14

The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XIV. No. 1412. SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1837. Price 4½d.

MR. SHEIL.

(From the Times.)

A correspondent has transmitted to us a few hints with regard to proceedings in which Mr. Sheil is recorded to have borne a conspicuous part, and it were to be wished, for the sake of that learned person, that his memory had been refreshed by some direct communications from the same quarter, before he ventured upon that insolent, offensive, and rancorous course of personality which has so distinguished, in the absence of all other distinction, the only speeches he has made in parliament during the present session. The attacks which Mr. Sheil has thought fit to introduce upon one of the first peers and one of the first commoners in the empire, when he knew that neither Lord Lyndhurst nor Lord Stanley had it in their power to answer him, were characteristic of the learned gentleman, whose sense of manly honour and generosity, however heightened by that education for which, according to public rumour, he was indebted to some college of Romish priests, does not appear to have reached a much loftier level than that of individuals less peculiarly favored. Those attacks, we say, were characteristic of the speaker, though less striking, because a good deal less revolting, than certain other examples of kindred malevolence, the stain of which it would evince a defect of retributive justice in the affairs of men if Mr. Sheil could ever be relieved from.

It is not above 10 or 11 years ago that Mr. Sheil laid his envenomed finger on the expiring King's brother, the presumptive heir to the crown, confessing his knowledge that the afflicted Prince was *then* upon his death-bed, and this for no other crime but that his Royal Highness (the Duke of York) had had the manliness to announce a determination, possibly a mistaken one (though many wise men think it quite the reverse at this moment), but at all events a conscientious one, never to grant an increase of political privilege to Roman Catholics. What was the conduct of Mr. Sheil at that hour? He changed a toast proposed at a public dinner into one expressive of derision towards his dying fellow-creature—"*Success to Foxglove*, and the memory of Mary Anne Clarke." Should Mr. Sheil's recollection fail him as to this creditable circumstance, perhaps the chairman of the Mullingar dinner may be able to strengthen it, and in the last resort the learned gentleman may appeal to Sir William Nagle.

Perhaps, again, the learned member for Tipperary may have forgotten the speech made by himself on his return to Dublin some few weeks afterwards, when he felt that something must be done by way of propitiating the offended taste even of the vitiated natures with which he was himself associated, and when he came forth with "explanations," prepared, laboured, fraught with rhetorical artifice, designed to be *exculpatory* of the inhuman virulence which he had already displayed. This exculpation is in print, in a report which was palpably that of the learned person himself; and all we can say, with that report now before us, is, that for hardened, heartless brutalism, it beats to nothing the furious effusion of extempore atrocity which it had professed to excuse. To-morrow or next day we shall quote a few passages from the Christian oration—the honour of which shall descend as an heir-loom to the representatives of the "patriot" (thank Heaven not a Protestant) who delivered it.

But why should this busy personage, above all men, fling about his charges of "inconsistency," contradiction, &c., not merely as being false and fabricated with reference to the statesmen whom he accuses; but, whether true or false, how can Mr. Richard Sheil dare to appear as the accuser of *any* body, on grounds to himself so perilous? When he talks of Lord Stanley or Sir James Graham, having at other periods within the last 10 years held different language with regard to public questions from that which they have recently uttered, has he lost all faculty of comparing his own present threats and political denunciations with his former assurances and appeals to Protestant liberality? We have by us a volume, of which it would be well for Mr. Sheil had his good genius whispered him to buy up every copy before it saw the light. It shall be turned to use as opportunity shall demand of us.

It at present satisfies us to offer two or three notes, part of the works of a gentleman, Mr. Eneas Macdonnell, whose services to the cause of truth, justice, and good government have been altogether invaluable. These notes have not before been published. They tend to throw some light, first, upon the gratitude of Mr. Sheil and his co-conspirators towards the most eminent, constant, and effective of their political benefactors; second, upon the good faith and regard for reputation manifested by Mr. Richard Sheil in his declarations before the Roman Catholic disabilities were repealed, as compared with his conduct since; and, third, though not least, as an illustration of character, his individual usage of Mr. Eneas Macdonnell, the indefatigable and basely-treated agent of the Irish Roman Catholics. The extracts speak for themselves, and will also trumpet-tongued the praises of the M.P. for Tipperary:—

"I come now to the next illustrious object of denunciation—the Duke of Wellington. The noble duke, who is now so wantonly calumniated and denounced, was then held forth to the Roman Catholic clergy and laity by their congregated archbishops and bishops in the following terms:—'This great boon became the more acceptable to this country, because among the councillors of his Majesty there appeared conspicuous the most distinguished of Ireland's own sons—a hero and a legislator, a man selected by the Almighty to break the rod which had scourged Europe—a man raised up by Providence to confirm thrones, to re-establish altars, to direct the councils of England at a crisis the most difficult, and to staunch the blood and heal the wounds of the country which gave him birth.' Is it possible that the illustrious favourite whom the Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops of Ireland, in sacred congregation assembled, after invoking the Divine Spirit, thus proclaim to 'the clergy and laity of their communion throughout Ireland' to have been 'selected by the Almighty,' and 'raised up by Providence' for the highest civil purposes confided by God to man, and who is also proclaimed by the same prelates to have fulfilled those exalted destinies should now, without any alleged deviation on his part, be pointed at as an object of distrust and detestation?"

The following is a note to this passage:—

"Notwithstanding the daily and hourly denunciations still issued by the Ministerial writers and talkers, and our Irish 'leaders,' against the Duke of Wellington, as an 'enemy,' an 'ancient enemy,' a 'sworn enemy,' to the Catholics of Ireland, I verily believe that he is their oldest parliamentary practical supporter now, in either house of parliament. Of his Grace it may be truly stated, that he was a principal and most efficient friend to that body at the commencement and the conclusion of their 'emancipation.' The Hon. Arthur Wellesley was returned representative of the borough of Trim, in the county of Meath, to the Irish parliament, which assembled on the 20th of May, 1790; but does not appear, by the reports, to have taken any part in the debates until the 10th day of January, 1793. His first speech—his first motion—and his first vote were all in favour of the Catholics of Ireland! Upon the 10th day of January, 1793, he commenced that 'emancipation,' which he consummated on the 13th of April, 1829.

'The Lord Lieutenant (the present Earl of Westmorland) having recommended the state of the Roman Catholics to the consideration of parliament, the Hon. Arthur Wellesley, then the representative of an Irish borough, and, I believe, a subaltern in the army, seconded the address to the crown, the ultimate success of which was achieved by him as Prime Minister of the King, holding the most ennobled rank among his fellow-subjects, and recognised by nations as the warrior most eminent in rank and in deeds of arms! That address contained the following words:—'We are sensible of his Majesty's goodness in relying upon our wisdom and liberality, and we shall obey his Majesty's commands in giving a full consideration to the situation of our Roman Catholic brethren.' He then, yes, even then, 44 years ago, thus evinced his 'ancient enmity' to the Catholics of Ireland, in his speech, in support of that portion of the address:—'In regard to what has been recommended in the Speech from the throne respecting our Catholic fellow subjects, he could not repress expressing his approbation on that head; he had no doubt of the loyalty of the Catholics of this country, and he trusted that when the question would be brought forward respecting that description of men, that we would lay aside all animosities and act with moderation and dignity, and not with the fury an violence of partisans.'

"Must not any Irish Catholic who has joined in the recent calumnious attacks upon the Duke of Wellington now hang down his head in sorrow and in shame, after reading this short note; and abhor the accursed influence that places him in hostility to the oldest and best friend of his community, and the most illustrious of the children of his country?" * * * * * *

Again read the following extract:—

Note to p. 317.—"This witness, the Rev. John Sheehan, was produced and examined before the committee, by Mr. Sheil, whose memory must have been very defective indeed, if he were not well aware at the time of all the circumstances connected with my appointment, as agent, and with my conduct in that office. Moreover, he saw me in attendance near to the committee-room, prepared to meet inquiry and to furnish information. Far from affording me an opportunity of defence against the misrepresentations uttered by this witness, or from guarding the other members of the committe against placing credit in these statements, he appears to have acquiesced in them, by assenting to their being received, entered, and recorded, uncontradicted, upon the journals of parliament. His witness, in his published letter of the 12th of November, 1835, states that the other portion of his evidence was expunged, by desire of the committee, 'as irrelevant,' merely as irrelevant, it seems, not as false and calumnious. I have, more than once, in my letters, publicly noticed this hostile position of Mr. Sheil towards me, in relation to that evidence of the Rev. John Sheehan. No denial or qualification has followed such notice; at the same time that no person knows better than Mr. Sheil the difficulties which did actually beset me, as agent to the Catholics of Ireland; and the discretion, firmness, vigilance, temper, and forbearance, then required to deal with those difficulties. He could have furnished to the committee one most extraordinary and scarcely credible instance which occurred, a very few weeks before the introduction of the Relief Bill of 1829, respecting a matter the most important in the estimation of all classes of the Irish Catholic community, laical and ecclesiastical, which induced me to write at the time, to a rev. prelate, still living, that it was 'neither wise nor safe to let the case go back to Ireland, if it could be settled, in any way, satisfactorily here.' I contented myself with watching and counteracting the undercurrents of the movement, without publicly stating, suggesting, or insinuating a single complaint, or reproach, or suspicion; although it would be difficult to conceive any circumstances more indefensible or provoking. The fact of their having occurred eight years ago, furnishes, I apprehend, abundant proof of my long-continued dispositions to forbearance. I had hopes that all these matters might be allowed to sink into oblivion after our great object had been attained. Mr. Sheil and his witness appear to dissent from this view; should they require more specific details, I shall not feel myself at liberty to raise any obstacles to the indulgence of their joint wishes, when publicly expressed.

"Indeed, there is scarcely another member of the Irish Catholic body more called upon than Mr. Sheil to review his present political language and position, as contrasted with his language before emancipation was obtained. I shall merely justify this proposition by extracts from his published declarations in reference to three important subjects—namely, the promised results of emancipation, generally; its results as affecting the Church Establishment particularly; and the interference of the Irish Roman Catholic clergy in the election of members of parliament. The facts and extracts shall be given, unaccompanied by one word of note or comment; thus:—

"Declaration of Mr. Sheil, before emancipation was obtained, extracted from a publication, entitled 'A Collection of Speeches spoken by Daniel O'Connell, Esq., and Richard Sheil, Esq., on subjects connected with the Catholic Question.'—Dublin, John Cumming, 16, Lower Ormond-quay; and Thomas Pegg, 73, Cheapside, London. 1828.

"'What would Catholic emancipation produce?—It would promote a whole people to their just level in the state; it would create tranquillity, and open the sources of national wealth, in a land which is impoverished by its distractions; it would bind us in harmony together, and put an end to those dissensions by which we are rent asunder, and by which all the charities of life are blasted—it would remove that spirit of animosity and virulence which fills the hearts of men with the worst passions, and makes them turn with an emulation of hatred upon each other; it would, in one word, produce a great and permanent national reconciliation, and fix the stability of the British empire upon an everlasting foundation. These would, in my mind, be the glorious results of Catholic emancipation.'—(p. 155.)

"'Whatever aversion I have to the Church arises from its being raised as an obstacle to the liberties of my country. The Attorney General has justly remarked, that, instead of endangering the stability of the Established Religion, and of the gorgeous institutions by which it is attended, Roman Catholic Emancipation would contribute materially to its permanence. It is because it is now opposed as a barrier to concession that we regard it with hostility, but if once it ceased to operate as an obstruction, we should, in all likelihood, submit in apathetic acquiescence to its abuses; we should look upon it as a state engine, and if it ceased to crush us, we should not desire to interfere with its operations, or to diminish the power of the vast machine.'—(p. 331.)

"'If Catholic emancipation were substituted for the harsh and inefficacious measures which our opponents recommend, a general reconciliation between all classes would be produced—mutual confidence would be created, and an interchange of cordial feeling would take place—the obstacles to education which arise from political causes would be removed—the habits of the higher orders would be insensibly communicated to their inferiors—arrogance in the law would be diffused—the people would be taught respect and gratitude to their superiors—and the latter would grow anxious to cherish and protect them.'—(p. 374.)

"Evidence of Mr. Sheil before a Committee of the House of Commons, March 3, 1835.

"'Have not cases occurred recently in elections for counties in which the influence of the priest has been very greatly exerted?—No doubt about it; but the influence of the priest in elections arises from the question of Roman Catholic emancipation, and none other. It is in reference to that question that it is exclusively exercised. If a priest came forward at an election, and directed the people not to vote for any man who would not support parliamentary reform, the people would not listen to him; but when he tells them not to vote for any member who will not support the Catholic claims, he makes an appeal which, in my opinion, is justified by reason and sound sense; he could not, I think, produce any impression on the lower orders, except on some subject immediately involving a religious question, and not collaterally connected with it.'

"Acts and Declarations of Mr. Sheil, after Emancipation was obtained.

"Mr. Sheil repeatedly spoke and voted, in and out of parliament for the repeal of the Union, and for the appropriation of church property to other purposes. On the 23d of July, 1835, he spoke, in parliament as to that church, according to the corrected report of his speech, as follows:—

"'The Church on which a faction fattens, by which a nation starves—the Church from which no imaginable good can flow, but evil after evil in such black and continuous abundance has been for centuries, and is to this day, poured out—the Church by which religion has been retarded, morality has been vitiated, atrocity has been engendered.'

"Mr. Sheil, on the 15th of December, 1835, addressed an appeal 'To the people of Tipperary,' urging attention to the registration of voters. He says—'I appeal to all, but above all to the clergy. Priests of Tipperary, on you I call at this juncture. Invoke your flocks, and tell them that at this great crisis everything is at stake. Let them pour in their notices, let them appear in hundreds at the quarter sessions, and let the Conservatives see that the virtue of the people of Tipperary is not to be corrupted—that their courage is not to be daunted, and that their strength can never be subdued.'"

EMIGRATION.

The following letter, from an intelligent tradesman who left Aberdeenshire a year ago, is given nearly in his own words, and is well worthy the attention of our farmers, cottars, and labouring population. It will be seen that he confirms the statements we have already published, pointing out clearly the advantages of possessing a little capital, and of not forming too high expectations of immediate success.

"Clear Creek, Richmond, County Ohio,
"Jan. 9, 1837.

"Dear Sir—I have much delight in writing to you, or any of my old friends or acquaintances, because I can honestly assure you that this place is fully better than ever I heard it described in Scotland. I, of course, speak of America as I find it; and, to be sure, having none but myself to care for, I have had fewer difficulties than those who have large families. Young children are very troublesome at sea. There are some circumstances that must appear great hardships to emigrants; there is, first, the tedious passage across the Atlantic—then come the attempts of the Yankees to cheat the stranger—the entirely different manners of the people—the mean-looking houses, and the multitude of old stumps in almost every field of a recent settlement. These things produce in many what is called "home sickness." They look round them and say this is not the America that we expected; and some of them lose all spirit and return home. I have not seen any one, however, who has been here one year, who would go back to Scotland; an I, for my own part, I only wish that I had emigrated sooner, and am glad to be here now, for I have made more in three months than I would have made in twelve in my native place.

"Our passage was very rough and tedious; no less than 51 days to New York, and thence to this place 3 weeks. The canal and lake formed the most disagreeable and expensive part of our voyage. The fare from New York to Buffalo is 30s sterling; from that to Huron, 13s; one hundred pounds of luggage being allowed free to each passenger. From Huron we had thirty-five miles overland to this place, which we travelled in waggons that are to be found at Huron any day. I have been employed in cutting ditches and mill races by contract. This is a very good business. I have lately bought 50 acres of excellent land for 500 dollars, ten acres cleared, a good sugar camp, a part sown in wheat, but without any houses. It is 2½ miles from the coast, and lies alongside of the State road, with a strong stream of water running through it. R. S. from C——, and J. S. from G——, have both bought near each other.

"The chief crops raised here are wheat, Indian corn, buck-wheat, oats, and potatoes.

		s.	d.
Wheat.....	1 bushel sows 1 acre, produce 25 to 35 bushels, at	5	0
Indian Corn ..	1 bushel plants 10 acres, produce 500 bushels, at....	2	6
Buck-wheat ..	1-bushel sows 1 acre, produce 50 bushels, at	2	8
Oats	1 bushel sows 1 acre, produce 50 bushels, at	1	1

Apples and potatoes are abundant, and sold by the bushel, at 1s 6d. Good land gives from two to three tons of hay, price 23s. Flour, 196lbs., 22s 6d. Millers have the tenth bushel for grinding.

"Beef sells at 2½d; pork 3d; tea 3s 8d; coffee 1s; sugar 5d; butter 7d; soap 6d; tobacco and snuff 6d to 9d; iron 5d; leather 1s 1d per pound; eggs 3d per dozen; horses from £10 to £20; a yoke of oxen £2; a cow £3 to £4; a sheep 10s. Farm's rent, at about 10s per acre.

"Clothing is dear. All should bring at least clothes for two years; a few light carpenter's tools; a crook; tongs; two iron wedges, eight inches long, two thick.—Axes are better made here for the work than in Aberdeen. A stone hammer, if light, is useful, and light spades might sell to good advantage. Glassware is cheaper; silks about your price; cotton and worsted goods very dear.

"Good boarding, from 7s to 10s a-week.

"Blacksmith's wages are £4 to £5 a month.

"Tailors, £5 a-month, and upwards.

"Carpenters, Mill-wrights, and Coopers, from £4 a-month.

"Farm labourers, from £30 to £40 a-year.

"To the wages of all these boarding is to be added. Shoemakers and weavers are not so well off—for making a pair of shoes, 2s 1d; for weaving a pair of stockings, 2s 1d.

"Women's wages here are not so good as in some of the States—hired girls, if good, are allowed £1 a-month. Any person who is able and willing to work can do well here. Single men should by all means come out; and those who have families should join two or three together and go to farming, which I reckon the best business here. From Pennsylvania the accounts are not so good. People are leaving that and coming here very fast, and others again are leaving this for Illinois and Indiana; but some have come back again from these places with bad tidings.

"There are a hundred and forty Scotch people in this township, all cheerful and prosperous. W—— B—— has bought fifty-seven acres here, and A—— J—— has bought a town lot, ten miles from this, and is getting on very well.

"Merchants have some difficulty in gathering in their money here as well as in Scotland; but, nevertheless, they soon get rich. They have good profits, and if they trade on their own capital they are sure to do well.

"I hear there are great wages for gardeners near Philadelphia; but if you make up your mind to come here, my opinion is, that you would be better with a piece of land of your own. About two hundred pounds would purchase a good farm with buildings and a fair clearance, and even with a less sum an industrious man would succeed if he choose to buy where improvement has just commenced. There are few places to be got here altogether in the wood, yet there are some lots very cheap, as low as one pound per acre. Land, however, is rising in value very fast, and those who intend to come out ought not to hesitate or delay. Many persons who bought three years ago are selling for double the price they paid;—and almost every Proprietor here could sell with a good profit. For old country people, I certainly think it better to settle in a well-peopled place, but every man to his mind.

"The taxes amount to about a penny for every pound a man is worth. I have no fault to find with the laws of this country, they are better for the poor man than yours in Scotland. The instruction of youth, the maintenance the poor and sick, and the punishment of criminals, are all amply provided for. Temperance societies are gaining ground fast, and drunkards generally are utterly despised. We have roads, villages, churches, mills, and stores in abundance. The people here are mostly Dutch—few Yankees, and no Indians. They are very kind to strangers, they are smart to talk and slow to work. The country is mostly level—no mountains near this, but many small ridges. There are few large rivers, but we have many streams.

"Through the fall the weather was very mild; for a month past the frost has been very sharp, yet few of the farmers think of taking in their cattle at all during the winter. There is hardly any body wearing drawers or napkins, yet many complain boldly of the severity of the weather! We have had but little snow yet, and there are few days in which a man could not work with comfort.—In the shortest day we have nine hours and some minutes of sunlight, and on the longest fourteen hours and some minutes.

"There is at present a great demand for workmen. All kinds of improvements are going on very fast. Canals, railroads, building, and clearing of land; and wages are rising every year, as money comes into the place."

The statements contained in the foregoing letter are of a most cheering kind, and their accuracy may be entirely depended on. It is clear that Ohio and the other new states of America are in that healthy condition that results from a great demand for both labour and capital. As a proof of the profitable nature of investments in agriculture, commerce, and public improvements, we may say that a friend of ours, who left this last year with a sum of money greater than he required for immediate use, has been able to lend it out on mortgage security, at 15 per cent. per annum. No wonder that gold is leaving this country!—*Aberdeen Herald.*

VALUE OF THEATRICAL PROPERTY.—Saturday, in the city, some renters' shares in Drury-lane Theatre were put up to auction. They entitle the possessor to 1s. 3d. each night of performance (about £12 a-year), and are held for nearly sixty years. They were sold for 115 guineas each.

PANAMA.

THE RENCONTRE BETWEEN MR. RUSSELL, THE ENGLISH VICE CONSUL, AND SENOR JUSTO PAREDES.

Caraccas papers to the 20th of January contain several documents, and a long diplomatic correspondence relative to the rencontre between Mr. Joseph Russell, the English Vice Consul, and Colonel Paredes, at Panama, on the 20th of Jan. 1836, extracted from the Bogota journals of the 8th and 11th of December last. This unfortunate affair has already been described: but as it appears from the publication of the documents in the *New Granada Gazette*, that the reparation demanded by Lord Palmerston had not been complied with in December last, and that consequently the dispute remained unadjusted, we shall recapitulate the principal facts as they are stated in a dispatch addressed to Senor Lino de Pombo, the Secretary of State for Foreign and Domestic Affairs, dated Panama, Jan. 25, 1836. According to that account, at eleven o'clock on the night of the 20th, Mr. Russell attacked Senor Justo Paredes in the street De la Merced, when the latter was going home, accompanied by his wife, from his mother's house, and wounded him with a dagger or short sword in the left side. The cries of Senora Paredes brought several persons to the spot, and among them Colonel Herrera, who disarmed Mr. Russell. At the same moment Senor Juan Antonio Diez, who acts as substitute for the Cantonal Judge, took up a stick and gave Mr. Russell a blow on the head, which wounded him severely, and he lost much blood. The Cantonal Judge took cognisance of the affair, and the Vice Consul was placed in close confinement in his own house under a military guard, a surgeon being employed to take care of his wound. Senor Diez was sent to prison, and this case was referred to the Superior Court of Justice.—The Vice Consul stated that he had been insultingly shunned, and that on demanding satisfaction the only answer he received was a blow, but the writer of the dispatch asserts that there is no proof of this.

While the case was before the tribunals at Panama much diplomatic correspondence took place at Bogota, and the English Minister resident there addressed a dispatch to the New Granada Secretary of State, of which the following is an extract:—

"The government of his Britannic Majesty has received the complaint of Mr. Russell, Vice Consul in Panama.—The government had desired additional evidence of the facts which gave occasion to the complaint, and having obtained it from the new Consul, Colonel Turner, is now of opinion 'that the conduct of the authorities of Panama has been not only cruel and unjust towards Mr. Russell, but disrespectful towards his Majesty and the English nation.'

"His Britanic Majesty's government consider itself, therefore, bound to require, and the undersigned is authorised to demand—

"1. The immediate release of Mr. Russell from prison.

"2. The removal of the authorities who have conducted themselves improperly in this affair.

"3. The restoration of the British Consular-office, with the archives and seals belonging to the consulate. This restoration to be made to the Consul of his Majesty with due solemnity, and in the most public and respectful manner, there, being given at the same time to his Majesty complete and ample satisfaction.

"4. That the sum of £1000 sterling be paid to Mr. Russell as compensation for the cruel offences he has sustained."

The minister adds, that, to avoid unnecessary delay, Mr. Turner had been instructed to demand the immediate fulfilment at Panama of the first and third condition, without prejudice to his demanding the like orders from the government at Bogota: that a vessel of war was to remain on the coast of Panama until the Consul made his report; that Sir Peter Halkett had orders to act in the manner which he might consider most fitting to give effect to the just demands of his Majesty's government; and that similar orders had been given to the commanders of all his Majesty's ships in the Pacific.

The government of New Granada referred the business to the Council of State, and that body made a report concurring in opinion with the ministers, viz.—

"That the government of New Granada had not done any wrong which could authorise the pretensions of his Britannic Majesty's government; that it was not within its powers, nor would it be just, to give the first, second, and fourth satisfaction; that if the third is given, as New Granada has uniformly wished it should be given, and to the carrying of which into effect the Consul has often been urged, since the archieves had only been sealed with the view of their being safely delivered as a proof of friendship, but that previous explanations would be necessary as to what was meant by the words 'in the most respectful manner,' since nothing humiliating to New Granada can be agreed to; that, though the English functionary has declined further discussion, all the observations which justify the proceedings of New Granada should be again repeated; and that in the case of a commencement being given to hostilities, the New Granada government must employ the national force to defend its dignity, taking for the rule of its conduct that the annihilation of the entire nation by the great powar of the British empire is preferable to the humiliation demanded."

The New Granada government has addressed a reply to the British Minister, drawn up in conformity to the above opinion of the Council of State.

The Caraccas papers observe that hostilities may therefore be considered as having taken place.

By the Barbados papers, received on Saturday, we learn that the governor, Sir Evan John Murray M'Gregor, had issued an official notice, declaring the ports of New Granada in a state of blockade, in consequence of the public authorities of Carthagena having seized the papers and imprisoned the British consul at that place. His Majesty's ship Serpent had been despatched to enforce the blockade, and to demand the release of the British consul.

MADAME BONAPARTE WYSE.

Madame Bonaparte Wyse, on Monday, addressed the following letter to the Prefect of Police:—

"Sir,—I have already had the honor of directing your attention to some letters equally absurd and contemptible, which have been circulated. Far from meeting with credit, this odious piece of spite has excited only feelings of indignation, of which I have received, and am still receiving, numerous assurances. I have recently received an anonymous letter, containing imputations of too vile a nature to affect me; but, as it evidently comes from the same source, it may assist the inquiries ordered by the authorities. In transmitting to you this letter, I make with confidence a new appeal to your generous protection. As a man, as a magistrate, as a Frenchman, you will not permit to be thus cowardly outraged, a woman and a Bonaparte, or suffered to be tarnished with impunity a name dear to Frenchmen, and imperishable in history. Living alone, far from the world, in a small circle of friends, I cannot conceive why such attacks are made upon me.—When once the author is known, I shall be able to judge whether I ought to confine myself to a contemptuous silence or entrust my vengeance to the tribunals; and as the journals, all of which concur in stigmatising this incomprehensible persecution, give different accounts of it, I have thought it right, relying upon your assent, to give to my letter a publicity which is repugnant to my feelings, which I have constantly avoided, but which appears to me to be imperiously demanded by the nature and publicity of the offence.

"LETITIA BONAPARTE WYSE."

ANOTHER TITHE MARTYR.—On Thursday Mr. Clem Roice, one of the most noted agitators and opposers of tithe in our county, was arrested in the court-house of this town, while waiting to hear the issue of a tithe appeal which he thought would bear on his case. We really pity the madness of the man, who by his recusancy has not only plunged himself into a prison, but heaped on himself debt and costs to the amount of nearly one hundred pounds.—*Wexford Conservative.*

IMPORTANT SURGICAL OPERATION AT ST. VINCENT'S HOSPITAL.

We were, in the course of the past week, invited to visit this interesting establishment, founded and supported by the Sisters of Charity. It was on the occasion of the performance of a surgical operation in the male hospital, which had excited considerable interest. It was certainly of a class not calculated to lower, in our minds, the high estimation in which we hold those admirable researches of modern surgery, which have already reduced, and are daily still further reducing, the number of those diseases, which still resist the agency of mere medicine; while for the removal, even of these, the same high intellectual labours have provided operations at once expeditious and safe.

The operation on this occasion was the removal of a large tumour from the neck of a man of sixty years of age, a respectable farmer, from the King's County. The tumour was of eleven year's growth, extending from the spine, at the back of the neck, to the windpipe in front, and measuring two feet three inches round its base; two large trunks of veins crossed over it, in front, and presented difficulties of no ordinary character to the operator. The excision was performed by Mr. Ferrall, surgeon to the institution, and occupied but a very short interval. When it was concluded, Mr. F. remarked that this case afforded an illustration of the necessity for early attention to tumours, even of the mildest character: the pressure of the patient's clothes, he observed, though light, yet, from long continuance, had produced not only a condensation of the substance of the tumour, but also a more intimate adhesion to the deep-seated parts than external examination could have detected.

We congratulate our fellow-citizens on the establishment of this superb hospital. It contains, at present, accommodation for sixty-five intern patients, with an extensive dispensary, at which there is regular attendance. It has been the direct means of introducing to this country all the best and most recent improvements of French medical discipline, modified, necessarily, by such regulations as are calculated to adapt them to the constitutions and habits of this country. We add, with pleasure, and to the honor of the Sisters of Charity, that their untiring benevolence is unaffluenced, save by considerations of the duty to which they have devoted themselves; and that the claims of their suffering fellow-creatures know, with them, no uncharitable and unchristian distinction of creeds or tenets. —*Evening Post.*

THE IRISH FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S MAGAZINE.

The March number of this excellent periodical abounds with valuable information, which we cannot too highly recommend to the attention of agriculturists. We make a few extracts:—

THE POTATO.—Mr J. Reilly, gardener to J. D. La Touche, Esq., of Marley, county of Dublin, in a communication "on the Failure of the Potato," (the primary cause of which he ascribes to the simple circumstance of "over large quantities being either housed or pitted," mentions the following uses to which this valuable esculent is convertible:—

"The history of the potato conveys to us a most instructive lesson, forcibly reminding us of the extraordinary lengths to which prejudice will carry mankind, and shewing us by what apparently trivial circumstances this prejudice is often removed, when the most powerful and influential arguments have failed to weaken it. The introduction of this valuable root to the gardens and tables of the people, received for more than two centuries an unexampled opposition from vulgar prejudice, which all the philosophy of the age was unable to dissipate, until Louis XV. of France wore a bunch of the flowers of the potato in the midst of his court on a day of festivity. The people then, for the first time, obsequiously acknowledged its usefulness, and its cultivation as an article of food soon became universal. Its state, considered as a textile plant, produces in Austria a cottony flax. In Sweden, sugar is extracted from its roots. By combustion, its different parts yield a very considerable quantity of potash. Its apples, when ripe, ferment, and yield vinegar by exposure, or spirit by distillation. Its tubercles, made into a pulp, are a substitute for soap in bleaching. Cooked by steam, the potato is one of the most wholesome and nutritious, and at the same time the most economical, of all vegetable aliments. By different manipulations, it furnishes two kinds of flour, a gruel and a parenchyma, which, in times of scarcity, may be made into bread, or applied to increase the bulk of bread made from grain; and its starch is little, if at all, inferior to the Indian arrow root. Such are the numerous resources which this invaluable plant is calculated to furnish."

USE OF SALT.—A correspondent who furnishes admirable "Hints for Manure-making," observes—"The use of salt has often been recommended; but it is not less important to point out methods whereby solid advantage may be reached. The weed pies would be materially improved if a slight sprinkling of salt was scattered through the weeds. There is a great advantage in sprinkling small quantities of salt through dung heaps of every description, which helps to prevent the burning out sometimes observable, and kills vermin. Putting three per cent. of salt in hay when ricked, prevents animalculæ from wasting its substance, and will keep the hay in bloom twelve months. Where lime is used as manure, and is slakened with strong brine, the manure becomes more active as the soda of the salt is liberated. Such farmers as can obtain bog dirt may have abundant supply of valuable manure by mixing it with a white-wash made with lime slacked with brine. The plan is peculiarly adapted to hide-bound grass land."

PROPAGATION OF CABBAGES FROM SLIPS.—"The slip when taken from the stalks are exposed for a sufficient time to sun and air, to heal the wounded part; rubbing a little coalashes on the part greatly assists this, and prevents the plants from bleeding. Plant them, and they require no further trouble. Excellent crops can be obtained in this way."

THE IRISH FARMER'S AND GARDENER'S MAGAZINE FOR MARCH.

As the spring work is now in progress, and the season for planting that most important of all crops in Ireland—the potato, is rapidly approaching, we cannot too strongly recommend to our agricultural friends an early and attentive perusal of the number of the excellent periodical which has been just published.—*Evening Mail.*

DARING OUTRAGE.—On Saturday last, as two farmers named O'Brien, who had lately got possession of some ground, from which the former tenant had been ejected for non-payment of rent, were standing at their door on the lands of Mr. Peacocke, of Dooneen, near this city, who is their landlord, they perceived ten men approaching, armed with guns, &c. Believing that they could have no other object in paying such a visit, than that of their destruction, the O'Briens' at once took flight, and were instantly pursued by the marauders, who fired several shots after them, which, however, were ineffectual. After running for a considerable time, they sought shelter in a farm house, on entering which, the inmates became so terrified, that they at once ran out of the house. The parties then barred the door, determined to make the best defence they could. On the assailants coming up, they made many threats to induce the occupants to open the door, but on finding them unavailing, they were content with getting the O'Briens' to swear that they would surrender the land. They then returned to the house of the latter, and having shot a horse which was at the plough, they deliberately set fire to the residence, and, before the people of the neighbourhood, remained standing by until it was almost consumed. One of the worst features in this shocking outrage is, that it was committed in the noon day, and the incendiaries were neither masked nor disguised. The party afterwards went in another direction, and shot two horses belonging to a farmer. —*Limerick Star.*

DEATH.—We regret exceedingly that we have to announce the death of Cornelius O'Donnell, Esq., a Member of the North West Bar. He was a zealous, active, and cordial friend—was rising rapidly in his profession—honest and devoted as a politician, and a general favourite. He fell a victim to a fever which he caught in Longford, where he died on Sunday last.—*Evening Post.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday, March 6.

A great number of petitions from all parts of the country were presented against and in favour of the abolition of church-rates.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE moved that the following returns be furnished to the Committee of their Lordships' House:—The Memorial of the Deputation from the Synod of Ulster to the Board of Education in 1832; also the Letters of the Right Hon Edward Littleton to the Board of Education in 1833; and also a Copy of the Report of Inspection of the Rev. Mr. Carlile, furnished to the Board of Education in 1836.

Ordered.

The English Corporations act amendment Bill, on the motion of Lord MELBOURNE, was read a second time without discussion, and ordered to be committed on Thursday.

The Leasing-making (Scotland) Bill passed through a committee.

On the motion of Lord LANGDALE the house went into committee on the Wills' Bill.

The various clauses which had been postponed when the bill was before the committee last, were then considered, and amendments proposed and agreed to after a conversation in which Lord Langdale, Lord Brougham, Lord Wynford, the Lord Chancellor, and Lord Denham took part.

The house having resumed, the bill was ordered to be recommitted on Monday next; and the house adjourned shortly after seven.

House of Commons—Monday, March 6.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

A number of petitions in favour of and against different railway bill were presented.

The Shropshire and North Wales Assurance Company's Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

The West London Cemetery bill was read a second time.

The London and Brighton Railway Bill (Gilbert line) was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

CARLOW ELECTION.

The SPEAKER informed the house that he had received a petition from the clerk of the Hanaper Office in Ireland, complaining of the undue return of Mr. Vigors for the county of Carlow. The petition was ordered to be taken into consideration on the 18th April.

Mr. WALTER, on the order of the day for taking into consideration the state of Canada, being read, moved, pursuant to notice, that Major Beauclerk, Mr. Sergeant Goulburn, Mr. G. F. Young, Mr. T. Attwood, and Mr. Hindley, be added to the committee on the poor laws. The hon. member said the committee, as at present constituted, never could give satisfaction to the country—that there was not a single member connected with the manufacturing interests, and therefore an inquiry before such a tribunal would be looked upon with doubt, and whatever report might be made it would be considered impartial and unfair. He therefore moved that the five gentlemen he had named be added to the committee.

A short discussion, in which Mr. Hume, Major Beauclerk, Mr. Phelan, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Baines, and Mr. Robinson took a part, then ensued.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the house had decided that the committee was only to consist of twenty-one members, and therefore it was too late for the present motion.

After a few observations from Mr. DUNCOMBE and another hon. member, strangers were ordered to withdraw, and the house divided, when there appeared—

For the motion	124
Against it	152
Majority against the motion ..	28

CANADA.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the affairs of Canada—

Mr. BERNAL in the Chair.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he never rose to address the House with so much reluctance to make any proposition, as he felt on the present occasion, in rising to propose the resolutions of which he had given notice, and with which he should conclude. It was his duty, and the duty of the Government to which he belonged, though it was an unpleasant duty, (hear, hear)—to declare their dissent from the petitions of the people of Lower Canada; but he considered it necessary before he asked the House for sums beyond those which had been formerly asked for the service of that country. It was necessary in order to justify such a course that he should show the House that there was a necessity for the interference of parliament on this question, and, secondly, that that interference must not be stopped short, but must be carried out to its proper length. He entered upon the question with great reluctance; yet at the same time he felt that the Assembly of Lower Canada had the advantage of being represented in that House, and their cause would be stated with as great ability as they could desire (hear, hear). It was some consolation to him in bringing forward the affairs of Lower Canada to find that the pretensions which had been put forth by the Assembly, had not met with the concurrence of other provinces in that country (hear, hear, and cheers). It was proposed on the part of Lower Canada, that there should be an elective legislative body. He believed that in all these colonies, in the communications that had taken place between them and Government, there was a tendency towards a satisfactory adjustment, and that what they considered grievances would be redressed in a full and satisfactory manner; therefore they had not to reproch themselves with having fomented these disturbances in the province, on the contrary they appeared to him to have sprung up from that long course of dissension, originating in demands founded on the real wants of the province, and without the adjustment of which they could not vouch for the future to obtain any permanent tranquillity. He might likewise propose, as they did not cast any censure or reproach upon the Assembly of Lower Canada for the course they had adopted. On the contrary, that course so much resembled what other popular assemblies had done under similar circumstances, instead of being the act of an artful assembly, they seem rather to have been the result of that general law by which a competition is created between a popular assembly and their representatives. This, however, he would remark, that popular assemblies were hardly ever wrong at the commencement, and hardly ever right at the close (hear).—They were generally struggles which began with asking for the remedy of well founded grievances, and which ended with a declaration of suspicion and distrust of all authorities at present existing, and endeavour to set up some new and unknown government, by which it was supposed all future governments would be remedied. Lower Canada came into the possession of the English crown in consequence of the successful war which ended by the peace of 1763. It then contained about 60,000 souls, governed by the laws of the arbitrary monarchy of France, and having for its own especial law one of those local laws known in France, namely, the custom of Paris. It was attempted by the British government to make the laws of that country resemble the laws of the other colonies that had fallen into the British possessions; but that policy was afterwards changed, and when the contest was entered into with the North American Colonies, care was taken to separate Canada from the appearance of resistance to the British crown, and to induce them to go back to their old custom, and become again, as it were, a French possession. With the increase of the colony, and with the increase of emigration, it was proposed to institute a new kind of government for that province; and Mr. Pitt, by the bill of 1791, put that intention into effect. He thought it might now be doubted, with the experience of the time that has since elapsed, whether that bill was well adapted to secure good government in Canada. The first of the measure of 1791 was, to establish an Assembly, of which one part of its constitution was to consist partly of an hereditary class, and partly of members named by the government. Another part was to separate the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada; the Upper to be considered as more completely English, and to which emigrants should resort in greater numbers (hear, hear).—The other was left to be a territory of a mixed population, partly French emigrants and partly British subjects. He should not now touch on the latter part of that proposition, but he should take the liberty of saying, with regard to the first, that it seemed to him it would be difficult to establish any great resemblance to the British constitution in any colony. It was well remarked by the member for Bath last year, that it would be difficult to establish in Canada an Assembly resembling our House of Lords, because there was no hereditary aristocracy residing there; and it would be impossible to find persons to be named for life in whom the government and the people could fully confide. It was hardly possible in the course of events that the different Governors sent to Canada would not take different views of public affairs, and that the end would not be that great difficulties would be experienced in the carrying on and management of affairs, without a settled system, as there was not in the Governor a power to create members of the House of Assembly, as the King created Peers.—The petition presented to the house last year with the consent of the Secretary of State, from the Constitutional Association, in Canada, declared very plainly that the power was a very dangerous one, and that it had not been properly exercised. So far he thought he had proved there was some fault in the constitution of the Legislative Council. But this was not the subject upon which much remonstrance was made (hear). There were various other subjects, with regard to the disposal of public money, and which had been matter of dispute in the provinces. In a paper among those presented to the house, drawn up by Lord Aberdeen, when Colonial Secretary, a remedy was proposed, not only equal to that which the Canada Committee wished, but going beyond the propositions made by that Committee. The Canada Committee recommended that certain duties enforced by the Act of 1774, should be appropriated by the Assembly itself, so soon as that Assembly should make a permanent provision for the support of the lodges, and for the support of a certain number of the offices of government.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL concluded his observations, by moving the following resolutions:—

1. That, since the 31st day of October, in the year 1832, no provision has been made by the legislature of the province of Lower Canada for defraying the charges of the administration of justice, and for support of the civil government within the said province, and that there will, on the 10th day of April now next ensuing, be required for defraying in full the charges aforesaid to that day, the sum of £142,160 14s. 6d.

2. That at a session of the legislature of Lower Canada, holden at the City of Quebec, in the said province, in the months of September and October, 1836, the governor of the said province, in compliance with his Majesty's commands, recommended to the attention of the House of Assembly thereof the estimates for the current year, and also the accounts, showing the arrears due in respect of the civil government, and signified to the said house his Majesty's confidence that they would accede to the application which he had been commanded to renew for payment of the arrears due on account of the public service, and for the funds necessary to carry on the civil government of the province.

3. That the said House of Assembly, on the 3d day of October, 1836, by an address to the governor of the said province, declined to vote a supply for the purpose aforesaid, and by the said address, after referring to a former address of the said house to the governor of the said province, declared that the said house persisted, among other things, in the demand of an elective legislative council, and in demanding the repeal of a certain act passed by the parliament of the United Kingdom in favour of the North American Land Company; and by the said address the said House of Assembly further adverted to the demand made by that house of the free exercise of its control over all the branches of the executive government; and by the said address the said House of Assembly further declared, that it was incumbent on them in the present conjuncture to adjourn their deliberations until his Majesty's government should by its acts, especially by rendering the second branch of the legislature conformable to the wishes and wants of the people have commenced the great work of justice and reform, and created a confidence which alone could crown it with success.

4. That in the existing state of Lower Canada, it is unadvisable to make the legislative council of that province an elective body; but that it is expedient that measures be adopted for securing to that branch of the legislature a greater degree of public confidence.

5. That while it is expedient to improve the condition of the executive council of Lower Canada, it is unadvisable to subject it to the responsibility demanded by the House of Assembly of that province.

6. That the legal title of the North American Land Company to the land holden by the same company, by virtue of a grant from his Majesty, under the public seal of the said province, and to the privileges conferred on the said company by the act for that purpose made in the fourth year of his Majesty's reign, ought to be maintained inviolate.

7. That it is expedient that so soon as provision shall have been made by law to be passed by the legislature of the said province of Lower Canada for the discharge of lands therein from feudal dues and services, and for removing any doubts as to the incidents of the tenure of land in free and common soccage in the said province, a certain act made and passed in the sixth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George IV., commonly called "The Canada Tenures Act;" and so much of another act passed in the third year of his said late Majesty's reign, commonly called "The Canada Trade Act," as relates to the tenures of land in the said province, should be repealed, saving, nevertheless, to all persons all rights in them vested under or by virtue of the said recited acts.

8. That for defraying the arrears due on account of the established and customary charges of the administration of justice and of the civil government of the said province, it is expedient that, after applying for that purpose such balance as shall, on the said 10th day of April, 1837, be in the hands of the Receiver General of the said province, arising from his Majesty's hereditary, territorial, and casual revenue, the Governor of the said province be empowered to issue from and out of any other part of his Majesty's revenues in the hands of the Receiver General of the said province such further sums as shall be necessary to effect the payment of the before-mentioned sum of £142,160 14s. 6d.

9. That it is expedient that his Majesty be authorised to place at the disposal of the legislature of the said province the net proceeds of his Majesty's hereditary, territorial, and casual revenue arising within the same, in case the said legislature shall see fit to grant to his Majesty a civil list for defraying the necessary charges of the administration of justice, and for the maintenance and unavoidable expenses of certain of the principal offices of the civil government of the said province.

10. That great inconvenience has been sustained by his Majesty's subjects inhabiting the provinces of Lower Canada and Upper Canada from the want of some adequate means for regulating and adjusting questions respecting the trade and commerce of said provinces, and divers other questions wherein the said provinces have a common interest; and it is expedient that the legislatures of the said provinces respectively be authorised to make provision for the joint regulation and adjustment of such their common interests.

Mr. LEADER designated the resolutions arbitrary and coercive, expressed his astonishment that such a series should have emanated from a liberal government, and moved as an amendment "that the Legislative Council be made elective."

Mr. ROEBUCK seconded the amendment.

The amendment was supported also by Sir. W. MOLESWORTH, Colonel THOMPSON, and Mr. O'CONNELL.

Mr. ROBINSON and Sir G. GREY spoke in support of the ministerial resolutions; after which the debate was adjourned to Wednesday.

The Imprisonment for Debt Bill was ordered to be recommitted on Monday next.

Mr. RICHARDS iterated his hostility to the measure.

Mr. PATTISON said that almost every person in the city of London approved of its principle.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER refused to lay on the table the data on which he formed his calculations respecting the church-rates, stating as his reason that a great proportion of the data were derived from private sources.

The hon. gentleman also, in reply to a question from Mr. Vesey, said that he was not prepared to state the day on which the discussion on the Irish Poor-laws would be resumed.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter before one o'clock.

On Saturday evening last, the house of a farmer named Carew, of Shanballa, near Cashel, was attacked by an armed party, who fired several shots about the house, and broke in the door, but were manfully met and repelled by Carew and his son, who pursued them, and, having overtaken two or three of the party, gave them a good drubbing with sticks, and would have made prisoners of them, but the remainder of the gang returned to their assistance, and succeeded in rescuing their comrade.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

On Saturday evening last, between six and seven o'clock, as the Golden post-boy was conveying the mail-bag to Cashel, he was met by a ruffian, armed with stones, at Knuckenulla hill, who attacked him; the boy struggled with the robber for a long time in hopes that some person would come to his assistance, but he was at length felled to the ground with a blow of a stone; his ruffian assailant then made off with the mail-bag, which was found next day inside the demesne wall of Thomastown, cut open and rifled of its contents. The Postmaster is in the habit of sending his week's revenue to Cashel every Saturday night, but, however, did not do so on this occasion. Two letters and a newspaper were the only contents.—The boy has received several severe cuts on the head.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
3 ℘ Cent. Consols	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛ 9
Ditto (reduced)	—	—	—
3½ ℘ Cent. Stock	—	96¼	96¼
Ditto (reduced)	—	96¼	—
Ditto (new, 1830)	97 6⅞	96⅞ 7	97⅛
3½ ℘ Cent. Debs.	90⅛ 90	90	—
Bank Stock	197¼	197	197
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand C. D. 6 ℘ Cent.	88	88	88
Do. do. 5 ℘ Cent.	—	—	—
Do. do. 4 ℘ Cent.	—	—	59⅛
4 ℘ Cent. City Deb.	—	—	—

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, MARCH 11.

WATERFORD SPRING ASSIZES.

CITY COURT—TUESDAY.

INCUMBENT MONEY.

Mr. Thomas Hill, Mr. William Hill, and Michael Lonergan, their servant, were indicted for rescuing ten yards of carpeting and ten silk handkerchiefs, distrained for ministers' money due to the Rev. Dean Lee.

Mr. Brewster, K.C. for the prosecution, addressed the jury. He said it was a case not instituted for the purpose of inflicting any punishment on the traversers, as the circumstances were not of such a nature as to require it; but the main question was to establish a right to ministers' money, in a certain parish in the city of Waterford. Two of the traversers are members of the Society of Friends, commonly called Quakers; and it was notorious that members of that body are very much averse to pay or support any church but their own. For a period of 150 years they manifested this reluctance; and it is not a little creditable to them, that in the levy of tithes or ministers' money, they never before came into hostile collision with the persons enforcing their payment; they allowed, in the spirit of peace, distress to be made of their property, and though not voluntary, still in that way they were obliged to pay. This was the first time since the institution of this society that an attempt was made "by the arm of the flesh," to resist the law; and he (Mr. Brewster) trusted that the jury, through the medium of their verdict, would teach the traversers and those who might be inclined to act in a similar manner, that they cannot violate the law of the land with impunity." Mr. Brewster then read extracts from an Act of Parliament, the 17th and 18th of Charles the Second, under the authority of which cities, boroughs, and towns corporate, which did not pay tithes, should pay what is called "ministers' money." The learned gentleman then produced the commission of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, authorising a valuation to be made of the houses, &c. in the several parishes of the city of Waterford; also the valuation and applotment made under said commission. He then detailed the evidence to be produced.

The Rev. Henry Fleury, Register of the Dioceses of Waterford and Lismore, deposed that Mr. Hill's house is situate in the parish of Trinity Without, in the city of Waterford, and the Rev. Dean Lee is the incumbent for more than 20 years.

John McKay, Esq., Clerk of the Privy Council, proved to the handwriting of the Marquis of Anglesey and six of the Privy Council, whose names were attached to the commission, authorizing the valuation; it bore date April 22, 1830.

After the authenticity of some other documents connected with the case was sworn to,

William Morgan was sworn and examined. He stated that he was employed by Dean Lee to collect, under a warrant, ministers' money. Mr. Hill's house owed £3 12s, being for three years' ministers' money. Mr. Hill's house is valued at £24 per year, and is applotted at 1s in the pound. On applying to one of Mr. Hill's sons, he said he would not pay it, that, as a member of the Society of Friends he had an objection to pay it, but that he had a stronger objection to pay it as he believed it to be an illegal demand in that parish (Trinity Without), and that they had got Counsellor Wallace's opinion that the people of that parish would be justified in resisting any distraint. Young Mr. Hill also said he had instructions from his father to give all the resistance possible. Witness, on the 30th of June last, went to Mr. Hill's shop, accompanied by two assistants, and after some parleying, which it is unnecessary to detail, he seized a piece of carpeting and a parcel of silk handkerchiefs, which were rescued from him by three traversers, who were aided by Miss Hill, Miss Newsome, a servant woman, and a shop boy.

On his cross examination by Mr. Smith, K.C., he said he did not, on that occasion, see Mr. James Hill, who, he was informed, was ill; Mr. James Hill is the owner of the house; witness did not demand payment from Mr. Hill, as he could not see him; Mr. Hill's house is on the quay beyond George's-street, and nearer the bridge; the parish of Trinity Without is situated outside the old city walls; Trinity Within is with in the walls.

Simon Campion, a former collector of ministers' money, for Dean Lee, stated that he distrained several persons for the incumbent money, but never distrained Mr. Hill, nor did that gentleman ever pay him any incumbent money.

Mr. Smith, K.C., commenced to reply on the part of the traversers, and continued at great length, and with very considerable ability and legal research, to make objections. The following is a brief summary of his objections, all of which, however, were overruled by the judge:—First, that Morgan had no authority to distrain, as he made no personal demand of Mr. James Hill for payment. Second, he objected to the indictment, which stated the offence to have taken place in the parish of "the holy and undivided trinity;" for there was no such parish, he contended; it was the parish of "Trinity Without." Third—By an Act of Parliament, passed in the last session, but one, no proceedings can be taken against Quakers, for tithes, except where the proceedings are first taken before magistrates. His lordship said that that act *solely* related to tithes, and *not* ministers' money. Fourth—The parish where the house is situate (outside the walls), by Lord Stanley's act is placed under the tithe composition. Having made some other technical objections, his lordship, at great length, gave his opinion on each, and, as already stated, overruled them all. He then charged the jury, recapitulated the evidence, instructed the jury on the law points of the case, and said they had no other course to pursue than to convict the traversers, whose punishment should be merely nominal.

The jury then retired, and in about five minutes returned a verdict of "Guilty."

His lordship then addressed, the traversers and concluded by sentencing them to pay a fine of 6d each.

Counsel for the prosecution—Messrs. Brewster and Harris. Agents, Messrs. Ivie and Cherry.

Counsel for the Traversers—Messrs. Scott and Walsh.—Agent, Mr. Lionel Stephens.

The criminal business, with the exception of Mr. Poole's case, having been gone through, two trifling records, as under, were heard.

James King a. *Richard Barron*—An action for work and labour at the defendant's limestone quarries at Grannah—Verdict for defendant, with 6d costs.

Samuel Smith a. *Thomas Parker*—An action to recover damages for injury sustained by the flowing of water from the defendant's rooms into the plaintiff's, the parties being next door neighbours.—Verdict for the plaintiff, with one farthing damages.

Adjourned at half-past nine next morning.

COUNTY COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

At 10 o'clock this morning Baron Foster arrived at Court, and immediately after the following Jury was sworn.

William Smith, Roger Hudson, Patrick Power, Richard Talbot, William M'Grath, Robinson Thomas, Robert Dower, John Keeffe, Thomas Whelan, Michael Dee, William Coleman, John Bibby.

Edward Fleming and *Patrick Guiry*, were placed at the bar for assault, &c., on Mary Murphy.

Mary Murphy sworn—stated that in the month of last September she lived at Killea, and that at 11 o'clock at night, when she, her sister, and mother were in bed; the prisoners came to the door and called to her to let them in; witness came to the door and asked if it was her brother, when one of the prisoners asked for a drink of water, a pipe and tobacco, and swore that if he did not get them, he would break open the door, and that he should have what he wanted; witness then handed out some water, and soon after asked if he had done, and who was there; Fleming answered it was he, and then broke in the door and took hold of witness and lifted her up; witness's mother (an old woman), on hearing the noise, came out of bed; Fleming then took up a chair to knock her down, and said that he should have what he wanted, and then began to force the witness out of the door, which he attempted to do three times; the other prisoner only put himself half way through the door; witness knew both prisoners a long time, as they lived near her; there was another person in the house with witness, named Margaret Power, who begged of Fleming not to murder her in the house; Fleming replied, that "in spite of all the law belonging to the King, he would have Mary Murphy," and that he respected her (Margaret Power). Witness also stated that her brother and sister were very angry with her for prosecuting these men.

Catherine Murphy, sister to the last witness, corroborated part of the former evidence.

For the defence—James J. Murphy, of Dunmore, was called on by the prisoners as to character, who stated that he knew the prisoners for a considerable time, that both worked in his employment, and that they were quiet, proper, and industrious men; and as to the prosecutrix, he would not believe her on her oath in a Court of Justice.

The Judge having charged the Jury on the nature of the counts in the indictment, a verdict of Guilty was returned, and the prisoners were sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Eleanor Walsh pleaded guilty for stealing a 20s. and a 30s. note, the property of Mary Lynch.

Mary Colbert was then put forward for receiving the notes stated in the former case, knowing them to be stolen. This prisoner was aunt to the prisoner, Eleanor Walsh, a girl about 13 years of age, who, it appeared from the evidence of Mary Lynch, the prosecutrix, that the girl was induced to steal the notes at the instance of her aunt.

Mary Colbert was found *guilty*, and sentenced to 7 years transportation.

Eleanor Walsh was dicharged, and through the interference of the Judge, Mary Lynch consented to take her back into her service again. The 30s note was returned to the prosecutrix.

Patrick Moore, for the murder of Michael Donohoe, at Lismore.

James Power, sworn—Stated that he lives at Lismore, where the prisoner keeps a public house, and that on the 28th of last August he and another person went into Moore's to drink, where they saw the deceased; witness said something to Donohoe, which he resented by throwing a glass of beer in witness's face; Moore, the prisoner, then came in and caught hold of deceased by the collar and knocked him down; witness then took took hold of deceased to assist in helping him out, and said to Moore it was a pity to injure the man; witness, with the assistance of Moore's wife, did put the deceased outside the door, where deceased remained for some time annoying; Moore went out and again returned and went behind the counter, and again went out with a mallet in his hand, and made three blows at the deceased, the first of which did not take effect, as stated by witness, but he could not tell whether the other two did or not, as Moore was standing between him and deceased; after the blows, Moore returned into the house and appeared to be in a passion, and did not speak of what occurred outside; Moore again went out and took the key of the door and locked it; witness went to the door and attempted three times to open it without effect, and whilst doing so Moore rushed in with the mallet in his hand; a man who was in a room up stairs called out to witness to throw the man's hat out as he was all out; witness then went with the servant maid, and the hat was thrown out; witness never saw deceased after.

This witness in his cross-examination said that the deceased was of a passionate disposition.

John Meade in his examination stated the leading facts of the former witness.

Surgeon Quinlan stated, that on a *post mortem* examination of deceased's body, he found three extensive wounds on the scalp, which he conceived was inflicted by a wooden instrument with a sharp edge, and that on removing the scalp he found nearly half a pint of blood under it on the brain.

After a patient investigation, and the Judge having charged the jury, a verdict of manslaughter was returned.

John Parker was convicted for stealing a pig, the property of Mary Curreen.

Martin Cummins was found guilty of stealing a cow from Michael Heffernan.

Thomas Hallahan, one of the police, was placed at the bar for suffering a prisoner to escape who had been committed to his keeping at the police barracks at Portlaw.—*Not guilty.*

John Millea, *guilty* of sheep stealing.

James Browne, John Copless, and Denis Mahony, for breaking out of the county Waterford jail, in month of May last, pleaded *guilty.*

CITY COURT—WEDNESDAY (THIRD DAY.)

Mr. Justice Crampton entered court this morning a quarter to 10 o'clock.

A city record jury was then sworn, when the case of *Barron* v. *Barron* was called.

Mr. Moore, K.C., stated the case for the plaintiff. It was an action for three bills of exchange, of £21 13s, £21 13s, and £91 10s. There was no appearance for the defendant.

Mr James S. Harper sworn—I know the three documents handed me; I know Mr. P. R. Barron and his brother; I have seen them write frequently; those bills are in the handwriting of Pierce and Richard Barron.

Mr. Robert Cooke sworn—I know the defendant, Mr. Richard Barron; two bills were left at my house by Mr. Thomas Carroll; there were no funds left at my house to meet these bills.

The case here closed. The interest was calculated on the bills, and the jury immediately returned a verdict of £143 15s 4d for plaintiff, with costs.

Mr. Moore, K.C., made application for immediate execution under the recent statute.

The Judge complied.

The city Record Jury were then discharged for the Assizes.

The following record jury was then impanelled:—Gregory Lymbery, Wm. Rod. Tullogh, Thomas Fitzgerald, John Phelan, Denis Croker Flynn, Tobias Fitzpatrick, Washington Hobbs, James Wall, James Allen Merritt, Anthony Fitzgerald, and Thomas Longan.

Lessee John Quinlan v. *James Lowe.*—Mr. Lonergan stated the case—it was an action of ejectment, the plaintiff was John Quinlan, and the defendant was James Lowe.

Mr. E. Power said there was an understanding between the plaintiff and the defendant. Defendant was willing to give up his claims, provided there was no cost.

The case was non-suited.

Lessee Keilly v. *Quin.*—Mr. Moore stated it was an ejectment for recovery of the lands of Ballinacourty, containing 140 acres. Mr. Keilly was the owner in fee—Mr. Quin was the tenant. The lease expired in 1834. Mr. Quin, however, continued to hold the premises as a yearly tenant from Mr. Keilly. In March, 1836, Mr. Keilly was anxious to get rid of Mr. Quin, but Mr. Quin would not, notwithstanding his having got notice to quit, give up the lands.

John Cranitch sworn and examined by Mr. Smith.—Is agent for the reception of Mr. Keilly's rents; the lease handed in is that to which Mr. Moore referred; received rent under that lease; received the same rent since as yearly tenant.

Michael Tobin sworn and examined by Mr. Moore.—Sees his name in the paper handed to him; served a copy of that on John Quin, the defendant here, on the 28th of March, 1836.

Judge—The 28th of March! Oh, that is not good (a laugh).

Mr. Moore—Oh! it is a full half-year, my lord.

Mr. Hatchell—But it is not a legal half-year.

Mr. Smith contended that it was a full half year.

Mr. Hatchell said he had law for it, if the learned counsel opposite should go into it.

The plaintiff was non-suited.

LIBEL.

Maher v. *Going.*

The same jury was resworn to try this case, which gave rise to considerable anxiety.

Mr. Hobart opened the pleadings. In this case Daniel Maher was plaintiff, and Joseph Going was defendant. It was an action for libel. The declaration contained six counts. The first was that plaintiff was a householder in the town of Thurles, of the Catholic religion—that a soldier of the 11th regiment and his wife remained in his house for a short time—that the wife was seized with the pains of labour, and that plaintiff had her dragged out of his house because she was a Protestant. The libel was then read.

Mr. Smith—In this case I am counsel on the same side with Mr. Hobart, and, before I close, you will agree with me that never before did come a case so gross before a jury of this county. The plantiff is a publican and a baker in the town of Thurles, and under-agent of Mr. Maher, of Tullaghmore. The defendant, Mr. Going, is proprietor and editor of the *Tipperary Constitution*, in which the libel appeared for which the action is now brought. I will detail the facts, and when I do so you will agree, I think, that an unwarrantable attack was made upon a man as respectable as any other in the county Tipperary. In March, 1836, a party of the 48th Royal Regiment was passing through the Town of Thurles, and, as is usual on such occasions, they were billetted on the inhabitants; two soldiers were billetted on the plaintiff, and lodgings at a person's of the name of Toomy was got for their wives; Armstrong's wife, however, went to sleep at plaintiff's, where she was taken with pains of labour, and she expressed a strong desire to be removed to Toomy's house; every thing having been furnished for her removal, she was removed and was delivered of a still-born child, at said Toomy's house, and why the child was still-born the midwife could explain. Now, Gentlemen of the Jury—

Mr. Moore—My Lord, on part of the defendant, I beg to interrupt Mr. Smith, and say—we think there are parts of this libel which cannot be extenuated, and a sum has been named of £100 for plaintiff, which we are willing to have given a verdict for.

Judge—I think it very creditable to the defendant.

Mr. Moore—We know, my Lord, that we could not attempt to justify the libel, and that is the reason why we shall not proceed. We all know that proprietors or editors of papers are responsible for everything which appears in their journals, though they may have no connexion whatever with the objectionable articles.

Mr. Smith—We are satisfied. The issue went up, and the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff of £100 and 6d costs.

Counsel for plaintiff, Messrs. Smith, K.C., Brewster, K.C., and Hobart.

Agents, Messrs. Cahill and Hanly.

Counsel for defendant, Messrs. Moore, K.C., Hatchell, K.C., and Mulcahy.

Agents, Messrs. Peddar and Kellett.

Mr. James Cormack applied for his expenses. I came here, my lord, in a bad state of health from the town of Thurles, and Mr. Going is refusing my expenses. He says, my lord, though I have not a penny in my pocket, that he will give me nothing. (laughter.)

Judge—Oh! I am sure he will give them to you now.

Mr. Cormack—I hope so, my Lord, for indeed they are due, coming down here all along from the sweet town of Thurles, county Tipperary, as a witness in case of Maher v. Going, of the *Clonmel Constitution*. (Laughter.) It was against my will, my lord, that I was forced to perambulate. (More laughter.)

Judge—You shall get your expenses.

Mr. Cormack—Oh! that's right, my lord judge, for he said he would not give me my expenses, unless under an order from your lordship.

Judge—Well, you have the order.

Mr. Cormack made a very graceful bow—handled his *twig* with the becoming grace of a Tipperary boy, looked around the court wistfully, and made his *exit* to the great laughter of the bar.

After a few appeal cases had been disposed of, several prisoners were sent in from the county court for trial.

The first person placed at the side bar was, *Patrick Eager*, a turnkey of the county jail, charged with having, on the 2d September, 1836, wilfully and maliciously permitted the escape of Thomas Flinn, from the said jail, he being a prisoner, under sentence of imprisonment for 12 months at the time.

Mr. Eager here rose, and stated to the court that he was a very poor man, and unable to employ a counsel.

His Lordship then said, if he wanted the assistance of counsel he should not be short of it.

Several gentlemen of the bar then rose, and most gratefully offered, and afterwards gave him their legal assistance.

Thomas Ryan, Esq., governor of the county jail, sworn—Knows the prisoner, Patrick Eager; was employed by him as turnkey, from the 13th of July, to the middle of September, 1836; at the same time Flinn was a prisoner confined in the jail; he (Mr. Ryan) had occasion to leave town on the 2d of September, when he left the charge of the prison to Thomas Shearman, his head turnkey; on his return he heard that Flinn had escaped.

Mr. Ryan, on his cross-examination said that he had been but a few hours away from the prison. [Here a letter was handed to him by Counsellor O'Dwyer, to know if that was his writing.] On Mr. Ryan's examining it, he said it was. The letter was then read, which was as follows:—

"The bearer, Patrick Eager, served here as Turnkey since my appointment on the 13th of July last, and I understand for some weeks previously. I always saw him sober, orderly, and attentive; and am of opinion he would be found zealous in whatever situation he would be calculated to fill. "THOMAS RYAN,

Governor of Waterford County Jail.

"Sept. 9, 1836."

Mr. Ryan on his further cross-examination said, he acquitted the traverser of any intentional blame, he only accused him of disobedience of orders, upon which charge he discharged him.

To a question from Counsellor Dickson, Mr. Ryan allowed that there was some bickerings going on between some of the turnkey's at the time.

Thomas Shearman was then sworn, and stated that at the time Flinn escaped from the prison, that he then had charge of it, in the absence of Mr. Ryan; on the morning of Flinn's escape he placed Eager on guard, at the door of a yard between the wall; left either six or seven men of the class No. 1, in his custody; also left him the key of the penitentiary yard, in which the prisoner (Flinn) was at work, at white washing.

On his cross-examination, Mr. Shearman stated that he saw the prisoner (Flinn) during that morning at work, but he only charged Eager with disobedience of orders, as he had been placed at the boundary door to mind the prisoners at work, but at the same time Flinn might have escaped from the penitentiary yard without his seeing him; he also believed that it was from the back of the lodge that Flinn escaped, as he had seen a pair of shoes which he believed to be his, and further, that he thought if Eager suspected that Flinn was about to escape that he would have done his best to prevent him.

To a question from the Bench, Mr. Shearman acknowledged that he thought the traverser could not mind the yard he had charge of, and that that Flinn was at work in also, and further, that he did not give Flinn into traverser's custody, and that he had charge of three divisions.

Counsellor Mulcahy here quoted a case where a person had been given in charge to the turnkey of the warden of the Tower of London, and who had escaped, but in that case it was the warden that was held accountable and not the turnkey.

His Lordship stated that it was his opinion that the governor of the jail was the only person responsible for the escape of the prisoner, as he was the only person responsible to the government for the security of the prisoners. He therefore directed the jury to find the traverser not guilty.

The traverser was then discharged.

[His Lordship said, from the excellent character Eager had received, as well as from his being acquitted, he thought that Mr. Ryan might fairly restore him to his former situation again.]

Michael Downing was then placed at the bar, charged with having stolen two sheep, the property of Thomas Pope Hobuat, of Foxhole, in the borders of the county Cork and Waterford. He was found guilty, and although the prosecutor gave him an excellent character,

His Lordship said that the law gave him but one course to pursue; as the prisoner had been found guilty, he should sentence him to be transported for life.

Wm. Poole was then called forward and placed at the side bar.

His Lordship then, in a most feeling and impressive manner, addressed the traverser. He said he had been indicted for an assault on the person of Wm. H. Hassard, Esq., and to which indictment, by the advice of his counsel, he had pleaded guilty. It appeared that the cause of this assault arose out of a trial which took place at the last assizes, on which Mr. Hassard was counsel. The prisoner was a witness on that trial. Mr. Hassard in his capacity of counsel had to animadvert upon the evidence.—When the trial was over Mr. Hassard retired to his house and went to bed; the traverser on that night went to his house between the hours of 10 and 11 o'clock, and after rapping at his door, sent in word that he wanted to speak to him particularly; on his being told that he was in bed, he still persevered, and fictitiously said he had particular business with him. At length on Mr. Hassard coming down, traverser made or directed a blow at his head with a stick, which luckily missed its aim. His Lordship considered this assault as an outrage of a particular nature. Mr. Hassard had been professionally employed at the last summer assizes, and in such capacity he had to examine the different witnesses, and as such Mr. Poole came before him. He had also to remark upon their evidences. If, in that capacity, Mr. Hassard had made use of any language to excite the feelings of the traverser, Mr. Poole had another remedy to take. Mr. Hassard was a perfect stranger to the traverser, perhaps had never seen him before; he could therefore have no ill feeling towards him. The gentlemen of the bar had a solemn and responsible duty to perform, and that they were bound to do fearlessly and honestly.—They had privileges in the discharge of that duty to remark

upon the different persons who came before them, whether as witnesses or otherwise. If, in the discharge of his duty as counsel, Mr. Hassard had injured the feelings of Mr. Poole, he should have complained to the court, and then his Lordship was sure that redress would be made; or if Mr. Poole did not wish to do this, he should have remonstrated with Mr. Hassard, or seek for an explanation, and he was sure that Mr. Hassard would not refuse to do every thing in his power to tranquillise his feelings, and offer every atonement in his power for any expressions he might have made use of; in place of doing this he went to Mr. Hassard's house at a late hour of the night, represented himself as a stranger, and then in an outrageous and violent manner, and in an excited state of mind, committed the assault complained of. His Lordship was sure that if Mr. Poole had consulted any friend for advice before he had done so, that he would not act as he did, or get into the state of mind he was in. It was painful to his Lordship's feelings to see a gentleman placed as Mr. Poole was, at the bar of a court of justice; but still he felt himself bound to pass a sentence on him, not for a common assault, but for one of a deep and aggravated nature; but before he concluded he should again state, that it grieved him sincerely to see a gentleman placed in the situation Mr. Poole then was. The sentence of the court was, that Mr. Poole should be imprisoned in the public jail of this city, for three calendar months; that he should pay a fine of £50 to the King, and be further imprisoned until the said fine shall be paid, and that he should enter into securities himself in the sum of £1000, and two securities in the sum of £500 each, to keep the peace to William H. Hassard, Esq., and to all his Majesty's subjects for seven years.

Mr. Poole was then removed to the jail.

The court then adjourned until half-past nine o'clock next morning.

THURSDAY—Fourth Day.
(Before Judge Crampton.)

On the opening of the court this morning,

Mr. Scott, K.C. addressed the Bench at the instance of Mr. Hassard, to mitigate the sentence of imprisonment against Mr. William Poole, for assaulting Mr. Hassard.—Mr. Scott in his address highly complimented Mr. Hassard for the good feeling which he evinced in coming forward on this occasion, and stated that it was entirely Mr. Hassard's own voluntary act, as there was no interference on the part of Mr. Poole or any of his friends.

After the Judge also complimenting Mr. Hassard for the manner he acted on this occasion, and stating the protection which not only the profession of the bar, witnesses, and the public were entitled to from any violence, of which Mr. Poole was guilty, the sentence of three months imprisonment was remitted, and the Court verified the penalty of £50, and that Mr. Poole should enter into security, himself in £1000 and two others in £250 each (instead of £500 as pronounced in the former sentence), to keep the peace towards Mr. Hassard and all his Majesty's subjects for seven years.

Patrick M'Grath and *John Foley*, indicted on a charge of pig-stealing, were acquitted.

Thomas Mulcahy was found *guilty* for stealing a sheep and a lamb, the property of Michael Power, and sentenced to transportation for life.

Patrick Martin, for stealing four sheep, the property of Michael Curreen, was found *guilty*—transportation for life.

James Mandeville was, for a similar offence as the former, transported for life.

Patrick Berwick, for stealing three sheep, the property of Thomas Power, was found *guilty*—transported for life.

John Crotty, on an indictment for stealing *twelve* sheep, the property of Daniel Mulcahy, was found *guilty*, and transported for life.

A few other cases of no public importance were disposed of. The assizes terminated at one o'clock, and soon after their Lordships proceeded to Kilkenny.

RULE OF COURT.

John Crotty, Patrick Kerwick, Michael Downing, Thomas Mulcahy, Patrick Martin, Maurice Millea, sheep stealing—transportation for life.

Martin Cummins, cow stealing—transportation for life.

Thomas Ca'laghan, Laurence Guiry, malicious assault—transportation for seven years.

Mary Colbert, larceny—transportation for seven years.

William Ryan, Mary Collins, Margaret Keresy, larceny—one years imprisonment, at hard labor.

Catherine Leamy, larceny—six months' imprisonment.

Margaret Sandford, ditto—three months' ditto.

Eleanor Walsh, ditto—one fortnight's ditto.

James Mullins, ditto—one ditto ditto.

Michael Kennealy, John Fitzgerald, Michael Morrisy, Garrit Fitzgerald, Deaglin Ronayne, Michael Ormond, Michael Horan, manslaughter—to be imprisoned three months at hard labor.

Patrick Moore, manslaughter—to be imprisoned six months from committal.

Patrick Fitzgerald, ditto—ditto one month at hard labor.

Edmund Fleming, Patrick Guiry, assault—one months' imprisonment.

John Copless, escape from jail—nine months imprisonment, from committal.

Denis Mahony, ditto—12 ditto ditto.

James Brown, ditto—3 ditto ditto.

EDUCATION.

Our city representative, Thomas Wyse, Esq., has published his first volume on *Education Reform*, with an appendix. Perhaps in the whole history of education no work has yet appeared calculated to benefit mankind more than the one now before us. The arrangement, method, style, duty of legislators and people, are so admirably laid down, that the system has but to be put into operation to effect the moral regeneration of these countries.

LOCAL REMARKS.

We inspected Alexander-lane yesterday. Mr. Mullowney has his work in a state of great improvement; his house will shortly be taken down, and when the line shall have been perfected at the north side, the street will be a most excellent and commodious passage for the public.

From a suggestion by us about dilapidated premises in Stephen-street, we saw masons at work there yesterday.—This will be a great improvement.

The island looking into Patrick-street must be either improved or taken away altogether.

The police are doing their duty admirably—and the Mayor is as active as he is useful and intelligent.

By the last accounts from America, it appears that there is considerable danger of a rupture between the United States and Mexico. The American Charge d'Affaires has quitted Mexico, and the Mexican Ambassador Washington, and the intercourse between the two countries has become extremely embittered.

There is nothing worthy of notice from Spain. Espartero complains of the weather as delaying his operations. The weather must be milder in La Mancha and Valencia, or the Carlists are a hardier race than the Christinos, for Cabrera, Forcadell, and Serrador, have contrived to act with effect in these provinces.

In consequence of the late hour at which some advertisements were received, we are compelled to omit them this post.

THEATRE.

Our worthy manager, Mr. Seymour, has again proved to us this week, that he is determined never to be idle in catering for our amusement. The Theatre has been fashionably attended each night, to witness the wonderful evolutions and extraordinary exertions of the Persian Brothers, which are really almost beyond description, and should be seen to be appreciated. The ease and grace with which they move through their equilibriums is astonishing, and entirely diverts the beholders from all feeling of anxiety and pain which was so predominant in their predecessors, the "Buffo Brothers"—their benefit takes place on Monday evening, and from the variety of pieces selected, together with an entire new and novel Ballet of Action, which brings their full power and strength into the play, we anticipate the house will be a bumber; that celebrated dancer, Mademoiselle Chevalier, who has elicited so much applause during the week, will go through several of her most favourite dances.

The trial of the parties charged with the homicide at Ballyjamesduff, is postponed to next assizes.

The Committee of Merchants, Cork, will use the new brands for butter on the 15th April.

Sir William Somerville has acceded to the requisition, inviting him to stand for the representation of Drogheda.

BIRTH,

At Dunkitt Glebe, on the 9th inst., the lady of the Rev. P. Reney, of a son.

DIED,

On Monday, at Salville Cottage, near Enniscorthy, Thomas Sparrow, Esq. deeply lamented by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

MEETING TO OPPOSE THE REMOVAL OF THE ASSIZES.

Pursuant to a public requisition, numerously and respectably signed, a meeting was held in the Town Hall, on Thursday last, at one o'clock. The Worshipful John Harris, Mayor, having taken the chair, rose and read the requisition convening the meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Sheehan then addressed the meeting, and said that he, as one of the persons who signed the requisition convening this meeting, felt that both the county and city were concerned in the removal of the assizes from Waterford to Dungarvan, as such a measure was passed by the last grand jury. But how had the citizens been treated on this occasion? Had a public meeting been called before this removal case was passed by that jury? He said no.—The question, therefore, has been met with astonishment and disgust. He recollects on a former occasion when the same parties failed before the Privy Council, but defeat did not slacken the efforts of the parties concerned. The last grand jury was packed for the purpose of carrying this measure—he would not like to say much to, or be severe upon the High Sheriff, as he was the son of an amiable and respectable gentleman—the late Henry Amias Bushe, Esq., but there were on that jury no less than eight persons from one barony in the upper part of the county: Sir R. Keane, John Keily, of Strancally, and his son, Richard Chearnly, of Salterbridge, Richard Smyth, of Ballinatray, G. B. Jackson, Rich. Gumbleton, and Edward Croker, of Dungarvan, who had never been on it before. Also from another barony in the upper part of the county: Robert Power, of Clashmore, Thomas Fitzgerald, of Ballinaparka, and Simon Bagge, of Ardmore; and from another, Pierse Hely, of Rockfield—making from those three baronies alone twelve. It was unfair to tax the poor cess payers with a sum that they could not pay for twenty-five years to come. It was monstrous to think of it. What criterion had a grand jury to tax them to such an amount? Why not have a proper discussion and fair inquiry into it? Why put men of small property, and keep men of large ones off the jury? Why should the High Sheriff be influenced to pack a jury nearly entirely from one end of the county to carry this measure? Let them look at our house of industry, Lunatic Asylum, and Fever Hospital. Will these establishments be injured by it? Why was Mr. Sherlock, a gentleman of £2,000 a year landed property in this county, left off the jury?—Captain O'Neill Power, £3,000 a year? James Power, who was for 20 years a grand juror, and uncle to John Power, of Gurteen, one of the present jurors, and who voted for the removal—why now exclude this gentleman and put on his nephew, and also put on Mr. Keily and his son together? Mr. Wall and Mr. Congreve were both kept back by domestic afflictions, he was sorry to say; but why were not James Barron (who had three properties in the county,) Lorenzo Power, and John Power, summoned? Look to the distress this measure will bring on the county. Mr. Stuart and Mr. Power had been advocates for reform, and a suppression of taxation; he would like to see consistency at all times. Were the cess payers to be taxed by a few Grand Jurors? Was Mr. Wyse, who had property in the county and city, Mr. Pierse Marcus Barron, Mr. Power, of Dunhill, and other gentlemen at this part of the county, to be taxed by faces they will never, perhaps, see again? Let a memorial be sent to the Privy Council, and he was sure that they would set aside the improper decision of the grand jury. He was told that persons were very busy about this removal—but who were they? One was a speculating Architect from Dublin, and who it appears was anxious to get a job, another was an Attorney, and another a Baronet, each of whom was interested in this job; but it would give the Dean more satisfaction to see Mr. Bagge at home suing for tithes than to be meddling in this job. Sir Richard Keane took an active part in getting this tax laid on the county, but this man was disliked by all parties. He first started into politics as a red-hot conservative—then when he went to France he became a great lover of Popery, and an admirer of the mass; when he returned to this country, he went into Parliament as a pledged Repealer, and what did he do at that parliament? He voted for the Coercion Act. He next built a chapel at Mount Melleray, where he was learning to serve mass—for at a funeral which lately took place in that neighbourhood, he blessed himself, and threw a most copious quantity of holy-water on himself. What does he do next? Why, he had poor Father Pat. Wall tried at Dungarvan. He would like to see consistency in any man, but surely this was not like it—and this was the man that was going to inflict this injury on the cess payers, and disgrace the *Urbs Intacta*, by removing the assizes to a fishing hamlet. Let the government be told of the tricks that were practising by certain parties, for interested purposes, and a fair calculation be made of the expense of building a jail and court house, and then justice would be done. Having said so much on the subject of the removal, he would now ask what right had Dungarvan to have the Assizes held there? He was told that Dungarvan is rising and improving every day—if so, what was the reason that money was obliged to be sent from Waterford to help to pay the salaries of the Officers of Customs, as the receipts of the customs of Dungarvan were insufficient to pay them? What was the reason that their provisions had to be sent to this town to be shipped for London? Some people would make it appear that Dungarvan would shortly become like Cork, Belfast, or the metropolis. But look to its harbour: nature itself had placed a bar against its improvement; it was, therefore, incapacitated for trade. If the removal took place, where would lodgings be got for the judges and about fifty barristers? Houses should be built which would be occupied about ten days in the year. Dungarvan would then be like Tramore: the people should have their beds airing outside of their doors, in order to keep them together. If Baron Foster would go there one assizes, he would immediately fly back to Dublin, and beg of the Privy Council never to send him there again. The rev. gentleman went on at great length: the principal part of his observations were—that he had visited the county jail, and was astonished at the improvements made in it, and its cleanliness, and that he thought it every way competent for the classification of the prisoners—that if a committee was now formed to communicate with the county cess-payers, and meetings called in every barony, and proper memorials sent to the privy council, the question at once would be got rid of for ever—and also to let the cess-payers remember that they were about to be taxed with another heavy burden, which was the poor-law bill; and also to remember that the loan which was given by government at the time the cholera was raging through this country had never been paid; and if the county was too poor to pay this loan, how could the cess payers ever expect to pay the heavy expense that would attend the removal? The reverend gentleman concluded by reading a resolution, that a committee be appointed to draw up a series of resolutions to be adopted by the meeting.

Mr. Nugent O'Reilly next addressed the meeting. During his observations he remarked on the great expense this measure would bring on the County. It was represented by the parties who were anxious for the removal, that it would be necessary only to build a Jail and Court-House; but he would assure them that a barrack should be built, also a Fever Hospital and a Lunatic Asylum. There was one fact which had come to his knowledge, which was, that one of the advocates for the removal stated, a few days ago, that any money lent by the Government to the County need never be repaid, as they need only pay 5 per cent. interest on it. He also remarked on the great injury which would be done to the public institutions of this city, and all for the mere purpose of saving a few of the Grand Jurors the trouble of driving about twenty miles on one of the finest roads in Ireland, and that only twice a-year.

Counsellor Walsh next addressed the meeting at great length, but whose observations we are obliged to omit for want of space.

A committee of seven was then appointed to frame resolutions, with which, in a short time, they returned, and having been read by the Rev. Mr. Sheehan, were unanimously adopted by the meeting. A committee was also appointed to prepare petitions, and to communicate with the county cess-payers on the subject.

The Mayor having vacated the chair, Sir Benjamin Morris was called thereto, and the unanimous thanks of the meeting were voted to the Mayor.

Previous to the meeting breaking up, a note was received from Mr. Christmas, apologising for not being able to attend, through illness; but stating that he would render every assistance in his power to prevent the removal of the Assizes.

The petition of Mr. Galwey, against the return of Mr. Power, for Dungarvan, is to be taken into consideration the 13th of April.

Departures for Bristol.—Mr. and Mrs. Burley; Messrs. Cox, Jones, Fennell, &c., &c.—per the *Nora Creina*, yesterday.

The Steward of the Mendicant Asylum, acknowledges to have received from Mr. Henry Gallwey, £1 1s; and also from Mr. James Carroll, £1 1s, received by them as foremen on city record juries.

MONEY MARKET.
(From the Times.)

The prevalent opinion among well-informed persons is, that the more dangerous period, as connected with the late crisis, is now past, and that we may hope to be rid in a short time of those alarms which have come on periodically ever since the first disclosure of our commercial difficulties. There is a general disposition, connected with the late intended facilities granted by the Bank, to bestow great praise on the directors for the share they have taken in them.

After the best inquiry that the nature of the case will permit into the result of the commercial engagements that fell due on Saturday, it may be stated that the instances of default of payment were not greater than those which occurred on the 4th of last month. The general impression is that the difficulties are tolerably well passed over for the present.—*Times of Monday.*

The scarcity of money has been less severely felt to-day than for some weeks past. We understand that a considerable portion of the bills which were unpaid on Saturday, were honoured in the course of this day, and that those which still remain to be liquidated are principally for small amounts. It is believed that the failures announced on Saturday will not, as we have before stated, involve any other establishments in such difficulties as to occasion any further disasters of the same kind.—*Morning Herald.*

APPALLING MURDER OF A WIDOW LADY.
(From the Limerick Chronicle.)

We have been witnesses to a spectacle of blood and horror! Tremulous and shuddering we record the savage, sanguinary, and shocking murder, which has been committed in our city, and of which an aged widow lady is the unhappy victim. Indeed we should not have believed that so brutal and bloody a deed could have been perpetrated within the precincts of this city, if we had not visited the theatre of the harrowing tragedy, which took place at a private house in Harstonge-street, on Monday evening at an early hour. Between 7 and 8 o'clock, some diabolical miscreant contrived to gain admission to the house of Mrs. Anne Anderson, and after having cut her throat and robbed her of a portion of the property she possessed—yes, at about 7 o'clock on Monday evening while this aged widow of the late Captain John Anderson, 4th Garrison Battalion, and mother of Lieut. Anderson, late of the Rifles, was alone in her house in Harstonge-street, a respectable and fashionable neighbourhood, she was brutally murdered and basely robbed! She was an aged and lone lady, and though in affluent circumstances, kept but one servant, who was a female. This girl was sent out by her mistress for some cakes about 6 o'clock, and returned, as she states, at half-past six, leaving with her ill-fated mistress the cakes, together with 4s. 10d. change, being the balance of a crown which she got from Mrs. Anderson, after having paid for the confectionary. Her mistress then gave her permission to go to the chapel; and having remained away for about an hour, she returned and rapped at the hall-door, where she remained for some time without an answer, and not getting admittance she became alarmed, which induced her to go to Mr. Wm. Taverner, who is a relative of her mistress, and that young gentleman at once accompanied her to Mrs. Anderson's house. An entrance having been forced through the front parlour window, the upper part of the house was searched for the unfortunate lady, but she was not found. Having come down stairs, search was made in a small pantry back of the parlour in the hall, and there was discovered the body of Mrs. Anderson with her feet towards the door, her throat cut from ear, to ear the incision so deep as nearly to sever the head, and exhibiting a ghastly wound, the fingers of her right hand cut, and some black hair firmly grasped in her left hand, indicating a fierce and desperate struggle with her merciless assailants—she was extended on her back—the spectacle was appalling—weltering in blood. On one of the shelves was found a case-knife, with which, no doubt, the homicide was effected, and from which sanguinary instrument the blood had been wiped off. Near the knife on the same shelf was the impression of something similar to three fingers and a thumb—appearing as if the person who had used the knife had put the bloody hand upon the spot after having laid by the weapon. Drawers had been subsequently rified, and some money abstracted from the premises. All the money had not, however, been removed, for a large quantity of silver coin was left behind with some plate—the robbers and murderers, not knowing where to find it, or perhaps alarmed at some noise in the street, had made a premature retreat. An inquest was held yesterday by the Mayor, and adjourned until this day; but in this stage of the awful transaction, it would not be proper to say more than that a female servant who lately lived with the unfortunate lady, and was discharged with disgrace, is in custody, and against whom strong circumstances have been already adduced to fix upon her the guilt of compound murder and robbery. It is a singular feature in the perpetration of this atrocious crime, the veil of mystery and silence which shrouded the actors and the victim in the fatal plot, which was accomplished at so early an hour in the evening, without alarming the inmates of the very next house. It was evidently the plan and design of a person or persons quite familiar with the interior of Mrs. Anderson's house, her lonely habits, and domestic pursuits. We omitted to add there are marks of violence on her hands, body, arms, and upon her forehead.

A coroner's inquest has been since holden, and a verdict returned as follows:—"We find that Anne Anderson came by her death from a cut of a knife in the neck, inflicted on the night of the 8th inst. by Mary Cooney."

Cooney was then committed, to stand her trial for wilful murder.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, March 11.

Owing to the unsettled state of the weather, a small supply of any grain appeared at market yesterday from farmers: wheat and oats inclining to recede in value.

Wheat, white	27s 0d to 29s 9d
Ditto, red, millers	26s 0d to 29s 0d
Ditto, shipping	20s 0d to 24s 6d
Oats, shipping	10s 0d to 11s 0d
Ditto, heavy	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Barley, chevalier	15s 0d to 16s 0d
Ditto, malting	13s 0d to 14s 6d
Ditto, shipping	10s 0d to 11s 6d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt	15s 0d to 16s 0d
Second Flour, per sack	44s 0d to 47s 0d
Thirds, ditto	32s 0d to 38s 0d
Fourths, ditto	22s 0d to 26s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	36s 6d to 38s 0d
Scalded, ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto	22s 0d to 23s 0d
Offal, ditto	21s 0d to 22s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	34s 0d to 35s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	18s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	17s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay	60s 0d to 70s 0d

There was no prime butter at market yesterday—the prices are merely nominal.

Weighed on Wednesday, 50—Thursday, 142—and yesterday, 34 firkins.

Cork, March 9.

Butter.—To the Merchants—100s—92s—84s—70s—60s—00s. To the Country—88s—82s—76s—62s—52s—00s per cwt.

Clonmel, March 7.

Butter, 90s 0d to 00s 0d; oatmeal, 14s 6d to —s 0d; flour, seconds, 36s to —s; household, 32s to 34s 0d; thirds 28s 0d to 30s; fourths, 20s 0d to —s; bere, 10s 6d to 12s 0d; barley, 12s 0d to 14s 0d; wheat, 17d to 18d per stone; oats new, 9d to 10d per ditto.

Wexford, March 7.

Flour, fine 37s 0d to 39s; ditto, seconds, —s 0d to —s; wheat, (new) 24s 0d to 28s 0d; barley, 13s 0d to 16s 6d; oats, (new,) 10s 6d to 12s 0d.

Dublin Corn Exchange, March 7.

Wheat (white) 34s 0d to 37s 0d; (miller's red) 30s to 33s 6d; inferior, 25s to 29s; rape, 16s to 26s 0d; wheat (new) —s; bere —s 0d to —s; barley (malting) 12s 0d to 18s 6d; (grinding) —s 0d to —s 0d; oats 8s 0d to 13s 6d; new ditto —s 0d to —s 0d; (feeding) —s 0d to —s 0d; oatmeal 12s 0d to 15s 6d; first flour, —s to —s 0d; 2d, 17s 0d to 19s 0d; inferior, 25s 0d to 29s; 3ds, 0s 0d to —s. per sack.

London Markets, Monday, March 6.

Provisions.—There is a fair business doing in this market to-day, and the stocks are larger than they have been. Dutch butter is not quite so high as 116s for the finest, which was its quotation last week. Prices of other articles in this market are firm and unaltered from our last quotation.

Wexford.—Launch.—On Monday evening a beautiful Steamer, built expressly for this port, and bearing the appropriate name of the "Town of Wexford," was launched before a vast concourse of spectators, from the dock-yard of John E. Redmond, Esq.

DEALS BY AUCTION.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION, at the MARKET-HOUSE QUAY, on MONDAY next, 13th Inst., at TWELVE o'Clock, precisely—

15 Hundred of Quebec,	12	9	3
15 Ditto of St. John's,	:	:	:
3 Ditto of	14	9	3
3 Ditto of	12	11	3

BRIGHT SPRUCE DEALS.

The above Sale will be worthy of attention, as the quality is particularly Prime, and the whole will be sold without any reserve whatever.

Terms at Sale.

GEORGE CLARKE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, March 10, 1837.

WATERFORD BRIDGE.

THE PROPRIETORS will meet at the Toll-House on SATURDAY, the FIRST of APRIL, at ONE o'Clock, to receive Proposals for letting the TOLLS of said Bridge, for ONE YEAR, from the FIRST of MAY next.

Such Persons as are desirous to send in Proposals will please attend prepared with sufficient Security.

A Chairman and Committee will be elected for the ensuing Year, and other necessary Business transacted.

WILLIAM DENIS, Chairman.

Waterford, March 3, 1837.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

A NEAT COTTAGE at WOODSTOWN, comprising Parlour, Drawing-room, four Bed-rooms, Kitchen, and Servants' Apartments, with a Three-horse Stable and Coach-house, fit for the immediate reception of a genteel family, and not requiring a shilling lay-out.

Application to James Alcock, Esq., William-street, Waterford.

(To be inserted on Saturdays only.)

EDUCATION REFORM;
OR,
THE NECESSITY OF A NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION,
BY THOMAS WYSE, ESQ., M.P.

"Less than thorough will not do it."—Lord Strafford.

TO be had at Mr. Stephen Phelan's, in 1 Vol., 15s.

Waterford, March 10, 1837.

WHOLESALE WOOLLEN WAREHOUSE,
6, *LOWER BRIDGE-STREET, DUBLIN.*

WILLIAM AND THOMAS WILLANS,
(Late O'Willans and Sons,)

HAVE just received an extensive and varied Assortment of GOODS suited for the SPRING SEASON, which they offer to their Friends and the Trade, on the lowest Terms.

They have also on hand, their usual Stock of Superfine and Refine ENGLISH and IRISH WOOLLEN CLOTHS, the latter being Manufactured throughout the entire Process under their immediate direction, (and marked "Hibernia Mills," *to distinguish them from those Imported)*, they can insure to consumers permanent Colors, and the most durable Fabrics.

March 10, 1837.

LIVERPOOL, WATERFORD, AND LONDON STEAM PACKETS,
OWNED BY SIR JOHN TOBIN.

FOR LONDON, CALLING AT PORTSMOUTH AND DARTMOUTH, OUT AND HOME.

THE PROPRIETOR respectfully informs his Friends and the Public, that his Four Steam Packets, "MARGARET," "WILLIAM PENN," "SAINT PATRICK," and "GIPSY," will commence on the 15th OCTOBER, 1836, plying as under, viz.:—

One from Waterford to London, every Saturday at noon.

One from London to Waterford, every Sunday morning, and

One from Waterford to Liverpool, every Wednesday and Friday mornings.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
Messrs. JEFFREY SMITH & SON,
Cottin's Wharf, Tooley-street, London;
Or to the Offices of
Sir JOHN TOBIN,
Quay, Waterford, and Clarence Dock, Liverpool.

Note—At the request of the Shippers of Goods and Live Stock, the day of the Steam Ship leaving Waterford for London is altered from Monday afternoon, to Saturday at noon.

DENTAL SURGERY AND MECHANISM.
IN WATERFORD AND CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

MR. LALOR,
SURGEON-DENTIST
To the Marchioness of Ormonde's, and other respectable Families of the Counties of Kilkenny, Carlow, Tipperary, Waterford, and the Queen's County,
10, WILLIAM-STREET, KILKENNY,

HAS the pleasure to state he shall be again in WATERFORD, at Penistan's China Warehouse, Quay, NEXT MONDAY MORNING, THE 13th Inst.,
To remain till the following FRIDAY EVENING only.
On MONDAY MORNING, the 20th Inst., he shall be AT THE HOTEL, IN CARRICK-ON-SUIR,
And remain till FRIDAY EVENING, the 24th Inst.
Attendance at home from TWELVE to FOUR o'Clock, and at Patients' houses at earlier and later hours.

The exorbitant charges and deception 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, 5s; 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 principals of De La Barre, and the most celebrated Parisian Dentists.

At Mr. Lalor's Rooms may as usual be seen Testimonials of his Professional ability, from many of the most distinguished Medical men; but as he trusts his successful practice in Waterford, during three years past, has established him in the good opinion of his Patients and Friends, he now refrains from publishing more than the following from Dr. Colles, of Dublin:—

"From the Specimens of Artificial Teeth Mr. Lalor has exhibited to me, and from his various Testimonials which I have read, I feel satisfied that he is well qualified to practice the Profession of a Dentist, with advantage to the Public.

"A. COLLES.

"Stephen's-green, Feb. 16, 1833."

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

7th—Rose, Foran, and William and Sally, Jenkins, Swansea, culm—Confidence, Angel, London, Ballast.

8th—Nora Creina, Mortimer, Bristol, m. goods—Gipsy, Shute, Liverpool, ditto—New Friendship, Lath, ditto, salt, for Youghal—Victory, Travis, and Erin, Donovon, Newport, coals, for Kinsale—Elizabeth, Brown, Cardiff, do. for do—Thomas and Mary, Hart, Newport, ditto, for Cork—Betsey, Gill, Swansea, culm—Rover, Berry, Newport, coals.

9th—Bee, Casey, ditto, ditto, for Cork—Wexford, Pitt, ditto, ditto, for Ross—Apollo, Mason, Cardiff, ditto, for Cork—Swayne, Jenkins, and Swan, Meredith, Newport, ditto, for ditto—Britannia, Miller, Glasgow, ditto, for Limerick—Industry, M'Namara, Cardiff, ditto, for Kinsale—Samuel and Mary, Dempsey, ditto, ditto, and iron, for ditto—Hope, Hughes, with slates for Baltimore, (a coaster).

SAILED,

8th—Martha Pope, Jones, London, provisions.

9th—None.

10th—Nora Creina, Mortimer, Bristol, general cargo.—Wind—W.S.W.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Waterford—At Deal, and sailed for London, March 5, Royal Eagle, Allen. At Falmouth 3, Cordelia, Hooper. At Penzance, 4, Erin, Williams. At Portsmouth, 6, and sailed for Sunderland, William and Mary, Potts. At Shoreham, 6, Happy Return, Christian. At Southampton, 6, Favorite, Trevitt. At Plymouth, 2, Aurora, Bassett, bound for London with bows stove, having been in contact with a steamer.

Arrived from Youghal—At Torbay, 4, Assiduous, Vittery, with loss of bulwarks, &c.

TO BE LET,
From the 25th of March next,

THE DWELLING-HOUSE and OUT-OFFICES at the WATERSIDE, lately occupied by Mr. Hayden.

For particulars apply at Mrs. Smith's.

Waterside, Waterford, Feb. 24th, 1837.

TO BE LET,
For such Terms as may be agreed on, and immediate Possession given,

THE HILL DIVISION OF CARRICK-LONG,

CONTAINING 39a. 0r. 26p. or thereabouts, situate Four Miles from Waterford, and two from Tramore. John Brien, who resides there, will shew the Premises.

Application to John Strangman, Waterford.

TO BE LET,
FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MILFORD, adjoining the Marquis of Waterford's Demesne, at Curraghmore. The House is Spacious, with a very fine Garden, and about Thirty Acres of choice ground.

For particulars, apply to Abel Labertouche, Esq., Dublin; Mr. Patrick Hayden, Carrick-on-Suir; or Richard Pope, Esq., Waterford.

Waterford, May 30, 1834.

AUCTION OF DEALS, STAVES, &c.

JAMES SCOTT & CO.

WILL sell by Auction, at the Timber Yard of the Subscriber, at Ferrybank, Waterford, on Monday, the 13th Inst., at the hour of One o'Clock precisely, the entire Cargo of the Barque *Lord John Russell*, now landing, consisting of 90 Hund. of DEALS, of excellent quality, amongst which are some very fine 11 Inch PLANK, about 14m. STAVES, and a few Tons of PINE TIMBER.

This Auction will be found well worth the attention of the Trade, and, if buyers attend, will be sold without reserve.

THOMAS NEVINS.

WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, March 6, 1837.

DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

BREWERY, MALT-HOUSE, DWELLING-HOUSE, &c

TO BE SOLD,
THE ENTIRE VALUABLE INTEREST
IN THE BREWERY CONCERNS, MALT-HOUSE, AND DWELLING-HOUSE,
Now at Work, at Newgate, in this City.

THE Brewery Concerns comprise Brew House, Fermenting Cellars, Dry Stores, &c., with the necessary Utensils, viz.:—Mash Keeve, Underback, two Coppers, one Fermenting Tun, Vat, Water and Wort Coolers, and an excellent Horse Mill, which works the entire Concern, and with an additional Fermenting Tun, the Brewery would be capable of Manufacturing Ten Thousand Barrels of Beer per Annum. The premises have the advantage of a never-failing supply of fine Water, which is a most valuable acquisition to any Manufactory, particularly a Brewery.—The Malt House consists of Barley Store, Cistern, Malt Floors, Malt Stores, &c., and is competent to Malt 3,000 Barrels in a Year. It has also the advantage of a plentiful supply of Water. The Dwelling House is a good substantial building, and calculated to accommodate a respectable family.

The entire Concerns are under one Lock and Key, and only subject to the small head rent of £9 4s. 7½d. per Annum, held under Lease from the Corporation, for a term of Years, of which 77 are unexpired. This property offers advantages which are seldom to be met with in this City, as it very rarely occurs that Concerns of this description are to be had, nor would the present be disposed of, but it is unavoidable, in order to wind up some Family affairs. The Stock of Malt, Hops, Barley, Beer Barrels, &c., together with Horses, Drays, Carts, Hay, &c., to be taken at Valuations. The business will be carried on as usual, until the Premises are Sold.

Application to be made to Robert Fleming, Esq., Lady-lane; or Jeremiah O'Brien.

Waterford, 22d Feb., 1837.

IMPORTANT

To the Citizens, and Strangers visiting Waterford, who may require to purchase any of the Articles in the following Branches of Trade,
AT THE LONDON COMMISSION BAZAAR,
CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY.

GEORGE CLARKE

MOST Respectfully invites his Friends and the Public to view his present STOCK, which is so diversified as must insure him a continuance of their former patronage, and being direct from the Manufactories, they may always calculate upon having the newest design and best description of articles.

Country Gentlemen, Merchants, Captains, and Persons going abroad, will find this a desirable opportunity of supplying themselves.

The whole of the Stock comprises

IN SHEFFIELD AND BIRMINGHAM WARE,

Elegant Bronze, Brass, and Wire Fenders; Polished Steel Fire Implements; Copper and Iron Coal Skuttles; Copper, Iron, and Metal Kettles; superior finished Tea Pots; Punch Jugs; Umbrella Stands; Ivory, Buffalo, and Bone-handle Knives and Forks; superior Japan Tea Trays; Bread Baskets; Cheese Waggons; Knife Trays; Prince's Metal, and Brass Table Candlesticks; Japan, and Brass Chamber ditto; Patent, and other Cork Screws; Nursery Lamps; Reading Shades; Hand Lanters; Penknives, Scissors, Wafer Seals, Portable Shaving Brushes; Hearth and Sweeping Brushes; Stock and House ditto; Rice Cloth, and Carpet Whisks; Egg Table Boilers; and an endless variety of Articles in that line.

IN HARNESS, SADDLERY, WHIPS, &c.

A great variety consisting of Bit and Bradoons, Snaffle, Pelham and Cantering Bridles; Leather and Hemp Head Collars; Stirrup Leathers and Irons; Driving, Cutting, and Thong Whips; Harness Blacking, &c.; Leather Portmanteaus; Hat Cases; Brussels and other Carpet Bags; Ne plus ultras, Russia Leather, Travelling, and Dressing Cases; Gig and Drawing Room Rugs, &c. &c.

IN MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

Are Musical Pictures, with Clock movements; Musical Work Boxes; Musical Snuff Boxes, performing two tunes, 24s each; Musical Accordians, 18s each; French and Spanish Guitars, Violins, Flutes, &c.

EIGHT-DAY CLOCKS,

In Mahogany Cases, beautifully inlaid, and warranted to perform well; Table Clocks, Time Pieces, Cuckoo and Kitchen Ditto, Bedroom Alarms, &c., &c., at a considerable reduction.

IN PORTABLE CABINET GOODS,

Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Tea Caddies; Superb Rosewood Cabinet, richly inlaid; excellent Portable Writing Desks, inlaid with Pearl, 15s; Work Boxes, 5s; Dressing Cases, in great variety, from 7s 6d; Backgammon Boxes, Chess Boards, &c. Superb Toilet Glasses, finished in a new and approved style, with the best British Plates, and of every description of size, with and without drawers, at very reduced prices.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE GUNS, &c.,

by the most esteemed Makers; Holsters; House and Pocket Pistols; Blunderbusses and House Guns, at less than half the Maker's price; Shot Pouches and Powder Horns; Percussion Caps at 1s 6d a Box.

MISCELLANEOUS STOCK, INCLUDING FOREIGN AND ENGLISH FANCY GOODS.

Elegant Barometers, beautifully finished, and Thermometers; Mathematical Instruments; Bronze Lustres, with rich Cut Drops; Bronze Candlesticks, representing Warriors and Sailors; Watch Stands; Pastile Burners; Egg Boilers; Cruit Stands, with 3 4 and 6 Cut Bottles; Table Bells; Bronze Ormula and China Taper Stands; Bronze, Ebony and China Ink Stands; Chamber, Oil and Floating Lamps; Instantaneous Lights; Chinese Ink; Fancy Bellows, tastefully enamelled; elegant Chimney Ornaments, Opera Glasses; Silver Dirks; Silver Watches; Surprise Bamboo Sticks; Picture Frames.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S CLOGS, CARPET AND LEATHER SLIPPERS, MUD BOOTS, &c., &c.

Lucifer Matches, 2d a Box; Walking Canes; Cigar Cases, India Rubber Braces, and Riding Straps, 6d a Pair; a Box containing 24 Cakes of Colours for Drawing 1s; Clothes', Hat and Hair Brushes.

Beautiful Oil Baize Moleskins, for Table and other Covers

PROPERTY ON COMMISSION,
(For Account of whom it may Concern.)

An excellent Brussels Carpet, 7½ by 7, nearly new; a set of Green Damask Hangings for three Windows; a Case of Duelling Pistols, by "Fenton"; a capital Dublin Built Gig, on its first wheels; a set of four Sporting Prints; several Articles of Plate.

Waterford, March 3, 1337.

CAVAN ASSIZES.—Monday, March 6.

THE BALLYJAMESDUFF TRIALS.

The Solicitor-General moved, in the case of the King against Robert Lyons, Arthur Lyons, George Morgan, Hugh Porter, William Gibson, Thomas Smith, and Samuel Lyons, that they should be arraigned, as true bills had been found by the grand jury against these several persons for the wilful murder of John Carr.

The prisoners were then placed at the bar, arraigned for the murder of John Carr, on the 4th of February last, at Ballyjamesduff. On being asked if they were ready for their trials,

Mr. Deering, K.C., on the part of the prisoners, said as the bills were only just then returned by the grand jury, it would be too late at that hour of the day (three o'clock) to go on with such trials. The learned gentleman also intimated that affidavits would be laid before the Court to have a postponement of the trials.

The Solicitor General suggested that the crown should be put in possession of any facts upon which the prisoners intended to rely, that when application for a postponement should come on the Crown might be prepared to meet it.

Judge Moore said there were other cases in which prisoners had been twice tried, and in which Juries had disagreed. He considered himself bound to try these prisoners first, particularly as they had been a long time in custody; and it was probable these trials would occupy the remainder of the time allotted for holding the Assizes. He first should try the persons longest in custody.

Here the matter dropped; and it was arranged that the prisoners should furnish copies of any affidavits they intended to make to postpone their trials.

The Judges are to open the Assizes at Enniskillen on Thursday.

We had nothing to-day but cases of female violation, the details of which would be too disgusting to our readers. In the recollection of the oldest practitioner, there were not so many cases of this kind at one assizes. It does not speak very favorably for the morality of the county. It is probable the Ballyduff trials will not come on.

LONGFORD.—Friday, March 3.

This day Chief Justice Bushe entered the Crown Court at ten o'clock precisely.

ALLEGED MURDER—CONSPIRACY AGAINST THE LIFE OF A PROTESTANT.

James Ganly was then placed at the bar, charged with the wilful murder of William Bambrick, in the town of Longford, on the night of the 26th of December, 1836. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Gibbs, Clerk of the Crown, called over the panel, and the following jury were sworn:—

Noble Armstrong, Foreman; John O'Beirne, Andrew Fergusson, Stephen Burns, Frake L. Crofton, Wm. Grey, Alexander Dwyer, John Legge, Andrew Huggins, Richard Twigg, William Coates, and John Duff.

The last-named gentleman, a Roman Catholic, being challenged by Mr. Doherty, (Counsel for the prisoner,) was about to retire, when he was called back by the prisoner, who insisted on his being empannelled; at the same time stating, that all he wanted was an honest man, no matter what his religious principles were.

Mr. Smyly stated the case to the jury, and proceeded to call witnesses.

Anne Quinn sworn, and examined by Mr. Smyly—Lived at the Cross-keys, Longford, in December last. Was in Longford on St. Stephen's day. Went to Longford at ten o'clock at night to ged bread, tea, and sugar. Went to Ganly's to get them. Knows the prisoner at the bar. Was there before often. He lives near the bridge, between it and the barrack.—When she went into the shop, the prisoner's sister-in-law was behind the counter. William, the shop-boy was between the counters. There was a countryman also standing at Ganly's end of the counter. Thinks he was after buying groceries. There was one Biddy Kenny also came with witness. She is about twelve years old. Called to his sister-in-law for what she wanted, at left side of the counter. Got her bread from her. No other person came in. As she was going a crowd was coming, at Mr. Keon's, shouting Mr. White's name. Did not hear it from the time she went it. Cannot say how long she was buying her goods. Had finished her purchase. They were coming towards the house as she was going in. They were near Mr. Keon's, the house where Doctor Nicol lived. When Ganly heard White's name, he rushed out. Did not see him doing anything before he went. Saw a pistol with him going from behind the counter. He rushed towards the door. Went outside. Faced the pistol towards the crowd. Went only just outside the door. Could see the crowd at the time. Witness stood just inside the door.—(The witness here shewed with a pen how the prisoner presented the pistol, and fired.) After the report saw a man falling in the direction where Ganly presented the pistol. He was about the distance of the wall from Ganly. When he fired the shot, he turned on his foot, and said to his sister-in-law, "There is one man done any way," but she seemed not to hear it, on account of witness being in the shop. His sister-in-law remained in the same place. Did not observe whether she saw Ganly go out or not. William was standing in the shop. He walked in behind the counter, and went through a side-door leading to the hall. Returned, and had a pistol in his hand. Stood in the door and discharged his pistol. Ganly was then where William was, so that William must have passed him. Ganly was looking towards the crowd then. Is sure William's shot did no harm. It was a smothered shot—means one that had only powder. It was not the same kind of shot as Ganly's shot. There was a very slow report, but not such as others would hear. You would hear it so as you were near hand it. William returned, said nothing, but closed the shop door after him.—Did not assist William in shutting the door. Ganly drew the door after him when he came in the first time.

By the court—How did the boy get through the door? It was in two halves.

Examination resumed—When Ganly came in he pushed the door to, but did not close it entirely.

By the Court—After he pushed to the door, how could you see?—He did not close it entirely; he left enough open for me to see through.

Examination resumed—It is a double door. Ganly closed only one-half—William discharged his pistol through the other. Closed it when he returned. A good many men were then crowding out of Ganly's rooms, behind the shop. The door of that room was open all the time. Saw people in the room while making her purchases. There was light in it. Heard some talking, as if in company drinking. Saw a few of them. About twenty came out of the room. Was standing at the counter. Had time to do nothing.—Was striving to get out home, but the door was closed against her. Saw a countrywoman in the shop. Does not know what became of her. The woman that attended inside came out of the liquor shop between the shop and the room to the right as you go in. Don't know who she was. She dragged witness into the liquor shop, and thought to bring her into the room. There was no other way into that room. She went out as quick as she could. Mrs. Ganly sent William down to the cellar, to put her out through the back door. Mrs. Ganly said, oh, my dear, how did you get in?

To the Court—Mrs. Ganly said nothing when sending the boy down with her.

Examination resumed,—The little girl, Biddy Kenny, went behind her the whole way. Had to pass down through the cellar to get out. Went home as fast as she could. Had not to go by Ganly's on her way, and heard no noise. After that went home to the Cross-keys. Remained three weeks at home. Then went to her brother's in the county of Leitrim. Is a Leitrim girl. Had no conversation with Ganly in the mean time. Came back to the Cross-keys. Remained there from Wednesday till Friday evening.—Saw Ganly after she came back passing the way.—Used to go regularly to Mr. Ganly's to make purchases. Recollects his speaking to her. Went to Ganly's about her business as at other times. When she went in Ganly called her down to the room. It was about a month after returning from the county of Leitrim, Ganly asked her was not she there the night the murder was committed. Said she was. "Do you know what passed that night?" said Ganly "Oh, yes, I do," said the witness. "Well, what passed?" said he. "Oh, you know yourself," said witness, "and I need not be drawing it down now." "Did you see me having anything?" said he. Yes I did." "What did you see me having?" said he. "Don't you know I saw you having a pistol." When witness saw him seeking to have more conversation with her, left him then and got off as fast as she could. That was on Saturday night. Went for bread on Monday following. Biddy Kenny went with her. As witness went in and called for what she wanted, Ganly came forenent her and thought she would look at him.

The Court.—How do you know what he thought?

Examination resumed.—Called her up stairs. The girl was up stairs, and he ordered her down. Left Biddy Kenny behind her. Closed the door after him as she was going in. "I was just going up to your house now," said Ganly, "and you saved me a journey; and I'll tell you I got word that—(The witness here said she forgot the magistrate's name Ganly mentioned)—he was to go up to your place." Knows the man was dead and buried before, not very long. "He (the Magistrate) may go up, perhaps, to-night, and he'll sift you, and make you tell the truth, and then commit you into the jail." Witness said nothing. Ganly said, "I tell you what you'll do; I'll give you plenty of money to bring you to America, and I'll take your seat on the coach, and I'll get you booked in Miss Gillooly's name, in dread you would be known, and then take shipping from Dublin to Liverpool, and leave you there; and in dread any one would know you, I'll get you out about four miles, where an aunt of mine lives. You can be there before me, and, step up on the coach." Witness said she would not.—"Do," said he, "don't go next or nigh brother or sister, and prepare and set off with me, and I will give you plenty of money. Witness said she would not do anything only what her brothers would be pleased at. She then went away. The same evening came into town with her brother. Both went to Ganly's. Saw him He called her into the room. Ganly did not know her brother. She went into the room, and her brother with her. Ganly asked her was she prepared for what he told her? "Oh! no, I am not, nor will I do it—I will take no bribe from any one." "John," said she, turning to her brother "here is Ganly, who has been tormenting me to bribe me, unknown to you all, and send me off to America."—"Oh!" said Ganly, turning round, "is this your brother?" They both went up to the room together. Was in the room when this communication took place. Her brother said, "if she was really inclined to go to America, he was able to send her." She then went out, and left her brother in Ganly's. Waited in Short's for him. He came in a quarter of an hour after.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doherty.—Has not the honour of being married. Is in a state of single blessedness. Was always found at home, except when in the county of Leitrim. Was not at the election.—Tea and sugar fell short late at night. Left home at ten at night. Lodgers came in, and she went to get tea and sugar for them. Left Margaret Montgomery taking care of the lodgers. It was moon-light.—Went to Ganly's. There did not pass by any one at all. Did not go as far as the street. Ganly lives in the county of Leitrim side. Passed by the barracks. Found Ganly's door shut. Never was in the army. Gave a slow rap at Ganly's door. It was not a *smothered* one. Got into Ganly's door. The two parts were opened to let her in. Ganly promised to send her to America on the top of the coach. Never told a lie in this transaction. Never was put to it.—Acknowledged it to the Rev. Mr. M'Nally and Mr. Carbry. Did not go to confession to Mr. Carbry.—Went with the Rev. Mr. M'Nally to Mr. Carbry on the 7th of February. A couple of nights before they brought her to a Magistrate. Mr. Carbry was in town all the month of January. The Rev. Mr. M'Nally was the first person she told. Witness began the conversation. It was on the 7th of February. Can't tell was the Rev. M. M'Nally in town all the month of January. Saw him on Thursday.—Could trust other Clergymen. The reason she did not tell sooner was because she thought there was time enough. Saw Ganly shoot the man, and thought she was time enough. Was in dread to tell the truth, for fear Ganly would come some night and take her life in the house. Told several she was present when the murder was committed, but did not tell the truth. Told them she knew rightly who killed the man, but did not mention the name.

To the Court.—The truth she did not acknowledge was, that Ganly killed the man.

Cross-examination resumed.—Did you not tell a man named Connerfry that Ganly shot the man the night of the murder?—I told Mr. Crawford, the Magistrate. Never acknowledged the truth of who killed the man, till she told it to the Rev. Mr. M'Nally.—Connerfry was one of the lodgers. Never did swear to Mr. Crawford that she told Connerfry that Ganly was the identical man.

[Mr. Doherty here read the informations, wherein it was stated that she had told Connerfry the night of the transaction that Ganley was the identical man.]

To the Court—Does not recollect it. Swears Mr. Crawford read the informations to her. Never was told that it would be necessary to mark Ganly. Did tell Mich ael Connerfry after that Ganly was the identical man, but did not converse with the others. Does not recollect seeing Michael Connerfry that night. Told the Rev. Mr. M'Nally the whole truth on Shrove Tuesday. Was in Ganly's on Monday, the 6th of February.—Tuesday, the day after, being the 7th, she went to the Rev. Mr. M'Nally. Went twice to Ganly's in one day. Ganly never was at her house, but he had a messenger at it. Ganly never was in her house, but she went often to him. Told the whole truth in the county Leitrim to her brother, in his own house, after she told the Rev. Mr. M'Nally. Has been in the county Leitrim since Shrove Tuesday. Was three times in the county Leitrim since Christmas. Did not tell her brother the first time. The 7th of February was Shrove Tuesday. Swore informations on the 9th. Was in the jail since. Went to the county Leitrim on Tuesday night, and returned early on Wednesday morning. Went to Bohy, about six miles from this, on Shrove Tuesday night, to her brother to his own house in the county Leitrim. Her brother was in. Went to see persons who were going to America. Returned very early next morning. It was eleven o'clock at night when she went there. Left it in the morning between six and seven. Says again that she told Connerfry that night that Ganly killed the man, and that his countenance was enough to prove it. Again says she does not recollect it. Did not want money to bring her to America. Her friends went to America. Mr. Carbry was in the country the whole time, the police also, and her clergy—for six weeks. Never told them the whole time it was Ganly. Had business twice same day to Ganly's. The second business was for some worsted, and they had none.—Did not know the sort of shop Ganly kept. Never saw worsted in it. Always got better dealing in Ganly's than any other house in town. Sent her brother for the worsted.

To a Juror—Knows Mr. Read's, next door to Mr. Ganly's. Never dealt in that shop—(Read's is a trimming shop.) Returned home without the worsted.—Did not get the worsted till the next day from her brother. Her little brother lived with her. Was so overcome and overpowered by Ganly's offering her a bribe that she went home without the worsted. Was brought to O'Connor's hotel by Mr. P. Brennan, who is made a new gauger now. This was the night she told Mr. M'Nally. There were a good many gentlemen there. There was none in the room into which she was brought only the Rev. Fathers Fannin and O'Beirne. She only told them she was there. Did not tell that Ganly shot the man. Mr. M'Nally told her, when at her duty (her confession) to come up some other evening to talk to him, as he could not tell what she said at her duty. She did not tell Mr. Fannin.—It remained a dead secret. Knew Mr. Brennan before. He is from a mile this of Mohill. The reason she often went to Ganly's after was because she got better dealing. Often went alone to Ganly's in the day light, but never went at night without one being with her. Patrick Brennan told her when bringing her to O'Connor's, that her own parish Priest wanted her. Recollects being in John Plunkett's the Sunday night before she swore. Joe Plunkett brought her to John Plunkett's on Sunday night. Was inclined to mention Ganly's name, but the Rev. Mr. Davis told her to come to him again. Said to the Rev. Mr. Davis she was not sure whether it was Ganly or his boy that killed the man. Says still she saw the man fall by Ganly's shot. Is sure the shot the boy fired did not kill. Would trust Mr. Davis with more than that. Did not tell him the truth, but was determined to tell it. The clergyman did not put her to her oath.

Re-examined by Mr. Smyly.—Pat Brennen brought her to Fannin. The Rev. Mr. O'Farrell went to her house before she saw Fannin. The day or two after the inquest asked her was not she in Ganly's house the night of the murder. Mr. M'Nally was going by at a funeral. Witness sent for him. He said he could not come.—She went to Mr. M'Nally's house. Mr. M'Nally took her to Mr. Carbry. This was the first time ever she told the truth in the matter. Never spoke to Mr. Carbry before that.

Thomas Hill sworn, and examined.—Lives nearly opposite Mr. Ganly's. Can see his shop out of his window. Remembers the 26th of December last.—Was in bed when the first shot was fired. Got up and ran to the window. Could see the shop well.—There was either two or three men opposite Ganly's door in the act of getting in. They were not going in violently. In a few minutes after Mr. Ganly came to the door, between five and ten minutes after he heard the first shot. As soon as he came to the door he opened the half of the door and fired towards Mr. Croghan's, and a man dropped. When he fired he pointed the fire-arms in the direction the man who fell. Was afraid they would see him in the window. Pulled in his head and shut the window. Opened it again, and saw the people scramble across the street through each other. The third shot was ten or fifteen minutes after the second, and not so loud. Saw no outrage or violence committed on Ganly's house at the time he came out and fired. The lower pane of his (witness's) window was broken. It was through that he looked. There was rather a small crowd at Croghan's door. There was no one nearer than a perch or two from Ganly. Where the man dropped is about two perches from Ganly's door.

Cross-examined by Mr. Flemming.—Had other business here this Assizes. His wife got a month's confinement for *finding* a box on the street. Lives in Longford since last October three years. Is from Sligo. Had not taken a taste of whiskey that day, above all days. No day out of the 365 passes in that way, if he can get money. Lodges in the garret of a four-story-house. Was looking out of the top of it. The clothes he at present wears are not his own. Never swore Ganley snapped a pistol. Lodged informations first on Monday last. Swore it was on St. Stephen's night. Never told what he knew till that day, (Monday.) Was in Longford at the inquest' Never told it then.

Michael Jennings swore, and examined.—Was in Hill's house. Recollects the night of the election. Saw about the size of four or five persons in the street. Saw Ganly come to the door. There were two or three at the door.—There was no one on the street the first time Ganly came to the door. Ganly had a pistol the second time. There were some of the people on the street exactly opposite the door, about the size of five or six. Was after coming out of the house. Saw Ganly fire a shot towards the bridge.—There were people going down to the bridge when he fired at them. Heard another shot about five minutes before that, and Ganly fired that shot also. Does not know in what direction. It was towards the left. Corrects himself and says it was towards the right. Again corrects himself, and says it was towards the left. *The first shot took no effect.*

To a Juror—Was in Hill's hall-door when he saw the flash. Hill was up when he went to it. Was not afraid to stand there after the first shot.

Examination resumed.—Ganly was in the door when the second shot was fired. Saw the man fall. Then came two or three men to lift him, and he then went in.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doherty—Is a county of Sligo man, where Hill came from. Left his wife there. Never went to see the good woman. Is a shoemaker in this town. Swore against Ganly on the 21st of February, the same day that Hill did. They both went together. Did not tell before that, because he did not know his friend from his foe. Was looking over Hill in the window. Saw a pistol snapped close to the door, and after that Ganly's windows were broken. Neither witness nor peeping Tom went to assist Ganly. Saw people outside breaking the windows. This happened two hours before the first shot was fired. Ganly is his opposite neighbour. Cannot tell how a new light broke in on him, but it was because his mind was struck, and he could not sleep as he did before that he came forward to prosecute. Saw no murdered man in his visions or dreams. Was at the trial of Hill's wife yesterday. She was found guilty of stealing a box, the property of Dr. Lefroy. Did not sleep well that night. Whiskey did not make him sleep. Is greatly reduced for want of his rest. Will have a long nap when this trial is over. Will pull up his arrears. Could eat and drink, but not sleep.

Patrick Magee sworn, and examined—Was in Longford on the 26th December. Saw a shot fired. To the best of his opinion it was out of Ganly's. The second shot killed the man. Does not know who fired that shot. Assisted to carry him to the Infirmary.

Surgeon West sworn and examined—Had a patient in the Infirmary on the 26th December. He died on the 18th of January. The man came with a gun shot wound. The man that was shot must have been in front of the person that fired the shot, from the nature of the wound.

John Quinn sworn and examined.—(This witness endeavoured to evade kissing the book.)—Lives in Bohy.—Knows Ganly, the prisoner. Is brother to Anne Quinn. Remembers seeing Mr. Ganly in his own house on the 6th of February. They went into a room together.—When he went in first Mrs. Ganly told him the master was up stairs, and wanted to see him. Mr. Ganly bid him good night, and asked him was he Mr. Quinn, brother to Anne Quinn. He had two tumblers of punch ready mixed, and made him take one of them. Asked witness, are you not determined on sending your sister to America? Said he was. Ganly asked what time. Said he would not be at readiness to send her sooner than Thursday. "Well," said Ganly, "if she waits till that she is very apt to be taken, for she has something to say against me, as she says she was near when the man was shot; what do you think if I would pay your sister's fare to America, but you might send her to-morrow?" "If you do," says I, "you will be a good boy." Sometimes Ganly would speak slow, as if there was some one listening; and said, in a low voice, "if I give you nine or ten pounds you will be a good boy, and won't discover?" Asked witness would he come in to-morrow. He said he would not, for he was well able to pay his sister's fare. Promised to call next morning. Did not do so, but was up street buying some little articles, and Mrs. Ganly beckoned to him to come in. Ganly called in a man named Murray, and said there was a man (meaning witness) that himself and sister came several times this fortnight back, wanting money as a bribe not to prosecute. Witness then said, "did myself or my sister ever ask you for any money, and did you not offer it often?" Witness's sister was not in with him either times, but followed him. She told him that Ganly wanted him. Did not see his sister in the house at any time. She was not in the room with him. Never was up stairs but once. His sister never was there with him, nor present at any conversation whatever.

Cross-examined by Mr. Flemming.—Ganly did not tell him he might go about his business.—Cannot say did he say in the presence of Mr. Mulray, "D—n me but I will make her swear against him." Witness's sister and Mr. Ganly never were in conversation at any time.

The case for the Crown here closed.

DEFENCE.

John Crawford, Esq., J.P., sworn and examined.—Proves the informations. They are dated 9th February, 1837. The Rev. Mr. Davis and Mr. Carbry called on him, and told him that Anne Quinn was in a certain house, and could give important informations. He at first refused. Mr. Davis then said, he put it as far as a Magistrate, and if he did not take her informations he would report him to government. The mother of the deceased was also at the door. Mr. Crawford then read the informations, from which many flagrant contradictions of Anne Quinn's evidence appeared.

The Rev. Samuel M'Cutchan, Presbyterian Minister, sworn and examined.—Was in Ganley's on the night of the 6th of February. Anne Quinn entered the room where Ganly was. Witness was in the adjoining room; heard the conversation between the prisoner and Anne Quinn. Ganly asked how did she get on since? She replied, "very well; I escaped Priest Davis this morning." Ganly reminded her of the message she had first sent him by Mrs. Flanigan, and asked her did she send such a message. Said she did. Ganly then asked her did she get his answer: it was to this effect—If she had any thing to say, she should tell it to the proper authorities. She said "Oh yes, Sir." Ganly then wished her to remember that he had never seen her until she voluntarily called to his house on the Saturday night previous, to which she consented. She acknowledged having proposed that Mr. Ganly should send her to America. Said her friends knew nothing of this proposition. Said she would wish to be sent by that night's mail. *She knew that prosecutors always got a good collection.* They wanted to bribe her. She said it either was Priests Fannin or Farrell that sent her word by Pat Mulvey's boy, of Clontubber, *that she would be a well rewarded prosecutor—that she would be made up if she swore against Ganly.* Prisoner refused to send her to America, as he was innocent of the crime. "How can any one," said Ganly, "if they tell what is true, say anything against me?" "That is true," said she; "but I wish to avoid the disgrace of being brought before the world." She stated that her brother, who was in Short's, did not know where she was, as she told him she was going up street to buy worsted. She (the prosecutrix) then went away, and in about fifteen minutes after, her brother, John Quinn, came in, and had some conversation with the prisoner, in the course of which he admitted that he was aware of his sister's propositions to Ganly to send her to America. He (Quinn) said that Priest Fannin, of Drumlish, spoke to him about his sister, and said, that if she did not prosecute Ganly *it would be worse for her—that he would damn her soul to all eternity!*

Mr. M'Cutchan gave his evidence, with the assistance of a document which he had written immediately after the conversation. As soon as he read the last sentence, a thrill of horror pervaded the whole court, the Bench and Bar included. The learned Judge seemed particularly struck; and the reading of the document, which contained more matter, was stopped. This witness was cross-examined, but nothing material elicited.

Mathew Diamond sworn and examined.—Knows Ganly, the man on trial. Was in Ganly's house on St. Stephen's night. Recollects two shots being fired. The windows of the house were broken twice that night. The third time was up stairs. Word came that the house was breaking in. He ran down stairs. On going down saw Ganly standing at the door of his shop, and striving to keep the freeholders from going out, and begging of the people outside for mercy sake to go away, and not to injure himself or his house. After that he heard two shots fired. There was about a minute of interval. Neither of these shots were fired by Ganly. Saw no arms with Ganly. After the second shot, heard a man was shot. Ganly and he were standing within a yard of each other, the two shots were fired in the centre of the street. Ganley and he were standing with their backs to the door.

Witness was cross-examined, but nothing was elicited to shake his direct testimony. The case closed here, and Mr. Doherty addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoner, in a speech of great power and feeling, which made a visible impression on the minds of every one present who was capable of appreciating the truth and justice of his statement.

Mr. Smyly replied on behalf of the Crown; and the learned Judge briefly charged the Jury, who, without a moment's hesitation, and without leaving the box, returned a verdict of acquittal, at the same time recommending the prosecutrix, Anne Quinn, to be prosecuted for perjury.

The Court was densely crowded during the entire day by the greater portion of the respectable gentry of the county, who manifested a deep interest in the exposure of the foul conspiracy, which was brought to light as they anticipated. The attendance of the Priests was numerous at the commencement of the trial, but when the saw how matters were going, they made themselves remarkably scarce towards the conclusion. The trial lasted the entire day.

LIST OF CONVICTIONS AT LONGFORD SPRING ASSIZES.

Michael Farrell, manslaughter—to be imprisoned twelve months and give security to keep the peace for seven years.

Thomas M'Cabe, stealing from the person—to be transported for seven years.

John Miurnagh, stealing a watch—to be transported for seven years.

Bridget O'Donnell, base coin in possession—to be imprisoned six months.

Francis Donnelly, burglary and felony—judgment of death recorded.

Owen Martin and Michael Newman, appearing under arms—to be imprisoned six months.

Margaret Hill, larceny—to be confined one month and kept at hard labour.

John Feeny and Peter Feeny, riot—to be imprisoned one month each.

Patrick Farrell, Thomas Corcoran, Michael Farrell, and William Corcoran—one month each, and kept to hard labour.

Peter Gilluly, stealing two pigs—to be confined twelve months, and kept to hard labour.

Bernard Dolan, vagrancy—to be transported for seven years, unless he finds security within six months in £5, to be of good behavior.

John Kiernan, riot—to be confined eight months at hard labour, and give further security for his good behaviour.

Anne Ward and Eliza Begly, under charge of administering poison, which caused the death of Emanuel Begly, have put their trial back to next Assizes.

LIMERICK ASSIZES.

COUNTY COURT—Monday.

(Before Mr. Sergeant Green.)

The first case entered upon was that of

William Molony v. the Guardian Insurance Company

This was an action brought by Molony against this Insurance Company, for the sum of £450 15s 4d, being the amount of a Policy of Insurance on the life of James Carey, which the said Carey made over to Mr. Molony, for some money consideration or dealing.

Mr. Fitzgerald opened the pleadings, and Mr. Bennett stated the case. In the year 1823, the deceased, Carey, insured his life in the Guardian Insurance Office, of which Mr. Edward Bernard was then, and is still, the Agent. He paid the first premium, together with the cost of the policy, &c. In the course of some time he became so embarrassed as to be obliged to sell the policy to the plaintiff, Mr. William Molony, to whom he was somewhat indebted. On the making over of the policy on Molony, he received some money consideration, together with the cancelling the old debt. Molony on becoming possessed of the policy, paid up the premiums as they became due for the space of three years, after which he was told by the Agent that he was directed by the Company not to receive any more money from him, without stating their (the Company's) reasons. Molony, however, continued to tender the premium as it became due, up to the death of Carey, in 1833, after which he claimed the amount of the policy which was refused him, and in consequence he brought his action.

A number of witnesses were produced for the plaintiff, to prove the sound state of Carey's health up to the period of the Insurance, and subsequently to his death. Among these were Doctors Lyons and Carey, both of whom deposed to Carey's not being ruptured, nor gouty, &c.

For the defence it was contended that the Insurance was a gambling transaction; that Carey was not indebted to Molony—that he was ruptured and gouty, and that Molony knew all this at the time he bought up the policy. The main point on which the Company relied for a verdict was, that Molony paid the *first* and subsequent policy, £22 5s 5d per annum, and that it was he that sent Carey forward to effect the policy, owing to Carey's having assigned it to him for the sum of £3; especially as Carey had gone to the Agents in London, and stated to them that he was ruptured, &c., and that the policy was not effected for his (Carey's) family's interest.

Edward Bernard, Esq., was sworn and examined—He was agent to the Guardian Insurance Company in this City. The company ceased doing business here over five years back; the deceased Carey, applied to have his life insured; he had him examined by Doctor Lyons, in his back office, who pronounced him an insurable life, the policy was effected for £500 Irish currency, for which Carey paid him £21 5s 5d together with the amount of the bond, &c. The policy was paid up for 3 years, after which the company instructed him not to receive any further premium, but stated no other reason than that Carey was not an insurable life; Molony however, continued to tender the premium as it became due, but it was always refused. Thinks it was Molony, that paid the first premium. On refusing to take the premium Molony asked him to give him back what he had paid, and that he would get rid of them; he refused to give him back the money, as also to give him any further information, save that he was directed by the company not to receive it.

In his cross examination he said, that he was agent to the Company, up to the present moment, to receive the premiums effected previous to the declining of the Company's doing business in Limerick.

John Norris Russell, Esq., deposed, to Carey's life having been insured in his office; and to having paid the amount of the policy, £300 after his death.

Doctor Lyons proved to having examined Carey in Mr. Bernard's private office, and found him perfectly insurable, having neither the rupture nor the appearance of gout.

Surgeon Franklin also deposed to having examined Carey on one occasion, and found him free of rupture, &c.: he certified for him in four or five cases.

William Quin, a Belfast man, deposed to having known Carey in that City, where he acted as porter and ostler; his wife was begging, and the girls and the boy were doing some sort of work in and out of doors; he died in very poor circumstances.

Doctor Carey proved that he had attended Carey professionally; that he saw no appearance of rupture; that he never ordered a truss for him, and that he could not have a rupture unknown to him, except in the abdomen.

Alderman Henry Watson deposed, that Carey was his tenant for some years; that he had his life insured, as he owed him a heavy arrear of rent; never looked upon him to be gouty or ruptured.

James O'Farrell, son of the late Martin O'Farrell, Teacher, proved to his father's handwriting in the deed of assignment, by Carey to Molony.

Mrs. Johanna Magee swore that Carey applied to her to purchase a life policy from him; that after many entreaties she complied, and gave £5 for an Insurance assignment for £300.

Mr. Joseph John Bromwell deposed to having gone to Belfast, on hearing of Carey's death; that he got Mrs. Carey to sign an affidavit of his circumstances and death, and for which he paid her £3.

Mr. Benjamin Furnell deposed, that he insured Carey's life for £300, but that he gave it up after paying seven or eight premiums, for the sum of £8; never looked upon Carey as ruptured; always knew him to be an active man.

Here the case for the plaintiff closed.

Mr. Henn, K.C. having addressed the Court and the Jury, the defence was gone into. It consisted merely of the usual set off in such cases, namely, that it was a gambling transaction. To sustain this, Carey's widow was produced, to show that Molony agreed to give him £3 or £5 for the Insurance; she also deposed that she was married to Carey in 1808, and that he was then ruptured.

A number of other witnesses were produced, to prove that Carey went to the Patriotic Company, in Dublin, and to the Guardian Company, in London, where he made affidavits of his being gouty and ruptured, and for which he received over £9 from the Patriotic Insurance Company, and nearly as much more from the Guardian Company; after this declaration, the companies ceased receiving any further premiums from any of the Insurers.

The defendants having declined calling any further witnesses, the case closed at 7 o'clock, having occupied the Court the entire day, after which the Court rose, and adjourned to half-past 9 next day, when Mr. Pigott is to speak to evidence.

TUESDAY.

Mr. Sergeant Green entered the County Record Court at 10 o'clock this morning, when the case of Molony v. the Guardian Life Insurance Company was resumed. Mr. Pigo t spoke to evidence for a considerable time, and the case closed when the Learned Judge charged the Jury for nearly two hours. The Jury retired for about ten minutes and found a verdict of £451 15s 4d for the plaintiff, with 6d costs.

HORRIBLE CONSPIRACY AT THE LONGFORD ASSIZES.

We have but a brief space at our disposal, for calling public attention to the horrible conspiracy against the life of an innocent man—a Protestant—defeated at the late assizes of Longford. In many of its features this atrocious villainy resembles the attempt made at Carlow to swear away the lives of Archibald Sly by the subordination of false witnesses. In both cases a woman of infamous character was a principal instrument of ill—in both there appears the influence of a dark and mysterious spiritual agency at the bottom of the plot; in both the life of the intended victim was providentially rescued from the gripe of his assassins; and in both retributive justice directs its vengeance against the perjured. The particulars of this horrifying and detestable crime will be found in a report of the trial given in another column. Meanwhile it may gratify the reader's sense of justice, and allay his anxiety for a fellow-creature, placed in the perilous circumstances of the accused, to state, that the jury acquitted Mr. Ganly, without leaving the box, without the hesitation of a moment; and with equal promptitude and right feeling recommended Anne Quinn, the infamous agent of the diabolical conspiracy, to the Court, as a fit and proper object for a prosecution for perjury. Her brother seems to have had a narrow escape from a similar reward.—*Evening Mail.*

Military Stores, &c., Furnished to the Queen of Spain.—The return ordered, on the motion of Mr. Maclean, of the amount of naval and military stores, arms and ammunition, furnished by the ordnance department to the Queen of Spain, has been printed, and was delivered this morning. It appears from this return, that there have been furnished to the Spanish government:—318,134 muskets, 10,000 carbines, 3,704 pistols, 10,164 swords, 4,000 rifles, 4,000,000 small-arm cartridges, 19,850 cannon cartridges, 938,531 lbs. of powder, 25 iron cannons, 12 iron mortars, 14,892 shot and shells, 19,310 fuzees, 10 carronades, two bridges of pontoons, intrenching tools, &c. The value of the above is £468,878. To the Auxiliary Legion there have been furnished 15,000 muskets, 1,200 carbines, 850 pistols, 1,000 swords, 600 rifles, 5,608,000 small arm cartridges, 22,023 cannon cartridges, 13,018 pounds of powder, 26 brass guns, 2 iron howitzers, 4,730 Congreve rockets, 350 signal ditto, 18,487 fuzees, 13,942 shot and shells, 45 waggons, 468 sets of harness, 15 tents, &c. The value of the above is £68,200, making a total value of £537,078. The value of military medical stores furnished to the Queen of Spain is £572 2s. 6d., of naval stores £969 15s., and of naval slops and provisions furnished for the use of the British Legion £763 13s. 10d., making a total value of stores, arms, ammunition, &c. &c., furnished her Majesty, of £539 11s. 4d.—*Globe.*

Post Office.—The following are the titles and objects of Mr. Labouchere's bills for consolidating the acts relating to the Post-office, which were read a first time in the House of Commons on Thursday night.—1. Post-office acts repeal bill—to repeal the several laws relating to the Post-office. 2. Post-office offences bill—for consolidating the laws relating to offences against the Post-office of the United Kingdom. 3. Post-office management bill—for the management and regulation of the Post-office. 4. Franking bill—for regulating the sending and receiving of letters and packets by the post free from the duty of postage.

Waterford:—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Richard Henderson, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Saturday, March 11, 1837.