Rich^d Henderson

The Waterford Mail.

Vol. XIII. No. 1311. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1836. Price Sixpence.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

A LIST of the several Persons who have served NOTICE on the Clerk of the Peace of the said City, of their intention to REGISTER their VOTES at the next GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS, to be holden at SAINT PATRICK'S HALL, on MONDAY, the 4th day of APRIL, 1836, before the Assistant Barrister of the County of Waterford, pursuant to the 2d and 3d Wm. the Fourth, chap. 88.

1 Adams Thomas, Richardson's Folly, painter, £20 Freehold, house and land, at ditto.
2 Ardagh John, Esq., M.D., Freeman.
3 Adams Thomas, Richardson's Folly, painter, £10 Householder, at ditto.
4 Acteson William, gentleman, Rose-lane, £10 Householder, at ditto.
5 Baker William, City of Dublin, Esq., £20 Freehold, lands of Ballinvoher, in the parish of Kilculliheen, and County of the City of Waterford.
6 Burke Richard, Kilmacow, Esq., a Freeman.
7 Bourke John, ditto, Esq., a Freeman.
8 Budd Henry, Cheekpoint, gentleman, Freeman.
9 Budd John, ditto, ditto, Freeman.
10 Budd William, gentleman, Rose-lane, £10 Householder.
11 Bradley John, gentleman, a Freeman.
12 Barcroft Joseph I., gentleman, Freeman.
13 Barnes John C., master mariner, Anne-street, £10 Householder.
14 Barron Patrick, Barronstrand-street, £10 Householder.
15 Bellord John, mariner, Quay, £10 Householder.
16 Canty Patrick, Johnstown, £10 Householder.
17 Chambers Thomas, Bridge-street, £10 Householder.
18 Crawford William, Barrack-street, £10 Householder.
19 Same, same, Freeman.
20 Chambers Thomas, Bridge-street, £10 Householder.
21 Courcy Dominick, coachmaker, Colebeck-street, £10 Householder.
22 Carr George, shoemaker, Spring-Garden-Alley, £10 Householder.
23 Caulfield Nicholas, Yellow Road, £10 Householder.
24 Campion John, Barrack-street, £20 Leaseholder, house, &c., at ditto.
25 Connors John, tailor, Mayor's Walk, £10 Leaseholder, house, &c., at ditto.
26 Clancey James, Scotch Quay, £10 Householder.
27 Delandre Edmond, merchant, High-street, £10 Householder.
28 Delandre Bartholomew, Ballytruckle, Esq., £10 Householder.
29 Dowsely George, gentleman, Freeman.
30 Dillon Jonathan, watchmaker, Freeman.
31 Dodds David, Freeman.
32 Dowling Patrick, High-street, £10 Householder.
33 Dawson Francis, Spring-Garden-Alley, £10 Householder.
34 Same, same, £10 Leaseholder, house, &c., at ditto.
35 Dyer Richard, mariner, King's Terrace, £10 Householder.
36 Downey John, Bailey's New-street, £10 Householder.
37 Duffy James, mariner, Little Barronstrand-street, £10 Householder.
38 Edwards Thomas, gentleman, as a Freeman.
39 Elliott Edward, Esq., Freeman.
40 Elmes John, tailor, Freeman.
41 Flynn James, Youghal, Esq., £20 Leaseholder, houses, &c., in Castle-street, and Little Barronstrand-street.
42 Flynn Patrick, Quay, £10 Householder.
43 Fitzgerald Thomas, John-street, £10 Householder.
44 Fitzpatrick John, Freeman.
45 Frazer Rev. William, Freeman.
46 Fogarty James, Freeman.
47 Fogarty David, Quay, Freeman.
48 Gadsden John, Esq., Greenbank, £10 Householder.
49 Graham Benjamin, founder, £10 Householder, Paul's-square.
50 Gamble Robert, tailor, Freeman.
51 Gordon John, watchmaker, ditto.
52 Hayes Patrick, Bowling Green, £10 Householder.
53 Hartry Thomas, Carriganard, farmer, £10 Householder.
54 Halley Nicholas, £10 Freehold, house, &c., at Barrack-street.
55 Hobson Edward, Mall, Esq., £10 Householder.
56 Harris Thomas, William-street, Esq., £10 Householder.
57 Hill William, shoemaker, Freeman.
58 Haughton Ivory, painter, Freeman.
59 Hill Thomas, Kilmacow, shoemaker, Freeman.
60 Hardum John, gentleman, Freeman.
61 Habberlin James, cabinetmaker, Freeman.
62 Haughton Ivory, painter, Cathedral-square, £10 Householder.
63 Harvey Thomas S., Quay, £10 Householder.
64 Hodge John, mariner, John's-hill, £10 Householder.
65 Hunt Arthur P, Tramore, Esq., Freeman.
66 Halley Nicholas, £20 Freeholder, house, &c., in Barrack-street.
67 Hoban Patrick, carpenter, Bailey's-New-street, £10 Householder.
68 Hobbs William, Adelphi, Esq., £50 Freehold, houses and premises, in Peter-street and Michael-street, in said City.
69 Irwin John, pawnbroker, Bakehouse-lane, £10 Householder.
70 Kirwan Andrew, Esq., Lady-lane, £10 Householder.
71 Lodge Christopher E., Manor, £10 Householder.
72 Lanigan Thomas, gentleman, Charlestown, a Freeman.
73 Leake George, painter, Freeman.
74 Leahy Michael, organist, Manor, £10 Householder.
75 M'Namara William, Quay, £10 Householder.
76 Mara Laurence, Anne-street, adjoining Thomas-street, £10 Householder.
77 Morris Richard, shoemaker, Quay, £10 Householder.
78 Merritt Thomas, ditto, Freeman.
79 Moore James, merchant, Beresford-street, £10 Householder.
80 Mortimer Nathaniel, confectioner, Quay, £10 Householder.
81 Murphy Thomas, merchant, Patrick-street, £10 Householder.
82 Murphy William, Patrick-street, £10 Householder.
83 Murphy Patrick, Ballymacadulin, £10 Householder.
84 M'Grath John, Gracedieu, farmer, £10 Householder.
85 Murphy John, boatman, Killottern, £10 Householder.
86 M'Gloin Gilbert, King-street, £10 Householder.
87 Mulhall Patrick, Quay, £10 Householder.
88 M'Donald Patrick, Little George's-street, £10 Householder.
89 M'Carthy Patrick, High-street, £10 Householder.
90 Maher Thomas, New-street, teacher, £10 Householder.
91 Moore William, Esq., Catherine-street, £10 Householder.
92 Noble John, Stephen-street, pawnbroker, £10 Householder.
93 Nicholls John, Thomas-street, mariner, £10 Householder.
94 O'Brien William, surgeon, Freeman.
95 Same, same, Mall, £10 Householder.
96 Penrose Samuel, teacher, South Parade, £10 Householder.
97 Perrin John, High-street, printer, £10 Householder.
98 Price James, junior, cabinetmaker, Freeman.
99 Pigott John, Mall, hair cutter, £10 Householder.
100 Power Jeffry, Lombard-street, £10 Householder.
101 Power Patrick, Newtown, £10 Householder.
102 Power Thomas, Arundel-square, £10 Householder.
103 Power Thomas, John-street, £10 Householder.
104 Power Maurice, Ballybricken, £10 Householder.
105 Power Patrick, Belview, Esq., Freeman.
106 Power Nicholas A., ditto, Esq., Freeman.
107 Ryan Peter, Quay-lane, £10 Householder.
108 Richardson William, Esq., King-street, £10 Householder.
109 Reece Thomas, Conduit-lane, £10 Householder.
110 Smith John, gentleman, Catherine-street, £10 Householder.
111 Smith John, Waterside, £10 Householder.
112 Smith James I., Quay, merchant, £10 Householder.
113 Scott John, gentleman, Freeman.
114 Smith Thomas D., printer, Freeman.
115 Sparrow John, Catherine-street, gentleman, Freeman.
116 Sullivan James, tinman, Freeman.
117 Supple James, glover, Quay, £10 Householder.
118 Sprigg Patrick, Tramore, Freeman.
119 Thornberry Henry, Hennessy's-road, £10 Householder.
120 Tottenham Edward William, Esq., Woodville, County Wexford, £20 Freeholder, houses, &c. in Michael-street, John-street, New-street, May-lane, and Yellow-road, in the City of Waterford.
121 Same, same, £20 Leasehold, interest in ditto.
122 Waring Joseph, linendraper, Mall, £10 Householder.
123 Wilson Richard, cabinetmaker, Lady-lane, £10 Householder.
124 Wade Thomas, gentleman, Rose-lane, Freeman.
125 Whitney Henry, teacher, £20 Leaseholder, houses, &c. in Michael-street.
126 Walsh Patrick, gentleman, Beau-street, £10 Householder.
127 Walsh Edmond, Johnstown, £10 Householder.
128 Walsh Martin, Mayor's-walk, £10 Householder.
129 Walsh Patrick, Ferrybank, £10 Householder.
130 Walsh Michael, Lombard-street, £10 Householder.
131 Walsh Michael, Quay, £20 Leaseholder, house, &c. at ditto.
132 Same, same, £10 Leaseholder, house, &c. at do.
133 Walker Chamberlain, gentleman, Freeman.

N.B.—The foregoing List will be called over at TEN o'Clock precisely.

RICHARD COOKE,
Clerk of the Peace.

ADDRESS

Of the Clergy of the Diocess of Ossory to His Grace the Lord Primate of all Ireland.

We, the Clergy of the Diocess of Ossory, beg leave to express to your Grace the Assurance of our highest respect and grutitude for the kind and zealous manner in which your Grace has laboured to protect the property and uphold the rights of the Irish branch of the Established Church during a time of unparalleled difficulty and trial.

During that period your Grace's munificence has justly called forth the admiration and respect of all classes of society, but in those who had experienced your own liberality, and at the same time the delicacy with which the funds placed at your disposal by the generosity of England have been administered, it has created a sense of gratitude which nothing can destroy. But in addition to the desire we have to express the sense of our obligation for your munificence, we are anxious to assure your Grace that we feel still greater obligation for the firm and decided manner in which you resisted the measures brought forward in the last session of Parliament by his Majesty's Ministers, respecting the Irish Church.

We take this opportunity of giving our unqualified contradiction to a statement made by some of the supporters of that measure, that we were influenced in our opposition to it by any episcopal interference, or by any other motive than a conscientious feeling that it was subversive of the rights and privileges of the Established Church, in the preservation of which we conceive the religious welfare of the whole Protestant community to be involved.

Our Petition was unbiassed, deliberate, and unanimous. We beg to assure your Grace that deeply as we have already suffered, both by calumny and privations of no ordinary kind, we would rather undergo a continuance of them, and remain subject to the afflictions which still oppress us, than be a party to the sacrifice of the Protestant Church of Ireland for the relief of our own immediate wants. We prefer honourable poverty to the disgraceful betrayal of the sacred cause intrusted to us, and earnestly implore your Grace that should similar measures be proposed you will resist them with the same wisdom and resolution you have already evinced.

Humbly commending your Grace to the guidance of Almighty God, in whose service you hold so exalted a station, and whose glory we believe to be the single object of your disinterested labours,

We remain, your Grace's obliged and grateful,
(Here follow the signatures).

ANSWER

To the Clergy of the Diocess of Ossory.

My Reverend Brethren,

The Address which you have done me the honour to transmit to me by the hands of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Ossory, you may be assured is most gratifying to me, and I trust I may be permitted, without seeking a studied variety of phrase, to repeat the terms of acknowledgment in which I testified, on a similar occasion, my heartfelt satisfaction to the Clergy of my own Diocess. I would say, then, to you, as I have said to them, that in your partiallity you have greatly overrated the value of any exertion which I may have made in support of our common cause, whilst you do not and cannot overrate the sincerity of my intentions to promote the welfare of the Established Church, as a glorious instrument in the hands of God for diffusing the blessings of our pure and apostolical faith. Your attachment to the reformed part of Christ's Catholic Church is founded on the same basis as my own, it is distinct from every interested and wordly motive, and you have done well in giving a formal denial to the charge brought against you, that in your opposition to the late bill for regulating Ecclesiastical Revenues you were acting in compliance with episcopal suggestions, and not in accordance with your own convictions.

In times like these, abounding in questions of much practical doubt an difficulty, it is most consolatory to find myself supported by the Clergy in the course I have pursued, and to be assured by them that they disregard all temporal advantages, however great, when put in competition with the security of the Church Establishment and the religious interests it was intended to promote.

I am deeply sensible, my Reverend Brethren of the insufficiency of all human power unassisted by Divine Grace, to uphold the cause of pure religion in the world, and I bid you, therefore, in reliance on the divine promises, to join with me in prayer, that Almighty God may be pleased to bless our endeavours to advance his glory and the spiritual welfare of men by the wider diffusion of the genuine truths of his Gospel in this country.

I have the honour to be, my Reverend Brethren, your faithful and affectionate friend and servant,

JOHN G. ARMAGH.

Dentrifice.—It is a fact, but not generally known, that the common strawberry is a natural dentrifice; and that its juice, without any previous preparation whatever, dissolves the tartareous incrustations on the teeth, and makes the breath sweet and agreeable.

The adjourned inquisition on the body of John Dempsey, noticed in this paper lately, terminated last week. There were several witnesses examined, but nothing of any importance adduced. The jury returned the following verdict:—"We are of opinion that John Dempsey died from the effects of a partial separation of the dentiform process of the atlas."

THE LORD BISHOP OF EXETER'S MOTION ON EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

(From the Morning Post).

The Bishop of Exeter's speech last night was above praise: Lord Melbourne's beneath criticism; Lord Plunket's, mere twaddle; Lord Harrowby's unanswerable, because unanswerable.

The Bishop called for inquiry into the conduct of the Education Commissioners. The Government referred him to those commissioners, and thought them competent to sit in judgment on themselves.

Lord Melbourne is, we apprehend, singular in this opinion; for what were the facts of the case—facts uncontroverted and incontrovertible?

The Commissioners stated, in their last report, that the system which they were appointed to direct had succeeded beyond their most sanguine expectations. They boasted the establishment of 1106 schools. But they could not affect to be ignorant that this fact, if it were a fact, in no way met the objection urged against the introduction of the new plan. It had been argued, that if the old system of scriptural education excluded Catholics from the old schools, the new system of unscriptural education would exclude Protestants from the new schools. It was necessary, therefore, to show Protestantism and Catholicism fraternising under the auspices of the Commissioners. The Commissioners undertook this.

They reported that with 1300 Roman Catholic Priests no less than 140 Clergymen of the Established Church, no less than 90 Protestant Ministers, had been applicants for the assistance of the Board.

For the 140 Clergymen of the Established Church deducting the signatures of some who had repeated them 13 times, of others who had died, of others who had retracted their applications, of others who had left the parish, or who had never entered the parish for which their application were made, of others whose character was notoriously bad, of others who had no traceable existence, of one who has cast off his gown, and registered his vote as an esquire, of two, the Curates of Mr. Cleave, whose signatures had been simply forged, the Bishop finally reduced their total number to forty.

A much less extensive inquiry had enabled him to strike off twenty from the alleged ninety Presbyterian ministers.

Here are plain questions of figures and facts in issue between the Right Rev. Prelate and the Board of Commissioners. His Lordship demands an investigation. "Nay," replies the Lord Lieutenant, "if you want information, you must seek it of the Commissioners"—of the very parties who are arraigned, either of ignorance, which makes their testimony valueless—or of misrepresentation, which makes it worse.

Thus far the statement of Bishop Phillpots went to prove that the system had failed. If he had stopped there he would have done enough. But he went on to state the reasons of its failure. Having shown that Protestants *do not* benefit by the new schools, he proceeded to show why they *cannot* benefit by them. In proof of his assertion that the whole system of instruction as sanctioned by the Commissioners is inapplicable to the education of the children of Protestants parents, his lordship adduced the following most startling facts:—

1. That a school book sanctioned by the board, and purporting to contain the whole Gospel of St. Luke, left out ten whole verses of the 1st chapter, which related to the incarnation of our Blessed Lord. Here was mutilation.

2. That, according to the report of the Commissioners, schools assisted by public money were held, in 24 instances, in nunneries and monastries, and that he was prepared to give evidence of the existence of 24 more such schools, not included in the report.

3. That £100 had been taken from the Treasury by a Popish Bishop, and applied to the erection of a Popish Chapel.

4. That a school-room had been used as a banquet-hall for the celebration of the orgies of political agitation.

5. That a schoolmaster had headed a boys' procession, and received Dr. M'Hale in triumph, yet reeking with the effusion of party violence.

6. That at Lord Lansdowne's own pet school, where his agent resides, a boy's copybook had written on it, as a part of his day's lesson, "God be with the poor fellows hanged at Maryborough," those poor fellows having been notorious felons.

7. That the Scriptures extracts, even in their mutilated state, were seldom or never used.

8. That in one monastry the monks had openly avowed that those extracts had been rejected with scorn.

9. That in one school an altar had been kept for years, and mass performed during school-hours in the presence of Protestant children; that the inspectors had visited that school and seen that altar, and yet never objected to it; and that when at last it had been complained of, the Clergyman still found it there, and was told that its erection had been sanctioned by the special permission of the Commissioners until the new Popish Chapel could be built.

Here is a tolerable catalogue of what the Protestant Reformers of the third William's day would have called high crimes and misdemeanours, but which the best friends of the Commissioner can scarcely palliate even in this our day of Protestant persecution.

Did Lord Melbourne answer any of these charges?—No. Did he impugn their accuracy?—No. Did he defend them?—No. But would he inquire into them?—No. He did not dare allow that evidence to be received, which evidence he knew must prove to the world the real working of the Romish system.

For our parts, we regret that the Bishop did not take the sense of the House, because we are sure the sense of the country would have responded to it. One great point, however, has been gained, and for it in the name of the country, we thank the Bishop of Exeter. The system will not be extended; the report of the Commissioners will not be acted upon without further inquiry. The plague may, therefore, yet be stayed.

THE PROTEST TO THE O'MULGRAVE ADDRESS FROM TIPPERARY.

In another part of our columns will be found the Protest against this most egregious humbug, signed by eight noblemen, and upwards of four hundred of the gentry and clergy of this county, who have come forward to give a public denial, that they had any act or part in that most disgraceful emanation of party feeling, which alternataly misrepresented the state of the country, and flattered his Excellency; and was as false when it spoke of the peace and tranquillity of Tipperary, as when it complimented his lordship upon the extent of his literary attainments. We are rejoiced and proud that Tipperary has done this, and has resolved to second the heroic conduct, of Lord Ossory, in his ever-to-be-remembered reproof of the vulgar clowns, who sought to make him a party to their wretched parade of sycophancy and misstatement, after it had been for weeks hawking through the purlieus of every wretched town and hamlet in the county, until it had a sufficient show of the names of "the great unwashed" to entitle it to be called "the address of the nobility and gentry of Tipperary. Now, what a miserable spectacle that paltry document, with the solitary signatures of my Lord Lismore and his son, at the head of a herd of radical squireens and papist half-sirs, will present when placed beside the roll of names which are appended to the Protest; and how must the presuming falsifiers, who had the effrontery to give it the pompous title they have done, feel ashamed of their wilful falsehood, while the party who received it with such encomiums, must bitterly repent of the credulity and vanity that made him so easy and so pleased a dupe.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

Kildare Election.—Mr. John Archbold, of Davidstown, is going to start for the county of Kildare. Mr. P. Purcell has retired in favor of his cousin Mr. Archbold. Mr. Ponsonby, of Bishop's Court, has declared his intention of contesting the county.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

(From the Times.)

The debate on Lord F. Egerton's motion last week brought forth from sundry quarters matter so striking and so valuable, that it is impossible to take leave of it without some further notice. The proceedings in committee on Monday evening have added little variety to the subject.

Amongst other circumstances, there are none more curious than the shifts and falsehoods of the Irish revolutionary faction to neutralise the effect of statements which they can no otherwise meet. O'Connell never fails to bolt out, on the spur of the moment, the most daring contradiction to the best authenticated fact, bidding defiance to exposure until the following day, when his lie has already served its purpose. But, first, we may as well advert to some provisions of the bill itself, which have hitherto escaped with little observation beyond the walls of the House of Commons. The speech of Serjeant Jackson, on the motion of Lord F. Egerton, is a mine of knowledge with regard to Ireland, and of powerful reasoning upon the Municipal Bill, to which neither the press nor public opinion has yet done adequate justice.

That learned gentleman, in illustration of the honesty and consistency with which the Melbourne Cabinet has "carried out" its declared intention of framing the Irish measure on the same principles as the English, reminded the house that charitable trusts were by the Irish bill to be administered by the *corporations*, instead of being left on the same footing as they were in England. Now, in nine cases out of ten, the trusts of Ireland had been created for Protestant purposes, whereas it appears by the 65th clause of the bill in question that they are to be henceforth administered under the (conscientious and honourable!) dictation of the Romish priesthood.

In England, as is remarked by the learned serjeant, there is no instance of an extinct or defunct corporation being raised again into life by the Municipal Bill of this country; but the object of that for Ireland being manifestly to multiply debating assemblies everywhere, in whatever situations might be most favourable to the growth of a factious and seditious power, the conspicuous towns of Newry and Downpatrick—the former of which contains upwards of 13,000 inhabitants, while the latter is the county town of the greatest Protestant county in the kingdom—the most affluent, civilised, and intelligent, have been struck out of the present bill brought in by the Attorney-General, O'Loghlen, although they were included in that of the preceding session; an insignificant place, viz., Bangor, in a remote corner of the same county, has been dragged into this bill, though excluded from the former; and a wretched hole called Middleton, in the Papist county of Cork, is to enjoy the "benefit of municipal institutions," while the wealthy town of Mallow is not. Serjeant Jackson called, but called in vain, for a reason to justify these twistings and jobberies, implying, as doubtless every body will conclude, that the motive would not bear publication.

We have already touched upon one alarming feature in the bill now (unfairly and deceitfully, as we are prepared to show) forced upon the attention of parliament—viz., the qualification of a burgess. In England, where, from various and obvious circumstances, there is far less cause to be circumspect in the choice of those citizens who are to exercise any public trust, no man can register as a burgess who has not resided three years within the same borough, and duly discharged the rates to which he was liable throughout that period. But it seems that loyal and independent burgesses abound so much more in Ireland than here, as to have induced the good-natured Whigs to diminish the obligations on the fulfilment of which the municipal franchise depends, and to establish it as an all sufficient qualification throughout Ireland, that a man who occupies for only six months any tenement which may be valued in large towns at £10, or at £5 in smaller ones, shall be admitted to vote! Why, then, has such a departure been permitted from the Municipal Bill for England? Is it, as hinted by Lord Stanley on Monday last, that they are laying the ground-work of a *reduced political qualification in Ireland, by establishing this precedent* of a £5 municipal franchise? or has Mr. Daniel O'Connell been progressively rising in his demands, and some more satisfactory demonstration of ministerial subserviency been, therefore, deemed expedient by the Cabinet?

In the larger towns, such as Dublin, Cork, and Limerick, where a nominal qualification of £10 yearly value, within the county of the city, or a circuit of seven miles, is to be the standard, Serjeant Jackson appeals to every man who knows Ireland, whether there will be "a labourer, occupying a hut with a few roods of land, and not beyond seven miles from the city, who will not enjoy," (under the directions of the priest) "the fruits of such an enactment?" Not fewer than 600 of the £10 constituents who have returned the member for Cork are *unable to write their own names!* and every one of those enlightened personages will become burgesses of the corporation. What a bright illustration of the principles of popular government!—what an admirable security for the discreet and upright exercise of a constitutional power!

When the learned serjeant, in proof of the daring and malignant interference of the priests in party politics, referred to the unquestionable records of the Intimidation Committee, Mr. Daniel O'Connell and certain of his myrmidons deafened the house with cries of "Oh! oh!" Why was this? Because, as we have said, they were driven to the wall, and could no otherwise evade the torture of such a testimony but by yells of tasteless, unmanly, and despicable derision. When Mr. Daniel O'Connell, in his addresses to the electors of Limerick, New Ross, and Kerry, uttered threats and denunciations against those who would not support his schemes—threats indicative of sentiments which, if he had himself the courage to act upon them, would have brought him incontinently to the gallows—when all this was called up to the recollection of the house by Serjeant Jackson, what was the answer of O'Connell and his fellows? Did they deny the truth? Could they explain the truth? Could they justify the truth? Not at all—they durst not attempt it; the sole reply was "Oh! oh!" When the words of Priest Kehoe were quoted, "Bloody landlords, tyrannical despots"—"a time will come which will oblige them to prove what right and title they have to their possessions"—what was the logical answer of the O'Connell faction sitting by the side of the King's ministers? Why, the convenient answer was "oh! oh!" And we blame them not. What other answer could be given? Sir Henry Hardinge coolly corroborated the statements thus alluded to by the learned serjeant, affirming that the short-hand-writer who had taken down the words had declared his readiness to depose to them on oath! With great justice did the same gallant gentleman appeal to the house whether the Conservatives in parliament could be justly accused of an unprovoked recurrence to the cry of "No Popery," when "heretics" had been held up by Popish priests to the execration of all followers of the true faith, and when all Roman Catholics were exposed, as such, to threats from O'Connell himself of the most frightful and horrible persecution, if they should dare to vote but as he and the priests required. If, then, these insurgents raise the cry of "No Protestantism,"—if O'Connell proclaims, as he repeatedly has done, that "all who are not for him are against him,"—if he in his insolence dares to avow that every *neutral* is "an Orangman at heart," and shall have no mercy shown him—who is there, let us ask—what member of the reformed religion is there—what loyal subject of the King, and enlightened friend of the constitution, who will not raise the war-cry of "No Popery," to drown the shout of "No religious freedom," and the exterminating threat which it implies?

What we supplicate is, to be shown any other middle course for Ireland than that which we have long since described. O'Connell has denounced "neutrality;" or, in other words impartial justice, as tantamount to treason against him and his scheme of civil government, whilst he in the same breath declares that "*justice* to the people of Ireland" he must and will extort from Great Britain. If, then, this incendiary be given rope enough—if, condemning "neutrality" between two parties, he be suffered to prescribe a rule of policy to the state—if he be invested with full power to establish what he calls "justice to the people of Ireland," excluding from his definition of justice that impartiality which is the essence of all justice as understood by other men, and excluding also from his definition of the "people" of Ireland the Protestants of Ireland, who are to the empire and to the cause of civilization and of civil liberty by far the most valuable portion of that people,—it is easy to conjecture what the result must be—of what materials is to be composed the Irish legislature, in whose hand exclusively will be lodged the property of the island, lay and ecclesiastical, and from what faith, and from what dynasty, a King of Ireland is about to be selected.

Now a word to his Majesty's ministers. We put the question to them, and the nation, broadly—Does any man in his senses conceive, that if they reckoned on a majority in the Upper House of Parliament at all proportioned even to that meagre one to which, in the House of Commons, they have committed the fortunes of their so-called municipal *reform* measures for either country, they (the Whigs) would have brought into parliament the two bills—one for England, one for Ireland—which they have designated by that name? Had the House of Peers stood, neuter with regard to the English bill, and suffered it to pass in its primitive form, does not all the world know that the Whigs would have trembled to let slip through parliament such provisions as those of which the bill originally consisted? No; they left the odium of the restrictions placed upon the popular power to rest upon the Duke of Wellington and Lord Lyndhurst, and, thanking their stars for the amendments thus made by statesmen far more capable than themselves, they took credit *with the rabble* for having resisted some amendments, and for having resisted such amendments, and for having at last adopted them under the hard political necessity of receiving the bill so modified, or nothing.

And here a second time, if Lord Melbourne do not correct his own feelings before the Irish measures be sent up to his Majesty, the same low comedy, we apprehend, is about to be exhibited. It is impossible to believe, and for ourselves we should consider the attempt so to impose upon us an audacious insult—it is, we say, incredible that the ministers would have introduced a measure calculated, as the Irish Municipal Bill now is, to arm the heel of the fiend who bestrides and cruelly galls them, otherwise than in the most entire confidence that it would be substantially recast—that the sting and pressure would be taken out of it before it came into a law, by a legislative power which is independent of them, which in spite of them will save the country, and insure them against the consequences of their own criminal duplicity. But we appeal to Lord Melbourne and his colleagues, is there common honesty in such a proceeding? It is consistent with the pride of manhood—is it not a stain upon the honour of gentlemen, to pay O'Connell for his stipulated services, in this base currency of a bill which they feel in their souls will never pass?—to affront the Sovereign, the legislature, and the people by a frivolous proposal which they themselves, the ministers, would not dare to realize if they had the means to-morrow?—to concoct a fraud so course and palpaple, pretending to commit treason against the State by a surrender of the whole of Protestant Ireland to the Romish revolutionists—and winding it up by the grossest treachery to their innocent partner, O'Connell himself, whom they have made up their minds to sacrifice, through the known repugnance of the House of Peers to realise and substantiate this fictious transfer of the government? Lord Melbourne, as a man of honor, ought to declare his full approbation of those amendments of the Lords which will rescue Ireland from the hands of O'Connell; and which, by vesting her municipal administration in the British crown, must render his lordship and his colleagues more independent than they have yet been of the Papist and demagogue despotism; *or* those of the ministers who have seats in the House of Commons ought bravely, in committee, to concur with the detailed amendments suggested by Sir R. Peel and his friends, instead of basely truckling to the common enemy in words, and afterwards, in their actions, profiting by the power which they now affect to repudiate.

WRITS OF REBELLION—FIVE RESPECTABLE FARMERS ARRRESTED FOR TITHES.

(From the Leinster Express.)

On Saturday last a Mr. Smith acting for Mr. Coates, attorney for the Dean and Chapter of St. Patrick's, arrived at Athy, and waited on Mr. Judge, Chief Constable, requesting his attendence and a sufficient number of the police to protect the Commissioners of Rebellion, in the execution of the writs marked against several of the tithes defaulters residing in the neighbourhood of Timolin, Ballitore, and Moone. Mr. Judge required a requisition before he would act, which Mr. Smith gave him, and afterwards applied to the Magistrate at Petty Sessions on Tuesday last, requiring their attendance, which they refused; but referred to the magistrates residing in the district, as the proper persons to assist. Mr. Judge accordingly applied to several magistrates, but not being able to procure the attendance of one, they were of course obliged to go without, and on Tuesday night, at ten o'clock, Mr. Judge, Mr. Smith, and the three commissioners, with nearly sixty policemen, proceeded to the neighbourhood of Ballitore; they first went to the house of Mr. Benjamin Pilsworth, residing in the village of Moone, where they were refused admittance, and, after waiting more than an hour were at length obliged to burst open the door by breaking it in with large hammers; after a search in the house, they fonnd Mr. Pilsworth, whom they arrested, and conveyed away on a car. They next proceeded to the house of a Mr. Michael Casey, residing also at Moone, and, as in the previous case were refused admittance, on which his door was also broken in, and himself made prisoner. The house of a Mr. Lawler was the next they went to, which, on demanding admission, was immediately granted; Mr. Lawler having complained of idleness he was allowed to remain, on giving a promise he would attend in Athy next day and surrender himself. Mr. John Warren of Power's grove, was the next house they went to; after repeatedly knocking at the door, and requesting admision for more than an hour, Mrs. Warren at length appeared at the window, and inquired what they wanted; having been informed, she refused to admit them, and the servant said if they attempted to force an entrance he would fire on them. Seeing all entreaties vain, they were at last obliged to resort to the unpleasant alternative of breaking open this gentleman's hall-door also, which was exceedingly strong, and gave them much trouble. After a diligent search they did not discover Mr. Warren, who was in Dublin, the servant said. They next proceeded to the house of a Mr. Byrne, at Birtown, whom they arrested without opposition. A Mr. Reddy was the next they took, but finding him in a very delicate state of health they did not remove him; they then searched several houses but did not succeed, until they came to Mr. Henry's, whom they arrested without the slightest opposition and brought with them. Mr. Patrick Ryan of Inch Castle was the next on the list, who refused to admit them, but they soon overcame his unwillingness by breaking in the door with their sledges, and captured him. It being at this time nine o'clock on Wednesday morning they did not go further, put their prisoners on a jaunting car, and drove them into Athy jail, where they still remain. A good many of their friends accompanied them to the town of Athy, and were evidently much enraged at witnessing the committal of some of those who were the very "head and front" of the tithe conspiracy. They are all strong farmers and very respectable men. The party were out for twelve hours, and could not have traversed less than 25 miles.

The Kilkenny Grand Jury, almost to a man, refused signing a complimentary address to Lord Mulgrave, and the intended meeting for that purpose, is postponed sine die.

Making a Hat.—On Friday night as the "Rosary" was being gone through at the South Chapel, a young man present laid his hat on one side of him, but at the conclusion of the service, to his consternation he discovered that the hat (worth 21s) was gone! About a month since a hat was stolen from one of the Priests of the Chapel, while engaged in the Confessional!! These pilferers are promissing pupils of the Maynooth Theology. They actually steal the sconces out of the chapel.—*Cork Constitution.*

The Banks have commenced descounting English and Scotch bills at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Strange anomaly it is, that this reduction takes place, while 5 per cent. is charged for inland and local bills.

SPRING.

Hail, lovely Spring! we hear thy voice
O'er mountain, hill, and dale;
The stock doves in the woods rejoice,
The flowrets in the vale.

The daisy on the mountain side
Obeys the genial power,
And blushing forth, in beauty's pride,
Unfolds its modest flower.

At thy approach the hills are seen
To wear a lovelier hue:
The sea assumes a darker green,
The skies a deeper blue.

Ah! gentle Spring! since last the earth
Thy mantle green unshrouded,
How many a scene of festive mirth
The hand of death has clouded!

Thou bring'st a sorrow in thy joy
That mars thy mirthful face,
And tells us death will soon destroy
The fairest of our race.

Waterford Mail.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY.

STAMP DUTIES.

Several petitions against the newspaper duties having been presented, the house resolved itself into a committee on the stamp duties generally, Mr. BERNAL in the chair.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said one of the chief objects of the house was to simplify and explain the law, and no business before the house had proved more interesting to the country than the consolidation of the laws commenced by the right hon. baronet opposite (Sir R. Peel). There were 150 stamp acts for England, Ireland, and Scotland—a farrago which puzzled legal ingenuity to unravel. The 10th of Anne imposed a duty upon stamps, candles, cocoa nuts, and made provision for the maintenance of Mary Barnwell. He would repeal all these acts, and supply their place with *one* containing the whole law on the subject with the exception of the duties on stage-coaches and pedlars, or hawkers, which should be left as they were. The new act would embrace 330 sections, but would at the same time be perfectly clear in all its enactments; no contradiction, no confusion, but the whole body of the stamp law would be clearly embraced in it. It was in the knowledge of hon. members that the principle at present adopted was one which had a very unjust operation; in fact, he found that its effect was to charge the stamp duty at a rate higher in proportion upon transactions in which smaller sums were transferred and the poorer classes were engaged, than upon transactions in which larger sums and richer persons were in question. His bill would remedy that great evil. In the first place, with regard to conveyances, he proposed that instead of the present varying and fluctuating scale, which was the occasion of constant embarrassment to professional men, and which operated, generally speaking, most unfavourably on the public, there should be a duty of one per cent. upon all amounts, whether large or small. With regard to wills, he had resolved to propose to the committee that persons should be allowed to pay the revenue duties upon the net proceeds of property claimed under probate, and not, as before, on the gross proceeds (hear). As regarded foreign bills of exchange, he should propose no alteration. On home bills for small amounts the present operation of the law was most unjust and unequal, and he would endeavour to adjust the duty as fairly as possible upon the *ad valorem* principle. To meet other evils of the bill and credit system, he proposed to introduce an entirely new class of bill stamps, differing from those the use of which was to put off the payment of money, or to afford the facility for raising money—one which should run for a period not exceeding seven days' sight, and which should be used for the purpose of remittance only. For this purpose he should propose that the duty should be very light—indeed scarcely more than a nominal duty—so that they should supersede the letters of credit, which were of such questionable legality, and be of decided convenience to the banking interest, and to commercial men generally. In indenture cases, which might be supposed to affect the poorer classes more particularly, the stamp duty should be reduced from 20s to 3s; and in cases affecting the higher classes, it should be reduced from 20s to 10s. The stamps on bills of lading and charter parties it was proposed to reduce—the former from 3s to sixpence, and the latter from 35s to 5s. In the case of leases, he proposed, where the rent was £20 and under, to reduce the stamp from 20s, the present amount, to 2s 6d; where the rent was £200, a reduction from £3, the present amount, to £1; where the amount was £600, a reduction from £4 to £3. The *ad valorem* principle would be adopted in every possible case. With respect to stamps on administration bonds, at present the duty on a bond for a sum under £1,000 was 20s. He proposed to reduce it to 5s. He would follow the steps of his predecessor as regarded the duties on insurances; and he proposed to extend the proposition of Lord Spencer as regarded farming stock to farming implements. On the subject of the Newspaper Stamps it was not his intention to ask the house to pledge itself, but he thought it was but fair and just and candid to those who advocated the total abolition of the newspaper tax, as well as to those who differed from them, to state what he intended to propose on this subject in April next. He did not at present mean to argue the question, but he would merely state the outline of the plan, which hon. gentlemen would wish to have time to consider, and which he should have to propose in April, when they would be called upon either to adopt or reject it. He could not hold out to the hon. member behind him, for whom he entertained feelings of the greatest respect, a promise to come forward with a proposition for a total repeal of the newspaper duty. He could not make such a proposition to the house, nor did he think that if he made it, the house would acquiesce in it." Certainly the fear of the non-acquiescence of the house in a proposition would not be sufficient to induce him to withhold from bringing it forward if it was conformable with his own feelings, and if he thought that the public service would be promoted by it. But he did not think that it would be just on a financial ground to make such a proposition, as well as on considerations. The present Stamp Duty on Newspapers, as hon. gentlemen were aware, was 4d, minus a discount of 20 per cent. When he was called upon to reduce the whole of this duty, he would ask did not the State do something for newspapers? (hear, hear). The State undertook the duty of conveying newspapers free of postage, to all parts of the country, therefore a certain portion of the present stamp duty should be regarded in the light of payment for services rendered, rather than in the shape of a tax (hear, hear). Indeed this part of the subject had made such an impression on the minds of many hon. gentlemen who had attended to it, that they recommended as a substitute for a stamp duty, a postage duty. This had often been suggested; but after the fullest consideration that he had been able to give the subject, he was satisfied that the plan would be found to be impracticable (hear, hear) because he believed that by casting on the Post-office the duty of levying this charge, and all the consequent duties which would be found to proceed from the state of the law, that it would materially interfere with the general correspondence of the country. He said that the stamp duty should be regarded partly as a tax, and partly as the payment for the postage, and this opinion he was prepared to maintain. He must also say that he thought he should act unjustly because he lived in London he should be able to obtain information free from duty, while those at distant and remote districts would have to pay largely for it. He intended, therefore, to propose that there should be a stamp duty of 1d, on a newspaper instead of the present one of 4 pence (hear). He would argue the question fairly against hon. gentlemen behind him, and would take the question in all its bearings, and he would make the best case he could against the extreme views entertained on the subject; and he trusted that the house would go with him to the extent he proposed, which at present he admitted, was a crying evil (hear, hear). He could not help adverting to the state of the law which had been alluded to by an hon. and learned friend in the early part of the session, as bearing on personal liberty. He stated last year, that so long as the law was in its present condition, no efforts of his should be wanting to administer it for the protection of those who had embarked their capital in newspapers. This subject was brought under discussion last session by his hon. friend the member for Lincoln, who made a proposition similar to that which he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) was now ready to recommend to the house. He believed that his hon. friend proposed that the Stamp Duty should be reduced to one penny. He then argued as he now did that he could not defend the state of the law, but that in the then state of the finances of the country, he was not able to propose the alteration required. In April the subject would be brought under the attention of the house, when he should be able to make a concession without any great sacrifice, as regarded the financial state of the country; and when he should be acting in conformity with the pledge which he gave to his hon. friend and the house, and acting as he said that he would under the circumstances of the case (hear, hear.) He had nothing more to trouble the house with on the subject of Newspapers (hear.) With respect to Ireland he would observe, that the Stamp duties were much lower than they were in England. On taking the average proportion he found that the English were to the Irish duties as two to one. He proposed to adhere strictly to this arrangement with the exception of Newspaper stamps, which he intended to recommend should be placed on an uniform duty in all parts of the empire. He should neglect his duty if he did not acknowledge what was due to his predecessors in office with regard to the arrangements on this subject (hear.) He trusted that he should be allowed to let the bill stand over, and that the discussion might be taken in a future stage, and in the meantime it would be circulated throughout the country (hear.)

The Chairman then put the first resolution—"That the several stamp duties, allowances, and drawbacks now in force, shall be repealed, and that in lieu thereof the several stamp duties, &c., named in the schedule hereinafter recited shall be put in force."

After some discussion which Mr. Goulbourn, Mr. Bulwer, Mr. WAKELY said he should most certainly bring forward his motion for the total abolition of newspaper stamps, and whenever he did so he could assure the house that he would press it to a division (hear).

Resolution agreed to—Report to-morrow.

SOAP AND TALLOW DUTIES.

Mr. HANDLEY then moved a resolution, "That it is expedient to repeal the duty on soap, and to augument the customs' duties on foreign tallow." After the motion had been read from the chair, the hon. member changed it for one to the effect, that the house should resolve itself into a committee upon the customs and excise, for the purpose of considering the propriety of lowering the duty on soap, and augmenting the customs' duty on foreign tallow.

Mr. HALFORD seconded the motion. The ministers opposed it and on a division, there were—

For the resolution	125
Against it	195
Majority	70

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, MARCH 18.

Mr. HARDY gave notice that it was his intention to call the attention of the house to the evidence taken before the select committee appointed to inquire into the circumstances connected with the terms of an agreement between Daniel O'Connell and Alexander Raphael, touching the nomination of the latter gentleman for the representation of the county of Carlow (loud cries of "hear, hear, hear," from Mr. O'Connell.)

Lord JOHN RUSSELL having brought up a report on the subject of military punishments. . . Major FANCOURT said it was his intention to move in committee a resolution for the entire abolition of corporal punishments in the army.

Lord J. RUSSELL said in reply to Sir R. Musgrave, that government had no measure for the relief of the Irish poor till after Easter.

The Lord ADVOCATE, in reply to Mr. Wallace, said that the King had pardoned all the Scottish prisoners, eighteen in number, who had been convicted, in 1820, of treasonable practices.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND) BILL.

Clauses 43 to 47 were agreed to. On 48, Sir R. PEEL objected to giving commissions of the peace to popularly elected mayors. . . . Lord MORPETH and Lord J. RUSSELL, Mr. O'CONNELL and Mr. ROEBUCK, supported the clause. Sir R. PEEL was willing to admit that in the management of municipal concerns generally, popular election was the best mode of proceeding; but with respect to the administration of justice, that was a matter which stood upon separate and distinct ground. . . . Mr. LYNCH, Mr. O'LOGHLEN, and Mr. W. ROCHE, supported the clause, which was agreed to, as were clauses 48, 49, and 50. 51 was struck out, on the suggestion of Mr. O'Loghlen. 52 was verbally amended. 53 was so altered as to fix the appointment of sheriffs in the crown. . . . Sir R. PEEL expressed his satisfaction at perceiving that the government had yielded to the force of reasoning in regard to this clause. The amendment he looked upon, not merely as an alteration, but a vast improvement (hear.) . . . Mr. O'CONNELL and Mr. SHEIL would have preferred elected sheriffs. The amended clause was agreed to. 54 was struck out, and the clauses to 81 were agreed to. On clause 82 Lord Cole moved that progress be reported, which was done, and leave obtained to sit again.

REPEAL OF THE NEWSPAPER STAMP DUTY.

(From the Times.)

The proceedings in the House of Commons on Tuesday, relative to the Stamp Acts and the duties they impose, demand some notice, though they were professedly preliminary, and may lead to nothing.

We remarked yesterday upon the juggling between Mr. Wakley and Mr. Rice in the manner of bringing forward the question, which enabled Mr. Rice to take a first benefit, though he contemplates a second in April, the month to which the Whigs so appropriately removed the commencement of *their* financial year.

We need say hardly any thing about the gross inconsistency, and we shall certainly not take the unnecessary trouble of exposing the thimble-riggery of Mr. Rice on Tuesday. The last is, we are sorry to say, but too evident; and the first was admirably held up to ridicule and censure, not to say contempt, by Sir R. Peel, who exhibited our precious Chancellor of the Exchequer in the two distinct and contradictory characters of a minister (I) fuming and fretting like a puddle in a storm at Mr. Divett, for proposing a reduction in the spirit licenses before his Excellency *Dot-and-Carry-One* had brought forward his budget; and the same minister only a few nights afterwards whipping the small beer of his oratory into an apology for a froth, out of which evaporated a penny stamp on newspapers—a process, by the way, which we understand Mr. Rice's fellow-countrymen, the Irish members, with whom "bag" is the short for "budget," describes as "letting the cat out of the bag before it was opened."

As to Mr. Rice's schedules which regulate the amount of duties, we should wish to see them entire before we pronounce any opinion upon them. He appears not to have had any very clear notion of them himself, and Mr. Ord, who helped him in the work, would seem to have been still more at fault. We shall be very much surprised if two gentlemen, so excellently fitted as Mr. Ord and Mr. Rice are to make a mess of any thing they undertake, have produced aught but a hotch-potch here.

As to the Ord and Rice consolidation of the 150 Stamp Acts into *one* act of 330 sections—as long and as pompous perhaps as one of Mr. Rice's own speeches, without being a whit more intelligible—we pray all rational men to compare this scheme with Mr. Goulbourn's. Mr. Goulburn explained, that by his plan, propounded so long ago as 1830, for consolidating the Stamp Acts, those statutes were to have been divided into a number of separate acts. "It was my intention," said Mr. Goulburn, "to have brought in one general law applicable to all descriptions of stamps, and to have followed it up with 10 particular statutes, each applying to a particular description of stamps. The first would have related to the stamp duties on deeds and law proceedings in England; the second, to the stamp duties on bills of exchange and on promissory notes; the third, to the stamp duties on probates of wills and on letters of administration; the fourth, to the stamp duties on newspapers; the fifth, to the stamp duties on cards and dice; the sixth, to the stamp duties on gold and silver plate; the seventh, to the stamp duties on hawkers' and pedlars' licenses; the eighth, to the stamp duties on stage-coaches and post horses; the ninth, to the stamp duties on the proceedings in the courts of law and equity in Ireland; and the tenth, to the stamp duties on game certificates." Now, it strikes us that this was proceeding, notonly like a man of system and of sense, but withal like a merciful man. The reference to the law under each particular head would have been easy, and a man whose business rendered it necessary for him to know what should be the stamp on a promissory note of a certain amount would not have been compelled, before he could acquire that knowledge, to pay for a bulky and expensive volume, containing the law relative to duties on post-horses, game certificates, coaches, pedlars' licenses, law proceedings, &c. &c. This tax, however, will be imposed upon the public by the *Dromio Justiciarus* of the Melbourne cabinet, we suppose for the purpose of assisting in the diffusion of useful knowledge. And this in the teeth of taking off the tax on newspapers, which is done professedly for the same end! Now, suppose any one had proposed for law that no man should buy a newspaper without purchasing with it, and at the same time, "The Whole Duty of Man," or any other cumbrous but orthodox book? He would have been laughed at, of course. Granted; but how came the members of the House of Commons to keep their countenances when Mr. Rice propounded a measure which enacts, that if a poor country shopkeeper be desirous of eking out a slender livelihood by selling stamps for promissory notes, and being for that purpose compelled to make himself acquainted with the scale of duties relative thereto, he shall be taxed with the purchase of the whole duty of horses, pedlars, lawyers, &c.? Oh! this Chancellor of the Exchequer, now that he has got a *Jack Rugby* in Mr. Ord, promises precious fun. We anticipate a great treat from the budget.

A word or two respecting the farce that was played *a propos* to the stamps on newspapers. It commenced with the presentation of petitions praying for the repeal of those duties, and for which petitions Mr. Rice was so innocent as to express vast respect. Can it be possible that Mr. Rice is ignorant of the not only concealed, but notorious, because a thousand times published, fact, that these petitions are got up by a society in London, of which ex-tailor Place and ex-Chancellor Brougham are the main springs? Does he not know that this society have a common form of petition on this subject—that they send a copy into every hole and corner, and humbug the people by telling them that if they sign it they will get a relief from taxation? Respect such petitions! Why, we shall next have Mr. Rice taking off his hat to Punch in innocence that the puppet is made of wood, and believing that it is really Punch that talks, not the showman. Let us observe, in passing, that we can no more understand why Mr. ex-tailor Place should be so anxious upon this subject than we can comprehend why ex-Chancellor Brougham should take such a colleague to his arms. Supposing the tax to be, as the senseless simpletons who cry out against it, stupidly say it is, "a tax on knowledge;" still it is not a tax on that sort of knowledge which Mr. Place is most famous for diffusing—namely, knowledge of that disgraceful and demoralising philosophy of which he is the *emeritus* professor, and which, as we dare not describe it in English, we must be allowed to designate as *concubitus sine Lucina*.

(From the Morning Chronicle)

The reduction of this tax to one penny, allowing newspapers to circulate as now, free of postage, is the mode proposed by government to meet the wishes of the people upon this important subject. It is clear that were the tax entirely repealed, a postage must be substituted, which would then press unequally upon the country districts, which would become either isolated from the metropolis or compelled to pay a higher price for political information than those who can better afford it and stand less in need of it, thus barring up the avenues against the progress of that very political knowledge which it is the object of the Liberal party to extend and diffuse. The discussion on the subject was postponed, by agreement, till the financial statement of the year shall be laid before the public, when it was intimated that the sense of the House would be taken upon the question of the reduction or total abolition of this duty.

(From the Morning Herald.)

Thus the favourite project of the cheap knowledge advocates is likely to be carried to a certain extent, though not to the full extent of their liberal suggestions. It will soon be seen whether truth or falsehood are likely to profit most from the new arrangement, and whether the knowledge, with which we are to be favoured is worth even the penny that is to be retained for postage.

(From the Morning Advertiser.)

We should be glad to have it in our power to announce a total abolition of the tax, with compensation to those who would be injured by it; but, failing all compensation, the smallest tax that will suffice to defray the expense of conveying newspapers by post is the best; and our only quarrel with the penny tax is, that it will not allow the proprietors of newspapers to vend their papers to the public at a less price than fourpence halfpenny. A penny tax with twenty-five per cent. discount would enable them to sell at fourpence, and thereby to benefit the public to a very considerable extent without the slightest injury to the revenue; and we doubt not, after proof has been furnished to this effect by those who are the most competent to judge of the matter, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will at once see the propriety of acceding to the suggestion.

(From the Standard).

The stamp laws are to be consolidated upon the plan so successfully employed by Sir Robert Peel, in dealing with the criminal code, and Mr. Herries, in digesting the revenue laws. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was so far candid as to acknowledge his obligation in this particular—another proof, we suppose, of Tory misgovernment. The newspaper stamp is, it appears, to be reduced to one penny, which, it is calculated, will cover the expense of transmitting newspapers by post. Now that this question seems to be fairly decided, we feel a degree of liberty in speaking of it, of which, while it was doubtful, we were not so confident. To the Conservative press, generally—ourselves included—the reduction of the duty will, we are persuaded, produce a degree of gain great in proportion to the amount of that reduction. But to the non-Conservative press, which shall continue to maintain any character of respectability, the measure will be ruinous; and of course, the effect will be—a very fatal effect for the peace and morals of the country—that all journals which are not Conservative must become violent in principle, and blackguard in style—must, in fact, assimilate themselves to the existing penny-press. This is as clearly proved by the character of the parties, moving the measure, as by the character of the cheap journals already in our hands.

(From the True Sun.)

For the present, we take up the distinct tax which engrosses general interest—namely, the stamp duty on newspapers, and have first to express our regret at the contemplated retention of a penny impost. We have again and again stated the ground on which we object to the retention of a fragment of this fiscal tax; and we are proud to be borne out by an authority, to whose opinion Mr. Spring Rice has often deferred—namely, Lord Brougham. The noble and learned lord stated at the great meeting, held in the Crown and Anchor, during the last session of parliament, that his main objection lay against the first penny. In truth, the retention of the penny is another symbol of the want of sympathy which the legislature evinces towards the "poorer" classes. The newspapers, like the franchise, are to be carefully guarded against what aristocratic idlers would call "vulgar contact." The Chancellor of the Exchequer pledges himself to argue the question on financial and moral grounds, and justify the wisdom of his resolves beyond the power of refutation. The revenue, which the present duties bring to the treasury, is despicable in the extreme when contrasted with the moral mischievousness of the tax in interfering with the political enlightenment and consequent moral improvement of the people. But of what advantage can the proposed tax be to the revenue?—a tax which will increase rather than discourage smuggling. We can unhesitatingly assert that there never was a period when the revenue could better afford the total abolition of this most odious tax, which originated in the vile profligacy of a government that dreaded any encounter with the corrective influence of well-informed public opinion. If this tax be utterly annihilated, there is not a question of doubt as to the increase of the duty on paper and advertisements.

NEWSPAPER STAMP DUTIES.

(From the Evening Mail.)

On the very important change meditated in respect to the Stamp duty on newspapers—a change which affects not merely our own interests, but those of all our brethren at the press, and the whole community of newsvenders in Ireland—it is not to be expected that we should hold our peace. We make common cause with our brethren and with the public, and certain we are, that in sustaining our common interests, we shall have the hearty support of all ranks, professions, and politics; for, however public opinion may be divided as to the benefits of a *national legislature*, there is no question whatever on the benefits of a *national press*. We may do without the one, but the very absence of it makes the other essentially and vitally necessary. The press of Ireland is its best—its only substitute for a domestic parliament: destroy the press, and the restoration of the legislature becomes necessary to public safety. Destroy the Irish press, and the demand for repeal becomes so obviously rational that it cannot be resisted.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced the intention of government to reduce the tax on English newspapers to one penny; and, as assimilation is the order of the day, it is added, that the Irish newspapers are to be put on the same footing. It might appear, at first sight, to the general reader, that this was a boon to all parties; and just and equitable measure to both. But a statement of the existing relations between the English and Irish *journaliere* press will demonstrate the inequality and injustice of the measure towards us and our Irish brethren. The amount of stamp duty now payable in England is four pence on each sheet; in Ireland one penny three farthings. In both countries there is allowed a discount, which reduces the amount to a small extent. Now this difference in stamp duty was and is absolutely necessary to equalize the chances of competition between the English and Irish press, and to give the latter the possibility of existence. It was an equitable arrangement, founded on the necessity of Ireland possessing, in lieu of her native parliament, an efficient press to represent her wants and control the conduct of public men. If this balance be destroyed, the Irish press cannot subsist in any degree of power or respectability. And what is the proposition? To equalize the burden—to put both on an equality—to make each liable to one penny stamp duty only; and considering that the bonus on an English newspaper is exactly *threepence*—whilst the miserable dole to the Irish is just *three farthings!* In point of fact—as a contemporary justly puts it—the reduction to the English press will amount to 220 per cent., whilst that to the press of Ireland is limited to 73⅓—precisely *one-third!!!* Is this justice to Ireland? Is this the compensation she receives for her surrender of the domestic guardianship of her parliament? Is this the encouragement she receives to compete with her more opulent sister in the arts of literature, and the spread of civilised knowledge?

We are content to enter into the literary market on an equitable footing with our English brethren: but to render that footing equable, the stamp duty of Ireland cannot exceed *one half-penny*—that sum would be the fair proportion; it would reduce our taxation by 22⅓ per cent.—as near an approximation as the state of the currency would admit to the reduction of the English duty. This we say is justice.

"We demand justice—we do not ask for more—and will not take less." *Wild Irish Boy.*

The government has offered a reward of £100 for the apprehension of the person who murdered a man named Quinlan, near Ardfinnan, as stated in former number of this paper.

CAUTION TO PARENTS.—On Sunday last the child of a man named Quin, of Peak, near Cashel, was burned to death by its clothes catching fire during the absence of father and mother.

CARLOW ASSIZES—SATURDAY.

CROWN COURT.

ALLEGED MURDER OF THE REV. MR. WALSH, AND TRIAL OF ARCHIBALD SLY.

The most intense interest was excited in the result of this trial, and at an early hour the court house was crowded to excess. Such a mystery hung over the entire transaction which the jury had to investigate, that all parties were anxious to have their various conflicting opinions set at rest, and, contrary to what usually occurs where parties are charged with a homicide, not only the guilt or innocence of the accused had to be ascertained, but also whether or not the deceased came by his death by accident or design. In the minds of many a violent prejudice prevailed against the prisoner Sly, and this was strengthened by the knowledge that applications to admit him to bail long prior to the assizes, had been refused. The very fact that the prisoner had been falsely accused by other parties now in custody for perjury, instead of inducing some persons to listen with more caution to any new accusation, appeared only to lay the ground for fresh suspicions.

Baron Smith entered the court at 11 o'clock, and Archibald Sly was then placed at the bar. He looked to be a man of about the middle age, and was evidently of the better order of farmers.

The indictment was then read, charging the prisoner with the wilful murder of the Rev. John Walsh, upon the night of the 30th of July. There were four counts in the indictment, varying the statements with reference to the part which the prisoner took in the murder.

After nine jurors had been challenged, a petty jury was sworn, consisting of the following gentlemen:—

Henry Newton, Henry Carey, Patrick Eine, William Tenant, Henry Dyer, John L. Watson, William Young, Gabriel Thorpe, Stanley Johnson, Andrew B. Felthus, Robert Carter and Edmund Morrow.

Mr. Tickell, K. C., stated the case for the prosecution, and said that the present was the most important trial which a Carlow jury had, in his recollection, ever been called upon to decide. He was sure that they would give an anxious consideration to the evidence which would be laid before them, and decide according to the weight which it deserved. They were to dismiss every prejudice and prepossession from their minds, and administer justice in an equal, temperate, and impartial manner. Mr. Tickell then proceeded to give a sketch of the evidence which would be produced on the part of the crown, and he dwelt particularly upon conversations sworn to have occurred between the prisoner and other parties, which, if they really took place, could have no doubt of his guilt. He concluded by saying that the crown only sought to do justice, and so much was it desired to take no unfair advantage of the prisoner, that copies of the informations had been presented to him a month before the trial.

The Rev. James Nowlan examined by Mr. Antisell—Knew the late Rev. Mr. John Walsh; he resided in Borris; saw him last in July; resides in Bagnalstown; on the day of his murder first saw him in my house; he came about eleven o'clock in the forenoon on horseback; he said he was going to Carlow.

Mr. Martley objected to any declarations of the deceased being given in evidence.

Baron Smith considered that the objection was perfectly well founded, and as the trial would last a long time, it was the more necessary to exclude all irrelevant testimony.

Examination continued—The deceased remained in my house about an hour, and I then accompanied him to Clogbrennan, the seat of Colonel Rochfort; he went in my gig and he left his horse in my stable; we parted at Colonel Rochfort's, and I saw him again at Clogbrennan between six and seven o'clock in the evening; we returned to Bagnalstown; and he remained in my house about a quarter of an hour; he then took his own horse and went away; I know the Rev. Mr. Phelan who lives with me; he saw the deceased that evening, and was in company with him; I know Kilgreany Bridge; it is about three miles from my house: Kilgreany road is the direct one from Bagnalstown to Borris; the deceased and I stopped at Leighlin Bridge, at the Rev. Mr. Keogh's, while returning to Bagnalstown; we remained there about half an hour; I think the deceased at Clogbrennan drank either some negus or punch; this was in the evening, he did not drink it all; the deceased was perfectly sober and unaffected with liquor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Martley, K. C.—We got back to Bagnalstown about ten o'clock; he there remained about fifteen minutes; had known Mr. Walsh long and intimately; was not acquainted with the horse which the deceased rode; he used to speak of its habits; he told me that the horse had thrown him a few days before; this he mentioned on the day of his murder; I was examined at the Inquest; I don't know that I there stated the horse had thrown him more than once; he told me that he would part with the horse, but I cannot say that he observed it was in consequence of its vicious habits; there is a very sharpe angle at Kilgreany-bridge; Mr. Walsh's coming to me in the morning was quite accidental; I happened to be going to Clogbrennan to some party, otherwise I do not think that I would have accompanied him; the unfortunate occurrence created much excitement, and a reward of £600 was offered for the apprehension of the alleged murderers; Anne Rooney was examined after the reward had been offered; was present at part of her examination; she started the scent about Sly, Wynne, and Styles; the policeman, Corrigan, was at the inquest, and at the subsequent investigation; Anne Roney swore she saw Sly and the other two committing the murder; notwithstanding this, they were discharged; a slight change of situation then took place, and Anne Rooney very justly was sent to jail, the jailer of Naas having her in custody at the very time she swore she saw the murder.

To the Jury—The deceased said he was once thrown, by the horse starting with him; I heard he dined in Carlow the day of his death.

Rev. Mr. Phelan examined—I reside in Bagnalstown; I know the Rev. Mr. Nowlan; he lived with me; I saw the deceased on the night of the 30th of June; I was just after going to bed when he came into the room where I slept; he came in a few minutes after ten o'clock; he remained about twelve minutes, and during that time conversed with me; at that period he was perfectly sober, and I never saw him freer from the influence of liquor; knew him particularly well during the last twelve years. The witness was asked if he knew whether the deceased intended going any where particular on the next day.

Mr. Martley objected to this as being irrelevant.

Mr. Tickell said that it was not, for it would supply a motive for the murder to show the deceased was going to be examined in reference to an election petition in London.

Mr. Martley contended that the declarations of the deceased could only be admitted, either when the prisoner was present, or when the deceased, under the solemn obligation of an oath, and being under the apprehension of dying, made any statement.

The Court decided upon not admitting the evidence.

Brien Kavanagh examined—I recollect the night Mr. Walsh was killed; I was going that night to the Collieries with John Lalor; we had two cars with us; we went out over Kilgreany-bridge after 11 o'clock; as we were passing along the road we observed a bulk on the Borris side of the bridge, lying about eight yards from it; it was near the middle of the road; the horse refused to pass by it, and I had to get out and force him to proceed along; heard a horse on the road before coming up to the bridge; it appeared to be going towards Borris; I was lying in the car at the time I heard the horse; as I passed the bulk I heard a moan from it.

Cross-examined—I heard the horse before I came up to the bulk; it was trotting very fast but not so much so when it passed my car; the turn at Kilgreany bridge is very sharp.

To the Jury—There was a house near the place where I saw the bulk; I did not tell them of the circumstance of seeing it and hearing a groan; I went some distance before I told my companion of what I had seen; thought it was a man who was drunk.

(To be concluded in our next.)

The Houses of Parliament did not sit on Wednesday.

Thursday, in the House of Lords, Lord Lyndhurst and Lord Langdale presented some bills relative to legal reform. Lord Aberdeen gave notice of a motion respecting Spanish affairs.—On the motion of Lord Lansdowne an address was voted, praying that his Majesty would order inquiries to be made respecting the expense of re-building the Houses of Parliament according to Mr. Barry's plan. Some petitions were presented praying for Corporate Reform in Ireland.

The House of Commons sat for a short time on Thursday evening, during which it was occupied by a discussion on a private bill, moved by Lord Stanley, called the Macclesfield Small Debts Bill. As it involved the principle of imprisonment for Debt, it was strongly opposed by Mr. Roebuck and others, and after one or two divisions, the supporters of the bill consented to an adjournment.

DEPARTURES FOR BRISTOL—Miss Kelly; Messrs. Gerard, Walker, Murray, Petherick, Fitzgerald, Prendergest, &c.—per the *Killarney*, yesterday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Accounts received by way of Jamaica state that Maracaibo had surrendered to General Montilla on the 1st of January and that Puerto Cabello was expected to fall also.

The accounts from Jamaica notice the capture of another slave ship by his Majesty's schooner Pincher, having 419 slaves on board.

Jamaica Papers to the 7th of February, arrived at Falmouth, state that the House of Assembly had been prorogued, by the Governor to the 8th March, the House having resolved to "do no more business." The cause of the misunderstanding appears to have been the refusal of his Excellency to assent to the police law, which, in a message, he declared to be contrary to the abolition law. This message was voted by the assembly a breach of privilege, and tending to interfere with the measures pending between the two branches of the legislature. It was conjectured that the House would be dissolved on the 8th March. Another supposition was that previous to that day his Excellency would have left the island.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1836.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

A requisition is in course of signature for a meeting of our fellow-citizens on Friday next, to petition Parliament on the unjust and ruinous measure contemplated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, of assimilating the Stamp Duty on Newspapers in England and Ireland. From the interest excited on the occasion, we have every reason to expect a most numerous and respectable assemblage.

The *Freeman's Journal* suggests a general meeting of newspaper proprietors in Dublin, for the purpose of considering what is best to be done under the existing circumstances—to which we fully agree; and though we differ in politics with that journal, we borrow the following extract from it, which we think, puts the question fairly in view, and shews the injustice about to be dealt towards Ireland:—

"The English duty is at present four pence, subject to a discount of twenty per cent., which reduces it to three pence and one-fifth of a penny. It is proposed that for the future it shall be *one* penny, without any discount. This will be a reduction of the present *reduced* duty of 220 per cent.; in other words, £100 will, for the future, buy the same number of stamps in England as £320 at present, *after allowing 20 per cent. discount*. Is it proposed to extend the same measure of relief to Ireland? No—nor one half of it—scarcely one third. In Ireland the duty is at present 1¾d per sheet, subject to a discount of 12½ per cent., when the amount of duty paid is £20 13s 8½ or upwards. If the duty be fixed at a penny, without discount, the reduction will be precisely 73⅓ per cent—barely ONE-THIRD of the English reduction; in other words, £100 for the future will pay for the same number of stamps in Ireland as £173 10s at present, while in England £100 will pay for the same number as £320 at present. If this be justice, it is Irish justice with a vengeance. If ministers mean fairly, let them extend the same measure of relief to both countries. This would be precisely effected by reducing the Irish duty to a halfpenny. That would be a reduction of 1¼d, which, including the 1¼ per cent already allowed, would be a reduction of 22⅓ per cent., almost exactly the reduction to be granted in England."

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

It is confidently rumoured in the political circles, and we believe upon good grounds, that Lords Palmerston and Glenelg are about to retire from office. It is expected that Lord Durham will succeed to the Foreign office, and either Lord William Bentick or Mr. E. Ellice to the Colonial Department. It were premature at present to enter into the explanations currently given as to the causes of these changes, or to animadvert upon the probable consequences of them.—*Standard.*

IRISH CORPORATION BILL.

The Conservatives *will certainly divide* upon the third reading of the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill; and they must divide in full force, either to reject the bill at once, or to enable the Lords to deal with it effectually, as their lordships are resolved to do if it reach their house. An amendment similar to that proposed in the Commons proposed by Lord F. Egerton, will be made and carried on the second reading in the Upper House.—*Standard.*

IMPORTANT—THE CHURCH BILL.

If the least reliance can be placed upon Lord Melbourne's word, "the appropriation clause in the Irish Church Bill is to be *given up absolutely, and without qualification, or equivalent.*" The following are the circumstances under which the Premier has given this his assurance. A gentleman whom the administration has lately selected for a high appointment, upon the principle we suppose, that it is not prudent to be always in the wrong, wrote to Lord Melbourne to say that candour and justice required of him to declare at once, that if ministers conferred a favour on him in the expectation that he would support "the appropriation clause," either in principle or in form, he must disappoint them, as he could never bring himself to approve of such a measure. Lord Melbourne's reply assured the writer that he need be under no concern upon the subject, as ministers had given up all intention of pressing the clause, either in form or in principle, or proposing any equivalent provision.—*Standard.*

LABOURER'S FRIEND SOCIETY.

A meeting was held yesterday at the Town Hall to establish a branch of the above society in this city. The chair was taken by the Right Worshipful M. Alcock, Esq., mayor. The meeting was most respectably attended, and several gentlemen took a part in the discussion to promote its object. We cannot make room for a report of the proceedings in our present number.

DEATH OF FATHER WALSH—TRIAL OF MR. SLY, AT CARLOW,

We give a portion of this interesting trial in our present number. When the case closed on both sides, the judge charged the jury in a luminous manner; and they returned, after an absence of three minutes, a verdict of *not Guilty*. Doyle and Carrigan, the two informers, are committed for perjury.

DUBLIN ELECTION COMMITTEE.

The proceedings still continue to linger on; neither Mr. D. O'Connell nor any of his family go near the committee, and little interest in excited, as there can be no doubt that the present members will be unseated, whenever this protracted inquiry shall be brought to a close.

The majority of Mr. O'Connell over Mr. Hamilton is now reduced to 100, and that of Mr. Ruthven to 46.

FLOGGING IN THE ARMY.

The barbarous, uncivilised, and degrading punishment of *Flogging in the Army* is to be continued, on the recommendation of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the subject.

PAISLEY ELECTION.

(From the Glasgow Courier of Thursday)

Yesterday Mr. Hastie was returned for Paisley by a majority of 151. At four o'clock the poll stood as follows:—

Mr. Hastie	680
Mr. Aytoun	529

At the Clonmel Assizes, Mr. Bruce, the governor of the County Jail, was bound in his own recognizance for £100, to take his trial at the next Assizes, for the alleged offence of allowing the Connerys to escape when on their way to be transported.

The account given by the Carlow Paper of Mr. Fitzpatrick, High Sheriff of the Queen's County, wearing a green sash on the bench at the Assizes is untrue, and Judge Torrens pointedly animadverted upon the author of such an idle tale. The High Sheriff was suffering from cold, and wore a plaid scarf in Court.

RECRUITING IN LIVERPOOL FOR THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.—There is at present a great deal of recruiting going on in this town for the service of the Queen of Spain. A ship containing upwards of two hundred men, who have enlisted within the last two or three weeks, lies in the river close to the quarantine vessels; and, we understand, will leave for Santander in a few days—"Food for powder," as *Sir John Falstaff* says.—*Liverpool Standard.*

EXECUTION OF MORRISSEY AND KIELY.

At an early hour on Saturday morning a large number of persons began to assemble in front of the county jail, to witness the execution of those unfortunate men. At twelve o'clock, we think there were not less than between seven or eight thousand persons present, the majority of whom were females, some were very genteelly dressed, and seemed not in the least moved at the awful sight before them. At about half-past eleven o'clock a party of the county police attended; they were shortly after joined by nearly the whole of the 11th depot, under the command of Captain Bloomfield. At about a quarter after twelve the drop room door was opened, when the two culprits made their appearance, attended by the Rev. Mr. Dooley. Kiely spoke for a short time in the Irish language, and then retired into the room.

Mr. Dooley immediately came out and said, that he was requested by the prisoner Morrissey to speak for him, as he had an impediment in his speech, and could not make himself understood. He wished to state that he was guilty of the crime for which he was about to suffer—namely, that of attempting to take the life of Mr. Quinlan; that he deserved the death he was about to meet, and he considered it as a just judgment from the Almighty; that he requested the prayers of the multitude for the salvation of their souls, and warned them against all temptations which might bring them to the untimely end they were about to meet; that he also desired to caution them against the crime of drunkenness, which led to every evil, and against keeping evil company; that he denied having any hand act or part, or of having any knowledge of a conspiracy being got up to murder Mr. Welsh, of Rockfield, and that he believed Mr. Welsh to be such an amiable gentleman that not a man in the community would hurt a hair of his head.

At half-past twelve o'clock precisely, the unfortunate culprits appeared again on the drop, with the ropes round their necks and the caps over their faces. They were attended by the Rev. Messrs. Dooley, Dickson, and Coleman, and also by one of the young men belonging to Mr. Rice's establishment; they appeared to be very penitent, and shook hands with each of the Rev. Gentlemen in attendance, and who then retired, after which they were immediately launched into eternity. They did not struggle but appeared to be dead in less than a minute. They were stout, able-bodied men. Their bodies after hanging for seventeen minutes, were lowered down and given to their friends, who had coffins waiting for them, after which the military and police marched off and the crowd dispersed.

It may appear strange to some of our readers, that Mr. Welsh's name should be mentioned, but the allusion is thus accounted for. Kiely was a tenant on the Ardmore estate, of which Mr. Welsh is the agent; Kiely saw a friend of Mr. Welsh's in the court on the day of his trial; after he was sentenced he sent for this gentleman, who immediately went into the jail to him; he then told him that he knew of a party of people that had a conspiracy got up to murder Mr. Welsh, and that he was offered money to join them, that if this gentleman would get a petition sent on his behalf and have his life saved, he would then tell the names of the parties concerned in the conspiracy. The gentleman told him it would be out of his power to save his life, and begged of him to reveal the names of the parties, but he obstinately refused to do so; the gentleman again visited him on Friday evening last, and questioned him again about the conspiracy; he then declared he knew of no such thing, and that if there was such a thing in being, he knew nothing of it; that his mentioning it was a mere pretext to try and have his life saved.

Some of the gentlemen of the county have reason to think otherwise, from his first confession being compared with some circumstances which occurred at the same time and which are as follow:—Mr. Welsh was obliged to put keepers on Kiely for arrears of rent; Kiely, on the Sunday before the attack was made on Mr. Quinlan, called to Mr. Welsh and told him that he would, on the following Tuesday, give him £10 if he would take off the keepers; Mr. Welsh said it was impossible for him to give him so much, as he knew he had no means of getting it; upon which Kiely replied it was no matter, that he would get it for him, if he would come on Tuesday to take off the keepers; on the following day (Monday), Mr. Quinlan was attacked, and it is strongly suspected that in the event of their succeeding in their object, that Mr. Welsh would have been murdered on his way to Kiely's.

Such are the circumstances as detailed to us by a very respectable person, who is related to some of the parties.

As we omitted to place Mr. Galwey's letter to the Editor of the *Waterford Chronicle* as an advertisement, in our last number, we give insertion to the following reply:

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

Sir—In your paper of Saturday there appeared a letter addressed to me by Mr. John Matthew Galwey, commenting upon an article which appeared in the *Chronicle* of the tenth of this month. Mr. Galwey is pleased to assert—

"Your publication also intimates, that the Gentlemen who signed my petition will be held up to public scorn as the vilest of the vile—as wretches *utterly sunken* and depraved, that all honest men MUST shun, as though they were infected with the *leprosy*. Such threats, I admit, compelled me to give up prosecuting my petition; I now see that it is well that I did so—for the experience of every day since shews me how impossible it would have been for me to have brought forward my witnesses.

"Before I conclude, may I be allowed to ask how it is that I have deserved this *unceasing* system of tyranny to be practiced towards me? Did I, whilst in Parliament, give a single vote contrary to any pledge given by me? I ventured, to be sure, to have an opinion of my own, *and not to be the tool of any party*—for this, and daring to petition Parliament, my friends and myself are (as your paper threatens) to be held up to—

'Public scorn,
'As the vilest of the vile—
'As wretches utterly sunken and depraved,
'That all honest men *must* shun,
'As though we were infected *with the* LEPROSY.'"

The following is the entire passage from which the above is a garbled extract:—

"Men who make charges affecting the reputation of others, are bound either to substantiate them, or to submit to be looked upon as branded and convicted liars. In this predicament stand the petitioners. They have addressed to the House of Commons, and caused to be published, a series of accusations against the Catholic clergy of Dungarvan; men as high in character, and as spotless in reputation as any of whom the Christian Church can boast. Now we say—and we echo the voice of the country—that these accusations are wilfully false, malicious and without foundation.—We challenge the accusers to the proof; *should they fail*, we shall hold them up to public scorn as the vilest of the vile, as wretches so utterly sunken and depraved, that all honest men must shun them, as though they were infected with the leprosy."

I beg to call your attention, and that of your readers, to the ingenuity of the ex candidate for Dungarvan, who, whilst pretending to quote my very words, contrives to affix to them a meaning the very reverse to what they really bear. You will observe, Sir, that my invective was *purely hypothetical*, and contingent upon the petitioners failing to prove the atrocious charges which they brought against the clergy of Dungarvan. It must be evident to all intelligent men that my threats—as Mr. Galwey calls them—were calculated, as they were intended, to goad the petitioners forward with their petition, and that when he says they compelled him to give it up, he asserts what is not true. You will observe in the last line of his pretended quotation the substitution of the word *we*, whereas I carefully avoided introducing the name of Mr. Galwey, and confined myself solely to the petitioners. This is the mere coinage of the gentleman's brain, and can only rightly be defined by a term which at present I shall not apply. Your readers may, perhaps, think the language employed by me too violent, but if they have perused the gross accusations brought forward in the petition, and now abandoned without attempt at proof; and if they agree with Shakspeare in his estimation of the value of a good name, and the consequent crime of attempting to filch from it, they must admit that it was richly deserved by such wholesale slanderers. I now, Sir, leave it to you and your readers to determine what degree of reliance can be placed upon the assertions of a man, whose habits of mendacity is so inveterate, that he cannot make a simple quotation without garbling and falsifying it in a manner to which no man of honour would for an instant stoop.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

DUBLIN ELECTION COMMITTEE.—The cost of this proceeding will have been enormous. One calculation carries it already to near £100,000. At present it is said to cost each party about £90 a-day. There is a rumour that a large estate, advertised for sale in Ireland, is brought to the hammer to meet some of the expenses connected with this unparalleled inquiry.—*Morning Herald.*

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—A poor woman, wife of a farmer named St. John, residing in the neighbourhood of Mullinahone, died on Monday last from mortification of the leg, occasioned by the bite of a mad dog some time inces.

EXECUTION.—The unfortunate man Keating, who was convicted of the barbarous murder of Captain Maguire on Monday, and who, as we stated, made a confession of his guilt, on Wednesday last, paid the penalty of his crime at the front of the jail.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

ARRIVALS FROM BRISTOL—Mrs. Johnson, Miss Knox, Messrs. O'Riordan, Morse, Mansergh, Fry, Rundell, Wogan, Power, &c., &c.—*per the Killarney, on Sunday.*

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, MARCH 23.

The receipts of grain at market since our last, from farmers, were limited, particularly wheat. Prices steady and stationary, and a full demand for what offered at the following quotations:—

Wheat white, 24s 6d to 25s 0d; ditto red, millers' 23s 9d to 24s 6d; ditto, shipping 22s 0d to 23s 3d; oats, shipping 10s 3d to 10s 9d; mealmen, 11s 0d to 12s; barley, shipping 11s 0d to 12s 0d; malting, 12s 6d to 13s 3d per brl; oatmeal by wholesale and retail, 11s 6d to 13s per cwt.; 2d flour, 33s 0d to 35s 6d, and —s 0d to —s; 3ds, 24s to 31s; 4ths, 16s to 19s per sack.

Butter from 102s to 106s per cwt.

Weighed on Saturday 50, Monday 17, and yesterday 30 firkins.

Bacon pigs from 37s 0d to 39s 0d per cwt., heads, 21s to 22s; offal, 19s to 20s per ditto.

Newport coals, 16s 0d to 17s 0d per ton; Cardiff do., 15s 0d to —s 0d.

CLONMEL, MARCH 19.

Butter, 91s 0d to —s 0d; oatmeal, 12s 6d to 13s 6d; flour, seconds 28s to —s; households, 24s to 26s; thirds, 19s to 20s; fourths, —s to 15s; bere, (new) 10s 6d to 11s 6d; barley, 12s 0d to 14s 0d; wheat, 11d to 15d per stone; oats, (new) 9½d to 10d per ditto.

WEXFORD, MARCH 18.

Flour, fine 27s 0d to —s; ditto, seconds, 25s 0d to 30s; wheat, (new) 20s 6d to 23s 0d; barley, (new) 12s 6d to 13s 6d; oats, (new) 10s 6d to 11s 6d ℔ barrel.

CARLOW, MARCH 18.

Butter, 84s 0d to 92s 0d; seconds 74s 0d to 80s 0d; thirds, —s to —s 0d per cwt.; wheat, —s 0d to —s 0d; old ditto, 23s 0d to 24s; barley, 12s to 13s 0d per barrel; oats, 9s 4d to 11s 3d.

CORK, MARCH 22.

BUTTER.—To Merchants—88s—88s—80s—70s—56s—40s. Country—79s—79s—71s—62s—48s—31s.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, MARCH 18.

There was a very scanty supply of fresh wheat at this day's market, which sold freely at an advance of 6d per barrel, and in some instances 1s. Of oats and barley the quantity was not large, and a dullness prevailed in both. Other articles remain without material change. Flour and oatmeal have been very dull during the week, but no disposition to lower prices.

Wheat, (white) new 27s 0d to 28s 6d; (red) ditto, 23s 0d to 27s 0d; inferior, —s 0d to —s 0d; barley, malting, 12s 6d to 16s 0d; ditto, grinding, —s 0d to —s 0d; oats, 10s 0d to 12s 0d; oatmeal, 11s 6d to 14s 0d; first flour, 15s 0d to 18s 0d; second, 13s to 14s 6d; inferior, 10s to 12s 6d; thirds, 6s to 9s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 18.

PROVISIONS.—There has been a limited business done in butters this week, and prices rather lower. Beef and pork in moderate request: bacon is in fair demand. We quote Belfast 92s to 94s; Banbridge 89s to 90s; Coleraine 88s to 90s; Sligo 90s to 91s; Derry 94s to 96s; Carlow 88s to 24s; New Waterford 100s to 102s; Limerick 86s to 88s; Cork dry 3ds 82s to 84s; Cork pickled 2nds 91s to 92s; prime mess beef, per tierce, 100s to 110s; prime pork, per barrel, 70s to 75s; bacon, per cwt. 42s to 45s; hams, dry, 55s to 58s; firkin lard, 56s to 58s; bladdered ditto, 60s to 61s.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MARCH 18.

The arrivals of grain are extremely short, and the consumers consequently refrain from purchasing, awaiting a further supply. The price of every article of grain may be quoted nominally as on last market day.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

19th—St Patrick, (steamer) Gosson, Liverpool.

20th—Killarney, (steamer) Bailey, Bristol—Elizabeth, Flaherty; Sir John Newport, Nicholls; Pomona, Egan; and Brothers, Morgan, Cardiff, coals—Peter and Rebecca, Read; and Margaret, Duck, Swansea, culm.

21st—Talbot, Rowe, Swansea, culm—Catherine, Gallavan, Cork, ballast—Two Brothers, Fielder, Falmouth, ditto—Mary, Morris, Neath, culm—Henry, Rees; Wave, Oliver, Swansea, ditto—Ann, Keay, Newport, coals—Martha, Lewis, Cardiff, do.—Drake, Richards, Swansea, culm—Charming Nancy, Owen, Cardigan, slates—St. Catherine, Nickels, Llanelly, culm—Alexander, Hooper, Cardiff, coals—Sir Alexander M'Kenzie, Evans; George, Williams; Jane, Burke; Friends, Callaghan; Spartan, Finny; and Bristol Trader, Jones, Swansea, culm—Mary, Harvey, Llanelly, ditto—Swallow, Lewis; Sarah, Jones; and Hope, Davies, Cardigan, slates—Como, Massey, Newhaven, ballast—John George, Cook, Bridgewater, bricks and tiles—Aurora, Williams, Newport, coals—Alert, Evans; and Hero, Lovering, Swansea, culm—Nautilus, Johnson, Neath, iron and bark—Betsey, Stephens, Bristol and Cardiff, iron, &c.—Lord Ebrington, Day, Swansea, culm—Resolution, Steele, Cardiff, coals.

SAILED,

18th—William Penn, (steamer) Keay, Liverpool.

20th—Olive, James, Liverpool, salt, for Galway—Little Penn, from Ross, Coppell, Runcorn, flour—Golden Fleece, from Arthurstown, Swaffin, London, potatoes—Menapia, Moyse, London, provisions—Flora, Pavey, ditto, ditto—Ruby, Potter, Portsmouth, ditto—Thomas and Mary, Hart, Cork, gen. cargo—William and Tom, Gloucester, grain—Friends, Brown, Portsmouth, ditto—Commodore, Cosens, London, ditto—Liberator, Angel, ditto, provisions.

22d—Peace, Lowther, Swansea, ballast—Jane, Rose, do., flour—Ædesia, Evans, Falmouth, ditto—Cordelia, Pascoe, ditto, ditto and oats—Enterprise, Green, Portmouth, provisions—Hope, Rees, Runcorn, flour—Friends, Stapledon, Liverpool, ditto and grain—David Walter, Williams, Cardiff, ballast—Elizabeth, Jones, Bristol, grain—John and William, Smith, Southampton, ditto—O'Connell, Warren, Hamburgh, pork, lime, &c.—Phœnix, Boston, Falmouth, flour—Shannon, Doyle, Southampton, porter, from Dublin—St. Patrick, Burke, Liverpool, bones, from Cork—Bensly, Moxley, Newport, flour—Killarney, Bailey, Bristol, gen. cargo—Regent, Blaber, Shoreham, ditto.—Wind, S.W. to N.N.W.

SHIP NEWS.

His Majesty's Waterford Post-office steam packet *Aladdin*, lying in Milford harbour, was discovered to be on fire in her engine room, at day light on Thursday morning. Assistance being at hand, the fire was soon extinguished. Two or three of the beams were damaged, and must be replaced, as likewise a portion of the deck near the funnel. It is not known how the fire originated. All the hands but one were on shore.

DISPATCH.—The smack *Harriet*, of Cardiff, William Pettigrew master, arrived at Penzance on Friday, 19th Feb., and discharged her cargo, which was taken on board at Waterford the previous day. Such extraordinary expedition was never remembered by the oldest man in the port. This vessel was built by Mr. Tredwen, at Padstow.—*Cambrian.*

Arrived from Waterford—At Deal, 15th, and sailed for London, Sultan, Read. At Swansea, Alert, Evans. At Milford, Peace, Merritt. At London, March 15th, Confidence, Angel. At Falmouth, 15th, Wave, Edwards. At Trinidad, January 31st, Irish Lass, Grandy. February 4th, Ellen, Pue.

Arrived from Youghal—At Littlehampton, March 17th, Expedition, Griffiths.

LOSS OF THE JOHN THOMAS, OF BELFAST.

By the *Portland* (N.A.) *Advertiser*, we learn the loss of the Barque *John Thomas*, of Belfast, from Quebec for Belfast. She was fallen in with by the *North America*, (Capt. Churchill) on the 18th November, in lat. 43. 45. long. 42. 10., a complete wreck. She sailed from Quebec on the 25th October—was overtaken by a gale on the 6th Nov., when a heavy sea swept her decks, and in two hours she filled. There were then 16 persons on board, but eight of whom were living when fallen in with the *North America*, and they had been without food for four days, and had had nothing but salt water to drink! The Captain's name was Wm. Paterson; he had his wife on board, and on the first day they died in each other's arms in the cabin! The mate was the same day washed overboard and drowned;—two men died in the forecastle, and the same night three others of exposure and fatigue in the main-top. They had seen vessels every day of the eleven they had been on the wreck, one of which, (a brig) made three tacks to get to them, but night coming on, they saw no more of her.

The Queen of Louis XV. was immoderately fond of cards, and was never perhaps more delighted than when M. de Maurepas, on the occasion of the death of a monarch in alliance with France, declared to her Majesty that "Piquet was not obliged to go into mourning."

The stately mass of flourishing trees in Kensington-gardens, next the Uxbridge-road, is being felled. In the season of foliage they had a most splendid effect, and why the system of destruction has been applied to them, it is impossible to imagine. It is said that the trees will be cut down as far as Bayswater-gate.

CLOVER SEED.

WILLIAM PEET

HAS Received 91 SACKS of CLOVER SEED, of different Qualities, but all engaged Genuine, and expects a further considerable Quantity, which he offers on encouraging Terms to Country Dealers,

George's-street, Waterford.

STEAM COMMUNICATION FROM WATERFORD TO LONDON.

THE Public are most respectfully informed, that the Powerful Steam Ship,

SAINT PATRICK,

with Two Engines of Eighty Horse Power each, RICHARD GOSSON, Master, also

The New Steam Ship,

MARGARET,

with Two Engines of 110 Horse Power each, ALEXANDER KEAY, Master, will Sail alternately every Week from Waterford to London, with Passengers, Goods, and Live Stock, they have Excellent Accommodation for Passengers, the Freight will be Moderate and the Fares are low, viz.,

Cabin, ... £2 2 0
Deck, ... 15 0

The First Steam Ship will be despatched from Waterford on FRIDAY, the 25th inst., at Noon, and will leave London from one of the Wharfs near the Custom House for Waterford, on that DAY WEEK.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JOHN TOBIN.

St. Patrick Steam Office, Quay,
Waterford, 11th March, 1836.

COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL.

Reduced Fares.—Cabin, only £1 17s 6.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that it is intended to Sail the KILLARNEY, in conjunction with the MERMAID, for Bristol, thereby affording two departures weekly from and between each Port.

ORDER OF SAILING,

KILLARNEY,

WILLIAM BAILEY, Commander.

From Waterford, Tuesdays. March.		From Bristol, Saturdays. March.	
1	12 noon	5	7 morning
8	7 morning	12	1 afternoon
15	12 noon	19	7 morning
22	7 morning	26	11 afternoon
29	12 noon		

MERMAID,

JOHN BAILEY, Commander.

From Waterford, Fridays. March.		From Bristol, Tuesdays. March.	
4	6 morning	1	4 afternoon
11	9 morning	8	8 morning
18	6 morning	15	4 afternoon
25	9 morning	22	8 morning
		29	3 afternoon

Females attend the Ladies' Cabins. Refreshments may be had on board at moderate rates. Carriages and horses carefully shipped. Berths secured, and every information given by

JOHN BOGAN,
Steam Packet office, Waterford, or, at the General Steam Packet Office, 1, Quay, Bristol.

MR. LALOR,

SURGEON DENTIST

To the Marchioness of Ormonde, and the other respectable Families of the Counties of Kilkenny, Carlow, Tipperary, and the Queen's County,

10, WILLIAM-STREET, KILKENNY.

MR. LALOR apprises his Friends and numerous former Patients that he is again in Waterford, (at Mr. SUPPLE's, Glover, Quay), but can remain a FEW DAYS ONLY.

The exhorbitant charges and deceptions of many advertising Dentists, make necessary a statement of Mr. LALOR's MODERATE FEES which will be found not one-half those usually charged, viz.:—

STOPPING a DECAYED or TENDER TOOTH with Foil or Succedaneum, 5s; with Gold Plantinum or Anodyne Cement, 10s; Scaling, 5; Extracting, 5s; an ARTIFICIAL TOOTH, 7s 6d to £1; and

ARTIFICIAL PALATES,
£5 to £40.

His practice embraces the cure of the different diseases incident to the teeth and Gums, the correcting of Irregularities in Children's Teeth, the Fastening of Loose Teeth, the Cure of Tooth Ache generally without Extraction, the making of Artificial Teeth of every substance proper for the purpose, including the celebrated FRENCH COMPOSITION TEETH, which he fixes on the principles of DE LA BARRE, and the most celebrated Parisian Dentists.

Mr. LALOR gratefully acknowledges the kindness heretofore shown him by the Faculty in Waterford, to which, added to the Testimonials underneath, he attributes his extensive practice when last in that City.

TESTIMONIALS.

At Mr. LALOR's Rooms may be seen Testimonials of his Professional ability, from Drs. Abraham, Colles, Jacob, Henry, Alcock, of Dublin; Drs. Jacob, Armstrong, Croly, &c., of the Queen's County; and Drs. Pack, Purcell, Ryan, Kinshella, Alcock, and Cane, from Kilkenny, from some of which he subjoins the following extracts:—

I have made every inquiry into Mr. LALOR's qualifications and skill to practice as a Dentist, and from such inquiry can bear testimony to his capability and acquaintance with the various mechanical contrivances adopted for remedying loss and defects of the Teeth.

A. JACOB, M.D., Oculist, &c., &c.
Ely-place, Dublin.

From specimens which I have seen of Mr. LALOR's workmanship as a Dentist, I can confidently state my opinion that he possesses skill and ability in his profession; and I have no doubt of his attaining a high degree of eminence, as an operative Dentist, from the zeal and industry he has bestowed in the cultivation of that art.

JAMES HENRY, M.D.,
Vice-President of the King's and Queen's College of Physicians in Ireland.
40, York-street, Dublin.

I have examined specimens of Artificial Teeth, made by Mr. LALOR, and I have also seen some which were placed in the mouth with great care and ingenuity by him. I have not the slightest doubt that the public will reap great benefit from his care, attention, and ingenuity. He seems to be very well informed in that part of Surgery (Dental) to which he has devoted his attention.

THOMAS PACK, M.D.,
Surgeon to the Kilkenny Infirmary, Fever Hospital, &c.
Patrick-street, Kilkenny.

From my knowledge of Mr. LALOR's scientific acquirements as a Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, I have no hesitation in stating my belief that he is fully qualified to practice that branch of Surgery (Dental) with advantage to the public.

I have seen several specimens of his abilities, which reflect the highest credit on his ingenuity, and I am also satisfied, that he is well acquainted with the different diseases incident to the Teeth and Gums.

P. PHELAN HACKETT, M.D.
Cashel, 4th October, 1834.

Of Mr. LALOR's talents as an Operative and Mechanical Dentist, I can readily bear testimony.

I myself am wearing an artificial incisor which he fitted in for me 14 months back, and it is still firm, and retains its colour. He has, on two occasions, extracted molar Teeth from me, and I have had every reason to feel satisfied that he is a safe and expert operator, and I am certain that his professional skill and work will give a perfect satisfaction to all who consult him.

He has recently adapted an Artificial Palate to a patient of mine who had a deficiency in the soft palate, which made his utterance almost unintelligible; and this defect he has removed in the most satisfactory manner.

ROBERT CANE, M.R.C.S.,
Medical Superintendent of the Kilkenny Cholera Hospital.
William-street, Feb. 8. 1833.

I feel much pleasure in bearing testimony to Mr. LALOR's skill in Dental Surgery. I have no hesitation in stating, from the great benefit I have personally derived from his operation on my Teeth, in addition to the knowledge he possesses of the various diseases and defects of the Teeth and Gums, that he is well calculated to practice that branch of Surgery, with much advantage to the public.

HENRY CROLY, M.D.,
Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.
Mountmellick, April 19, 1834.

THAT CELEBRATED THOROUGH-BRED SIRE, EQUATOR,

WILL COVER this SEASON, every MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY at Mr. PHELAN's, Besborough Arms, CARRICK-ON-SUIR; and the other Days at the WATERFORD VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT, at Two Guineas, Gentlemen's Mares, and 5s; and One Guinea, Farmer's, and 2s 6d to Groom.

Money to be paid at service, as the Groom is responsible.

DENTAL SURGERY.

MESSRS. JONES,
SURGEON DENTISTS

To their Royal Highnesses the Princess Augusta and Duchess of Gloucester, his Majesty's Royal Household, his Majesty Louis Philippe I. and Royal Family of France, her Serene Highness Princess Esterhazy, &c., &c., &c.

64, Grosvenor-street, Grosvenor Square,
LONDON.

MR. JONES begs to inform his Friends that he will remain Professionally at Mr. KIRBY'S, Mall, until WEDNESDAY EVENING, 30th, and may be consulted Daily from 10 till 5, on all cases relative to Dental Surgery.

The Mall, March 19th, 1836.

THE Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland hereby give notice, that they are ready to receive Proposals from any person or persons who may wish to become Tenant or Tenants to them of all or any part of the Mensal Lands of, or belonging to, the Bishopric of Leighlin, for any term of lives and years, with a covenant to make void the demise thereof in case of assigning or sub-letting. Such proposals to specify the particular term desired, and the rent proposed to be given, and if it is desired to fine down any portion of the rent, the same is to be particularly specified, and at what rate per cent.

These Lands adjoin the road leading from Leighlin-bridge to Old Leighlin, and contain 107A. 1R. 20P. statute measure. There is a good House, with Haggard, Garden, &c. on the Lands.

Proposals (post-paid) to be addressed to the Secretary of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, No. 2, Kildare-street, Dublin, and to be sent on or before the 2d day of April, 1836.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

SESSIONS for taking into consideration APPLICATIONS for PRESENTMENTS for Making and Repairing Bridges, Roads, and Public Works will be held at the following Places for the different Baronies previous to Summer Assizes, 1836:—

For the Barony of GAULTIER, at CALLAGHANE SESSIONS HOUSE, on MONDAY, 18th APRIL, 1836.

For the Barony of MIDDLETHIRD, at TRAMORE, on TUESDAY, 19th APRIL, 1836.

For the Barony of UPPERTHIRD, at KILMACTHOMAS, on WEDNESDAY, 20th APRIL, 1836.

For the Barony of DECIES WITHOUT DRUM, at DUNGARVAN, on THURSDAY, 21st APRIL, 1836.

For the Barony of DECIES WITHIN DRUM, at CLASHMORE, on FRIDAY, 13th MAY, 1836.

For the Barony of COSHMORE, at LISMORE, on SATURDAY, 14th MAY, 1836.

For the Barony of GLANAHEIRY, at KILMANAHAN MILLS, on MONDAY, 16th MAY, 1836.

COUNTY AT LARGE, at WATERFORD, on TUESDAY, 17th MAY, 1836.

MICHAEL MORTIMER, Secretary.

NOTICE.

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

FROM the decided Co-operation and Junction of Influential and Respectable Subscribers for STOCK in the WATERFORD BANK, the Dublin Committee deem it due to the Citizens and Inhabitants of that Important City, to Announce an Early Day for Opening. They therefore give NOTICE, that the WATERFORD BANK will Open for General Business, on or previous to MONDAY, the 2d Day of MAY next.

EDWARD ROBERTS, }
JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, } Directors.
JOHN M'GRATH, Manager.

The Business of this Truly Irish and Prosperous Establishment, will be conducted on the most Approved Principles of the Scotch System, extending the Benefits of Banking to the middle classes by Discounting small Bills when of approved character, and the larger transactions of the wealthy merchant shall be conducted upon terms as liberal as any other Banking Establishment.

In consequence of a Request made by the Local Manager, and by the Directors for the Branch, of an extension of time for the Issue of Shares at Par to residents of the City and County of Waterford, the Committee have authorized the Manager to issue Stock at Par, (it being now in Dublin and other parts of Ireland, at an advance of 20 per cent.,) prior to the 5th Day of APRIL next, on which day the list will finally close.

Board Room, 63, Fleet-street,
Dublin, 16th March, 1836.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

Consolidated Capital, ONE MILLION, with a power of Extension to FIVE, by the decision of a Public Meeting.

2,710 Registered Proprietors, pursuant to the the 6th GEO. 4th, Chap 42, of the Landed, Funded, and Mercantile Interests.

THE BANK having now fully established Branches in the Trading districts adjoining,

KILKENNY,
NEW ROSS,
ENNISCORTHY,
TIPPERARY,

besides Branches generally through the South, propose to form the Waterford Branch as a Common Centre.

The Shares of the Bank are now in Dublin, and other parts of Ireland, at an advance of 20 per Cent, on the amount paid; but as the Waterford Branch has not as yet been in operation, Shares will be issued for residents of the City and County at par, provided application be made on or before the 16th inst., after which no Shares will be issued except at the advance named.

THE AGRICULTURAL and COMMERCIAL BANK is founded solely for the benefit of the Country, and appealing to no consideration but its utility, it proposes to encourage and assist the honest and industrious in the humbler classes, as well as to act for the extensive Merchant, and the Landholder, Shop-keepers, and Traders, will derive the benefit of fair accommodation, in small transactions, which prior to the commencement of this Establishment, Banks refused to entertain.

Interest at 2 per cent. will be allowed on Cash Balances and Running Accounts, and a higher rate when remaining for stated periods. It will be the study and desire of the Dublin Committee, to make the Waterford Branch as generally useful and beneficial to all classes, as the scope of such an establishment will admit.

Applications for Shares from residents of the City and County of Waterford, will be received by Mr. JOHN M'GRATH, at the Stamp Office, and Applicants on or prior to the 16th inst., will be entitled to Shares at Par, after which day, no Share will be issued but at the selling rate in Dublin.

Shares £5, or Consolidated, £25 each. One-fifth to be paid on Subscribing, and no further call except as authorised by a Public Meeting of the Shareholders.

The Deposits will be vested in the names of the Local Treasurers, selected from the Waterford Shareholders, until the Branch open.

N.B.—Any requisite information may be had from Mr. JOHN M'GRATH, the Agent of the Treasurers, or from the Dublin Committee, 63, Fleet-street, and BRUCE and SYMES, Notaries Public, Dames-street, Dublin.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday evening, at Oriel Temple, Robert Foster Delap, Esq., only son of W. Drummond Delap, Esq., of Monasterboice, county of Louth, to the Hon. Anna Skeffington Foster, second daughter of Viscount Ferrard and the late Viscountess Massarine.

DIED.

On the 17th instant, at the Manor, Mrs. Lyon, widow of the late Mr. John Lyon, of this City

On Wednesday last at his residence in the Faithe, of pulmonary consumption, after a protracted illness, very sincerely and deservedly regretted, William Whitty, Esq., late Mayor of Wexford.

AN INDIAN SUTTEE.—An attempt at a suttee took place last month outside the walls of Jeypore. I was sketching at the time, and observed a great concourse of people from the town assembled at the Murda Haiha. On inquiry, I found they came there to witness a suttee. The woman placed herself on the pyre. Soon after the flames reached her she jumped off, but was thrown back. She however, escaped a second time. They again flung her into the fire. She got away a third time. The Jeypore police then interposing, referred the matter to the Rawul, who ordered them not to use any more force. The widow was accordingly released, and afterwards took refuge in one of the hospitals. She would otherwise have been turned out of the district. This is but another instance of the many we have heard of proving the sacrifice to be, in a great number of cases, a deliberate murder on the part of the relatives of the sufferer.—*Correspondent of the Bengal Hurkaru, November 10.*

TO the NOBILITY, GENTRY, and the PUBLIC. Families of Distinction and Visitors to the Metropolis at this season, who frequently experience great difficulty in suiting themselves with FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED HOUSES, owing to the great demand, are respectfully informed every attention will be afforded in the House and Estate Agency Department of HENRY L. COOPER, in obtaining or disposing of the same, or in the Selling, Letting, or Valuing, any description of property in Town or Country.

From the central situations of the Establishments in their respective commanding localities, every facility is rendered to families honouring his house with their instructions, and offering the advantage of a double register usually replete with eligible properties.

The general introduction of PLATE GLASS for Windows, Carriages, Conservatories, Internal Decorations, &c., has induced H. L. C. to annex a Tariff of Sizes, adapted to those uses, with Prices exceedingly moderate, but of a quality not to be excelled; also is added an outline of his general business, comprising the Cabinet, Upholstery, and Decorative Departments, in each of which the most careful attention is paid both to quality and cost.

HENRY L. COOPER, Plate Glass and Furniture Warehouses, No. 93 Bishopsgate-street Within, and Western Branch, 57 Conduit-street, nine doors from Regent-street, left hand side.

Among the variety of articles above referred to will be found

LOOKING GLASSES

of every denomination and size, varying from one foot to eighty feet and upwards. PLATE GLASS for Windows, Carriages, &c., which possess great advantages over crown, and when required for exportation, a considerable drawback obtained.

Annexed are the prices of current sizes of Plate Glass, for sashes, &c.

Inches.	Inches. 15 £	s.	d.	Inches. 18 £	s.	d	Inches. 20 £	s.	d.	Inches. 22 £	s.	d.	Inches. 25 £	s.	d.	Inches. 28 £	s.	d.	Inches. 30 £	s.	d.
10	0	7	5	0	9	3	0	10	6	0	11	9	0	13	[illegible]	0	15	6	0	16	11
12	0	9	3	0	11	6	0	13	0	0	14	6	0	16	11	0	19	8	1	1	6
14	0	11	2	0	13	9	0	15	6	0	17	6	1	0	9	1	3	11	1	6	1
16	0	13	0	0	16	0	0	18	6	1	0	10	1	4	7	1	8	0	1	10	0
18	0	14	11	0	18	9	1	1	6	1	4	3	1	8	2	1	11	6	1	13	9
20	0	16	11	1	1	6	1	4	6	1	7	6	1	11	3	1	15	0	1	17	6
25	1	2	8	1	8	2	1	11	3	1	14	5	1	19	1	2	3	9	2	6	11
30	1	8	2	1	13	9	1	17	6	2	1	3	2	6	11	2	12	6	2	16	3
34	1	11	10	1	18	3	2	2	6	2	6	9	2	13	2	2	19	6	3	3	9
38	1	15	7	2	2	9	2	7	6	2	12	3	2	19	4	3	6	6	3	11	3

Or any sizes containing from 3 feet to 8 feet, at 9s per foot; thus a plate being 30 inches by 18 inches contains 3 feet 9 inches superficial measure, and costs £1 13s 9d, as per above tariff. All under three feet superficial at a reduction.

CARVING AND GILDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,

In this department will be found a very elegant and extensive variety of Chimney and Pier Glass Frames, Cornices for Windows, Ornamental Tables and Furniture, and richly mounted Frames in various sizes for Portraits, Paintings, &c. Paintings and Prints mounted, framed, and regilt.

PAPER HANGING, and INTERIOR DECORATIONS in all its branches from the most simple to the first style of elegance. A rich variety of new patterns on show.

IN THE UPHOLSTERY ARRANGEMENT,

the greatest attention is paid to unite elegance with economy in character for the drawing room, boudoir, dining room, library, and bed chambers, from the most quiet to the most costly styles. In the various articles of chintzes, moreens, damasks, silks, &c. A great variety of the most splendid and novel styles are constantly on view of these qualities which can alone insure permanent satisfaction; the extreme disparity in prices in these articles, mainly arises from the inferiority of the fabric.

CABINET, CHAIR, AND SOFA WORK,

manufactured of the most seasoned materials. In the finish of Chairs, Sofas, etc., much depends on the quality of the materials used, and the workmanship. It may not be unworthy of remark that a similar effect may be produced at a saving of nearly one half, but which in the wear must eventually prove a serious disappointment to the purchaser. This applies also to the Manufacture of Cabinet Goods, which from being made of unseasoned materials and unsound work, (that cannot be detected by the casual observer), can never be of that service and durability so essential. H. L. C. begs to add that he manufactures them on his own premises, and has always on hand a large stock of well-seasoned materials, which enables him to produce work at the lowest possible rate, and at a superior quality.

STEAM and SAILING VESSELS properly fitted up with CABIN FURNITURE and PASSENGERS' REQUISITES.

SOLID and PORTABLE Furniture, Bedding, Musquito Hangers, &c. for Foreign Climates. Families going abroad will receive every information respecting the articles best adapted for their particular destinations.

Merchants, Captains, and Dealers, supplied with the utmost dispatch on the most liberal terms.

CARPETING

of the fabric especially made for the first Upholstery houses, viz. Brussels, Kidderminster, and Venetian; also a few of the much-admired velvet pile carpets, hearth-rugs, druggets, baize, floor-cloth, &c.

BEDDING, BLANKETS, &c.

well-seasoned, real Dantzic feathers, also equally prepared light downy feathers for second and third-rate beds, elastic spring, hair, and wool mattresses, real Witney, Fine Bath and York blankets, Marseilles quilts and counterpanes. In the article of bedding, blankets, &c. so essentially important to all, H. L. C. is determined that no trader shall supply them on better terms.

Families in the country may command the most approved taste, by being waited on at home with patterns; and designs made on the spot, calculated to harmonize with the plans, proportions, and decorations of the rooms; and their orders delivered and fixed on terms forming a very small addition to the first cost, by the system adopted in this concern.

With this short enumeration of the leading articles of his trade, and the very favourable terms on which he undertakes to supply them, HENRY L. COOPER appeals to all classes for a continuation of that flattering preference hitherto afforded to his house, 93 Bishopsgate-street Within; Western Branch, 57 Conduit-street, nine doors from Regent-street.

H. L. C. begs respectfully to solicit particular attention to the address: also, that any article will be exchanged, should a fair objection arise, thus securing the public from risk.

London, 1836.

HORRIBLE PARRICIDE.—On Friday evening Mr Thomas Bowen, of Killiderry, county of Wicklow, was barbarously murdered near his own house, and thrown into a ditch. So much mystery was connected with the transaction, that there was an adjournment of the inquest, and it required not a little perseverance and vigilance on the part of the neighbouring magistrates to elicit the real circumstances of the case, and place the offender within the reach of justice. Particular praise is due to Henry Thompson Redmond, Esq., by whom the murderer was ultimately arrested. It is shocking to relate that he is Edward Bowen, the son of the deceased! He has made a confession of the atrocious deed, and is fully committed to Wicklow jail. A young woman, his own cousin-german, is under charge of being an accessary. It appears that she had been detected in a criminal intimacy with the murderer, and out of this discovery grew reproaches from the father, in retaliation for which this foul assassination was committed. The deceased is said to have been an inoffensive and industrious farmer, and was much liked in his neighbourhood.—*Register.*—Government has offered £50 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers.

IMPORTANT TITHE QUESTION.—In the course of the hearing of the county appeals before Mr. Justice Perrin, on Wednesday, the question arose, in two tithe cases, whether the *onus* of proving that the party sued held for a greater estate or interest than a tenancy from year to year, so as to render him liable, rested on the plaintiff. The question was argued with considerable ingenuity and ability by Messrs. Pigott and Scannell in the affirmative, and Mr. Collins in the negative. The Learned Judge reserved the point for the decision of the Twelve Judges.—*Cork Reporter.*

ALLITERATION.—A facetious friend of our's, meeting a small knot of politicians descanting on the grievances of Ireland, heard, with unfeigned admiration, a thorough DANIELITE attributing them all to rents, rates, tithes, taxes, &c., who, turning to him, demanded, in a sarcastic manner, "Pray, Sir, to what do *you* attribute them?" To which our friend replied, "I think they proceed from Priests—Popery—Perjury—Penance—Politics—Porter—Potheen and Purgatory. The Tailor, exclaiming, "O Lord!" (as if a blunderbuss had been snapped at his head), marched off in double quick time.—*Cork Constitution.*

IRISH STOCKS—MARCH 19.

3 per Cent. Consols	91
3½ per Cent Stock	99¼
3½ Ditto New	99¼
Bank Stock	206
3½ per Cent. Debs.	91½

BIRTH.

At the Hague, the wife of a clerk in the *Indirect Tax-office* of a *direct tax*—namely, two boys and two girls at a birth.

Waterford Mail.

QUEEN'S COUNTY ASSIZES—Tuesday, March 15.

MURDER OF MR. CARTER.

Patrick Daughney, Thomas Judge, and Cavan Egan, were put to the bar, charged with the murder of William Carter, at Rossmore, on the 8th of April last.

Mr. Tickell, counsel for the crown, inquired if the gentlemen engaged for the prisoners would join in their challenges, which after some desultory conversation, was complied with on the part of the prisoners. A jury having been selected from the panel, the full number was challenged on the part of the prisoners, and not a single individual set aside or objected to for the Crown!!! Every Protestant, with the exception of three, was challenged on the part of the prisoners, for whom the full number allowed by law was set aside.

Mr. Tickell stated the case for the prosecution, and dwelt in a very impressive manner upon the barbarous character of the murder.

James Carter examined.—I am son of the late Wm Carter. He met his death on Wednesday, the 8th of April last. He had a farm of land in Ballyfinn. He was in possession about thirty years. The farm was not high in the mountain.—He had part of what was called "the mountain." Shortly after he took the farm he enclosed it. On the day of his murder my father and I were fencing different parts that required it. It was enclosed about thirty years ago, and remained so till this time. Fences were broken down several times; my father being in Tipperary, and I being young, they intruded on me and made it same as common. I know Thomas Judge and Timothy M'Cabe. Judge lives about a quarter of a mile from where my father lived. M'Cabe lives convenient to Judge's. Maher lives convenient also. I do not know particularly where Cavan Egan lives. On the morning of my father's murder, I saw Judge. He bid me the time of day as I was going to work. He asked me about the fence. I said that day would finish it. He said we were fools for our trouble, and had got enough before, and he thought we would get more before long. I understood Judge to mean threats. I was beaten about that time twelvemonth. I was sensible. My brother was beaten so much that he has since been in the Lunatic Asylum. It was a repeated practice to throw down the fence. There was no person with me but my father. We were occupied fencing to one o'clock, when we went home and took dinner. On going home he observed a spot too low. He said it wanted making up. After dinner he said he would go back for fear of trespass. I said I was younger and would go. I went. My father was 73 years old. When I returned he was dozing in a chair by the kitchen fire. I did not let him know I had come in, and went to turn a heap of manure; he went out and I followed him, but did not find him at first. I was expecting him, when I saw a pig, which I went to put off. As I followed the pig I saw my father lying. He was partly on his right side, lying dead, in a horribly mangled state. It was a shock that left me without health ever since. [Here the witness was much affected]. I saw Judge drawing manure. He was within about 30 perches of where I found my father. I shouted. Judge must have heard me. It could have been heard three times farther. He did not come to me. He had a shovel in his hand filling manure. I went home, as I was not able myself, for help, to bring my father's body home. —Dr. Smith and Dr. Jacob saw him. I found part of the stock of a pistol, part of a britch, part of a handguard, hammer, and pin of a pistol. I know where the old walls are in Carter's valley. They are about thirty or forty perches from where I found my father's body. I know the old walls near Shoan's lane. They are about one hundred perches from where my father's body was found. The field was never tilled. [The fragments of a pistol were here produced and identified by Carter.]

Cross-examined.—I did not tell about the conversation with Judge at the inquest the day after the murder. I was so flustrated I could not be expected to tell. It was through fear.

Doctor Smith, examined by Mr. Tickell.—I examined the body of the late William Carter, on the day after he was murdered. There were nineteen bayonet wounds on the body, and seven wounds on the head, which appeared to be inflicted with a heavy blunt hatchet. My attention was directed by a serjeant Vance to a circular wound behind the ear, like what might be caused by a bullet, but on using my probe, I found no bullet, nor was there any orifice or exit on the opposite side. A slug might have entered. There were four of the hatchet wounds close and parallel to each other, any of which would have been sufficient to cause death.

Fenton Fitzpatrick, an approver, examined.—I remember the day on which Mr. Carter was murdered. I was acquainted with Egan and Daughney. I saw Egan and Daughney near Shoan's-lane, about one or two o'clock on the day Mr. Carter was murdered, and went with them across to the old walls. They went to the right and I kept to the left until they called me by my name down. I went by the river side where the murder was committed. I saw a little boy pulling something at the old walls. I heard moans and groans in the old walls. The little boy soon went across the hill, whence he beckoned Mr. Carter to where there was a pig. I went to the place where Mr. Carter was murdered. I saw Tim M'Cabe fire a shot at him, Egan strike him with a pistol, Daughney strike him with a loaded butt, M'Cabe strike him with a hatchet, Judge stab him with a bayonet, and John Judge with a shovel. I saw Maher and the Judges lying behind a ditch. I was coming from the old walls at the time Egan and Daughney attacked Carter. I observed a pistol with Egan as well as with M'Cabe; one of the pistols was broken. M'Cabe and Egan searched his pockets, and Egan took off his shoes. I saw Egan before this day at a wake at Clonan, at one Fitzpatrick's. We spoke of what was to be done. It was by agreement we went. An oath was administered to me by Egan—"to keep down land robbers and tithe proctors—to be loyal and true to the new Ribbon act—and to keep down all heresy!"

Cross examined by Mr. Darcy.—Does not expect a reward. Did not hear of any reward. Was taken up about a week or a fortnight after the murder. Did not lodge any information before he was taken up. It was about three weeks before the murder he was sworn by Egan. Was sworn to murder Mr. Carter. Would rather not murder Mr. Carter. Did not give information till he was in jail about a week. Was bid run away by Pat. Judge.

William Thompson, a lad about eleven years of age, deposed, that on the day Carter was murdered he was pulling nettles at the old walls, and saw Pat. M'Cabe and Tom Judge standing in the gripe of a ditch. Heard a noise, like the growling of a dog, and ran home. On his way saw Mr. Carter, and told him there was a pig on his ground. Mr. Carter thanked him, and went towards where the men were. Heard afterwards Mr. Carter was murdered. The witness, who gave his evidence throughout in the most clear and distinct manner, identified Thomas Judge as the man he had seen in the ditch.

Eliza Carter, widow of the late Mr. Carter, was examined, but her evidence was not material.

Several witnesses were examined, who deposed to having heard the prisoners use threats against Carter, and others deposed to having seen them under suspicious circumstances near the place on the day of the murder.

Counsel for the crown here announced that they had closed, when

His Lordship inquired how many witnesses were to be examined for the defence; on being informed that there were eleven, he said he considered it would be advisable at that hour (five o'clock) to adjourn to the following morning.

Counsel for both sides coincided in his Lordship's suggestion, and observed that on the former trial the case was also adjourned.

The Jury was accordingly locked up in the Grand jury-room, where they were provided with dinner, and remained till the following morning.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

Judge Torrens entered the court this day about half-past nine o'clock, when the jury appeared in the box, and the case proceeded with.

THE DEFENCE.

Doctor Jacob deposed that he examined the body of Mr. Carter, and could not discover a gun-shot wound. There were several wounds behind the ear. The wound stated to be a gun-shot wound he thought was a bayonet wound, with a wrench of the arm.

Several witnesses were examined, who attempted to prove an *alibi* on the part of the prisoners.

The case having closed,

Judge Torrens charged the jury at considerable length, and dwelt upon the character of the evidence, which he recapitulated. He was persuaded that the Jury had attended to the whole case; it was one of considerable importance, and involved the security of the lives and liberties of the people of the kingdom at large. He was persuaded they would give a free, disinterested, and impartial verdict. He said no just or honest man could convict upon the evidence of a character so stained as the approver, unless they were satisfied that his story were true, and that it was corroborated by other evidence. It was not necessary that he should be corroborated in every particular, as in such a case they need not have such a witness at all; but they should consider the circumstantial evidence which bore upon the case. He alluded to the singular circumstance of the Crown not having exercised their prerogative in a single instance, while the prisoners (and God forbid he should question their privilege) had the full advantage of theirs. On this account he had reason to hope that a jury, in which so much confidence was placed, who were chosen by both sides, would discharge their duty for the best interests of society. His lordship then took a review of the evidence as it related to each of the prisoners, and commented on the several points as he proceeded, after which the Jury retired about half-past twelve o'clock.

About half-past five o'clock, as the Court was about to adjourn, the Jury were ordered into the jury-box, when

Judge Torrens asked the Foreman if they had agreed?

Mr. Ely.—No, my Lord, nor do I see any likelihood that we shall agree!

Judge.—Is there any point on which I could assist you, either by my advice or reference to my notes?

Mr. Ely.—I do not see any obstacle whatsoever, my Lord, of that character. But there is an obstinacy on the part of some of my brother jurors—of course I do not mention particulars—which it appears impossible to overcome. Under these circumstances, my Lord, I do not think we shall trouble you to-night.

The jury was accordingly locked up for the night, and ordered a plain dinner.

Thursday morning, on the Judge taking his place on the Bench, he inquired if the Jury had agreed? On learning the negative, he gave orders that they should be provided with a mode of conveyance to the bounds of the county.

Judge Torrens then proceeded to pass sentence upon several prisoners who had been convicted during the assizes. Michael and John Coyle, convicted of shooting at Michael Kilbride, being placed at the bar, his Lordship said he had maturely considered all the features of their case. They had been convicted of an offence for which they had forfeited their lives, and he would be disposed from the unfortunate state of the country to award to them the sentence which the law allowed, but when he considered that the declared murderer was permitted to go abroad with impunity, he could not feel justified in the sight of God to pass upon them that awful sentence of the law. God may deliver us from such state of society, (exclaimed his Lordship,) or shorten our days if it should continue. His Lordship dwelt in a very impressive manner upon the enormity of the crime for which the prisoners were found guilty, of attempting to deprive their next-door neighbour—who should have expected their protection—of life, for some petty hostility. He concluded by having sentence of death recorded, but would recommend that they should be transported.

At Blackford-bridge Judge Torrens met the Jury, when the Clerk of the Crown called over the names. His Lordship then asked if they had agreed; on learning the negative, he said, "He could not congratulate them on their decision, for they had not come to any. *It was melancholy that the laws of the country should have no effect, and that under such circumstances life and property can never be secure.*"

The Jury were then discharged, and the prisoners were again escorted to Maryborough jail.

CLONMEL ASSIZES.

(From the Clonmel Advertiser).

The Assizes having terminated on Tuesday evening, the Chief Justice entered the Court yesterday for the purpose of passing sentence on the several prisoners, commensurate to the extent of their various crimes. The Rule of Court which follows shewing the number of persons convicted of manslaughter and other barbarous crimes, will speak volumes for the tranquillity of the county Tipperary during the last six months; and let this fact be known to our readers that in almost every case of manslaughter the learned Judge said the parties accused, but for the merciful leniency of the Crown Counsel, should have been indicted for murder! We would not be worthy of the place of public importance that we hold—and which, thank God, we have many attestations of our faithful discharge thereof—if we did not here express our mode of praise to the hon. judge of the Crown Court, Doherty as well as the hon. judge who presided in criminal cases in the Record Court, for the clemency bestowed upon those unfortunate convicts, whenever the slightest shadow of palliation could be urged in their favour. Chief Justice Doherty, in passing the sentence yesterday, prefaced each with a feeling and well delivered address to the prisoner—particularly those found guilty of manslaughter. On Patrick Brennan and Michael Maher, two young men, being called up to receive sentence of transportation, the Judge, during the performance of his duty, was much moved. You are each, said his Lordship, to be transported for the term of your natural life; you will mistake me much if you imagine that I am not awake to the severity of the sentence—but, in justice, I can do nothing less. Whilst I feel the weight of the sentence I pass upon you, can I not raise up the widow and the orphans made desolate by your hands—whilst I feel that I am passing upon your miserable relatives and friends (who are, perhaps, now listening to me) a heavy infliction, have I not the widows and the orpans crying aloud for justice—and have I not those who perhaps would be widowed and orphaned, to protect. I well know what it must be to be torn from your friends, to be dragged from the bosoms of your families, transported to a far and distant country, from your native land, where you never can expect to see them and from whence you can never, never hope to return. The severity of the law must be resorted to, to put a stop to those scenes of blood and slaughter invariably caused by stones, which, in the hand of the peasant, have become more deadly than a pistol. I feel that I am here in the discharge of a sacred trust, having the happiness and tranquillity of this great county on one hand to preserve, and unhappy and unfortunate convicts on the other to deal with according to law. The sentence of the law is that each of you be transported for the term of your natural life.

Keeran Feehan, convicted for the violation of Mary M'Clean, was then called to the bar, and being asked by the Clerk of the Crown, what had he to say, why sentence of death should not be passed upon him? fell upon his knees. The Judge then addressed him: —Dont kneel to *me*, unhappy man, but let me implore of you earnestly and incessantly, to throw yourself on your knees to the only Judge from whom you can expect forgiveness and mercy. His lordship recounted to the prisoner the cruel facts of his case, which had been clearly proved against him. [The prisoner interrupting his lordship, said:—"It all happened out of liquor, my lord."] I am glad, said the Chief Justice, you have made this confession publicly—and I trust the people will profit by it, for it is an awful fact, that all these heartrending cases have occurred by the same influences—and I would wish it to be sounded in every corner of this county. Once more, I stop to implore of you to send to the clergyman of your religion—by getting from him that consolation which every one of us stands in need of—be prepared to meet the awful fate which awaits you—(assuming the black cap). The sentence of the law is that you Keeran Feehan, be taken to the place from whence you came, and thence be hanged by the neck till you are dead, and may the LORD GOD have mercy on your soul.

RULE OF COURT.

Hanged—Thomas Shelly, on the 12th inst.—Patrick Keating, on the 16th inst. for murder.

To be Hanged—Keeran Feehan, on the 2d of April next, for violation.

Sentence of Death Recorded—James Skehan, John Butler, John Mackey, Margaret Sheehan, Mary Maher, Pat Brien, Pat Hayes, Michael Ryan, and Henry Blake.

Transported for Life—Pat Brien, Michael Mara, Patrick Brennan, John Hogan, Martin Hogan, Malachy Hogan, Wm. Hogan, Patrick Daniel (Francis), Thady Hickey, Patrick Hickey, Edward M'Bride, Launcellot Costello, Wm. Ryan, Barnaby Ryan, Patrick Ryan, Patrick Hassett, Dandy Fanning, James Maher, Patrick Fogarty, Pat Harty,—(all for manslaughter)—James Kavanagh, James Kells, Pat Ryan, Martin Hennessey, Pat Murphy, John Murphy, John Buckley, Edward Finn, Edward Maher, John Brown, and Margaret Brown.

Transported for Seven Years—Pat Devitt, Thos. Connolly, Owen Neill, (manslaughter) John Hally, John Gibbons, Patrick Gibbons, James Fitzpatrick, Jeremiah Reardon, Michael Cane, Mary Sweeney, Pat Ryan, Judith Dunphy, Patrick Carroll, John Ryan.

Imprisonment for Twelve Months with hard labor—Robert Purcell, (manslaughter) Pat Moore, James Kennedy, Wm. Ryan, (manslaughter) Michael Wall, and William Wall.

Imprisonment for Six Months with hard labor—John Phillips, Michael Kane, Peter Donoghoe, Susanna Slater, John Kelly, James Cornwall, James Ryan, Daniel Ryan, Wm. Morriss, Timothy Dwyer, and Wm. Britt.

Sentence not passed—Stephen Abbott Dwyer, for forgery.

Imprisonment for Three Months with hard labor—Michael Duggan.

Imprisonment for One Month—John Dwyer and Michael Dwyer.

To appear at next Assizes—Edward Quirk, John Quirk, (manslaughter,) Pat Bourk, (manslaughter), Michael Bowes, Pat. Devine, John Seely, Morgan Brien, (murder), John Molloy, (bigamy,) Philip Dillon, Daniel Ryan, (murder), Daniel Hogan, Thomas Hogan, James Coonan, James Brady, David Luddy, James Hogan, John Buckley, John Murnane, Daniel Kennedy, Michael Collins, Michael Kennedy, Andrew Kennedy, Wm. Keating, Thomas Ryan, Wm. Doran, (murder,) Mary Kavanagh, (conspiracy to murder,

To appear at Sessions—John Austen, Pat. Keeffe, Joshua Ryan, John Scott, Honora Browne, Mary Keily, Catherine Mara, Mary Mara, P. Mullowney, Wm. Hogan, Richard Coonan.

SUMMARY.

Hanged, 2; to be hanged, 1; sentence of death recorded, 10; transported for life, 32; transported for 7 years, 14; to be imprisoned for various periods, 20; to appear at next sessions, 18; held over for trial at next assizes, 28; discharged by Proclamation, 83; acquitted, 71; total, 253.

THE O'CONNELL FAMILY.

Bow-street Police-office, London.—On Wednesday Mr. *John O'Connell*, the Member for Youghal, and third son of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, M.P., appeared at this office before Sir F. Roe and Mr. Halls to answer to the assault warrant which on Monday last was obtained against him on the complaint of Master Henry O'Connell, who also claims Mr. Daniel O'Connell as his father. The defendant was accompanied by his elder brother, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M.P., Mr. Fitzsimon, his brother-in-law, and also an M.P., and Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, the Member for Kerry.

Master Henry O'Connell, the complainant, was in attendance, accompanied by his mother, Miss Courtnay, and the office was more than usually crowded by persons anxious to hear the proceedings.

The warrant was handed in by Fall, the officer, and the complainant having been sworn, Mr. John O'Connell, the defendant, was requested to step forward.

Mr. Halls—Is this the gentleman against whom you prefer the charge?

Complainant—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Halls—Now then state your complaint.

The complainant then deposed to the following effect—My name is Henry O'Connell, and I believe I am 17 years of age. I live with my mother at No. 5, Tavistock-court, Covent-garden. I was walking with my mother on the right-hand side of Cavendish-street, Cavendish-square, on Sunday morning last, about ten o'clock; my father Mr. Daniel O'Connell and Mr. John O'Connell were walking arm-in-arm on the other side of the street, going, as I supposed, to the chapel in Spanish-place, when suddenly Mr. John O'Connell, without any provocation whatever on my part, let go his father's arm, and crossing over to me tore my cloak, dragged me along the pavement, and in the meanwhile beat me with his umbrella. My father, Mr. O'Connell, then came across, and said, "Don't strike him any more, John." He then took his father's arm, and they both walked away, and my mother and I went away also.

Mr. Halls—That is the charge against you, Sir. What is your answer to it?

Mr. John O'Connell—On Sunday morning last, I left Langham-place, where I reside, in company with my father, for the purpose, as the lad has stated, of going to mass. After we had proceeded along the street, about 100 yards from home, this boy followed us, and said something to my father, the purport of which I did not hear, being on the other side. Not having seen the boy before, I did not know who he was; but my father seemed a good deal excited, and told him repeatedly to go away, but he still kept following us and annoying my father.

Mr. Halls—He was then on the same side of the way that you were.

Mr. J. O'Connell—Yes: but this occurred in Portland-place, before we reached Cavendish-street. I told the boy to go away. He drew back, and as I thought, left us and my father, and proceeded some distance along Cavendish-street. I do not think that any conversation took place between my father and me in that interval; but if there did, it was that my father complained of having been annoyed and dogged by this boy for several Sunday mornings on his way to chapel. My father, however, appeared exceedingly irritated, and observing the boy again on the other side of the way, in Cavendish-street, walking in the same direction that we were going; he pointed him out to me, and said "There he is again." I then let go my father's arm and went across the street, and asked the boy what he meant by following us in this way? He replied, "I will follow my father in spite of you." I then took hold of his cloak and pushed him from me, and, having an umbrella in my other hand, I freely admit that I did strike him with it two or three times; but the blows were very slight, and could not have hurt him much. In fact I used the umbrella more to push him off than anything else. My father then came across to me, and said "Don't strike the boy, John." I then took his arm again, and we went away.

Mr. Halls—You crossed over then to the other side of the street where the complainant was walking?

Mr. J. O'Connell.—I certainly did, seeing that he was still following us, and that my father was exceedingly annoyed at the circumstance.

Sir F. Roe—You said you had previously told the boy to go away, but that he refused to do so and still kept following you?

Mr. John O'Connell—Yes, I had repeatedly told him to go away, and I thought he had done so, but he kept dogging us still when we got into Cavendish-street.

What distance had you got before you observed him again?—He had got down half Cavendish-street when we saw him the second time.

Mr. Halls (to the complainant)—In your statement to me on Monday last, young man, you did not say that you had met this gentleman previously to what took place in Cavendish-street.

The complainant said in reply, that he confined himself to what occurred there, because it was there the assault took place. He then added, my mother and I are suffering the greatest distress, and who are we to apply to for relief if not to my father?

Mr. Halls—I have nothing to do with that. If you consider you have any claim on Mr. O'Connell there are legal and proper modes of redress of which you can avail yourself; but following him through the streets is not the way to obtain your object.

Complainant—On the Sunday previous I met Mr. O'Connell, and he walked with me, and spoke very kindly to me, and told me that I ought to go back again to Ireland; but how am I to go without money?

Mr. Halls—That is a question between you and him with which I have nothing to do. The question before is merely as to the assault, and it appeared that you followed this gentleman, although you were cautioned not to do so. In that you acted wrong; but (turning to Mr. J. O'Connell) it also appears that you took the law into your own hands, which you were not justified in doing. That is the only matter before us.

Mr. J. O'Connell—I admit the assault, and have no wish to excuse myself the least. Indeed, after it occurred I felt very sorry for what I had done. I can only repeat that what I did do was more intended to shove the boy away, and prevent him from following and annoying my father, than to hurt him, and my striking him was for the purpose of keeping him off. However, I admit that I was not justified in that, but what I wish to observe and submit to the Magistrate is this, that the boy has made it a constant practice to follow my father through the streets, and I am desirous to know if that cannot be put a stop to?

Mr. Halls—That is another question which must be the subject of a distinct application. At present the question relates to the assault only; and by your own admission, you struck the lad, and thereby took the law into your own hands. The assault is so far proved against you. As to the other matters of which the boy complains, we have nothing to do with them, and whether he or Mr. O'Connell is right or wrong is not for us to say.

The Magistrates then consulted for a few minuts, and

Mr. Halls then told Mr. J. O'Connell that the assault being proved against him, he was fined in the sum of 20s and costs.

Miss Courtnay, who wished to be heard several times during the inquiry, but was prevented by the Magistrates, exclaimed "It is Mr. O'Connell's own fault if he suffers any annoyance. Both his son and I are starving and destitute, and he refuses us the slightest allowance for our support. I have in vain endeavoured to come to some settlement with him; but although Major Macnamara was appointed to arrange the matter, nothing was as yet done. Had an arrangement been made this unfortunate affair would not have occurred.

Mr. Halls—the matter is now ended and you may retire.

Miss Courtnay and her son then left the office; and Mr. John O'Connell, having paid the fine, retired also, accompanied by his relatives and friends.

The likeness which Master Henry O'Connell bears to his reputed father was so striking as to be the subject of general remark.

NEW FACTS RELATIVE TO THE LAST MOMENTS OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.*

On the 27th of April, eight days before his dissolution, the Emperor spent several hours in making an inventory of the snuff boxes and other valuable which he had destined for his son. Having collected them in three mahogany cases, he sealed and numbered 1, 2, and 3, and consigned them to my care, with instructions to present them to his son when he should attain his majority.

This was one of the most fatiguing days the Emperor had yet passed, during the course of his illness; and to us it was most distressing, for we perceived the development of those symptoms which announced approaching death. Whilst dictating his last wishes, pain compelled him repeatedly to suspend the task.

'I am very much fatigued,' observed he; 'I feel that I have but little time left, and I must get through this business speedily. Give me a little of that Constantia wine which Las Cases sent me. A small drop cannot do me harm.'—I ventured to observe that the wine was very contrary to the prescription of Doctor Antomarchi—'Bah;' said the Emperor, shaking his head; 'none of them understand my complaint. Give me a little of the wine; it will revive me. I do not wish to abridge the short span of life that yet remains to me; but I would not give a straw to prolong my days. It is here,' he added, placing his right hand on his right side; 'it is like a razor cutting me.'

The Emperor's manner was marked by resignation, dignity, and kindness to all about him. On his bed were scattered numerous sealed packets, destined for his son and other members of his family. One of these little packages contained a gold snuff box, ornamented with a beautiful cameo, which he bequeathed to Lady Holland as a pledge of esteem and gratitude for the kindness she had shown for him. Her Ladyship had, from time to time, sent the illustrious captive various little presents, which were highly acceptable to him. Another gold snuff box, without a cypher, was bequeathed to Doctor Arnot; the Emperor marked an N upon it with the point of his pen knife. A piece of card-board which the Emperor held in his left hand, served him for a desk; and he dropped his pen into an ink bottle held for him by Count Montholon.

Among the valuables strewed on the bed, was a diamond necklace. The Emperor took it up, and placed it in my hands. 'Here, Marchand,' said he, 'I know not what is the state of my affairs in Europe. Poor Hortense gave me this on leaving Malmaison, thinking that I might have need of it. I believe it is worth about two hundred thousand francs. Conceal it about your person. On your return to France, it will enable you to await the provisions I have made for you in my will and codicils. Form an honourable marriage; choose your wife from among the families of the officers of my old guard. Many of those brave men are not in very prosperous circumstances. A happier fate would have awaited them but for the reverses which have fallen on France. Posterity will give me credit for what I would have done for them, under other circumstances.' Overcome by fatigue, he ceased speaking.

After a few moments' repose, he affixed seals to his will and codicils. They formed nine separate parcels of paper; all nearly of the same form but of different degrees of thickness. The sheets of paper were folded down at one corner, and each parcel was tied round with a red ribbon. All bore the Emperor's signature and the seal of his arms.

Such deep and general interest is always felt respecting the last moments of a great man, that those who have witnessed them feel it to be a sort of duty to describe them. I will therefore narrate the last moments of Napoleon, as they are engraven in my memory, and as I find them noted down in my memoranda.

For some time previously to the Emperor's dissolution, several hours in each day were devoted to serious conversation and to reading. The last persons who read to him were Count Bertrand and myself; the Count read the 'Campaigns of Hannibal,' and I read the 'Campaigns of Doumouriez.'

On the night of the 29th April, the Emperor dictated for the last time to Count Montholon. The subject of his dictation was a plan for the military organization of France. This he entitled *first reverie*, from four to five in the morning. The Count Montholon had retired, the Emperor continued the dictation to me, and he entitled this part the *second reverie*.

I am not aware that these fragments have ever been published. It would be matter of deep regret if these last thoughts, breathed as it were on the brink of the grave, were to be lost!

While I was writing to his dictation, the Emperor said he felt himself so much better that he thought he had strength sufficient to ride 15 miles on horseback. Alas! the state of improvement was not of long duration.

On the 22d of May, between 8 and 9 in the evening, the Emperor, being wholly absorbed in affectionate solicitude for his son, dictated to me the following testamentary commands:—

'I bequeath to my son my house at Ajaccio, with its dependencies; two houses and gardens in the vicinity of the salt mines—together with all my property in the territory of Ajaccio; the whole being capable of yielding an annual rental of fifty thousand francs.

'I bequeath'————Here he felt so overcome by fatigue, that he was obliged to postpone the continuation till the following day. But with the Emperor's existence his memory was daily wearing away. I knew the property he possessed in Corsica, and I also knew that he could not bequeath to his son anything like that which is mentioned above. In the course of the day we observed a little wandering of mind, and this recurred at frequent intervals until the 5th of May, when he breathed his last.

On the night of the 4th the Emperor was very restless. During a fit of light-headedness, he uttered the words, '*France—Army.*' These were the last articulate sounds which escaped his lips.

At four in the morning the agitation was succeeded by calmness—the calmness of courage and resignation. The Emperor's eye was fixed, and his mouth partly open. Some drops of *eau sucrée* were introduced between his lips by Dr. Antomarchi. His pulse then beat more perceptibly, and he breathed a sigh. Our hopes began to revive.

In the morning, all the French attached to the service of the Emperor entered his apartment. They made every endeavour to controul the grief which agitated their feelings, and ranged themselves in silence round the bed. All eyes were fixed on the august countenance of the Emperor, from which they were only occasionally averted to endeavour to read in the doctor's looks whether any faint ray of hope yet remained; but in vain;—Death had laid his merciless hand on the victim.

At half-past six the evening guns were fired, and the sun began to sink in the horizon. At the same moment, the mighty spirit which had ruled the world prepared to take its flight to immortality. The anxiety of Doctor Antomarchi increased. The hand which he held in his was becoming stiff and cold. Doctor Arnot, his eyes fixed on his watch, counted the intervals from one respiration to another:—fifteen seconds;—then thirty;—then a minute;—we listened again, but in vain; the Emperor was no more!

His lips were livid, his mouth feebly contracted, his eyes fixed, his countenance calm and serene.

At this moment the long-repressed sobs of the attendants who had assembled in the room, burst forth without restraint. At ten o'clock the Countess Bertrand's children were brought in. The Countess wished they should once more kiss the hand which, during their six years' exile, had lavished on them so many caresses. The scene of grief and desolation overpowered the feelings of the children, and the eldest fainted.

After the children were removed, Captain Croket, accompanied by Dr. Arnot, entered to verify the hour of the Emperor's death. The Captain appeared deeply moved. He apologised for an intrusion which the discharge of his duty rendered unavoidable.

Two English doctors were next announced. They merely placed their hands on the heart of the victim and then returned to Sir Hudson Lowe to corroborate the report of Dr. Arnot.

Thus died the Emperor Napoleon, surrounded by faithful and devoted servants; but banished far from those natural object of affections to whom man fondly clings in his last moments;—A mother, a wife, a child.

* We extract these curious particulars from the preface to a publication which has recently appeared in Paris, under the title of *Precis des Guerres des Cæsar, par l'Empereur Napoleon.* The publication is edited by M. Marchand, one of the persons who accompanied Napoleon to St. Helena.

REFUSAL OF A YOUGHAL WITNESS TO GIVE EVIDENCE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY.

A young, but extremely dissipated looking fellow, named James Leahy, an Attorney's Clerk from Youghal, passing it appears by the *soubriquet* there of "Councillor James," and the principal witness in an extraordinary Youghal case to be brought on this Assizes in our County Court, was at the termination of the last trial brought on the witnesses' table, charged before his Lordship with refusing to give evidence before the Grand Jury. Much interest was excited throughout the Court, in consequence of the unusuality of the charge, and every eye was instantly fixed on the delinquent, who evinced a great deal of stern effrontery on the occasion.

The Court commenced by inquiring why he had refused giving evidence before the Grand Jury?

Mr. Leahy.—Because, your Lordship I mean to—that is to say I—

Court—Because what? I give your your choice, Sir, either to go to jail or give your evidence.

Mr. Leahy.—I really feel, my Lord, that I couldn't consistently answer any questions just now. I was drinking last night, my Lord, and the effluvia of the spirit has so overpowered my sensitive faculties that I am unable conscientiously to answer questions today, particularly touching a point which nearly concerns the saving of my soul, it not having yet evaporated.

Court—It doesn't appear that you are now altogether so much stultified from the liquor you drank last night, as to be incapable of giving evidence.

Mr. Leahy—I am, my Lord—I am, indeed—I'm spiphlicated (roars of laughter).

Court—Well, will you answer the questions of the Grand Jury, or will you not?

Leahy—To-morrow, my Lord, I shall be better able to decide that: at present I am incapable of collecting my natural faculties into proper order, to wit, into a proper focus (great laughter).

Court—Then you will not give evidence before the Grand Jury?

Mr. Leahy—I prefer, my Lord, abstaining from giving an opinion (continued laughter).

Court—Will you, Sir, give evidence before them?

Mr. Leahy—Under the present circumstances, my head, my Lord,—my head, is out of order: It is not, I assure your Lordship, in legal form (shouts of laughter).

Court—You have your choice, either to give your evidence, or go to jail?

Mr. Leahy—I prefer, my Lord, going to jail.

Court—Let this man be committed, and kept in close confinement in the county jail, until to-morrow morning.

Mr. Leahy—I am very much obliged to your Lordship (continued shouts of laughter).

Court—You'll have more reason to be under obligations to me, if, on to-morrow morning, you should still persist in refusing to give evidence, for I shall then order you to be imprisoned for some months.—*Cork Herald.*

Prevention of Duelling in America.—At length a bill has been introduced into the legislature which, if passed into a law, will effectually prevent duelling for the future. Among the provisions of the bill are the following:—"This bill guarantees to the creditors of the deceased, killed in duel, a full payment from the property of the surviving party, and right to sue for the same. In case of injury sustained in body, whereby the party is unable to labour for his own or his family's support, or to make good all legal demands against himself incurred before or after said inquiry, the party injuring shall be compelled to support the party injured and his family, and to make good, at the hazard of the law's displeasure, any demand for the same; shall forfeit to the nearest surviving relative the sum of —— thousand dollars; and should they fail to claim for one year the claim shall be legal in the hand of the next eldest relative. That the evidence of the dying party is good and legal with regard to all claims against himself, and the testimony of his second valid, and placed beyond impeachment, for whatever evidence he may under other circumstances have given." The bill has been read a first time and ordered to be printed.

Difficulties of a Peer.—A report, almost incredible, and which we should not deem worthy of notice but for the high circles in which it is circulated, has excited great astonishment. The report relates to the pecuniary difficulties of a Peer of high rank, and hitherto considered of almost inexhaustible wealth.—The report has probably originated in certain and extensive retrenchments in this Nobleman's large establishments.—*(Morning Herald).* Does this allude to the Duke of D————?—*(Liverpool Albion.)*

On the night of the 10th instant three men, armed with blunderbusses, and having their faces blackened, forcibly entered the house of Daniel Carthy, of Knockbrack, near Cashel, fired several shots into it, and swore Carthy to give up a farm which he had lately taken. Carthy's wife received a severe blow of a gun from one of the ruffians.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

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