The Waterford Mail.

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POOR LAWS—DUBLIN.

Tuesday, agreeably to requisition, a numerous meeting of the nobility, gentry, bankers, and merchants of the city of Dublin was held in the Mansion-house, for the purpose of taking into consideration certain provisions in the Poor Law Bill now before Parliament, and of forwarding petitions on the subject. Shortly after twelve o'clock the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor was moved into the chair, and Mr. M'Cullagh having been appointed to act as Secretary.

John D. La Touche, Esq., addressed the meeting to the following effect:—He conceived the object of the meeting to be to consider certain provisions of the Poor Law Relief Bill, which, in his opinion, were calculated to inflict an injury rather than confer a benefit on the lower classes. He conceived that the fundamental error of the bill before Parliament consisted in in not distinguishing and separating the *destitute* into two distinct classes. There were, first, the aged and infirm poor, and then the able-bodied and unemployed laborer. He considered that to afford an asylumn to the aged and infirm was wise, rational, and humane; but to provide an asylumn or a workhouse, as it was called, for the able-bodied, would be injurious, as it would engender evil habits, by shutting the parties up for six, eight, or ten months, as the case might be, in a state of idleness. The requisitionists were not unfavourable to a poor rate, nor did they overlook the deplorable situation of the able-bodied unemployed men; but they considered that the aged, infirm, and impotent, were first to be provided for, while the other class of destitute persons should not be overlooked. But they objected to the mixing up of the two classes, and proposing the same system of relief for both. They objected to the imposing on the country the enormous, unjustifiable, and costly burden of building one hundred work-houses, and one hundred new establishments for the purpose of trying an experiment which, after all, might not be successful. The object of the requisitionists was to have two distinct enactments framed, for the purpose of meeting the wants of the two classes of persons alluded to. The one to provide an asylum for the infirm, sick, and aged; the other to provide suitable employment such as the drainage and cultivation of waste lands, and works of public utility, for the able-bodied poor (hear, hear.)

General Cockburn next addressed the meeting. He differed from Mr. La Touche in one particular. He thought the bill so atrocious, so monstrous, so incapable of producing any good, and so incable of improvement, that his petition would be to throw it out altogether.

Mr. La Touche begged leave to read the following resolution, which he intended to propose for the adoption of the meeting, but had quite forgotten it until Gen. Cockburn began to address the meeting:—"Resolved—That a poor law providing, in the first instance, for the relief of the sick, destitute, and impotent, be provided for Ireland."

Sheriff Jone's congratulated the country on the respectability and intelligence of the meeting. He did not believe that any modification of the bill would render it acceptable to the country—so far he agreed with the gallant gentleman who had last addressed the meeting. He (Sheriff Jones) had thought deeply and felt strongly on the subject, and he came to the conclusion, that in order to obtain substantial relief and benefit for the country, there should be two separate enactments, He concurred with Mr. La Touche that a petitition should be drawn up, and presented to the House of Lords, expressing their sentiments on the important subject which brought them together. He concluded by seconding the resolution.

Mr. Atkinson next addressed the meeting in favor of the present measure, but met with many interruptions, and was not attended to.

Mr. Dickson followed in support of the views o the requisitionists. He considered the bill in its present state as inflicting a gross injustice on the owners of property; it partook of the nature of an *ex post facto* law, because the landlord may let a house on the condition of receiving a certain yearly sum over above all rates, taxes, and &c., this—not very equitable law, steps in between them and dissolves the covenant. Mr. Dickson concluded by saying that perhaps, if the prayer of the requisitionists was not attended to, a union of parties in the country might effect what the government seem unwilling to concede.

Mr. Leland Crosthwaite moved as an amendment, amidst uproar, "That a suitable provision be made for the destitute."

Lord Miltown seconded the amendment, after which, Mr. Crosth aite said, that he was not prepared to have spoken. He was going to say, that if left to themselves they would never have a poor law. There ought to be a person in Dublin in whom the country had confidence. They ought to have a commissioner who had the full confidence of the country (question.)

Mr. Dickson said that he must rise to order, and in a manner to claim attention. The speaker had no right to travel over the details of the bill.

Mr. Crosthwaite—Are you not to consider the bill in its provisions? I am talking of the bill. I say to the benevolent gentleman opposite, that I am convinced that his object is to do as he has done through all his life, to forward the cause of the poor.

Mr. Latouche said they were only wasting time. He would not object to the amendment, if it were expressed that the two classes of destitute should be looked to separately.

Mr. Crosthwaite said that he could not give up the point; there were a number of gentlemen who agreed with him. He would most gladly agr e with Mr. Latouche, but his resolution went to throw the bill overboard. His (Mr. Crosthwaite's) view was that it should not be thrown overboard (great uproar.) I ask again, am I not in order speaking of the provisions of the bill?

High Sheriff Quinton—If you go over all the details of the bill you are not in order.

Mr. Crosthwaite—I will appeal to his lordship. I will only say one word more; but if Lord Milltown thinks that the good cause will be the better for my not proceeding I will stop—(there was considerable confusion for some minutes.)

Lord Milltown came forward amidst general cries of hear, hear. The noble lord spoke as follows:—My Lord Mayor, connected as I am by birth, my fortune, and I will add, by inclination, with the interests of the citizens of Dublin, I could not allow the present occasion to pass, when there was a meeting upon so important a subject, without attending for the purpose of giving any aid which might be in my power to forward their interests (hear.) I must say that I did not intend to come forward until I heard those uncalled-for, and I think discreditable interruptions with which the respectable gentleman opposite was met (hear.) The bill which is at present passing through parliament is, I am willing to allow, most imperfect in its details; but if it was ever so imperfect, I am yet so convinced of the necessity of some measure for the relief of the poor of Ireland, that I am willing to embrace the present bill, even with all its imperfections cries of hear.) It is a delusion to say that relief ought only to be extended to the aged and infirm. A measure based upon so confined a principle would fail, and fall short of the necessities which exist. I think that if there be a system of relief, that relief should be extended to all. But I do not think that it is by means of workhouses that such relief is to be afforded—it is not by immuring the poor in places of that description, that you provide for their wants. It is, in the language of Scripture, "when they cry for bread, to give them a stone" (cheers.) I believe that a measure for the relief of the infirm and aged, and a measure for the benefit of the able and unemployed labourer, should pass simultaneously together. It is not fair, it is not just, to say to an abled-bodied man, who has a wife and children depending upon his exertions, who applies in vain for the work which he is willing to do, and which he cannot get—it is not just or humane to say to him—"No, you cannot get relief until the finger of God has afflicted you" (cheers.) I tell you more, that to withhold relief until it is too late, is a distinction as uncalled for as it is unfair (hear, hear.) If you mean to have a system of relief which will be as useful as it is just, it must be compulsory. The property of all should be taxed for that which is for the benefit of all—which is to secure the property of all, and which is to secure confidence to all (cheers.)

Mr. Bermingham would ask if there was to be a compulsory system of relief, was it to fall with equal force upon the good and bad landlords; for he could assure the meeting that there were good and bad landlords (hear, hear). Would it be fair to the good landlord, who remained at home upon his estate, and was expending perhaps a sum of £20,000 among the people of his neighbourhood, to say to him, "Hold your hand, do not be spending your money, it will be all wanting to meet the exigencies of this law."

The Rev. Mr. O'Malley was of opinion that if the legislature stopped short, and only gave relief to the sick and the aged, it would be no poor law at all; it would be merely an act of charity, with none of the seeds of the ulterior amelioration which they all hoped to see introduced into the country. He did not think that the workhouses would be places of iniquity and punishment, but purely houses of correction and improvement. He concluded by saying that he did not think a better bill could be proposed for effecting the poor of Ireland.

Mr. M'Cullagh said, that before the resolution was put from the chair, he would take the opportunity of saying that the *animus* attributed to the requisitionists of being indifferent to the miseries of the poor of Ireland was most untrue and unjust. A placard to that effect had been posted on all the walls of the city, but he called upon the libeller who concocted that document to come forward and repeat his statement. He repudiated with contempt the statements put forward in that placard. Mr. M'Cullagh spoke at considerable length, and with great energy and clearness stated his objections to the proposed bill.

The Lord Mayor then put the amendment, which was negatived.

The original resolution was then carried.

General Cockburn then moved a resolution to the effect "That the poor law bill now before Parliament was totally unfit for Ireland.

Mr. Latouche could not agree with the resolution just proposed, as he considered that such amendments might be made in the bill as would make it agreeable to all parties.

The Right Honourable Mr. Saurin suggested that the word "as it now stands," should be inserted in the resolution.

A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Dixon, Mr. Birmingham, Rev. Mr. O'Malley, Mr. Sisson, and other gentlemen took part, respecting various points contained in the bill, when it was agreed to make some verbal alterations in the resolution, to the effect that employment should be encouraged so as to be the means of relieving the people.

It was then moved by Lord Miltown and seconded by Mr. P. Purcell "That a system of public employment for the able-bodied poor of Ireland should be provided in a seperate bill, and be passed contemporaneously with the bill for the relief of the sick, aged, and infirm."—This resolution passed unanimously.

Sir George Cockburn again moved his resolution, that the bill now before Parliament was totally unfit for Ireland.

Mr Fletcher rose to speak to this resolution—He condemned the bill altogether, it was not calculated to effect any benefit whatever. As to the statement that the bill must be a good one because both Houses of Parliament were nearly unanimous in adopting it, he would say in reply that he always believed it a bad measure what both houses of parliament unanimously agreed in passing.—(Laughter.) After stating his objections to the bill at length he concluded by seconding the motion.

Mr. P Mock would oppose this resolution; in doing so, he would say that he did not agree in opinion with all the provisions of the bill, but then it was the only measure for the relief of the poor that had ever been offered for the adoption of this country. The bill might be objectionable in some points, but then it was "the beginning of an end;" it was at once adopting the principle that the poor should be relieved. As to affording relief only to the sick and impotent be always selected by the commissioners for relief, in preference to the able-bodied (hear, hear). The resolution was one that neither the rev. gentleman (Mr. O'Malley) nor him could vote for, inasmuch as it condemned altogether the measures now before parliament.

Sir George Cockburn, in consequence of the observations just made, would strike out the word "totally" for the purpose of obtaining unanimity.

Mr. Higgingbottom handed in an amendment on the resolution of Sir George.

Mr. L. Crosthwaite—My Lord, I wish to propose an amendment to the following effect—"That a committee be appointed to examine into the merits and demerits of the bill, and to report to an adjourned meeting how far it could be amended." I could wish to impress on the minds of the gentlemen present, that the bill, if passed in its present state, would not affect the immediate inconvenience and expense which had been urged against it—no county need adopt the measure if the people did not require it. As to building so many workhouses, in the first instance, such would not be the case; old barracks and buildings could be taken and kept up at a very trifling expense.

Lord Milltown opposed the second amendment. It reminded him of an old saying, "shutting the door of the stable when the horse is stolen;" he would therefore vote for the amendment of the gallant Colonel, because he conceived the relief intended by the bill would not come for a considerable time—no assistance would be afforded to any person, until all those intended work-houses were erected—let any man look on the immense sum that would be expended on stones, before a morsal of bread could be given to the poor—he therefore called on the friends of the measure to suspend their haste, to see this measure carried because it would not effect the slightest injury or delay to the poor.

Lord Cloncurry—I differ myself in opinion with some as to parts of the present bill; and I intended offering my opposition in the House of Lords (hear). Having heard the observations which have been made, and being convinced of the propriety of affording relief to the poor of Ireland, I do second the amendment of Mr. Crosthwaite, for appointing a committee to consider and point out such improvements as may be deemed useful. I do agree that the object ought to be to find employment, and not to give stones for bread. A large portion of the tax to be laid on ought to be expended in useful works. I fear that this meeting has been called a little too late to effect the desired object, and that those who are indifferent to Irish interests may take advantage of any outcry that might now be raised not to progress any bill for the benefit of the people. Although I am opposed to to the bill as it now stands—although I could not defend the proceedings of either Mr. Nicholls or the commissioners of the poor law inquiry (hear, hear), at the same time that I allow that they were men of information and talent, yet I am so horror-struck at the misery I see in my native city, and which I know to exist in the country parts, that it is with fear and trembling I would propose an adjournment of any measure of relief for so much destitution (hear). The gallant General proposes a resolution which Mr. Crosthwaite has met by a proposition for a committee, because a committee can consider the whole subject. I therefore beg that the gallant General will allow me to say a few words. I am not so long in the country without knowing that what raises the condition of the poor tends equally to benefit the property of the rich (hear, hear). I got three acts of parliament for my own property, and if I were a young man I would now employ three-fold as many labourers as I now do (cheers). I bought a farm from the Canal Company, a piece of bog land, at one penny per acre, being twenty pence for twenty years' purchase, which I soon let for thirty shillings (cheers). I sat upon a committee to inquire into the advantages of having a rail road to the west of Ireland, and it was there proved that the post-office revenue alone would pay the outlay. The government of France were making railroads to Havre, which would be the means of bringing the merchants from the eastern part of Europe to that port with their merchandize for America. Havre is 150 or 200 miles to leeward of Cork, and the advantage of an intercourse through Ireland requires only to be known to be appreciated. These measures would all come to be considered if a bill was once framed for the employment of the labourer.

Professor Butt observed that a declaration of hostility against the poor law bill then before parliament was absolutely necessary, because without it the meeting would separate without doing anything. The noble lord who had last spoken gave a just picture of the distress which prevailed in Ireland, and if he (Mr. Butt) thought that the bill then before the legislature would remove one iota of that misery, which was a disgrace to the civilised world, he would most willingly support it. The bill is acknowledged to be an experiment—*experimente in corpord vila*—but he hoped it was not the case here, although he confessed it was like it. The commissioners who had been appointed were men of learning, no doubt; they had examined not only the peer but the peasant, and by their report it appeared that the number of persons in distress amounted to two millions three hundred and eighty-five thousand, who were, for 30 weeks in the year, depending on mere charity alone. The report of the commissioners had been thrown aside. For what? and for whom? Mr. Nicholls was sent through Ireland on a tour of six weeks (laughter). He cast aside the former calculations of the commissioners, without deigning to assign any reason, and by a conjecture, the most wild and vague, he guessed that the number to be relieved was only 80,000. He calculated the paupers as one per cent. of the population, making a comparison with some county in England (laughter and cries of oh). This was bad enough, but what would the meeting say when they learned, in that county (he believed it was Berkshire), for one that received relief in the workhouses there were nine receiving outdoor relief. So that on Mr. Nicholls' own argument of comparing England and Ireland the paupers were in the proportion of not one but ten per cent. of the population (loud cries of hear). If Mr. Crosthwaite would bring forward his amendment substantively, he would support it—let the bill be amended to meet Mr. Croshwaite's objections if possible; but he would vote for the original resolution because he thought it necessary that this meeting should declare that if the choice be between the bill as it stood and no bill at all, they would rather have no bill than the present (loud cheers, and cries of no, no). He did think that he was justified in saying that if this was the alternative, they should reject the bill. It would make matters worse than they were without it (cheers, and cries of no, from Lord Milltown and others). Perhaps he might be able to satisfy the noble lord that positive mischief would result from the adoption of the bill. The expenditure in building the workhouses was a serious evil; it was the withdrawal of capital and labour from productive employment (hear, hear). The noble lord who had seconded the amendment, had given them much clear and valuable views of the importance of improvements effected on estates. Was it wise to take the capital that might be expended in such improvements, and sink it in workhouses? The same noble lord had given them an able view of the good that would result from making a railroad across Ireland; but, surely, the noble lord, would not support a measure which would expend on the building of workhouses a sum that would carry a railroad far on towards the Atlantic (great cheers). Now which would most develope the resources of Ireland—for that was what the supporters of the amendment aimed at—that Ireland should be filled with workhouses, or that it should be the high road of Europe to America (hear). The learned Professor continued to object to the measure, as not tending to develope any one of the great resources of the country. A learned gentleman opposite had argued, that as the relief was limited to 80,000, it was probable that it would not extend beyond the impotent, whom all submitted should be supported, and that, therefore, on our own principles, we ought to adopt the bill. Why then raise hopes in the minds of the people which you mean to disappoint? (hear, hear). And who are to be the refusers of relief? The guardians—the magistrates—the gentry of the country, and this in a country where the higher and lower classes are already too much disunited. Where will you find your board of guardians to send back nine out of ten to starvation, to eat the wild weeds of the earth, for this is the destitution that we must consider. You offer the people a relief, which the board of guardians will refuse—which you expect them to refuse. Will not the people say that they were trifled with. They may not know Shakspeare, but they know the sentiment that Shakspeare has expressed; they will think that they are—

> Friends that palter with us,
> That keep the word of promise to our ear,
> But break it to our hopes (loud cheers).

You have sent your commissioners to inquire into the secrets of their penury—you have encouraged them, by the hope of relief, to discover the wretchedness that they would have been willing to conceal—you have dragged from them the reluctant acknowledgment of their starvation—you then offer them a measure of relief—you mock them by a same, and then you make the board of guardians, the gentry, and the magistracy of the country, the instruments of denying them relief. Is it wise, is it Christian-like, is it safe, thus to trifle with the feelings of an excited people? (loud cheers). The gentry would be made unpopular with all—the excluded would hate them because they would imagine themselves unjustly dealt with—those who were admitted would hate them on account of the irksome restraints they would impose—husbands and wives would be separated—strict prison discipline enforced, and for all—for the exclusion of some for the harsh treatment of others, the guardians would be responsible in the eyes of the people (cries of hear). He was very unwilling to trespass on their time (cries of no, no)—he had not therefore alluded to the tremendous and irresponsible power that was to be given to the commissioners—a power which would enable them to tax the property of the noble lord opposite (Milltown); they could make what rules they pleased. He questioned whether the strict theory of the constitution allowed such powers to the legislature itself. After a few more observations, the learned Professor concluded by urging as a strong objection to the bill, that while it scarcely touched on the verge of the destitution of Ireland, it might perhaps serve as something to satisfy the consciences of statesmen for years to come. Legislators would fancy they had done enough for Ireland, instead of applying themselves to the solid and national measures of relief which were to be found in the development of the resources of the country, and while the destitution still preyed like a canker on the vitals of the country, statesmen might pride themselves on having given a poor law bill to Ireland. If for no other reason but this, that while it did not even profess to touch the great mass of destitution, it would satisfy the feeling that had now been excited, and thus prevent a really beneficial measure from being adopted, he called on them to declare that, with the consent of the people of Ireland, this bill should never pass (loud cheers.)

Mr. Gray made some observations which were not exactly heard by us, in consequence of the clamour which prevailed; after which

Lord Milltown observed that all had agreed that the present bill was not perfect, and why should dissension prevail amongst them? He had supported a former amendment of Mr. Crosthwaite's, but he put it to him whether it would not be better if the present resolution were allowed to pass?

Mr. Crosthwaite—I am much obliged to the noble lord, but I cannot do so.

Lord Mayor—Then I shall put your amendment.

I was put accordingly, when the majority of voices appeared against it.

The resolution was accordingly put and carried.

Mr. Latouche—My Lord Mayor, I have been requested to read for your lordship and this meeting the drafts of two petitions, one to the Commons and the other to the Lords, on the subject of this meeting. They are both couched exactly in the same terms. Mr. Latouche then read the draft of the petitions.

Mr. Thomas Dixon moved that the petitions, as read, be adopted forthwith by the meeting, without reference to a committee.

The motion, seconded by Mr. William Murphy, was unanimously adopted.

A committee was then appointed to take charge of the documents, and to have them forwarded, by Saturday, to Lords Wicklow and Clanricarde, to be presented in the House of Lords, and to Messrs. O'Connell and Hutton for presentation in the House of Commons.

Mr. High Sheriff Jones was then called to the chair, thanks returned to the Lord Mayor, and the meeting adjourned.

COUNTY TIPPERARY SPRING ASSIZES, 1838.

On Saturday last the following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury of the County Tipperary, before the Hon. Francis Aldborough Prittie, High Sheriff:—

The Hon. George O'Callaghan, Shanbally Castle, Foreman; William Ponsonby Barker, Esq., Kilcooly Abbey; John Bagwell, Esq., Marlfield; Stephen Moore, Esq., Barn; Wm. Perry, Esq., Woodrooffe; Wm. Pennefather, Esq., Lakefield; Stephen O'Meagher, Esq., Kilmoyler; John Bayley, Esq., Debsborough; Richard Wills Gason, Esq., Richmond; Henry Prittie, Esq., Coville; Major General Sir William Parker Cairoll, K.C.H., Tolla House; Lieutenant Colonel Wm. Purefoy, Greenfield; John Maher, Esq., Tullemaine Castle; John Carden, Esq., Barnane; Richard Long, Esq., Longfield; T. E. Lalor, Esq., Cregg; Wm. Stewart Trench, Esq., Sopwell Hall; James Lanigan, Esq., Castle Fogarty; Thomas George Stoney, Esq., Kyle Park; Richard S. Mensergh, Esq., Grenane; John Scully, Esq., Dualla; Richard E. Phillips, Esq., Mount Rivers; Matthew Millett, Esq., Lismornan.

The Grand Jury then adjourned to their room, and were engaged also on Monday and Tuesday up to 4 o'clock in the discharge of the fiscal business of the county.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the Hon. Judge Moore entered the Crown Court, and the usual preliminaries having been gone through by the clerk of the crown, the grand jury were re-sworn, but in consequence of the absence of Mr. Phillips, of Mountrivers, who was indisposed, his lordship said he would wait for him as it was necessary, according to the Act of Parliament, to swear for the criminal business, the same jury that had been sworn by the High Sheriff for the discharge of the fiscal business—if Mr. Phillips attended to be sworn he might retire afterwards. Mr. Phillips shortly appeared and being sworn, his lordship said:—

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of the county of Tipperary, the length of time during which I have had the honor of knowing the county Tipperary and of being concerned in its public business, has enabled me to know that its business both civil and criminal, at all times must be considered as important. With respect to the civil business, I have been informed by the Sheriff, that you have been sworn in since Saturday for its disposal, and, on enquiry, I find it is not probable that you can close it this evening or tomorrow. Gentlemen, as long as you represent to me that the civil business requires your attention, I shall suspend calling you from it. I am quite sure no unnecessary delay will take place. Gentlemen, it is a very important branch of your duty and it is every day becoming more and more so. There is a vast proportion of the expenses in which you have no discretion, and therefore the public should know that the Grand Jury are bound by acts of Parliament in which no discretion is left them; but I am sure, you will disburse the public money with economy and prudence. Gentlemen, it may not have occurred to you that, with respect to the officers you are to attend and see to those who are to give security. There is a new officer, that of county surveyor, and it is generally thought he is is responsible for those. Now you have many baronies in this county and of course different collectors. I do not know whether you are aware of the duty imposed by the Legislature upon Grand Juries to take the securities at every Assizes—I fear it is not known in many counties—and in one county lately the collector failed for a large sum of money. The Grand Jury thought it was the surveyors duty to look to the securities, but it was ruled by the law officers of the crown that it was the duty of the Grand Jury. You will find by the act of Parliament that it is the duty of the Grand Jury to attend to this. I now have to introduce to your notice, gentlemen, the general state of the Criminal Calendar of your County. I must confess, not only as a public man, but with a feeling peculiarly regardful of every thing that can interest this county, that I saw for some time past, certain representations of the state of this county; and not a month since I saw in a very respectable English paper, not attached to any party, that there were 66 persons for murder, for trial at this assizes. I have since got the calendar, and I find the number of prisoners charged with murder, and aiding in murder, which amounts to the same, 76, and since I came into this town four have been added, making in all 80 for murder! Gentlemen of the Grand Jury it is not the first time I have intimated from this place that it would be wise at least, if not just to represent these things in their true colors; does any man believe there are 80 persons to be tried for the crime of murder in this county? It is not the case that some are charged with homicides, but all with murder. Now look at the effects of this, not alone at home, but abroad. Why, suppose half of those are for manslaughter, why not so indict them and let the law decide; but they are all charged with the one crime of murder! terrifying those who would advance us in the scale of prosperity by coming and settling among us, if such representations were not made. I received this calendar late yesterday evening, when I was sitting in a court of justice in an adjoining county and I have taken the trouble to analyze it in my carriage. Now 70 of those who are charged are for crimes previous to the last assizes; 37 appeal without stating when they occurred, so I conclude they are of a remote time. I have, myself, known English ladies object to their sons coming amongst us in the army!!! where the country is represented as so uncivilized. Where a life may be lost in a quarrel, it is casting an indelible stain upon the country to class it as murder. There are 38 for murder since the last assizes; 13 of these are for the murder and conspiracy to murder one man; 3 for the murder of a man named Murphy; 3 for another and 2 for another murder and those are the persons charged with the absolute crime of wilful murder. With respect to the other indictments there are 12 for the violation of woman; all of these are certainly since the last assizes, except one, which occurred in 1836, these are calculated to cast a disgrace upon the county. I remember not very long ago 56 person were charged with murder in this County and one man only was convicted. Gentlemen whatever crimes there are, let them be investigated—but I have a feeling for this county beyond my public duty and I feel it is an injustice to represent it as it has been. I have acted on this bench with your predecessors and I have acted in another capacity with the fathers, I believe, of most of you; I have seen the country progressively improving and I hope I shall see that a calm investigation of every case and a just ministration, will effectuate what violence or misrepresentation cannot. I have great hopes through the magistracy that much can be effected. Your magistracy I will not say is improved for it was always efficient, and I remember the time the lamented Mr. Baker was murdered. I never will forget the zeal with which 76 of them acted together for the public service. The Petit Sessions and Quarter Sessions have done much for the County. To your very able and efficient Barrister—of whom I would speak in the terms that he deserves but for the situation I am in—for the advancement and moral improvement that have already taken place we are much indebted. I do not see one of those deadly and brutalized faction fights that used to disgrace this County. I will tell you an historical fact of the battle of Golden, in which many lives were lost. The learned Judge here recounted a circumstance of which he was cognizant respecting this, in which he mentioned that on one occasion in company with the late Mr. Wilcocks, he observed a man repairing to this scene of action with a load of arms, and being accosted and threatened by Mr. Wilcocks to be put in jail, he said he had many gentlemen in the county who would get him out again. This county is looked upon, said his lordship, as a peculiar place—Tipperary is looked upon in alarm. We all know that Tipperary is one of the finest counties in Ireland; its gentlemen are wealthy and their residences beautiful—and is it to be represented as a nucleus of crime. There are many bad characters in it to be sure, but I trust the general mass of the people is uncontaminated, and that this country will be brought to that station which it is every way entitled to hold—and gentlemen, I shall conclude with a wish which shall be my last prayer, that He who governs the hearts of men, may direct the minds and hearts of one and all to the knowledge of understanding, and the pursuit of what is right.

At the conclusion his lordship was much affected, and shed tears as he resumed his seat, for he was standing while addressing the Grand Jury.

The criminal business will commence this day. The hon. Judge Moore will preside in the crown court, the the hon. Baron Foster in the record court. We again publish the calendar of our county with the additions up to the present time, making a total of 211 for trial this assizes

There are 39 appeals lodged with the clerk of the Peace, and 19 records with the Sheriff.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

LEITRIM ASSIZES.

A SPECIMEN OF A JUROR.—James Davis was indicted for stealing two pigs from Darby Brennan. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. He appeared to be an idiot, and Mr. Irwin, governor of the jail, deposed he considered him to have been so since his confinement; and the Judge, on charging the jury, directed them if they considered the prisoner to be a person incapable of discerning right from wrong, to discharge him. However, the jury returned a verdict of guilty, but one of them recommended the prisoner to the clemency of the Court, on account of his imbecility.

The Learned Baron said, it was one of the most extraordinary requests he ever heard, and ordered the juror's name to be struck off the panel, and never again returned, but instead of thinking it a disgrace, the juror thanked his lordship most warmly for his kindness. This created a general laugh in the court, in which his lordship was obliged to join.

SALMON FISHERIES.

TO THE PROPRIETORS OF THE SEVERAL SALMON FISHERIES ON THE SEA COAST OF IRELAND.

It is begged to call the attention to the several proprietors of salmon fisheries on the sea coast of Ireland to a bill now brought into the House of Commons, assuming to be for the protection of salmon fisheries. It is, however, feared that from the language made use of, and the resolutions passed, and particularly at a meeting held in the town of Donegal, on the 17th of October last—Col. Conolly in the Chair—that something more was intended than the mere protection of salmon, for it resolved that there should be a total prevention of all persons fishing for salmon or any other large fish, within one mile of any part of the shores of Ireland.—(See *Londonderry Sentinel* and *Journal* about that date—also *Evening Mail* Nov. 20.) This should be immediately resisted. Many proprietors may lose their ancient property if such a bill pass; and however it is to be regretted, the late disputed title to the salmon fishery on the sea coast, not far from the mouth of Ballyshannon river, between the tenant of Col. Conolly and Mr. Hecta, a tenant of the Rev Mr. Tredennick, yet it would be hard to visit the owners of fishings on the other parts of the coast of Ireland with any such clause, which, although useful to the Ballyshannon river, would operate severely against the private property of others. A meeting should be called, and a counter petition sent to Parliament.

A COAST PROPRIETOR.

REMARKABLE CASE IN SURGERY.—There is at pretent in the National Infirmary for relief of the poor afflicted with blindness and di eases of the eye, Cuffe-street, the case of a little boy seven years of age, thorn blind, with the disease of cataract in both his eyes, upon whom the operation for their removal has been performed within the last few days, with such complete success as to enable the little patient to observe many objects presented to him immediately after the operation; he continues to improve daily in the acquirement of a new sense, to the surprise and delight of his parents.—*Saunders.*

POLICE OFFICE, NEW YORK.—ARREST OF TWO MEN ON CHARGE OF MURDER, COMMITTED IN IRELAND.—A few months back, the police magistrates in this city received documents sent out by the British Government, in relation to a murder committed in Ireland, the perpetrators of which were supposed to be in this country. The parties accused were a father and son of the name of Bamber, who were charged with having in September, 1829, at Balymony, county Armagh, killed one of the military police, who was assisting the civil authorities in executing a writ of ejectment on the premises of the accused. On these documents a warrant was issued for the apprehension of the accused, and within the last two or three days the officers arrested the father and son in this city, who had hitherto escaped discovery by adopting the name of M'Cauley. The senior prisoner admits that one of the gens d'armes was killed on the occasion alluded to, but denies that he killed him, and gives a version of the story, which, if true, goes to some extent in palliation of the killing. According to this statement, when the gens d'armes were putting his family out of their house, some of the family resisted, and one of the gens d'armes shot dead one of the old man's sons, and the one who was killed was in the act of bayoneting the old man's second son, when one of the family fired at him and killed him. The prisoners were yesterday brought before one of the judges under a writ of *habeas corpus*, but he declined to interfere in the matter; and the papers in relation to the arrest of the prisoners have been forwarded to the governor, in order to obtain his authority to deliver them up to the British authorities.—*Journal of Commerce.*

FIRE.—The extensive mills and stores of Culsberston and Co. at Ballisodare, county of Sligo, were consumed on Saturday night. A large quantity of corn has been destroyed, together with very valuable machinery, which had been recently erected. The premises had been insured with the Alliance Company for £5,000.

The French army will substitute percussions for flint locks this year.

IMPORTANT SALVAGE TRIAL.

From the Cork Standard.)

One of the most interesting trials to investigate claims for Salvage was tried at Cove on last Tuesday, that we remember for a long time. The Magistrates who presided were Thomas George French and Thomas Parsons Boland, Esqrs.

The claimants in this case were Lieut. Murray, who commands the Revenue cutter "Wickham," and his crew.

The vessel upon which the salvage is claimed is the brig Adelaide of Sydney, of which Mr. John Sherwin is a part owner, bound to London laden with a most valuable cargo, consisting of Sperm Oil, Furs, Lignum Vitæ, and other valuable matters, supposed, from the representations of the owner himself and others, to be of the value of £25,000.

The services which were more fully detailed in evidence by the sailors and others, were substantially as follows :—

On the 11th of February last the Wickham fell in with the Adelaide about 45 miles south of Cape Clear. It appears that she had been then 32 days upon her voyage, and that about 21 days previous she encountered a gale, in which her Captain had been washed overboard.

When discovered by the Cutter her situation was most forlorn, and the owner, passengers, and crew, almost in despair, having been 21 days tossing about in the gale, ignorant of where they were.

Five of the crew were disabled and all exhausted. They were obliged to eat raw pork from having no fires; the vessel was greatly damaged, and without a stitch of canvass to set.

Upon Lieutenant Murray's boarding her, nothing could exceed the joy of those on board, and Mr. Sherwin, the owner, begged of him to take charge of the brig, and bring her into any port of safety, saying, "I have lost my master; my mate is no navigator; my crew are disabled; and we know not where we are. Put us into any port." Upon this Lieutenant Murray put four of his crew on board the brig, and afterwards placed his chief mate, Mr. Broad, in charge; and, having adjusted two hawsers, the cutter took her in tow, and with much judicious management, and during part of the night sweeping the brig, succeeded in getting her into Cork Harbour, and safely mooring her about half-past two o'clock on Monday the 12th of February.

The value of the services rendered by the salvors appears to have been fully acknowledged by the owner and ship's company at the time; for, Mr. Sherwin admitted that if the "Wickham" had not fallen in with them, the vessel could not have been saved; and he himself and passengers would have been lost.

Lt. James Edward Fergusson Murray deposed that he commands the "Wickham," that he fell in with the "Adelaide" on the 10th of February, about 45 miles off Cape Clear, after a severe gale of wind; but it was fair weather then. He observed her first about eleven o'clock; her mainsail was gone from the belly of the sail up to the leach rope; her bulwarks were gone; and she was obliged to be pumped every two hours; beneath the upper deck there was a leak; her masts were standing; one suit of sails was gone, and the other not fit to contend against the breeze. The "Wickham" was obliged to come out of harbour under a heavy sea 24 hours before.

Mr. Sherwin declared that it was providential that he had fallen in with the "Wickham," and was afraid when the Wickham tacked, that she was going to leave them as a schooner had done before; he said, that for 3 or 4 days before he had been obliged to breakfast on raw pork; five of the crew were sick, and the rest greatly exhausted. Witness asked "under what conditions do I take charge?" Mr. S. replied, "I give you the entire charge; I have lost my master; my mate is no navigator; I have been 21 days without a master; take me into any port you can possibly make; the cargo is a most valuable one; it is worth £25,000." Witness took charge accordingly, and came into Cork Harbour between 8 and 12 o'clock on the 12th February; no log had been kept, it would appear, since the master had been washed over board; every one was trying to make a log in Mr. Greasy's pocket-book; witness ordered five of his crew to get aboard her, as the case was a most critical one; Mr. Broad was put on board; a dreadful snow storm came on immediately after, and the "Adelaide" herself would have been unable to have reached any port; the owner said the sails were not fit to contend against the breeze; she was towed by two hawsers; she could not have got in by herself with the best management in less than a week; she would have taken treble the time in which she was towed in at least, to make harbour.

Cross-examined—Thinks that Crookhaven was the nearest port; the vessel was on the starboard tack; she was not standing in for any channel on the coast of Ireland; she lay across the channel; the vessel lay with head towards northward and eastward; if the cutter had left her she could not get in at all, for wind changed immediately after they came to anchor; she was 70 miles off the harbour going two knots an hour.

Mr. William Henry Broad chief-mate of the "Wickham" corroborated the evidence of Mr. Murray.

Mr. Roberts was on board the "Adelaide" the morning of the 12th, and understood that the brig had been given in charge.

Mr. Kelly second mate swore that if the "Adelaide" had not been taken in tow, it was doubtful whether she could have reached harbour, without the assistance of the cutter.

Wm. Simpson swore that the vessel was pumped every 4 hours. Saw the leak, and could see the day light through it, about 2 or 3 feet above water. She was lurching heavily when they boarded her.

For the defence Mr. John Sherwin swore he could not recollect telling Lieut. Murray that the cargo was worth £25,000.

Henry Harrisson Greaves mate of "the Adelaide," went on board "The Wickham," and was present at the conversation with Mr. Murray, and said he wanted sails and rigging; they also wanted a maintop sail; knew his position with respect to the shore; the Captain had been washed over-board about 21 days before; kept a dead reckoning; one of the Chronometers was bad, and they had no observation for several days.

Cross-examined—Does not always keep log in pencil; when the weather is bad he does so; Mr. Sherwin asked Lieutenant Murray where they were; he said, "About 80 miles from Cork off Cape Clear." "Bless my soul," said Mr. Sherwin, "I thought we were off Cork or Kinsale," he did not hear him say, "my mate is no navigator," he did not say "I giue you up charge of the Adelaide." Witness was acting as master: some of his crew were sick; they were all fagged. He might have cautioned Mr. Broad not to pull so hard on the ropes; did de ire him not to pull so hard on the fore-sheet; if they had not met the "Wickham," they would have got into Kinsale. In his opinion the vessel would have wethered the gale, notwithstanding that the crew were disabled, and the vessel was leaking. They were going 2 knots an hour when the "Wickham" met them.

After some further investigation into the subject, not material or interesting, the Magistrates awarded the Captain and crew of "The Wickham" £500.

Those interested in the vessel and cargo objected to the salvors' claim, on the ground of the services not having been attended with circumstances of personal peril, so great as in some other cases; but the value of the property saved under such circumstances and brought in safety into port has ever been held a fair standard by which the remuneration to salvors should be given.

MULGRAVE TRANQUILLITY.

A return of the offences reported by the police to have been committed in Ireland in the 18 months, commencing July, 1836, has just been printed, by order of the House of Commons.

The following is the amount of homicides and crimes generally, month by month :—

1836.	Homicides.	Total Crimes.
July	17	509
August	10	861
September	14	739
October	22	699
November	18	679
December	24	770
Total six months of 1836,	105	4257
1837.		
January	22	950
February	26	765
March	26	643
April	13	498
May	20	630
June	20	51[illegible]
July	14	414
August	19	531
September	17	552
October	14	587
November	20	613
December	18	775
Total 1837	229	7477

This, it is to be remembered, is the *Police* Report, which is a document of much less authority than the *Prisons'* Report, and differs very materially from the latter. For example, the *Prisons'* Report of 1836 gives the total number of homicides at 620; as it is not digested, like the police return, into months, we can only compare them by taking (half their number) or 310 for the homicides, in the six months commencing July 1836, of which but 105 are acknowledged in the police return. In the same way the Prisons' Report gives a total of crimes in 1836 of 23,891, the half of which would be nearly 12,000, when the Police Report gives but 4251 for the latter half of 1836.

We have thought it necessary to explain this matter, because comparing the *police* report of the last year with the *prison* report of the year preceding there might appear to be an enormous decrease of crime—whereas, by comparing *police report with police report*, there has been very plainly a considerable increase.

The half-year's homicides of 1837, as reported by the police, are 114; the half-year's homicides of 1836, as reported by the same police, were but 105—an increase of just 9 per cent. from year to year. Supposing the *prison* reports to maintain the same ratio, which is but reasonable, the *actual* homicides of 1837 will be found to approach 700; and we are gravely told that the continuance of these men in power is necessary to the peace of Ireland!!!—*Standard.*

ALARMING FIRE AT MANCHESTER.—On Wednesday night about seven o'clock, an alarm of fire was given, which proved to be the very extensive spinning and weaving mill, of the Oxford road twist company. The building in which the fire originated was not connected with the three extensive mills, but separated from them by a yard about ten yards in width. The mills in question are about 150 or 160 yards long, and seven or eight stories high, in which are employed upwards of 2,000 hands. The damage is estimated at from £4,000 to £5,000. The extent of this establishment may be in some degree gathered from the fact, that they produce a piece of cloth of twenty yards each minute, 1,680 yards in one hour, 20,160 per day, and 120,960 yards, or sixty-five miles in length, per week. Perhaps no fire ever took place in Manchester which so immediately jeopardied so vast a property, estimated at £150,000 to £200,000, and which was so miraculously saved. There is too great cause for thankfulness that upwards of 2,000 hands have thus the means continued to them of earning their bread by honest industry, for what could so vast a number have done out of work but to perambulate the town with petitions for relief?

SALUTARY HINT TO THE LADIES—THE ROSE.—I saw a rose perfect in beauty; it rested gracefully upon its stalk, and its perfume filled the air. Many stopped to gaze upon it, many bowed to taste its fragrance, and its owner hung over it with delight. I passed it again, and behold it was gone—its stem was leafless—its root had withered; the enclosure which surrounded it was broken down. The spoiler had been there; he saw that many admired it; he knew that it was dear to him who planted it, and beside it he had no other plant to love. Yet he snatched it secretly from the hand that cherished it; he wore it on his bosom till it hung its head and faded, and when he saw that its glory was departed he flung it rudely away. But it left a thorn in his bosom, and vainly did he seek to extract it, for now it pierces the spoiler, even in the hour of mirth. And when I saw that no man who had loved the beauty of the rose gathered again its scattered leaves, or bound up the stalk which the hands of violence had broken, I looked earnestly to the spot where it grew, and my soul received instruction. And I said, "Let her who is full of beauty and admiration, sitting like the queen of flowers in majesty among the daughters of woman, let her watch lest vanity enter her heart, beguiling her to rest proudly upon her own strength; let her remember that she standeth upon slippery places, and be not high minded, but fear."

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF DROPSY.—On the 28th of February, an operation was performed on Mrs. Thomas Roades, of Wooton, near Brill, Bucks, by the eminent Dr. Clarke, of Finemere House, when the enormous quantity of 40 and a half pints of water, weighing more than 40lb., was taken from her. Mrs. Roades having survived the danger of the operation, caused by her extreme debility, has now every chance of being restored to her usual health.—*Northampton Herald.*

Judge Perrin recommends the magistrates to send drunkards to prison for not more then twenty-four hours, but to remain that period of time fasting upon their debauch, without any nutriment.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

KILKENNY—FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.

John Cleary, aged twenty-four, was placed at the bar, and indicted for the wilful murder of John Noonan, on the 17th of September last He pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Scott opened the case by stating that it became his painful duty to lay before the jury the details connected with one of the most atrocious murders that ever had been committed. The prisoner at the bar stood charged with that murder, and the counsel for the crown had it not in their power to produce any direct evidence of the transaction the subject of inquiry; the evidence was what was called circumstantial, but circumstantial evidence might be of such a conclusive nature as to sanction and justify a verdict of conviction. Upon Sunday, the 24th of last September, at a remote part of the county, not far from Waterford, Patrick Sheil, a farmer, was proceeding across a field near his own house, when he came to a stream, the boundary between Kilmurry and Rathpatrick. He was in company with his wife, and when just about to step across the stream, he observed a kind of pocket book or bag lying upon the bank. Sheil then remarked traces of a struggle on the grass, as if something had been dragged over the ground, across some furze bushes, in the direction of the river. To his horror and surprise he there saw the dead body of a man lying in the stream, near to which were portions of dress, a strap with a buckle, and other things. The body was much disfigured; the throat was cut; the lower jaw was broken off, and one part was placed under the body, while another lay by its side; and under the circumstances no doubt could exist that an unhappy individual had been most barbarously murdered. The prisoner at the bar stood charged with that crime, and he (Mr. S.) would now state upon what ground. Sheil, after the discovery he had made, immediately went for the police, and they having come, found a material article upon the bank where the struggle had taken place. This was a portion of a razor blade, with the handle broken off, bearing marks of blood and and rust; upon the body also they found deep gashes, for instance on the back of the thigh, which could only have been inflicted by a sharp instrument. They also discovered just near the same spot, a hole containing nearly a pint or quart of blood, covered over with a large stone, round which mingled blood and hair was clinging. Although the deceased was so much disfigured that he could not be recognised by the usual means, yet from his dress and hat, he was found to be a young man named John Noonan, a comrade of the prisoner's, both having worked in the employment of a farmer named Walsh. The coat was at once identified by a man named Butler, who had exchanged it with the deceased some short time before the murder. Upon the Sunday before the body was found, namely, on Sunday the 17th of September, the prisoner, in company with a young man, came from Waterford at about six in the evening, and went into the house of a woman named Mary Fitzgerald. They stopped there about half an hour to light their pipes, and the woman asked where they were going. Cleary said they were going to Darby Walsh's where he had some task work to do, and he added he was going through Newpark, as it was the shortest way. She advised them to go by Milepost, but Cleary persisted in saying he would go the other way, and they then went away. Before that night Cleary, who had been in the habit of getting his clothes washed by a woman named Bridget Moore, had left with her a shirt, as did also the deceased, and the prisoner called for his clean shirt under the following circumstances:—Bridget Moore, had gone to the Tramore races on the 15th of September, and on Sunday night, the 17th of the same month, the mother of Bridget Moore, was in the house, and in bed, when the prisoner came to the house at about ten o'clock. He rapped, and on the woman asking who was that, he said it was "little Jack" (the prisoner here smiled). He told her to open the door, and give him his shirt; but she declared she would not until morning, as he had not come in time. Ultimately, however, the old woman got up, and opening the door, gave him his shirt. The prisoner said he was coming from town, and getting drunk, he had fallen off the foot-path into the water, and it would cost him his life if he did not get the shirt. When the woman handed out the shirt to him, he asked her did she mean he should put it on in the rain, and he then came in and put the clean shirt on. The shirt he took off was covered with blood, and he carried it away with him in his hat. When in the house the prisoner asked the old woman to go for a half pint of whiskey, which he declared he would take off in a draught, as he was both cold and wet; and the whiskey being procured, he did actually drink it at once. It would be proved that on the same night between eleven and twelve, the prisoner went to the house of Mary Magrath, and when he rapped at the door, she asked who was there, and he replied, a friend, "little Jack." He was let in, and asked to have a fire lighted, but he was told there was no fuel except the straw belonging to the bed—the straw, however, was lighted, and it was then observed that his trowsers were wet. Mary Magrath's mother asked him what wetted the trowsers, and he replied, the rain. She said there was no such rain as could have wetted them in that manner, and he then said he had gone across a potato ground, as he was ashamed to go through the street, there being so many in it. It was noticed by the inmates of the house that his shirt, waistcoat, and trowsers were bloody, and in answer to questions put to him, he observed that he had got the blood in Waterford in a fight. Three of his fingers had been cut across, and were bleeding profusely. He stated that the cuts had been inflicted with a reaping hook, which was drawn through his hand; and then he said he had been fighting with Noonan, whom he left behind him in Waterford. One of the women observed that it was unfair for him to have left his comrade behind him in a strange place, and he then said Noonan had gone with him as far as the Castle of Kilmurry, and he had given him only two blows, but that would not kill a man. Kilmurry is near where the body was found. It would be proved that the dirty shirt was seen in his hat, and it had stains of blood, although partially washed and wrung out.

Patrick Sheil examined—Lived at Kilmurry on the 24th of September last. Was going with his wife from his own place, when in crossing a rivulet, his wife found a small house-wife lying on the leaves. The place was all tossed, and the grass broken, as if something had been dragged along. Witness found a belt of yellow selvage of cloth, a bit of leather, and a cobler's wax-end (identified the belt.) It was lying on the bank of the river. Witness crossed the rivulet, and his wife asked him how she was to get across? Witness then turned round and noticed a body in the stream. He pushed his wife away, and told her it was a dog that was in the river; but, as she wanted to see it, he then told her it was a man. Witness then went to Father Hart, and he told him to go for the police. Witness then went to Slievrue, and the police returned with him. The body was not taken out of the stream until the Coroner, Mr. Izod, held an inquest. The coat was drawn up about the shoulders. Witness observed the bosom of a shirt upon the corpse, and the trowsers were drawn down over the feet. The hair of the man was dark. Observed blood upon the bank of the stream, within a couple of yards of the body. The police found the blade of a razor. There was rust upon some parts of it, blood on other parts. Saw a stone about five pounds weight, to which human hair and blood was sticking. There was a hole beneath the stone, and in the hole about a pint of blood.

Cross-examined.—There was a blue coat on the body. The hole with the blood was four or five inches square.

Constable Michael Doherty corroborated previous witness's testimony.

Patrick Kelly and John Butler identified the coat, belt, and shoes, as those belonging to deceased.

Dr. Alexander Cullinan examined.—Witness attended the inquest. Examined the body. Found two extensive wounds in the back part of the head, and the skull had been fractured. One of these wounds appeared to have been given by a blunt instrument like a stone. The under jaw had been removed from its place. Part of the jaw was under the body, and part by the side of it. There was a wound on the back part of the right thigh, about eight inches long. The fracture at the back of the head was sufficient to cause death. The prisoner attended the inquest. Afterwards examined him in the police barracks, and saw some wounds upon his fingers which were nearly healed. These wounds must have been inflicted by a sharp instrument. A reaping hook might cause them, but he conceived they must have been inflicted by some sharper instrument.

Mary Fitzgerald examined.—Lives at the Abbey Church opposite Waterford. John Cleary, on the Sunday after Tramore races, came to her house with a young man who wore a blue coat, blue trowsers, and a black and white hat. Prisoner said he picked up his companion at the races, and they had been reaping together for five weeks. They remained about half an hour, and about six in the evening went away.

Bridget Moore examined.—Lives at Milepost. Was at the last Tramore races, and the Sunday before gave Cleary a clean shirt. He left another to be washed. A young man was with him, who also left a shirt to be washed. It was a plain calico shirt, with three plaits on each side sewn on it. (The shirt found on the body was produced, and she was almost positive that it was the same she gave the young man.)

Margaret Foley examined.—Is the mother of the last witness. Was left in care of the house and children while her daughter was at the Tramore races. Sunday, the 17th, witness was in bed and fast asleep, when she was awoke by a knocking at the door. Asked who was there? and the prisoner said, "I am." She asked him what he wanted? and he said "I want my shirt." He said he was coming from town, and had been so drunk as to fall into the water, and it would cost him his life if he did not get the shirt. Witness got up, and bringing a shirt from the box reached it out of the door to the prisoner, when he said, "Do you want me to put it on in the rain?" He then came in and faced a tub where there was dirty water, in which he washed his face and hands. He put on the clean shirt, and told witness for God sake to make haste and get half a pint of whiskey for him, as he wanted to take it off in a draught, the cold of the water being in his heart. He gave her a shilling, and she got the whiskey. He drank it all at once, and then did what he never did before, took the dirty shirt with him.

Mary M'Grath examined.—Lives at Milepost, and remembers when the body was found. Saw it in the stream. Knows the prisoner Cleary. He was at her house the Sunday night before the body was found, between eleven and twelve o'clock. Witness was in bed at the time. There were three other women in the house. Nelly Delahunty got up and let him in. He asked for a fire, and said he would lose his life with the cold if she didn't light a fire for him. Witness's mother said she had no firing except she burned the straw out of her bed. He took a wisp out of the bed and lighted it. Her mother asked him where he had been? He said he was in Waterford, and that the rain had wetted him. Her mother said there was no rain to wet him in the manner he was. His trousers were all wet through down the legs, and the water was running into his shoes. Her mother squeezed the wet from his trousers with her hands. He said he was making a short cut through a potato garden, and that that was what wetted him, as he was ashamed to go down through the village, there were so many people in it. Witness got up out of bed. Saw blood on his waistcoat, trowsers, and shirt. Asked him what put the blood on them. He said he was in a fight on the Cross of Waterford. He said his comrade, John Noonan, himself, and three or four more, were in the fight. Saw three of his fingers cut across, quite fresh, and his thumb also. Asked, where was his comrade? He said he left him in Waterford after him. When asked about the cut on his fingers, he said one M'Grath drew a reaping-hook through his hand in the fight. Witness said it was a shame to leave his comrade after him, and he then said he brought him as far as the Castle of Kilmurry. Asked why he left him there? He said he left him with four others there, that they were fighting, and that he (prisoner) "gave him two strokes, but that wouldn't kill a man." Cleary said he then "stuck" himself in a bush of furze, and Noonan and the other four passed on. Saw that Cleary had a clean blue cotton shirt on him. He had another shirt in his hat. Asked why he did not leave it with his washerwoman? He said, because he was going to live with a man in Waterford. The shirt appeared to have been washed and squeezed. It had marks of blood on it, which witness discovered on holding it up to the light. Saw three half-crowns and some silver with Cleary. He sent witness's mother for whiskey. She was out while witness and Cleary had the conversation. Cleary remained in her house till about six o'clock in the morning. He sat at the fire.

Margaret Power, mother of the last witness, corroborated her daughter's evidence. The prisoner had a pair of black eyes, which he said he got by hitting himself against the bed post, and afterwards he declared a boy had given him a rap with his fist. The prisoner's coat was not near as wet as his trowsers. The prisoner desired the shirt in his hat to be steeped in water.

Mr. Bracken addressed the Jury on behalf of the prisoner.

Baron Foster then proceeded to charge the Jury, and sumned up the evidence at considerable length, and with great perspicuity and precision. His Lordship's analysis of the evidence was separated into two leading classes or divisions—first, the question of the identity of the murdered body found; and, secondly, the several connecting circumstances from which the charge against the prisoner was to be made out. Under each of these heads, his Lordship most impartially and clearly reviewed the case; and concluded with a distinct recapitulation of the facts given in evidence—suggesting, as he proceeded, such considerations as bore against, as well as in favor of, the prisoner.

The Jury then retired, and in a few minutes returned with a verdict of *Guilty*.

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

John Cleary was placed at the bar this morning, to receive sentence, for the murder of John Noonan.

The prisoner said—"I am thankful to Mr. Greene for getting a Counsel and Attorney to defend me. I throw my life into the hands of Government and your Lordship's hands. I am as clear of the murder as a child that was never born."

Baron Foster then addressed the prisoner as follows:—"John Cleary, you have been convicted by a Jury of your countrymen of the heinous crime of murder—the greatest crime that man can be guilty of. Your horrid act was wilful, deliberate and one of unusual cruelty, perpetrated on your unsuspecting companion, who appears to have had a little money in his possession; and except it was the acquisition of that money, there is no other way of accounting for your wicked and atrocious deed. You knocked his brains out, and cut his throat, and your unfortunate victim was bled into a hole as a butcher bleeds an animal to deprive it of life! Although no human eye witnessed the perpetration of that foul deed, a mass of evidence, purely of a circumstantial nature, was brought forward against you, fully sufficient to satisfy all the requisitions of the law as well as the judgment of the Jury, who conscientiously came to the conclusion that you were the unhappy guilty man. I lament to think you call in question the justice of the verdict which has been pronounced against you. I beseech you now to make the best use of the short time which will be left you in this world to make atonement for your crimes to your offended God. You stand upon the brink of the grave—the brink of an awful eternity. Turn to Almighty God, as a contrite sinner, with an humble reliance on the all-atoning merits of your Saviour, who says, 'whosoever cometh to me I will in nowise cast out.' Great as has been your crime, do not abandon yourself to despair—rely upon your Saviour, and your pardon may be obtained; but do not rest your hope of salvation on any human aid." His Lordship concluded by sentencing the prisoner to be executed on Saturday the 7th of April next.

The prisoner, who exhibited no remorse either during the trial or whilst his Lordship was passing the awful sentence of the law, now said—"My Lord, I have no objection to die for Noonan's blood. My carcase may suffer, but my soul can't; and may my blood be on the heads of those who swore my life away."

Both Judges left for Clonmel on Tuesday morning.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Mondny, March 12.

The Bishop of EXETER presented a petition from the guardians of the poor in the Dudley union, praying the house to restrain the powers of the poor law commissioners. The petitioners particularly referred to the fact that the commissioners exercised the extraordinary powers with which they are invested to restrain them from giving to the poor a wholesome diet.

Lord BROUGHAM would not enter, at present, upon the subject of the petition, but if either the right rev. prelate, or the noble earl opposite (Stanhope) were to bring it forward in a less incidental manner than on the presentation of a petition, he should be most happy to enter into a full discussion of the whole question.

Viscount MELBOURNE said he was enabled to state that a particular dietary had been acted upon in all the unions by order of the commissioners, and that the Dudley guardians having sought to infringe the rule laid down by them an objection was made and an order issued to restrain them from so doing. There would, however, at a future period, be a full opportunity for discussing the subject, and he only made this statement at the present moment in order that their lordships might not form a premature view of the question.

After some observations from Lord SALISBURY, Earls STANHOPE, WINCHILSEA, and RADNOR, the house adjourned.

House of Commons—Monday, March 12.

TRALEE ELECTION.

Mr. DIVETT, the chairman of the Tralee election committee, brought up the report of that committee, and declared that Mr. Bateman was not duly elected for that borough, and that Mr. Maurice O'Connell was duly elected; and that neither the petition nor the opposition to it was frivolous nor vexatious.

FISHGUARD HARBOUR BILL.

Mr. P. THOMPSON moved the first reading of this bill, and entered into some explanations respecting it which have before been made. The object of the bill was to repeal that passed last year on the subject.

A desultory discussion ensued, and the house then divided. The numbers were—

For the second reading	181
For the amendment	20
Majority for the second reading	161

The bill was therefore read a second time.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated, in answer to a question from Lord Ashley, that it was the intention of government to bring in a bill for the amendment of the Factories Regulation Act, but not until after the holidays.

Mr. P. THOMPSON stated, in answer to Mr. O'Connell, that remonstrances had been addressed to the French government on the subject of the imposition of additional duties on British linens and linen yarns, and that he hoped they would prove successful. The same right hon. gentleman stated, in answer to a question from Lord Sandon, that notwithstanding all interference and remonstrance, they had not been able to persuade the Spanish government to give up the duties affecting British shipping. "He feared that now each country must be left to itself!" Another hon. member asked Mr. P. Thompson whether he had received officially any information that the government of France were about to admit the manufactured linens of Belgium at lower duties than were imposed on those of this country? Mr. P. Thompson replied, that no such information had reached him, but the whole question of linen duties had yet to be proposed to the Chamber of Deputies, and nothing decisive was yet known on the question. Circumstances, however, had occurred which led him to believe that the state of things was not so unfavourable in this respect as had been represented.

Colonel SIBTHORP moved a reduction in the duty on fire-insurances, and was defeated by 95 to 20.

Mr. RICE stated, in answer to a question from Sir E. KNATCHBULL, that he hoped to be able to bring forward the budget in the course of next month.

Lord HOWICK brought forward the army estimates, and on proposing the first vote,—that of the number of men (89,305)—Mr HUME made his annual "amendment," that the number be reduced by 10,000. The amendment was negatived, after a short debate, by 121 to 11. Several other votes were agreed to without discussion, and the CHAIRMAN reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again next day.

Mr. RICE gave notice, that he should postpone his motion for the reappointment of the committee on jointstock banks till this day week. In answer to a question, the right hon. gentleman said that on most of the subjects connected with the investigation the inquiry was complete, and the two points on which evidence would be taken by the committee related to the country circulation of the Bank of England, and to the Bank of Ireland, and banking in Ireland. On every other subject the Government considered the inquiry to be complete.

After the disposal of some unimportant business, the House adjourned at a quarter to 12 o'clock.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	200¾
3 per Cent Consols	92¾
3½ per Cent. Stock	99¾¾
3½ ditto new (1830)	99¾
3½ do. Debentures	92
G. C. Deb. 6 per Cent	—

LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS.

3 p Ct. Consols, 93¾¾	Bank Stock, shut
Consols for Feb., —	India Stock, shut
India Bonds, 62 pm	Ex Bills, £1000 61 63 pm

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, MARCH 17, 1838.

MINISTERIAL "VICTORY."

Ministers crow over their escape and proclaim a victory! Just put the criminal into the jury-box, and if not sure of an acquittal, he is at least certain of not being found guilty. *He* would "eat his boots" ere a verdict of condemnation *should pass*. Exactly such is the triumph of the cabinet. On its trial for life or death, it was itself on the panel; and whether the issue was guilty or not guilty, its own vote enabled the foreman, for self and fellows, to pronounce its innocence. A majority of *twenty-nine*, out of the fullest House of Commons ever assembled—(there were but 50 absent members)—decided against censuring the colonial policy of the cabinet. How was this majority effected? Thirty-eight ministers and placemen voted for their own acquittal:—deduct the traversers themselves, and the majority against them would have been more decisive than for them.

Even Mr. O'Connell had the decency to retire when his conduct was impugned.

But even Mr. O'Connell voted for them, though pledged to the Canadians. That is his rule: he was pledged to the Factory Children also!

INCREASE OF CRIME.

The police returns lately laid before parliament, contrasted with the prisons' report of 1836—exhibit in the most undeniable form the steady and progressive increase of crime,—of crime of the highest grade—in Ireland. The *police returns* for the last six months of 1836 made the amount of *homicides* (a softer name for *murder)* ONE HUNDRED AND FIVE. The returns for the half year of 1837, give an amount of ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN homicides: an increase of nine per cent!

But the police reports are notoriously and purposely defective. They give as we have seen, but 105 homicides for the concluding half year of 1836. The prison returns—which can hardly err, as far as homicides are brought under the notice of justice—give for the same six months an amount of 310. Thus two hundred and five homicides appear to have been suppressed in the police returns for one half year!! For the year 1837—the homicides returned by the police are 229. We are entitled by the foregoing example to rate them at treble that number! But we must wait for the prisons' reports for that year.

YOUGHAL ELECTION PETITION.

A most invidious and infamous attempt was made before the committee sitting on the Youghal petition, to implicate that honourable and high minded gentleman, Mr. Smyth, of Ballynatray, in the shame and guilt of bribery at the Youghal election. The charge has recoiled on its infamous inventors, and the daring perjuror by whom it was advanced. In truth *he* was but an awkward hand at trumping up a case, and suborning a perjuror, who could fix on a person of Mr. Smyth's well known character, as the victim of his artifice. In the whole range of society, we will venture to say, there is not an individual less obnoxious to any charge of guilt or dishonour than the very person chosen out in this as the impersonation of both in this nefarious attempt. In every relation of life, whether as the gentleman, the friend, the magistrate, the landlord, the moral and social man—Mr. Smyth stands "sans peur and sans reproche"—irreproachable in private life, and universally respected in public. "Go, viper! thou bitest a file."

The enlightened auctioneer has been sputtering ink at us, because we gave publicity to part of the proceedings in the Court-house, stating that a competent person had been appointed to the situation of appraiser by the City Grand Jury, who, also, have come in for a share of his vituperation. Poor man!

SHERIFF'S COURT.—LONDON, TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

CRIM. CON.

Before Mr. Under Sheriff Burchell and a Common Jury.)

Nicholls v. *Carbonell.*

This was an action brought to recover compensation for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. The damages were laid at £5,000, and the defendant having suffered judgment by default, the Jury were called upon to assess the damages on the writ of inquiry.

Mr. Roberts stated the case for the plaintiff.—In the year 1818, the plaintiff met at a ball Miss Tupper, now the object of this inquiry. From what then took place between them the plaintiff was induced to pay his addresses to her, which ended in matrimony in June, 1821. Up to 1831 they continued to enjoy uninterrupted happiness; in that year Mr. Nicholls, who is an extensive clothier, residing in St. James's-st., took a country villa at Elmsstead, in Surrey; and at that time some of the defendant's friends resided about a mile off. In the year 1833 the plaintiff was introduced to Gen. Mendizobel, and the defendant who was entrusted with high and important duties by the Queen of Spain, in this country. They did not, however, become intimate until 1834, when the defendant repeatedly visited the plaintiff a Elmstead, on account of ill-health. The defendant's unsuspecting friend did not observe or hear of any thing improper until 1835, when he had too strong proof of his wife's infidelity. He had his wife removed to her friends, but she did not stay with them long, for she left to live openly with the defendant, and with whom she still remains.

Witness having been examined as to the guilt of the parties, and proof offered that the defendant was not a man of property, the jury deliberated, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff.—Damages £100.

The Harbour Commissioners have resolved to admit reporters from the press to their meetings for the future.

Two of a trade can never agree, is an old saying, but it is verified this week by one auctioneer giving information against another to the Excise. Who is the informer?

Tuesday, at a meeting of the Governors of the House of Industry, a vote of thanks was passed, on the motion of Henry Denny, Esq., seconded by Dr. Jones, J.P. to Henry Winston Barron, Esq., M. P., for his attention and exertions in conducting the Waterford House of Industry Bill through the House of Commons.

Seventeen acres of pasture land at Bunratty, belonging to Arthur Gloster, Esq., of this city, were maliciously turned up on Monday night, and his sheep driven off. This outrage was perpetrated within a few yards of the residence of Mr. Studdert, a magistrate, by a crowd of country people.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

There are no less than five stipendiary magistrates quartered in this county, when one is fully sufficient for the duty.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

In consequence of the long frost, coals have been brought by land carriage from Rotherham, Wakefield, &c., to Gainsborough, where they have been sold at the enormous price of five pounds a ton! and the supply most scanty, even at that price.—*Hull Rockingham.*

There are 60 prisoners for trial at Tralee Assizes, including 6 for murder.

A REMARKABLE INSTANCE OF LONGEVITY, WITH RETENTION OF FACULTIES.—On the 7th inst., died at Ballybrow, in the Parish of Powerscourt, aged 110 years, Mary Heffernan. She was eleven years of age at the time of the hard frost, which commenced in the year of 1739. This aged woman's faculties continued perfect till within a few hours of her death. During the last year of her life she was able frequently to walk to Enniskerry, a distance of two miles, and return the same day.

It is melancholy to witness the present state of the game, owing to the severity of the weather; dead hares are lying scattered over the fields in all directions, whole coveys of partridges have disappeared, and even in preserves, where not full-fed pheasants are dying in considerabe numbers. Many gentlemen have made up their minds already to give the game a jubilee next season; the great fear is that there will be but few survivors. Wood pigeons and small birds have died in great numbers.—*Aberdeen Paper.*

THE COLUMBUS STEAMER.—The Columbus steam vessel, bound from London to New York, arrived at Liverpool on Saturday afternoon. It may readily be imagined that her appearance in the Mersey excited no considerable degree of curiosity. It is said that, during her passage from Falmouth to this port, the intense heat of the fires occasioned some derangement among the flues. Much as we admire the *æs triplex* courage of the enterprising crew who may "stand the hazard" of the fall of the Columbus, we cannot refrain suggesting the prudence and propriety of adopting some method by which her powers may be exposed to a more extended examination than that to which they have already been submitted. If she were allowed, for instance, to make an experimental trip around the whole coast of Ireland, an opportunity would be afforded her to run into the numberless ports with which that Island is indented, whenever any yet undiscovered frailty in her construction should be developed. Should it be determined, however, without a previous trial, to dispatch her on her long and harbourless voyage, the resources on which in the expedient we recommend would on the occurrence of any unanticipated casualty, be cut off. The matter is at least deserving some consideration.

DIED,

On Thursday, at Summerland, his residence, near this city, John Strangman, Esq.—aged nearly 70 years.

Calm on the bosom of thy God,
Fair spirit! rest thee now!
E'en while with us thy footsteps trod,
His seal was on thy brow.
Dust to its narrow house beneath!
Soul, to its place on high!
They that feel thy peace in death,
No more may fear to die.

On the 10th instant, at the residence of the Rev. Mr. Kehoe, P.P., Abbeyleix, in the 28th year of his age, T. B. Kehoe, Esq., M.D., late of Carlow. The ravages of a lingering and painful disease terminated in the meridian of life his brief but distinguished career. Possessed of talents of the highest order—the medical profession has lost in him a brilliant ornament—his country, an enthusiastic and devoted patriot—society, an accomplished member—and his afflicted family and connections, a relative and friend whose loss they shall ever deplore. While the humble confidence and holy resignation with which (after receiving the last solemn and soul-elevating rites of the Catholic Church) he surrendered his chastened spirit into the hands of his Creator, fills them with hope and consolation. This sincere but unavailing tribute to the memory of a much loved friend, is the humble offering of one who knew him well—who was the companion of his early studies, and whom long experience taught to prize his virtues and admire his talents.—I. N. W., 11th March, 1838.

Monday last, at his residence at Liverpool, William Russell, Esq., formerly of this city. Affectionate and benevolent in the relations of private life; he was warmly esteemed throughout the circle of his friends and acquaintances—and few there are who, by uprightness and spirited liberality, have better sustained the high character of the British merchant in the sister Ireland and in Foreign countries.

ELECTION COMMITTEES—TUESDAY.

DUBLIN ELECTION.

The following are the names of the committee on the Dublin election petition:—

Mr. Bernard, Mr. G. Byng, Sir J. R. Carnac, Mr. Round, Lord Seymour, Mr. E. Stanley, Mr. J. B. East, Mr. W. A. Johnson, Mr. W. Evans, Mr. E. C. Lister, and Mr. Stephen Trench. [This committee consists of eight Radicals and three Conservatives.]

CARLOW COUNTY.

The following is the list of the committee on the county of Carlow election petition:—

Mr. St. John Midmay, Lord Cantelupe, Sir John Owen, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, Mr. Mackinnon, Mr. Dennistoun, Lord Robert Grosvenor, Mr. Joseph Neeld, the Hon. A. C. O'Callaghan, the Hon. A. C. Holmes, and Mr. E. B. Rice.

[According to the list published by the *Spectator*, there are an equal number of Radicals and Conservatives on this committee.]

YOUGHAL.

This scrutiny goes on with unabated vigour. At the close to-day the parties were even on the poll.

DUEL.

A rumour has reached town that a duel took place yesterday, near Longford, between Captain Du Vernet, of the 87th depot, and Mr. Rodolph Desalis, of the 8th Hussars, which terminated fatally to the former gentleman. We fear the rumour is true as we have reason to believe that a bad feeling has subsisted for some time between the parties.—*Evening Packet.*

SLIGO ASSIZES.

CROWN COURT.

The bills have been ignored against the Rev. Mr. Spelman, R. C. C., who was charged with the murder of Allen and M'Kenzie. The bills were found against three others for the same murder. The bills were also ignored against black and the others for swearing the Catholic labourers of the country not to work with Protestants.

The town is perfectly quiet, and notwithstanding the excitement which the registry appeals might be supposed to create, not the slightest disturbance has occurred.

JOYCE'S PATENT STOVE.—This stove is made of urn metal, and so constructed as to be rendered portable even for the pocket or a lady's muff. It may also be suspended from the ceiling, or placed on the table in a room. It is of a cylindrical form, with an interior cylinder to contain the prepared fuel. The heat is not produced, according to the inventor's statement, from radiation, but from a draught or current of air playing between the two cylinders, admitted through apertures at the base of the stove. One of the stoves, with a nine-inch exterior and seven inch interior cylinder, gives out heat at a temperature of sixty deg. for twenty-four hours. The degree of heat may be regulated at pleasure by the regulator, by which, if shut down, the same quantity of fuel would be made to last for forty eight hours. From the fuel, which is prepared charcoal, no sulpherous vapour arises, and therefore it cannot be in the least detrimental to health. The expense of the fuel for one day is no more than 6d. No danger of fire or combustion need be apprehended, as even gunpowder thrown over it will not ignite or explode. Lord Brougham not only uses one upon his dinner table for the diffusion of an equal heat throughout the room, but carries one about with him in his carriage, and has taken great pains to make the extraordinary merits and utility of the invention known, along with its particular economy. This stove has been partially only exhibited till now, although for a considerable time past its existence was known of and talked about. The reason, we believe was the indisposition of the inventor to make it more public until the expiration of the term for verifying his specifications and securing his patents, the secret of which parties more keen than honest had attempted rather surreptitiously to penetrate.—*London Paper.*

The following extract of a letter from New York, of the 7th ult., gives a deplorable picture of the condition to which that emporium of commerce has been reduced by the misconduct of the republican rulers of the United States:—"We have woful times here—no trade whatever, and everything tending downwards, and our internal exchanges worse every day. On Mobile 8 per cent., Michigan 14 to 15 per cent. discount, and others in the same ratio, with but little prospect of improvement whilst the war between the people and the government continues. The people at Washington seemed determined to proceed in their reckless course, until an explosion takes place, and we all sink together. Rents are reduced full 33 per cent., and this day there are more bills up 'to let' than in the entire 20 years past together. In Pearl-street, out of 240 stores 79 are to let, and if the bill of abomination (the Sub-Treasury Bill) passes, all may as well shut up at once. No one not on the spot could imagine the difference in two years. There are at least three-fourths of our mechanics entirely out of employment. In Philadelphia they are quite as badly off as here; and at Newark and Paterson the manufactories are almost annihilated; whilst at Poughkeepsie, on north river, the population is one-fifth less than it was 18 months ago.

CURIOUS CHALLENGE.—An Irish geetleman offers the following singular challenge to any gentleman of the sister kingdom:—He proposes, that he, on his part should go into any market-town of Meath on a fair day, without notice before hand, and there select one hundred Irishmen, natives of that county; and that the Englishman on his part should go into any market-town in any part of England, also without notice, and choose two hundred Englishmen—that the parties so selected should meet on the Curragh of Kildare, on a day to be fixed in August next, without weapons of any kind, and that they should make the following trial of strength and skill. That the two parties be drawn up in lines opposite each other, at a distance of 21 yards—that they close at a signal; that no blow shall be given, and the challenger undertakes for one thousand pounds or upwards, that the one hundred Irishmen will throw the two hundred Englishmen on the ground; each man once thrown to be removed, and not be allowed to take further part in the contest.—*Dublin Paper.*

LIVE UPON THE ENEMY.—We have just heard an amusing incident connected with the Belfast election petition. Mr. Emerson Tennent, it seems, was summoned by Lord Belfast to attend the Committee, and produce his title deeds, in order to disqualify himself. He did so, but the documents unfortunately proved the opposite way; but, having appeared as *his Lordship's witness*, he, on Tuesday last, applied for his expenses, and handed to the agent an account for fifty guineas. The matter was referred to the taxing officer, who declared Mr. Emerson Tennent well entitled to his expenses, only he deducted ten guineas for his travelling charges home again, as the hon. gentleman was not likely to return till the end of the session!! The consequence was, that Mr. Tennent was actually paid forty guineas for his attendance.—*Ulster Times.*

WATERFORD BRIDGE. 1

THE PROPRIETORS

WILL meet at TOLL HOUSE, on MONDAY, the 2d 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, provided with sufficient Security.

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

WILLIAM BELL,
Chairman.

Waterford, March 16, 1838.

TO BE LET, 2

THE HOUSE and CONCERN on the ADELPHI, lately occupied by Sir JOHN TOBIN.

Apply to

JOSIAH WILLIAMS,
Steam Packet Office.

Waterford, 9th March, 1838.

NEWTOWN VILLAS. 3

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

With or Without a Fine,

TWO HOUSES ON NEWTOWN ROAD,

(Within a few minutes walk of the Quay),

EACH containing Two Sitting Rooms; Seven Bedrooms; Kitchen, Closets, &c.; a Walled-in Garden in the rere. Good Water on the premises. A Coach-house, Stable, and Yard, to No. 2.

Apply to THOMAS H. STRANGMAN, Mary-Street.

TO BE LET, 4

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.

COUNTY OF WEXFORD. 5

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

THE Town and Lands of GREAT GRAIGUES, containing 204 acres 2 roods and 39 perches, part of the Estate of the Marquis of Ely, situate in the Barony of Shelburne and County of Wexford.

There is a very good and convenient slated Dwelling House and Offices, fit for the reception of a Gentleman, on the premises; the lands, which are excellent for Tillage, Meadow, and Dairy, lie convenient to the Sea, and have great facility of Manure, and are within two miles of Fethard, a daily post-town.

Proposals in writing (if by letter, post-paid), will be received by JOHN HARE, Esq., No. 25, Upper Fitzwilliam-street, Dublin.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE. 6

TO BE LET.

OR THE INTEREST IN THE LEASE TO BE SOLD.

And Possession given on or before the 25th March inst.

NEWTOWN COTTAGE.

CONTAINING, Three Sitting Rooms, Four Bed Rooms, capital Kitchen, Servants apartments, Out Offices, &c. with an Excellent flower and vegetable Garden, in the rare, tastefully ornamented and planted with Shrubs, and other flower trees, being a most desirable residence for a small family, within ten minutes walk of the City, and commanding a fine view of the Suir.

May be viewed by tickets of admission only, and further particulars known of GEORGE CLARKE, Auctioneer, and House Agent, Commercial Mart, Quay.

Waterford, March 18, 1838.

OLD MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT, 7

MALL, WATERFORD,

Three Doors from the Town-Hall.

SAMUEL B. ARDAGH,

APOTHECARY, CHEMIST, AND DRUGGIST,

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of the County and City of Waterford, and neighbouring Counties; his Friends, and the Public, that the Partnership hitherto subsisting between him and Mr. JOHN MACKEY, has ceased by mutual consent; and that the Business will in future be carried on, at his long-established House, with the same unremitting attention which gained for him so large a share of public confidence.

He trusts his having for several years conducted the Compounding Department of Messrs. BUTLER'S Medical Hall, Dublin, and his subsequent experience for a period of ten years in this City, will be considered a sufficient guarantee to insure to him the confidence of the Public, whether PROFESSIONALLY or in the composition of Physicians' and Surgeons' Prescriptions.

S. B. ARDAGH avails himself of this opportunity to express has grateful acknowledgments to the many respected Friends who have honoured his Establishment with their countenance and support, whether previous to, or during the existence of, his late connection, and respectfully solicits a continuance of their kind partiality, which his begs exertions shall be directed to merit.

His House is supplied, as heretofore, with an extensive Stock of Genuine DRUGS and CHEMICALS, purchased from the most eminent Druggists and Chemists in London and Dublin; and the Compounding Department will be under his own immediate inspection. PATENT MEDICINES, of established repute. BRITISH and FOREIGN PERFUMERY. All new Medical Preparations, and every material connected with the Profession, can be had at a moment's notice.

He supplies Public Institutions and Dispensaries with every Article necessary for such Establishments, at Dublin Prices, without delay, by which loss of time and considerable expense are avoided.

LONDON COMMISSION BAZAAR, 8

AND GENERAL COMMISSION SALE ROOMS,

CUSTOM-HOUSE, QUAY,

WATERFORD.

GEORGE CLARKE & CO.,

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the Public to the present Stock on Sale at their Establishment, which for extent, variety, and Prices, they challenge any other House in this City to compete,

IN THE FOLLOWING BRANCHES OF TRADE:

Writing Desks; Work Boxes; Dressing Cases; Tea Caddies; Backgammon Boxes; London-made Clothes; Hair, Nail, Tooth, and Flesh Brushes; Ivory Handle and other Knives and Forks; Britannia Metal Tea Pots; Japan Ware; Punch Jugs; Bread Stands; Bronze and Brass Fenders; Fire Implements; Copper and Metal Coal Scuttles and Kettles.

London-made Eight Day Clocks in Mahogany Cases, with fine movements; Musical Clocks; Work Boxes and Pictures; French Guitars, Flutes, &c.

Silk, Waterproof, and Gingham Umbrellas; a quantity of Carpetting and Oil Cloths of the newest designs.

Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Head Collars, Horse Rugs, Harness, Leather Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Carpet Bags, Trunks, Leather, Travelling, Writing, Dressing, and Brush Cases.

A variety of ready made Trousers and Vests; Silk Stocks; Handkerchiefs; India Rubber Braces; Gloves, Gaiters, &c., with several Pieces of Water Proof Pilot Cloth.

Double and Single Guns; Horse and Pocket Pistols; Shot Belts; Patent Charges; Powder Horns; Percussion Caps, &c.; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gold Watches.

BOOKS.

Several Hundred Volumes of Religious and other Books, suitable for presents in Schools and Religious Establishments.

IN THE FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,

They are at present supplied with upwards of Twenty Dozen of Chairs; Mahogany Bedsteads; Wardrobes; Feather Beds; Hair Mattresses; Toilet Glasses, in great variety.

Property of every description received here for exhibtion or Auction, and immediate Sales effected. Out Auctions and Valuations attended.

*** Shipping orders executed on liberal terms.

An excellent Inside Covered Car, Dublin built, to be Sold cheap.

Waterford, March, 1838.

TO BE LET, 9

FROM THE 25TH INSTANT,

FOR SUCH TERMS AS MAY BE AGREED UPON,

A DWELLING HOUSE in THOMAS-STREET, now occupied by Mr. MICHAEL DOBBYN.

Apply to

JOSEPH NASH & Co.,
Bridge-street.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH. 10

MESSRS. JONES,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS,

62, *South Mall,*

CORK,

BEG to inform their Friends and Patrons that one of the Firm will professionally visit Waterford at an early period, of which due notice will be given in future advertisement.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, MARCH 17.

Supply of grain from farmers rather small. Prices of wheat on the advance.

Wheat, white	30s 0d to 31s 9d
Ditto, red, millers	30s 0d to 31s 6d
Ditto, shipping	26s 0d to 28s 0d
Oats, shipping	9s 6d to 10s 3d
Ditto, heavy	10s 6d to 11s 0d
Barley, malting	13s 0d to 14s 0d
Ditto, shipping	10s 0d to 11s 6d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Second Flour, per sack	42s 0d to 44s 0d
Thirds, ditto	33s 0d to 38s 0d
Fourths, ditto	18s 0d to 23s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	39s 0d to 40s 0d
Heads, ditto	23s 0d to 24s 0d
Offal, ditto	21s 0d to 22s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	26s 0d to 27s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	19s 0d to 20s 0d
Cardiff. ditto, ditto	18s 0d to 19s 0d
Hay	60s 0d to 65s 0d

Butter from 105s to 111s per cwt.

Weighed on Wednesday, 22; Thursday, 41; and yesterday, 17 firkins.

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	WHITE. lbs.	ozs.	drs.	RANGED. lbs.	ozs	drs.	HOUSEHOLD lbs.	ozs.	dr
Twopenny	0	11	0	1	0	4	1	5	4
Fourpenny	1	6	0	2	1	1	2	11	0
Sixpenny	2	1	1	3	1	6	4	0	4

WEXFORD, MARCH 13.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Butter (per cwt.)	84	0	to	—	0
Wheat (per barrel)	27	0	to	29	0
Barley (per do.)	12	0	to	14	9
Oats (per do.)	9	9	to	10	6
Beans (per do.)	17	0	to	17	6
Flour, fine (₱ bag)	37	0	to	—	0
seconds (₱ do)	34	0	to	36	0
Oatmeal (₱ cwt)	16	0	to	18	0
Pork, fresh (₱ cwt.)	28	0	to	32	0

CLONMEL, MARCH 13.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Butter	90	0	to	—	0
Oatmeal (per cwt.)	12	6	to	—	0
Bacon Pigs (per do.)	36	0	to	38	0
Second Flour (per bag)	35	0	to	—	0
Household (per do.)	33	0	to	—	0
Thirds (per do.)	26	0	to	27	0
Fourths (per do.)	16	0	to	—	0
Bere (per barrel)	—	0	to	—	0
Barley (per do.)	12	6	to	13	9
Wheat (per stone)	1	2	to	1	6
Oats (per do.)	—	8	to	—	8½

CORK MARKET, MARCH 15.

BUTTER. To the Merchants.—90s—80s—75s—00s—00s—00s. To the Country—80s—79s—00s—00s—00s—00s—per cwt.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, MARCH 13.

We continue to have a very small supply of grain, and we quote wheat, barley and oats at a further advance of 6d per brl.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, white	33 0	34 0	Oats	10 6	12 0
Miller's red	30 0	33 0	Oatmeal	10 6	12 6
Inferior	27 0	29 6	Second Flour	17 6	18 6
Barley	15 0	17 0	Rape	— 0	— 0
Bere	00 0	00 0			

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, MARCH 13.

At this morning's market we had a good attendance of millers and dealers, who bought freely of wheat and flour at an advance of 6d. Meal and oats also were in demand; 25s to 25s 6d current prices for meal, and 3s to 3s 2d for oats. The arrivals of butter are 5,078 firkins; there has scarcely been a transaction in butter this week; the demand very limited, and chiefly confined to the best qualities. No alteration in price of butter or bacon.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, MARCH 13.

We had only a moderate supply of wheat this morning, for which there has been a free sale, particularly for fine quality, at an advance of 1s to 2s per quarter on the terms of Monday last; bonded wheat is inquired for and held at higher prices than of late. With a good supply of barley there has been a brisk sale at the currency of last week; no variation in beans or peas. We had a large arrival of oats for this day's market chiefly from Ireland, but from Lincolnshire and Yorkshire considerable, with some Scotch; the buyers offered 1s per quarter less than last week, which, as the factors would not accede to, the quantity sold is small; we do not alter our currency.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

13th.—H.M. Packet Jasper.
Hope, Meany, Liverpool, salt.
Nans Cow, Horswell, Cardiff, coals.
Star, Bishop, and William, Stanton, Newport, ditto, for Cork.
14th.—Nora Creina, Mortimer, Bristol, m. goods.
John, Doud, Cork, whiskey.
Regent, Blaber, Shoreham, ballast.
Hester, Sutton, and Ellen Pupe, Nicholls, Newport, coals, for Cork.
Clonmel, Pond, Liverpool, m. goods.
Mermaid, Hearn, ditto, ballast.
Robert Law, Sutton, Moysten, coals.
Active, Darley, Arundal, bark.
H. M. Packet Monkey.
15th—H. M. Packet Adder.
William Penn, Hodge, Liverpool, m. goods.
Catherine, Whelan, Cork, whiskey.
16th—Iris, Flanagan, Dublin, herrings.

SAILED,

13th—H. M. Packet Adder.
Lerwick, Codd, Wexford, ballast.
Mary, White, Milford, ditto.
Kilkenny, Price, London, g. cargo.
14th.—Esker, Doyle, Liverpool, meat and flour.
H.M. Packet Jasper.
Commodore, Cousins, London, provisions.
Hannah, Jones, New Quay, flour.
Friends, Stapledon, Newport, ditto.
Wave, Ross, Falmouth, ditto.
Elizabeth, Griffiths, Frames, and Charlotte, Duck, Portsmouth, ditto.
Eliza, Jones, Aberayron, flour.
Elizabeth, Browne, Cardiff, potatoes, from Kinsale.
Sir Alexander McKenzie, Davies, Cardiff, flour.
William and Tom, Murphy, Bristol, grain.
15th.—William, Stanton; Hester, Sutton; and Ellen Pope, Nicholls, Cork, coals.
Friendship, Strugnell, Portsmouth, grain.
Enterprize, Green, ditto, bacon and butter.
Irish Lilly, Donovan, Liverpool, grain, from Berehaven.
H.M. Packet Monkey.
Flora, Pavey, London, provisions.
Samuel and Mary, Dempsy, Bristol, grain.
Elizabeth, Bowers, Llanelly, ballast.
United Brothers, Fowler, Youghal, coals.
Hero, Lovering, Portsmouth, grain.
Æolus, Power, Swansea, ballast.
Swan ea Trader, Hughes, ditto, flour and bacon.
16th—Nora Creina, Mortimer, Bristol, gen. cargo.
Clonmel, Pond, Liverpool, ditto.
Wind, S.W. to W. and N.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Waterford—At London, March 12, Sir John Newport, Nicholls. At Southampton, 10th, King William, Horfield, and William Brown, Sutton. At Bristol, 9th, Lord Huntly Parkitt; 10th, Peggy, Richards. At Gloucestor, 11th, Lady Kenmare, Jarvis, and Pilgrim, Duggan.

Arrived from New Ross—At Gloucester, 11th, Richard, Wakeham.

Arrived from Youghal—At Dartmouth, 10th, Mary, Simkins, Marks. At Southampton, 10th, Emily, Welsh. At Liverpool, 12th, William, Bowman.

YOUGHAL ELECTION COMMITTEE.

FRIDAY.

Mr. B. Andrews this morning proposed to strike off from the petitioner's poll the vote of Richard Smyth, Esq.

The objection to this gentleman was, that he had caused another voter to be bribed.

Mr. D. Pollock opposed his learned friend's entering into that class of objections.

A lengthened argument here rose, which was ultimately put an end to, by the committee resolving to receive evidence in reference to the alleged act of bribery.

John Parker was accordingly called in, and examined by Mr. B. Andrews, and said—I live about four miles from Youghal, and I know the voter of the name of James Landers; he is a publican; the day before the last Youghal election I received a letter from Mr. Richard Smyth, of Ballinatray, containing a wish that I would go and call on him at Mr. Carew Smyth's; I knew that there was a committee sitting in Mr. Nicol's interest, and that it sat at Campbell's Hotel. In consequence of this letter I went over to Youghal, and called at James Landers', and afterwards proceeded to Mr. Carew Smyth's, the place mentioned in the letter; on my arrival there, I saw that gentleman, and with him was Mr. Richard Smyth; Henry Thomas accompanied me to the house, and we entered the room together. After we had been there a short time, Henry Thomas walked over at the other side of the room, and held a conversation with Mr. R. Smyth; Mr. R. Smyth then told Thomas to go up to the committee-room at Campbell's Hotel; we all of us, thereupon, went to the committee-room, in which I saw Colonel Faucet, Mr. Pollock, sen., and Mr. John Green; there were several others present, but I did not know who they were; soon after we had arrived in the room there was something said, but I could not understand exactly what it was; whatever it was I could not make it out, but Col. Faucet immediately said that Mr. Smyth knew better; there was nothing more said at that time, Henry Thomas and Mr. Green then left the room together, and I went with them to the house of the latter.

Mr. B. Andrews—What did Mr. Green do when you got into his house?

Mr. D. Pollock objected to the witness saying what Mr. Green had done, unless Thomas was to be called to show the connection, if any, between Mr. Green and Mr. Smyth. At present there was no proof of any such connection having existed, and therefore what Mr. Green had done could not be evidence to affect the vote of Mr. Smyth.

Mr. B. Andrews contended that he had a right to put the question.

The room was cleared.

On the parties being again called in,

The Chairman, addressed the counsel for the sitting member, said, "Go on with your examination of your witness."

John Parker was therefore recalled, when he said—Mr. Green went into his office and brought out money (£50), and offering it to me asked me to give him an I O U for the amount; I said I would not give him an I O U, as the money was not for my own use, and as I was not to have any benefit in it; upon my refusal he observed, if I would not take his word, and believe him, he would take mine, and believe me. He then gave me the money, and said that in case Landers did not vote for Mr. Nichol, I was to return it to him; but that if he did not vote for him, then I was to hand the amount to Landers. The money was in notes. I saw Landers the same night after I had received the £50, Landers voted for Mr. Nichol, and I then gave the money to his daughter in the presence of her father. This was the second day subsequent to that on which I had received the money from Mr. Green. Mr. Smyth was at the election when Launders voted. The mayor and several others went with us from the poll, because there was a great crowd of people, and for fear of being insulted.

Cross-examined by Mr. D. Pollock—I am a farmer living about four miles out of Youghal. I farm 150 acres under Lord Ponsonby. I am the brother in law of Landers. Mr. Smyth was present when my brother-in-law voted. I went to Launders' house, and accompanied him thence to the poll. I asked him to go to the poll; he is a Catholic, but I am a Protestant; when I arrived at his house there were two Catholic priests with him. I do not know whether I had previously said anything about the priests exerting their influence over Launders, but I might, and it is very probable that I did, have said I thought they had; I may have said this to Mr. Smyth, but I cannot say whether it was at our first interview? I went to Mr. Smyth's in consequence of a letter I received from that gentleman; I will not swear that it was on that occasion that I mentioned anything about the influence of the priests over my brother-in-law; I will not undertake to swear one way or the other; I never said "I was afraid that the d—d priests would secure him;" I never expressed myself in those terms; I might have said "I was afraid that they would prevent him from fear, as he seemed to labour under the fear of their power;" I will swear I did not say the d—d priests.

Mr. D. Pollock—You persist in swearing that?

Witness—Do you want me to swear to a lie? Do you want me to tell a lie—it won't do; I won't swear to what is not the truth (laughter.) You won't make me tell a lie; I might have said, as I told you before, that I thought they would prevent his voting for Mr Nichol; I will not swear that I did not say so at Mr. Carew Smyth's; it was not long after this transaction that I told my wife of it. I think I informed some of Mr. Howard's party of the affair about a fortnight or three weeks ago. I told Mr. Witham of it. That gentleman is the Duke of Devonshire's agent. I saw him at the college. Mr. Witham sent for me to go to him. He has not promised to do anything for me in consequence of coming here, nor for the information that I had given him about this matter. I came over to London on Monday week with Mr. Witham, I have not applied to that gentleman either before or since the election to intercede with Lord Ponsonby for an extension of my lease. I will positively swear that I have not.

Dr. D. Pollock—And you really meant to stick to that?

Witness—To be sure I do. Why not?

Mr. D. Pollock—Then, the committee is to understand that you swear that you did did not ask Mr. Witham to endeavour to obtain an extension of your lease?

Witness—Ay, to be sure I do; and for the best of all reasons, and that is that I have not got a lease.

I went to Mr. Smyth's the day before the election commenced. Mr. Witham afterwards sent for me to go to the college. I do not know when I went into the room at the college whether I did not speak first about Launders's matter and tell him the entire of the transaction. I at the same time showed him Mr. Richard Smyth's letter. If I had thought there had been anything in the £50 matter that was bad, or if I had thought that I should have been taken from my business and brought up to this place, I would not have had anything to do with it. I did not know that there was any harm in it.

The witness then underwent a short re-examination, at the end of which, it being near four o'clock,

The Chairman said the committee would not take any more evidence then, but would adjourn to eleven o'clock to-morrow.—Adjourned accordingly.

SATURDAY.

The committee met at eleven o'clock, when Mr. Pollock commented at great length upon the evidence given yesterday by the witness Parker relating to Mr. Richard Smith having offered £50 to bribe Launders to vote for Mr. Nichol. Mr. Pollock pointed out various inconsistencies and contradictions in the evidence, and showed that it was altogether inconclusive as to Mr. Smyth, inasmuch as no connection was traced between him and Mr. Green, from whom, if Parker was to be believed at all, the £50 were received. Besides, the suspicion which was thrown upon that person's evidence by his own manner, and the indirectness and inconsistency of his statements, he was an accomplice, and in all courts of law the evidence of an accomplice, uncorroborated as in this case was deemed insufficient.

The committee after a long deliberation decided that the vote of Mr. Richard Smyth was a good vote; leaving the sitting members still in a minority of *one*.

Mr. Andrews then objected to the vote of Garret Launders, the elector alleged to have been bribed in the case just disposed of. The objection rested on the evidence of Parker (given yesterday) whom, to save time, the committee did not call again.

Richard Smyth, Esq., was examined by Mr. Pollock, and directly and distinctly contradicted every statement made respecting him in connection with the bribe; he had not asked Parker to induce Launders to accept the bribe, on the contrary Parker applied to him for £50, and the promise of a farm, to withdraw Launders from the "influence of the d——d priests." (Parker had sworn positively that he had not used the last mentioned words.)

After some discussion Parker was called in and confronted with Mr. Smyth.

The evidence of Parker, was then read over to Mr. Smyth from the short-handed writers' notes, after which Mr. Andrews proceeded to cross-examine that gentleman, when the following evidence was elicited—Parker all the time standing opposite to Mr. Smyth.

Cross-examined by Mr. Andrews—Resides at Ballinatray, about four miles and a-half from from Youghal; knows Mr. Carew Smyth; is his relative, but was neither the manager of his estates, nor his clerk; he sometimes audited witness's accounts, and was occasionally in his house, but did not generally reside there; he does not sleep there half the year; is not in the habit of getting him to write letters for him; he might, however, have copied a letter occasionally; when witness goes to Youghal, generally goes to Mr. C. Smith's; recollects the time of the election; knows Launders; was an under-tenant on his (Mr. Smyth's) estate; he ceased to be so about two years, before the election; witness called on him in Brown-street, about ten days previous to the election; he had promised to vote for his (Mr. Smyth's) friend; he had afterwards some doubts, though not serious doubts, that Launders meant not to adhere to his promise; he met Launders in the street, when he urged him to keep his promise; saw him again before he polled; saw him in the house of a man named Blackhall; the election was going on at the time. Occasionally saw Launders in a house in Brown-street, but did not go into the house; merely cast his eyes into the house; on the morning of the day Launders voted witness went for him to bring him to the poll; there were two priests there, together with Parker and Launders; witness walked after Parker and Launders to the polling place; he canvassed Launders at first for Mr. Nicol; but though he did not exactly promise to vote for him, he as nearly as possible assented. Can't say when he first doubted that Launders would not vote according to his promise. Did you not send for him to vote? No. On the oath you have taken did you not send a car for him? No. Is that letter your hand writing? It is. The letter was here read, and was as follows:—"A car goes for you to prevent delay." Do you mean to say, after hearing the contents of that letter read, that you did not send a car for him? I do. Witness was fifteen minutes at Launders's house; was speaking to him of past occurrences on the estate; does not recollect sending any one to Launders except Parker; Launders was a publican; the extent of the farm he held was between 40 and 50 acres; Parker was at Ballinatray after the election, but was not sent for to the knowledge of witness; he employed Parker to buy a horse, the price to be fifty pounds or guineas; Parker had a horse for sale, but witness had no intention of purchasing him; Parker said he was afraid he should be summoned respecting Launders's vote; when Launders voted there was a cry of bribery; the Mayor and soldiers escorted Launders back; can't say whether he was the person who ordered out the soldiers; witness took an active part in the election; acted as chairman of the committee; Mr. John Green was treasurer; witness never paid any money; knows nothing of £500 supplied by Mr. Nicol. Do you know that Launders received money for his vote? I do not. Do you believe he received fifty pounds? I do not. Do you believe he received any money? I do not.

It being half-past four the committee adjourned, Mr. Andrews stating that he had not finished the cross-examination of Mr. Smith.

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

The committee met at eleven o'clock this morning—the Hon. General Lygon in the chair. Richard Smyth, Esq., of Ballinatray, whose cross-examination was not terminated on Saturday, was then called, and on the motion of Mr. Andrews, Q.C., Parker, whose evidence Mr. Smyth's testimony disproved, was also called and confronted with Mr. Smyth.

Cross-examination resumed by Mr. Andrews—You were asked, Mr. Smyth, on Saturday, by one of the committee, whether you had taken an active part in former elections at Youghal? I had. Pray had you taken the same part as on the last occasion? No. Do you recollect having canvassed many other voters besides Launders? I canvassed some but not many. Had you any voters sent to you to Ballinatray? I recollect one came there. What was his name? Keating. Did you send for him? No. Can you say who sent him? No. Did he come by himself? Yes. Did he bring any letters? No. Nor note? No. Had you any conversation with him about the election? Yes. Did you ask him to vote? No; he came to tender me his vote. Was it on terms? No. What trade is Keating? A white smith. Had you been in the habit of employing him before? No. Did you give him any orders to execute work for you then? Yes. Was this before he said anything about the election? Yes. What did you order from him? Locks for stable doors and a pair of gates—I was building offices at the time. Was there any contract entered into between you as to the charge? Yes. What sum was he to have been paid? Six guineas for the gates. Was the money paid? I advanced him five pounds. Have the gates been made? No. Has the money been paid back? No. Did he vote for Mr. Nicholl? No. Where is he now? I understand he left Youghal and had gone to reside at Lismore. Were you at Mr. Carey Smith's the day you wrote the letter to Launders? I was there about half-past six in the evening. Who was there at the time? As well as I can recollect Mr. Smyth's mother and sisters were there. Did any other person come into the room? I don't recollect. Did you dine there? Yes. Were there not glasses and wine and punch on the table? There were. Try and recollect if you asked any one to have punch? No. By the virtue of the oath you have taken did you not ask Parker to take some punch? No [Here Parker made some observations but was called to order]. The examination then continued: How long were you at Mr. Carey Smith's on that occasion? The greater part of the evening. At what time of the day did you send a messenger for Parker? About ten o'clock. Do you recollect who was sent for him? I do not. Was it a person named Ireton? I can't recollect positively, but I don't think it was. What time did you see Parker? Between two and three o'clock. The question was asked you on Saturday whether you ever promised Parker any specific sum for Landers—now, tell me what conservation you had with Parker on the occasion? The conversation was this—I told him Launders had promised to vote and I begged him to look after him to prevent priestly interference. Was that the whole? Parker made some observation of how necessary it was to prevent priestly interference, and I think he said he would remain in town to look after Launders. Did Parker say anything else? I don't recollect. Do you mean to swear that? Yes, to the best of my recollection. How long were you with Parker? Not many moments. Where was the interview? It took place at Campbell's hotel. Was there any other persons present? No; but persons were passing up and down the stairs. What else occurred? I think I stated before, that after that interview Parker stated it was expected that money and a farm would be given to Launders. Did he say that? Yes. When was that? I can't exactly name the day. Have you any doubt that it was at Carey Smyth's? It was not at Carey Smyth's. If you can take on yourself to state positively that it was not there, you can surely state where it was? I saw so many persons during the election that I cannot take upon myself to say positively when the conversation occurred. What day did Landers vote? Towards the close of the election. Was it the day after that interview? I can't recollect. Do you recollect directing Mr. C. Smyth to write a note to Parker desiring him to come to you to Ballinatray I do not. Do you know Mr. C. Smyth's hand-writing, and if so, tell me is that his? (A note was here handed witness, which he identified as the hand-writing of Mr C. Smyth). After looking at that note, can you state whether it was written by your desire? To the best of my recollection I think not. You have spoken to two interviews you had with Parker, had you a third interview with him before you saw him at Landers's? I saw him frequently during the election, and had conversations with him. Did you at any one of these interviews tell him that Landers had partly promised to vote for you? I told him I had every confidence that Landers would vote for me. At which of the interviews was this? I think it was at the first. Did you tell him that you and Landers understood each other? No; nothing of the kind. Did you not say that it would be a desirable thing that if Landers would not vote for Mr. Nicholl, that he should not vote at all? No. Did you say anything about money? No. Nor allude to it? No. What! not in the way of promise? No. Not that it was to come from some other quarter? No. Have you ever spoken to any one about Landers having been bribed to vote? There was a rumour that he was bribed to vote? There was a rumour that he was bribed, and I might have spoken of it. Did you ever make any inquiries to ascertain the truth of the rumour? No; I had too many things to occupy my attention. Was it too unimportant for you to inquire into? I paid no attention to it. Do you mean to say that you did not speak to any one about it? I dare say I did speak of it after the election. To whom did you speak of it? I can't say. Will you swear that you did not speak about it to Mr. Green? I can't say. Nor with Colonel Faunce? I can't say positively. Nor with Mr. Pollock? Not with Mr. Pollock, to the best of my recollection. But you won't swear positively? No. Had you cast up the books at all before the election? No. Had you received from the under agents what the state of the poll was likely to be? I had heard there was every probability of success. Had you not heard it would be a very near thing indeed? No; I had not. Had you canvassed many persons? No. Did you canvass any other person besides Landers and Keating? I can't recollect.

Mr. Andrews having concluded his cross-examination.

Mr. Pollock applied to the committee to order Parker to withdraw, as it was not necessary he should be any longer confronted with Mr. Smyth. Parker was accordingly ordered to withdraw.

Mr. Smyth was then re-examined by Mr. Pollock. You stated to-day that a conversation took place between you and Parker relative to a farm and money which were to be given to Landers. Did the observation proceed first from Parker or yourself? From Parker. And what was your reply? I said I could not act according to his wishes. Is it true that the cry of bribery was raised when other electors voted as well as Landers? Yes; it was raised on both sides. Did you treat it as a cry of the mob, or as a serious charge. As a cry of the mob.

By Mr. Ashley Cooper, a member of the committee. You said you advanced money to Keating; for what purpose was it? He said he wanted to purchase iron and coals, and he passed a promissory note to me for the money.

Mr. Smyth was then ordered to withdraw:

Mr. Pollock said it was not his intention to trouble the committee with any other witness, and whatever may happen to be the result of their decision in this particular vote, he was happy they had an opportunity of hearing Mr. Smyth's testimony; nay, although it was an affront to a gentleman of Mr. Smyth's station in society to have him confronted with a witness such as Parker, whose testimony, uncontradicted, the committee on Saturday by their decision discredited; yet, he was, he said, not sorry under all the circumstances, that Mr. Smyth had been confronted with Parker, as the committee would now have an opportunity of deciding as to the value of the testimony given by the two witnesses. It would, no doubt, be contended that the obligation of an oath was as binding on the high as on the low—on the rich as on the poor—but he (Mr. Pollock) contended that there was a feeling in the minds of educated men and men of honour, which he would almost say went beyond the obligation of an oath, and he trusted that the demeanour of Mr. Smyth, under the probing cross examination to which he had been subjected, was such as to convince the committee that there was not one tittle of truth in the charge preferred against that gentleman by Parker. The question here was, did Landers receive a bribe? He (Mr. Pollock) had not proved or attempted to prove that he had not; but he had clearly shown, that if bribed at all, it was not by Mr. Smyth. But let the committe see how the fact stood with respect to Landers having received money for his vote. It stands solely upon the testimony of Parker; and the committee on Saturday having decided—before he was contradicted by Mr. Smyth—that he was not worthy of belief, would now have very little difficulty in throwing his evidence overboard altogether. But it would be remarked, that Mr. Smyth had a very imperfect recollection of the circumstances respecting which he had been cross-examined. How was it possible for any gentleman in Mr. Smyth's station in life to recollect, amidst the turmoil of a contested election, the time and place in which he might have held conversations with an obscure individual? He [Mr. Pollock] had, at the close of the proceedings on Saturday, inquired of his learned friend what was the nature of a question which he had put to Mr. Smyth, and his learned friend's reply was that he could not recollect. Now, if his learned friend was unable, after so short a lapse, to recollect the purport of a question, how absurd it must be to expect any gentleman, after a lapse of six months, to be able to recollect not only the hours at which he held conversations with another, but the purport of those conversations. The learned counsel proceeded at great length to comment on the evidence.

Mr. Andrews was heard in reply. The committee-room was cleared, and on our readmission the Chairman announced that the vote of Landers was to remain on the poll. The committee by this decision, showed they did not believe one word that Parker swore.

The next vote attacked was that of of John Hamilton. It was proved this person received £50 for his vote, and that Reuben Fisher was the person who bribed him. This vote was struck off.

Counsel for the sitting member then proposed to strike on the vote of Fisher, he having been proved to have bribed. The committee, however, decided they would not enter into any more cases of that kind, having in fact rescinded their resolution of Friday.

Counsel for the sitting member then proceeded with class 3, and attempted to strike off the vote of J. Davis for insufficiency of value. No decision had been come to respecting this vote at four o'clock, when the committee adjourned.

The Berwick fishermen have had no occasion to go to sea this week, the fish, singular as the fact may seem, have actually come on shore to them—glad to take shelter, it is supposed, from the fury of the storm. We understand the shore under and northward of the Magdalen Fields have been literally covered with cods and haddocks, most of which were taken alive. Owing to this, notwithstanding the tempestuous whether, Berwick has been well supplied with fresh fish during the week.—*Berwick Paper, March 3.*

POPERY.

BIGOTRY AND INHUMANITY OF A PRIEST—THE LATE SNOW STORM.

(From a Correspondent).—At the cross roads and on the demesne of Belan, county of Kildare, a poor widow named Whelan, sheltered and hospitably entertained several persons who had been overtaken by the storm on the 15th ultimo. One of these a poor man named Higginson from Baltinglass, suffered so much from cold, he died in a short time after the storm abated. The poor woman actuated by feelings of compassion and charity towards her guest, inquired of the dying man whether he would wish to see the Priest, and on his stating that he was a Protestant, she immediately sent for the Rev. Mr. Coddington, who on hearing of the circumstance visited the poor man frequently, and enabled the widow to supply the sufferer with those necessaries she could not procure. On the death of Higginson, a Priest, who resides in the neighbourhood, visited the Widow Whelan and inquired how she dared to act as she did towards the heretic? *He actually beat her with a horse-whip, and cut her head: he gave her his curse, and the curse of God! he turned those out who attended the wake, and cursed them if they attended the funeral!* Notwithstanding the inhuman conduct of this surpliced bigot, and the anathemas with which he threatened to visit the poor peasantry for their charity and hospitality, the funeral was well attended. These facts can be authenticated on oath.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

The *Kerry Evening Post* gives another revolting specimen of Popish intolerance. A man named Brosnilan, in the parish of Kilgarvan, three years since, renounced the errors of Popery, and having been dangerously ill, about a fortnight since, was attended by the Rev. Mr. Herbert, Rector of the parish. He gradually became worse, and on the eve of his death, his cousin, a bigoted Roman Catholic came to see him, bringing a certain Priest named Gallivan with him. The Priest however, did not succeed in obtaining any mastery over the opinions of the poor man who died on the following day—we will give the account of the funeral in the words of the *Post*:—

"On Friday last, the deceased was taken to be buried in Kenmare Church-yard, and the Rev. Mr. Herbert, who is a Magistrate, being informed that there was an intention on the part of the Priest and his party to oppose him in the interment of the man, and that a riot might ensue, orders were given to have the police of the district in attendance at the Church-yard. When the funeral had arrived at the entrance to the burial ground, Mr. Gallivan was there arrayed in his vestment, and was about commencing to read, when the wife of deceased said no one should inter her husband but the Rev. Mr. Herbert. Mr. Herbert said the corpse belonged to the wife, and that she should be allowed to do what she pleased respecting it, and the man mentioned before as the cousin cried out that the corpse was his, and vehemently swore that he would do what he liked with it. The Priest at this time got on a tombstone, and commenced haranguing the people. Mr. Herbert called on him, as a Magistrate, not to obstruct him in the discharge of his duty. Mr. Herbert commenced reading the funeral service, on which the mob took up the coffin, and hurried through the Church-yard. Mr. Herbert patiently followed to the grave, when Mr. Gallivan (the Priest) again commenced haranguing the people saying, among other things, that the deceased, (though he had not the rites of the Church) had died a Catholic, and that as there was an excommunication resting on him for leaving the Church, he should remove it. The Rev. B. Herbert endeavoured to read, but in vain, amidst the most shameful and violent conduct of the Priest and his party, and seeing it useless to persevere, he had to retire from the grave with the widow of the deceased and a few Protestant friends, guarded by the Police, to whose presence they owe the preservation of their lives, as there evidently appeared a determination to offer personal violence."

Our excellent contemporary asks, and we reiterate his questions, "will such things be allowed to continue?—will such daring and outrageous conduct be passed over?

EFFECTS OF COMBINATION.

The following statement is well deserving of attention, a practical illustration of the evil effects of Combination in Dublin. It will be recollected that in the recent discussions between Mr. O'Connell and the Tradesmen of Dublin, the ruinous consequences of the combination system upon the ship-building trade were particularly insisted upon by the learned gentleman. In the case which we subjoin, it appears that a vessel has been taken from the docks to Glasgow, because the owners could not get her repaired at a price fully twenty per cent. higher than the Scotch rates:

About three weeks ago, the ship *Strabane*, a fine vessel of 600 tons burden, bound from Glasgow to Bombay, was thrown upon the Arklow Bank; her Captain was washed overboard; all her masts and standing rigging were cut away, and her hull, in a very disabled state, was conveyed into Dublin by the *Star* steamer. She was brought into dock to be repaired, and although her owners were satisfied to pay fully twenty per cent. more to have her repaired here than to run the risk of taking her elsewhere, they found it could not be done in consequence of the high rate of wages prevailing here. The owners, accordingly, had three jury-masts set up, and just sufficient repairs made upon her hull to keep her afloat, and on yesterday she was towed away from our docks by a steamer, at an expense of £150. This sum, together with the cost of the partial repairs, might have been saved to the owners if their vessel had been repaired on the same, or even moderately higher, terms than those of Glasgow, to which port the *Strabane* has been taken.

THE LATE DIVISION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The division on Lord Sandon's motion has tended to show more clearly the pitiable situation in which her Majesty's ministers are placed. That expression of true Conservative and loyal feeling which they once had the hardihood to designate the "whisper of a faction," has swelled into a voice of thunder, and must even now penetrate into the in most recesses of the court itself. From the following analysis may be gathered the true situation of both parties in the house of Commons, which, even on a superficial view, must convince every unprejudiced mind, that the great majority of the wealth and intelligence of this country is arrayed against the destructive and vacilating course of policy pursued by her Majesty's present advisers:

	Cons.	Whigs.	C. Maj.	W. Maj.
English Counties, &c.	100	44	56	—
Boroughs	138	174	—	36
Scotch Counties	14	8	6	—
Boroughs	5	23	—	18
Irish Counties	12	29	—	17
Boroughs	14	40	—	26
Universities	6	0	6	—
—*Morning Herald.*	289	318	68	98

ENNISKILLEN ASSIZES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

Lucy Keefe was convicted of the murder of her husband, and sentenced to be hanged on Thursday week. The civil business has been much heavier than usual. There were 36 appeals and nine records. Among the records there was the following which excited much interest, having arisen out of certain proceedings, which took place on the 12th of July, in this town:—

Deane v. Hill.

This was an action brought by a young gentleman, of most respectable family, for an assault and false imprisonment against a Mr. Hill, sub-constable of police. It appeared from the evidence that a few persons had collected in the vicinity of the Church, in the town of Enniskillen, on the evening of the 11th of July, when the flag was hoisted from the tower, according to annual custom. The greater portion of the persons so assembled consisted of little boys and girls, who were amusing themselves with shouting for the "Queen, the King of Hanover, and the Protestant Constitution." The sub-inspector of police ordered the group to disperse, and took a person into custody who persisted in repeating the above loyal exclamations. Mr. Deane was present at the time, and demanded from the inspector his reason for arresting the man. Mr. Hill informed him of the words which had been used by the party who had been taken into custody; dared him to repeat them, and threatened if he did to serve him in the same way. Mr. Deane repeated the words, upon which Hill took him into custody, and brought him before Major Browne, the Stipendiary Magistrate, who immediately directed him to be liberated. It appeared from the evidence adduced on both sides that there was no appearance of violence amongst the people, when the occurrence took place. Major Browne himself admitted that the town was perfectly tranquil, although he ordered out the military, and read the Riot Act. He stated, however, that he adopted the latter course as a matter of prevention. The Colonel in command of the troops also bore testimony to the peaceable demeanour of the people, on the occasion. Mr. Deering, Q.C., conducted the case for the plaintiff, and Mr. Major the defendants. Mr. Tierney, the Crown Solicitor, was concerned for Mr. Hill, and it is of course understood that the expenses are to be paid by the Government.

Justice Torrens put it to the jury to say whether they were of opinion, from the evidence which they had heard, that this was an illegal assemblage? The learned Judge quoted from text books the definition of an illegal assemblage, and the circumstances which must characterise the proceedings, to bring it within the meaning of the law. If they were of opinion that the assemblage of persons which took place on the 11th of July was not of that description, they must find for the plaintiff. The damages, however, was a question entirely for the consideration of the jury. They should, of course, take into account, in measuring the amount, the very short space of time the plaintiff was in custody.

The jury, after about half an hour's deliberation, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff, £20 damages and costs.

The Crown Counsel, it is said, intend to move to set aside the verdict.

ANECDOTE OF ANDREW MARVELL, ESQ.

M.P. for Kingston-upon-Hull, about the year 1650.

This gentleman was born at Kingston-upon-Hull, in the year 1620, which place he represented in five successive parliaments, during which time he never neglected his duty in the house, and constantly supported the privileges of his fellow-subjects.

Being in very low circumstances, he told his constituents that he could not discharge his duty to them unless they allowed him his wages, which was only two shillings a day. The corporation not only complied with his request, but also rechose him at every election during the remainder of his life.

The *King* was very desirous of bringing Marvell over to his measures; and for that purpose desired the Earl of Danby, high treasurer, to offer him any sum of money he thought proper to accept, on condition that he would vote for the Court. It was some time before the Earl could find out Mr. Marvell's lodgings, for his circumstances were so slow that he was obliged to reside up two pair of stairs in an alley in the Strand. To this mean place the Earl went, where he found the upright patriot sitting in a room so poorly furnished as even to disgrace the character of a footman.

As soon as Mr. Marvell saw the high treasurer of England enter the room, he concluded that he had made an appointment to meet *no matter whom*, therefore told him he was mistaken; but the Earl shut the door and sat down. After a proper introduction he told Mr. Marvell that he came to him by order of his Majesty with a present of a thousand pounds and that he should have his choice of any place that he would accept, on condition of his voting for the Court, to which the patriot answered, he would do his duty to his country as long as he lived, without the least view of any other reward except his own conscience. "If the Court" says he "can bring in a bill for the good of the people, nothing on my part shall be wanting to support it, but if otherwise, neither power shall frighten nor money bribe me from duty." The Earl begged of him in the most earnest manner to accept of the money without any conditions being stipulated, but he answered that he would not so much as bring himself under the power of temptation, "for were I" says he "to accept of the money gratitude would oblige me to support your measures."

The Earl finding it was impossible to prevail on him to accept the office, went away; soon after which such were the distresses of Mr. Marvell at this very time, that he sent and borrowed a guinea from a friend till he could receive a remittance from Yorkshire.

He continued to serve his country in Parliament till his death; and as he lived at the expense of his constituents, so from his distressed situation at the close of his life they were obliged to bury him.

It is believed he was the last member of Parliament who received pay from his constituents.

TOOTH-DRAWING EXTRAORDINARY.—The writer, within these few days, was witness to an operation which bids fair to eclipse the fame of any hitherto performed in this highly cultivated branch of professional art, and is here recorded to show the state of that art in the year 1838. It having been noticed for some time that one of the leopards at the Bristol Zoological Gardens did not lacerate and masticate its food as a leopard ought to do, its teeth were suspected to be at fault, and an examination was instituted, which was so far satisfactory as to confirm the previous suspicion; but about the remedy—nothing short of the extraction of the two defaulters would suffice! The removal of a tooth from one of the *genus homo* is not generally in these days considered an object of much importance (excepting of course to every unfortunate possessor of a bad one), but the removal of one from a leopard!—*c'est tout autre chose*; and as many of your readers will doubtless like to be informed upon the *modus operandi*, the writer will briefly describe it. With little or no apparent previous preparation the keeper entered the den, and sitting down in the middle of it began to fondle his patient, who seemed well pleased with his company. A sack was now handed into the cage, and in a very few seconds, and almost without the knowledge of the animal, it was fairly bagged. Two other assistants now entered the den, and whilst they held down the struggling unfortunate, the keeper was busy in cutting a hole in the sack sufficiently large to command the head of the animal? this being done, with well fixed resolution and gentleness he proceeded to open the jaws of his patient, and having satisfied himself of the best mode of extraction, quickly drew from his pocket a formidable pair of pincers, and with most scrupulous care the instrument was securely fixed upon the fated tooth. At this highly interesting conjuncture the animal became very violent, and its claws being at the same time unsheathed were seen sharply protruding through the enveloping bag, and the legs of the keeper were very evidently made to feel the most enlivening sensations. Matters, however, were now fast drawing to a close, for the keeper grasped firmly his pincers, and with one coaxing twist of the instrument the "*tour de maitre*" effected the extraction, and soon held in triumph the enamelled object of his anxiety.—*Bristol Mirror.*

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