. Persons desirous of viewing the farms may apply by letter (post paid) to the Rev. J. H. Stewart, East Carlton, near Norwich, at least three days previously. N.B.—No Dissenter, Whig, or Radical, need apply."

We are informed that this reverend parson has had three fires within a short time upon his estate; we cannot wonder at it. Such a spirit as appears in the above notice must burn as a firebrand. Doubtless the Rev. J. H. Stewart will give notice, that he will receive no tithes-offerings, oblations, or fees of any kind, from Dissenters, Whigs, or Radicals. He is surely as orthodox in his cash as in his tenantry, and would not receive the money defiled by a Dissenter, a Whig, or a Radical.—*Examiner.*

APPREHENSION OF THE RATHKENNY MURDERERS.

(Extracts from letters, dated Navan, Tuesday.)  
"Our very active and intelligent chief magistrate, the Rev. R. P. Hamilton, with the police under his immediate command, succeeded in arresting this day Hugh Maguire and another person, principles in the late dreadful and sanguinary murders committed at Rathkenney, which caused a great sensation in this county, and for whose apprehension a large reward was offered at a late meeting of the county, and also was offered by the government. They have been fully committed for trial at the ensuing assizes."

"On Tuesday last, Hugh Maguire, one of the principals in the murders of the late James Bunn and Thomas Cuddihy, at Rathkenney, on the 5th inst., has been apprehended in a house near Kingstown, barony of Skerret, by the vigilance and activity of the police under that most useful and efficient officer, Captain M'Clintock, of the Navin district. The fellow was just prepared to leave the country, disguised in women's clothes, but the hand of justice prevented his escape."

KILDARE ASSIZES—NAAS, MARCH 24.

GRAND JURY.—Benedict Arthur Yeates, Esq., Foreman; Richard Moore O'Farrell, Esq.; Viscount Amiens; Sir G. A. Aylmer, Bart.; Sir William Hort, Bart.; Robert Latouche; Robert Burke; A. Henry; William H. Carter; P. Moore; H. Barton; M. Roberts; J. W. Digby, Esqrs.; Hon. J. F. Colley; Robert Archbold; J. Colley; A. Mansfield; J. Nangle; J. Cassidy; M. Fitzgerald, John Bonham, R. Mansfield; and R. T. Wolfe, Esqrs.

The following Circular has been addressed to the Clergy throughout the Country. We give it as a matter of interest to our readers generally:—  
Office of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, 2, Kildare-street, Dublin, March 20, 1834.  
Reverend Sir—As Easter is now approaching, and as you may not be aware of the provisions contained in the Act of the 3d and 4th Wm. IV. ch. 37, respecting the funds which may be required for exclusively Church purposes for the ensuing year, I am directed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to inform, that in the course of a short time a Form for Estimates will be transmitted to you, for the several items and particulars, and for the Money, which for the ordinary repairs of the Church, and providing things necessary for the celebration of Divine Service in the ensuing year. These Estimates are to be framed by you, subject to the approval of the Rural Dean and of the Ordinary, and they will not require to be submitted to, or approved of, by any Vestry whatever. It will, therefore, be unnecessary that a Vestry should be held by you for any exclusively Church purpose, but with respect to vestries for other purposes, the law has not been changed by the late Act. There is now the same power to make any Vestry Assessments for any purpose, which is not a Church purpose, as existed before the passing of that Act; and for Parochial purposes, which are not Church purposes, there are no means in Law of making provision, except by Vestry Assessments.

I have the honour, &c.  
JAMES WILSON, Secretary.

Tuesday the Hon. and Right Rev. Edmund Knox, D.D. Bishop of Limerick, held his first Ordination for this Diocese at the Cathedral, on which occasion the ancient edifice was filled by a most respectable congregation. The several candidates for ordination had been for three days previous to their examination before the Vicar General, D. Forster, and the Rev. Mr. Jebb, nephews of the late Lord Bishop of this Diocese. The answers to the various interrogatories were considered highly satisfactory, and the result was creditable to the qualifications of the respective candidates. The Morning Service yesterday was read by the Rev. Henry Gubbins, the lessons at Communion by the Rev. Messrs. O'Rourke and Monsell. The Vicar General delivered a most energetic and appropriate discourse upon the duties of Ministers in the Gospel mission, the solemn obligations they had contracted in support of the Church, and for the benefit of the flock confided to their care. The eloquent Preacher drew a nice parallel between the fealty which Clergymen owe to the Church, and that of a considerable relation which they should stand in to the other denominations of Christians. Much as he should wish to extend the right hand of fellowship to his Dissenting Brethren, a Clergyman should never forget the vows he had made at ordination that Church whose Minister he was, and whose principles he was bound to advocate without compromise or without fear. The text of his sermon was extracted from the Acts of the Apostles, ch. 16. v. 4 and 5. And as they went through the cities they delivered them the decrees of the Council, that were ordained of the Apostles and Elders which were at Jerusalem. And so were the Churches established in the Faith. And so were the Ordination by the Very Rev. Dean Preston, and a numerous body of the Diocesan Clergy. The following gentlemen were on this solemn occasion admitted to the Priest's Orders:—On Letters Dimissory from Diocese of Ossory, Rev. Messrs. Charles Kendal Bushe, Robert Baker, John Waters, and Saunders Barton;—Ditto from Dublin, Rev. Messrs. Joshua Lacy, Bernard and David Read;—Ditto from Kilkare, Rev. Messrs. John Treanor and John O'Rourke;—Ditto from Tuam, Rev. Mr. Frederick Le Pogre Treanor;—Ditto from Derry, Rev. Messrs. Edward Silcock and Jonathan Thornhill, A.M.;—For Limerick, Rev. Messrs. George Studdert, Abbeyfeigh, Rev. Messrs. Thomas and George Killen, Rev. George Huston Mostyn;—Ditto from Derry, Mr. John Samuel Monsell, son of the Archdeacon of Derry;—From Cloyne, Messrs. Robert Bastable and James Allen;—From Kilkiloe, Mr. William Newton Guinness;—For Limerick, Mr. Nicholas Wilkinson for Askeaton; Mr. William Worth Hoare, son of the late Chancellor and Vicar-General of the diocese of Limerick, to Curacy of Kilkiloe and Darra.—*Limerick Paper.*

In reference to a paragraph in a late publication that alluded to a paragraph in the Methodist tract issued from the pulpit at Ennis, we are requested to state that nothing has been farther from the intention of the officiating clergyman, and we have the best authority for saying that the most kind and brotherly feelings subsist there between the clergy and the Methodists.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

THE WIGFUL OF HALFPENCE.

Air.—*Spring of Shillelagh.*  
Love of cash is the soul of our own Irish Dan,  
He grabs all that's grabbable, grabs all he can,  
With his wigful of halfpence and talons so keen,  
His heart is dishonest, 'tis rotten, unsober,  
Both malice and hatred are there to be found;  
He plots and he slanders, but shrinks from the fight—  
For cash, all for cash, och in that's his delight!  
With his wigful of halfpence and talons so keen,  
Spick and span are his bags, without ever a speck,  
With a big begging bag hanging down from his neck,  
He goes to a pauper, and begs him to pay,  
Comes out, meets his friend, whom he's sure to betray—  
With his wigful of halfpence and talons so keen,  
At evening, as homeward the "Beggarmen" goes,  
A bag on his haunch, and a curl on his nose,  
With his wigful of halfpence and talons so keen:  
He meets with a mob, and then "blushing" a smile,  
Cries, "Kick up a dust, but keep peace all the while!"  
Then he looks o'er his prog, and ere long, honest man,  
A new project cries, "how d'y'e do, Father Dan!"  
With your wigful of halfpence and talons so keen.  
"Bless the country," says Dan, "which gives thousands to knaves."  
Bless the land of the Priest and his Priest-ridden slaves,  
With my wigful of halfpence and talons so keen;  
May the sons of the pike, on both sides of the Shannon,  
Night and day, and at the altar of Loyola's shrine,  
Round my pikes and our torches long flourish and twine,  
Round my wigful of halfpence and talons so keen.  
*Evening Mail.*

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

(FROM THE LITERARY GAZETTE.)  
Accounts of this expedition, up to the 5th of January, have been received. At that date, Lander was on board the Curlew ship-of-war, on his way to Cape Coast Castle, for the purpose of procuring a particular species of goods for the markets in the interior, which he had not previously taken a sufficient supply. If successful in this object, it was his intention to turn to the mouth of the Niger, thence to re-ascend the Niger for the third time, and endeavour to penetrate as far as the river as Bousa. Previous to his last return to the coast, Lander and Lieut. Allen had fortunately reached Rabba, or Rabba (a large Falatah town), in the iron steam-boat; and, for the space of thirteen or fourteen days, had maintained a friendly intercourse, and carried on an advantageous trade, with its inhabitants. The depth of the water at that place was between two and three fathoms, and as far as could be seen beyond it, the Niger was free from rocks and other obstructions, and assumed a majestic and very encouraging appearance. This important town is inhabited by Falatahs and negroes, and realizes the expectations that had been formed of it, as regards its extent, its wealth, and its population. A few Tuaricks, from the borders of the desert, and other Arabs, were observed by our countrymen in the streets of Rabba.  
Another important feature is, our travellers ascended the river Tshadda, as high as 150 miles from its junction with the Niger. At that point, and at some distance below and above it, the river was found to be intersected with islands, and comparatively shallow, alternately becoming broad and narrow, in proportion as its channel was free from, or obstructed by, these islands. No traces of inhabitants appeared on the banks of this river; and Lander and his valuable coadjutor were compelled to return to the Niger for want of provisions. All the natives in this part of the country agree in the statement, that the Tshadda communicates with Lake Tshad, the inland sea of Africa. They do not regard this as a mere conjecture, but state it with confidence as a well known and undisputed fact. On a small island near Atta, Lander has erected a kind of mud fort, which will also answer the purpose of a depot for British goods. This place has been named English Island, and it possesses peculiar facilities for trading purposes in that part of the country. The King of Atta, who seems to have formed an attachment to Lander, had presented him with four small but very beautiful horses, which he succeeded in conveying to Fernando Po. Poor old Pasko, the black who buried Belzoni, is dead. He had joined the present expedition at a short illness. Lieut. Allen has rendered an important service to the cause of science by the observations he made while on the Niger and Tshadda. He is expected to arrive shortly from the coast of Africa. Lander has lost every symptom of his late severe indisposition, and looks as hardy as an Arab. He wears a luxuriant beard, which extends to his waist.

MURDER AT SEA.

Wm. Errington, late master of the brig Alexander, of London, was murdered by his first mate, John Coulson, on the night of the 31st December, between Montserrat and St. Domingo. The mate had ordered all hands to take in sail, which the Captain hearing came on deck, and was giving directions to the crew. The mate ran down the companion, and returning immediately struck the Captain (who was at the capstan), on the head with a large heavy iron mallet. The Captain fell without speaking, and the mate struck him again twice on the head as he lay on the deck. He then ran to the man at the wheel, saying "I have finished the old man." The helmsman was alarmed and dodged away from him to the other side of the tiller. The mate immediately ordered all hands aft to throw the body overboard. After the lapse of an hour this was done, and the mate then assumed the command of the vessel. He told the crew they must go to Virginia, where they could sell the cargo and vessel and share the profits. The crew would not agree to this, but at last came to this compromise:—The mate was to take the vessel into Port Royal and discharge the cargo, and then go where he pleased, and the crew were to say that the Captain died in a fit. Both parties were insincere. The crew agreed among themselves to tell as soon as they got into port, and the mate steered for St. Domingo, telling them that he was Jamaica, and that they were to go to Port Royal. The crew, however, discovered the cheat by making him drunk, when they got from him that he was going to the United States. They then seized him and lashed him to the deck, and steering for Jamaica, made Manchoeal on the 7th January.

On the night of the murder Coulson said that this was the third man he had killed; that he once killed the captain of a Liverpool vessel bound to the East Indies; that when he got to India he escaped, and shipped on board of a Yankee; and was in the American service for some years. He said, "I have always succeeded, and will do so this time if you will be true to me." He gave them a sovereign each, and told the last entry in the log-book in the mate's hand-writing. "The mate died in a fit at midnight."  
In accordance with the advice of Mr. Codrington, an instructor, the ship was brought to anchor at Manchoeal, and the depositions of the crew taken; after which the mate was committed to the county jail. Three of the crew and a black man, a native of St. Domingo, whose testimony was deemed the most material, were sent under the charge of constables to the King's-General, and the prisoner will be tried in the Vice-Admiralty.

COMBINATION.—A desperate attack was made by the "Trades" about two o'clock on Saturday morning on the dwelling of Mr. James Murphy, a smith, in Leintrin-street, the lower part of which was occupied as a workshop. The sashes in front were broken, and every pane, with the exception of one, demolished; some of the furniture inside of one, demolished; and a man at work, contrary to the rules of the "Trades," and this was the reason of the attack.—*Cork Constitution.*

THE ARCHDEACON TORRENS AND MONSELL—THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

A correspondence has followed the statement which originally appeared in Saunders's News-Letter, which we subjoin:—

To the Editor of Saunders's News-Letter.  
21st March, 1834.

Sir—As the Archdeacon of Dublin has in this day's paper contradicted a part of the statement I authorized you to insert, on Thursday last, and has declared "that his reason for preventing Archdeacon Monsell from preaching in his Churches, were not in consequence of his having allowed, in his sermon, to the new principles of education," I feel obliged to explain my original statement, by saying, that it was not founded upon any conjectures of the Archdeacon of Dublin's motives, but upon a direct communication with him, in which he assigned as the grounds of his prohibition, that I had, in the sermon referred to, annulled the principles of the new education board before his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin; and that this reason was repeated in a subsequent communication on the same subject.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,  
T. B. MONSELL.

To the Editor of Saunders's News-Letter.

Sir—I perceive that Archdeacon Monsell has thought proper to contradict a statement which appeared on my authority, in your paper of Friday last. I am not one who wishes to intrude himself on the public notice, and nothing but the publication of incorrect and conflicting statements could have caused me to come forward on the present occasion. In your paper of Friday last, I authorized you to say, that my reason for preventing Archdeacon Monsell from preaching in his Churches, was not in consequence of his having allowed, in his sermon, to the new principles of education; I again repeat that assertion—I do not prohibit Archdeacon Monsell from occupying my pulpits because he alluded to the national education system, but because he made a personal attack, not on the system, but on the members of that board, one of whom, his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, was present at the time.  
My opinions relative to the newly constituted system of education, are not unknown; I do not, however, feel it necessary to make any particular profession of them on the present occasion; nevertheless I cannot avoid observing, that whatever may be my sentiments as to any change affecting the spiritual education of this country—however anxiously I wish to evince in all suitable ways, my attachment to the best interests of our religion, I yet, and I hope I ever shall be opposed to every species of disrespect towards whom Providence has placed in authority as my superiors.  
Having said so much, I beg to observe, that no further misapprehension of the circumstances here alluded to, shall draw from me any further notice of a subject, which has already caused me so much inquietude.  
I am, Sir, yours, &c. &c.  
JOHN TORRENS, A.D. of Dublin.

THE ARMY.

Lieut.-Col. Badcock, has succeeded Lord Brudenell in the command of the 15th Hussars, and his Lordship has been promoted to pay receiving the difference.  
At a general court-martial in Meerut last July, Colonel Olander, H.M. 26th Regiment, President; Captain Cox, 62d Native Infantry, was found guilty of addressing an offensive letter to Brevet Captain Tritton, H.M. 11th Light Dragoons—sentence, to be reprimanded. Brevet Captain Tritton was also tried, and found guilty of sending an insulting letter to Captain Cox, and of being guilty of disobedience to the orders of the Commander of the Forces in India, pointedly disapproved the finding and sentence in both cases, and ordered both officers to return to their duty.

A man of the name of Prescott is committed from Marlborough-street Police-office, London, for forgery of the name of Wainwright, by which he procured £50 through Cox and Greenwood, out of the funds of the late Captain Campbell, 47th Regiment, who was killed near Mullingar, Camp-Drum, by falling from his horse. The prisoner, it appears, wrote a letter to Captain Campbell, requesting £50 in the name of Captain Wainwright, before the arrival of which Captain Campbell was dead. His brother officer, Captain Gordon, 47th, deeming all right, then addressed the army Dec. by letter to pay the order, but the money was almost immediately detected, and the supposed Captain Wainwright, when arrested, had £280 in his possession.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War-office, March 21.  
7th Light Dragoons—Lieut. G. Lord Dorchester to be Captain by purchase, vice Macqueen, who retires; Cornet R. P. Butler to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Lord Dorchester; R. James, gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Butler.  
15th ditto—Lieut. Colonel L. B. Badcock, from half-pay Unattached, to be Lieutenant-Colonel vice Lord Brudenell, placed on half-pay, receiving the difference; Sergeant Major Conolly (riding-master) to have the rank of Cornet, without pay.  
24th Foot—Ensign J. J. Greig to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Cunyngame, promoted; J. Colborne, gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Greig.  
39th ditto—Ensign R. D. Werge to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Farmer, who retires; J. T. J. English, gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Werge.  
7th ditto—Ensign R. Champney, from half-pay, 38th, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Peter, deceased.  
72d ditto—Ensign A. S. Fisher to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Raymond, promoted; A. N. Sherson, gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Fisher.  
73d ditto—Captain A. C. Sterling, who exchanges, receiving the difference.  
81st ditto—Hon. R. A. G. Dalzell to be Ensign by purchase, vice Bertie, promoted.  
99th ditto—H. F. Alton, gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Collinson, who retires.  
UNATTACHED.—To be Captains by purchase: Lieut F. T. Cunnynghame, from 24th Foot, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. Dunlop, who retires; Lieutenant H. P. Ray, Dec. by purchase; Ensign Hon. M. P. Bertie, from 81st Foot, vice Garnett, who retires.

Office of Ordnance, March 20.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Lieutenant A. Irving to be First Lieutenant vice T. W. Lord, cashiered.

IRISH ORES.

SOLD AT SWANSEA, MARCH 12, 1834.  
Ballymurrugh, county of Wicklow ..... 276 tons  
Allihies, county of Cork ..... 228 "  
Connore, county of Wicklow ..... 227 "  
Carrabane, ditto ..... 111 "  
Tigrony, ditto ..... 85 "

It is with great pleasure we perceive a gradual improvement in the progress of the mining interests in this country.

CURIOUS MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

The following rather remarkable appeal to the ladies was made in 1773.—*Marynoy.*—A gentleman who has filled ten succeeding seats in parliament, is near 60 years of age, lives in great splendor and hospitality, and from whom a considerable estate must pass if he dies without issue; he has no objection to marry a widow or single lady, provided the party be of genteel birth, polished manners, and five, six, seven, or eight months gone in her pregnancy.—Letters directed to Brecknock, Esq., at Will's Coffee House, facing the Admiralty, will be honoured by due attention, and every possible mark of respect. The cause of it the *Court Journal* states to be—Mr. Edward Wortley Montagu, states that a humble beauty whom he had wedded, had become his only son, and was very desirous to make his on less honorable terms. His mother, the celebrated Lady Mary, was furious on the occasion, and his father, having made some provision for Mr. Montagu, left his estate to Lady Bute for her life, but to return to the family if his son had issue male. The wife, from whom the son had been long separated, died in 1773, and the eagerness of the widower to seize on every possible means for disappointing the hopes of the lady, caused the above singular publication. She was, in fact, caused the above singular publication, which was, at Venice at the time. A lady, suited to his wishes, was soon induced to go out to become his wife, and she having her arrival, when sitting eagerly of a favorite dish (becca figa), a bone stuck in his throat and in a few moments he was no more.

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