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THE SPECIAL COMMISSION.

(From the Tipperary Constitution.)

On no former occasion was there evinced such deep and intense anxiety, as appears to pervade all classes, with respect to the possible result of the proceedings at the commission. The town is literally thronged with strangers—we are sure there is not a single man of any respectability from one end of the county to the other but is in attendance. When the Judges entered Court yesterday, such a large array of respectability, rank, and wealth, was seldom before witnessed here. A few minutes before the swearing of the Grand Jury, Lords Glengall, Donoughmore and Hawarden took their seats in the grand jury box. The line of conduct pursued by the Government, as regards the different trials, has become a subject of general conversation. The Government is, at once the prosecutor and the advocate, having specially sent down one of the ablest criminal lawyers at the Leinster bar, namely, Mr. Hatchell, Q.C., to defend the prisoners. It must be made appear that the accused parties, though prosecuted, are, nevertheless, under special protection. Between man and man the thing assumes a very courteous appearance—the Government are forced to do their duty, but they wish to do it so as not to be considered as altogether devoid of sympathy.

MONDAY—FIRST DAY.

Long before the entrance of the Judges the Crown Court became densely crowded, and the greatest anxiety was evinced to witness the proceedings. There were twenty Reporters present. At 12 o'clock the Honorable Judges Burton and Perrin entered the Court, when the following gentlemen were sworn on the Grand Jury:—

The Honorable Cornelius O'Callaghan, Foreman—the Hon. Richard Hely Hutchinson, Knocklofty; Sir Henry Carden, Priory, Templemore; John Bagwell, Marlfield; William Ponsonby Barker, Killcooley Abbey; Stephen Moore, Barn; Richard Pennefather, Darling-hill; William Perry, Woodrooffe; John Maher, Tullamaine; Matthew Pennefather, Lakefield; Henry Prittie, Corville; John Bayly, Debsborough; Stephen O'Meagher, Kilmoylan; Lieut. Colonel Purefoy, Greenfields; Peter Holmes, Nenagh; Richard Wills Gason, Richmond; George Ryan, Inch; Mathew Jacob, Mobarn; John Carden, Barnane; Samuel W. Barton, Rochestown; Richard Long, Longfield; Thomas Edmond Lalor, Cregg; John Scully, Dualla.

The Hon. Judge Burton then addressed them and said, Mr, Foreman and gentlemen of the Grand Jury, you are brought together at this time, doubtless at much personal inconvenience to many of yourselves, as well as to others whose attendance is necessarily required for the performance of the business which is the subject of the Commission just opened to you. Gentlem n, this is an occasion upon which you—the grand Inquest of your county—have been specially convened in order to enquire whether such bills as it may be thought right to lay before you, with the evidence in support of them—whether such bills are true bills or not, that is, whether they are, in point of fact, sustained by the evidence laid before you; and whether they fix the true legal character of the offences which are the subject of trial. Gentlemen, to this enquiry you will, upon the present occasion, have the advantage of directing your attention exclusively, and, consequently, unembarrassed by other functions, exercised by grand juries, on the general Commission at the assizes.—Gentlemen, I have already observed, that the convening of you at this time must be attended with inconvenience, personally, to many of you. I am satisfied that that is a circumstance which was under the consideration of government, and you will not, I am sure, be so unjust as to suppose that this special call on you has been made on other than just and cogent reasons. Gentlemen, the reasons for issuing such Commission have, for the most part, been, the number or the nature and guilt of offences requiring more than usual urgency, and both those grounds appear to me to unite on the present occasion. Gentlemen, upon looking into the calender which has been furnished to me of persons in custody in the jail of this town, I find there are several offences of that description with which no person residing in any part, I believe, but, at all events, in very few parts of the County, are unacquainted, I mean those offences which have had their origin in old times, and which have been made the subject of many statutes—I mean offences of that description usually known by the appellation of "whiteboy offences"—the administering of unlawful oaths—the demanding arms—the writing of threatening letters—the appearing armed either by day or night, and the outrages committed on persons and property in the prosecution or in consequence of disturbances of that species. There are, besides, offences of this description of a less atrocious character; there are, as far as I am able to collect on the calendar, I believe, *thirteen* cases of murder, of which *three*, at least, appear to my mind to involve the crime of conspiracy to commit a murder. Among those not appearing to involve an aggravated description of crime, there are some of a very serious nature, and which, although on the trial and defence made, may reduce the crime to that of manslaughter, you may, probably, upon the evidence that shall be laid before you, find yourselves bound to find a bill for murder. Of this crime the most prevalent description is that of homicide, committed at fairs or other places of public concourse, or on the way to or from such places—homicides arising either from sudden quarrels, and frequently from quarrels of old standing between parties, or as they are styled 'factions' amongst the country people; and this, gentlemen, is certainly an evil, and requiring to be promptly and examplarily dealt with, and one of which, at least, of the most reprehensible consequences is, the habit it induces of using, on every occasion, the extreme of violence and force against the persons of others, thus creating in its progress a recklessness of human life in the prosecution of revenge. But, gentlemen, this crime of wilful murder is capable of further aggravation, both with respect to its unvaried turpitude and its dreadful consequences—I mean that of previous conspiracy for its execution. Gentlemen, my imagination cannot conceive any thing more dreadfully alarming to a community than the prevalence of this crime—a premeditated and concerted assassination. If any addition to it can be suggested beyond the horrors of its immediate denunciation, it seems to me it can only be, that of a disposition existing among any considerable portion or class of the community to screen such criminals from detection and punishment—a disposition which, if existing, is in itself, a mental if not actual participation in the crime. Gentlemen, in stating this, however, an allowance may well be made for the natural timidity of persons in an humble condition of life, and the feeling existing in their minds of a want of immediate protection—an apprehension which may imply a notion and belief in the actual existence of secret societies for the purpose of exercising an illegal, an arbitrary and tyrannical authority over the persons and properties of others. Gentlemen, that such societies have existed and acted, in different parts of the country, upon this tyrannical and sanguinary principle, there can be no doubt. They must live in the memory of many of you—I am sure they must be deeply impressed upon the minds of you all. Nor can there be the slightest doubt, that, wherever it is proved to exist, it can only be successfully dealt with by the vigorous, steady and firm application of the penalties provided by the statutes and the common law, to the commission of such outrages; and I may add, by the calm and dispassionate, but steady and intrepid resistance to the spirit which actuates such societies, exhibited by all influential persons in the community. This is quite evident to me, that by determined resistance, the evil can be completely and for ever put down, for I have no conception that it is possible to repress associations of this character by propitiating the assassins. Gentlemen, I am sorry to tell you, that there are persons charged with this crime; I mean of premeditated and concerted assassination upon the calendar. I believe I may say, that there is one in the condition to be tried before you. I believe there may be two in such a state of preparation; and, gentlemen, if there is not another, it will only be from a just and solid objection to the bringing any case under your consideration in an imperfect state of the evidence. Gentlemen, in this case, or it may be those of this particular description, you will, probably, and, so far as I can judge, certainly have no difficulty whatever in finding the fact of the commission of the crime; and consequently none whatever in describing it in its legal character, wilful murder. But then you will have carefully and calmly to consider—namely, whether you are satisfied with the evidence of the identity of the prisoners charged with it, or any or either of them; and gentlemen, it may be, and it probably will be the case, that you will have to give your decision, perhaps altogether upon circumstantial evidence. Gentlemen, that evidence, if it be satisfactory and convincing, that is, if the facts lead to inferences so strong as to leave no danger of mistake—that evidence, though circumstantial, is not only sufficient, but it may be more satisfactory than direct evidence, unaccompanied by such circumstantial grounds—such direct evidence being often subject to mistake from erroneous observation, and subject also to the danger of the wilful perversion of facts by witnesses. Gentlemen, you have also to deal with and to consider the evidence of persons admitted to be witnesses, and competent witnesses, though standing in the position of accomplices or accessories either before or after the fact. In weighing such evidence, however, you will not, I am persuaded, suffer your minds to yield to its effect against the prisoners, unless so far as it is corroborated by other witnesses, or by inferences from facts and circumstances otherwise satisfactorily proved. Gentlemen, this, I think, will be the nature of the investigations you will have to make in the particular class of crime to which I have alluded—crimes that cannot be particularly stated without the peculiar circumstances of conspiracy alleged to exist in them without leading your judgments and minds to an accurate conception of the g eat and important duty you have to perform, in judging whether the evidence alluded to be sufficient to satisfy your minds—that evidence being uncontradicted—that there is a *prima facie* case of guilt made out. You are well aware that when you have found a bill against any prisoner, that he will still be only an accused man, whose innocence will still be presumed until his guilt be proved—publicly proved—in his presence, upon evidence fully heard and considered, and until the case is determined upon, and his guilt ascertained by the unanimous verdict of a jury, as impartially constituted as, I think, the most cautious system of selection, ever discovered, can secure, both by its provisions as well, to the privileges of the subject, as to the prerogative of the Crown. Gentlemen, when I have stated this to you, it must occur to your minds that your duty is of less importance than I stated it to be, because you only hear the evidence adduced on the part of the crown, and because upon that evidence it is impossible he can be deemed convicted until the prisoner's case be heard and agreed upon; but, it is a mistake to suppose, if it be supposed, that the institution of Grand Jurors—an institution which, I hope, may for ever exist in this country—is of light importance or of light moment. It is of importance to the subject that such a jurisdiction should be established before such persons as you. It is of importance to the subject that he should not be ruined by a malicious prosecution, having no foundation even in the prosecution itself, and that the right of interposition should not be exercised—a right which is your's to exercise in the first instance, but, it is not merely for the interest of the subject that your authority is used, it is also essential to the just rights and interests of the Crown, and those are—that no person should be put on his trial upon evidence so imperfect as that he could not be convicted; because, if any such evidence exists he must be acquitted, and acquitted for ever—and whatever his guilt may be, and however capable of proof it may be after, he cannot be tried again. Gentlemen, if you, as the Grand Inquest, are satisfied on the evidence, that the case is of such a nature as that, upon that evidence, he ought to be acquitted, you should, as you ought, to record the bill, in which case another bill may be prepared before another Jury, when further evidence may be procured and the prosecution of the criminal may not be frustrated. Those are the objects, Gentlemen, of your institution, and it is to them I call your earnest attention, in order that you may give fair consideration to the evidence, and that you may decide upon a consideration of the credit of the witnesses, and upon such an examination of these witnesses as you may think proper, whether there is a *prima facie* case, and whether the prisoner should be put on his trial or not. It is impossible for us in the present state of the bills, which are about being submitted to you—it is not possible, I repeat, nor would it be right, even if it were possible, to anticipate what the result or effect may be with respect to the prisoners. But this I am aware of, that, at all events, the one great object of the present Commission will be effected, and that is, that the public mind will be set at rest with respect to the state of crime in this county; and it will not be left to that mind to receive its impression from unwarrantable sources. I have no further observations, gentlemen, to offer you. I am not aware what bills are in a state of preparation; but I believe, there are some ready for you, and that they will be laid before you with all possible despatch. I have no doubt whatever of your sedulous attention to the duties you are now called upon to discharge—duties which, I am sure, you feel the importance of much more fully than I could possibly represent them to you.

The Grand Jury then retired to their room for the examination of witnesses, with respect to the several bills of indictment. No trial was entered upon during the remainder of the day, and the Court rose at five o'clock.

TUESDAY—SECOND DAY.

At ten o'clock their Lordships entered the Court, which was densely thronged in every part. We perceived Lords Glengall, Donoughmore, and Hawarden in the Grand Jury box.

Trial for the Murder of Austin Cooper, Esq.

William Walsh and Cornelius Hickey were placed at the bar, charged with the murder of Austin Cooper, Esq. in April last. Walsh is a man about five feet ten inches in height—ill-looking; heavy browed—and, altogether of an unprepossessing appearance. Hickey is lower in stature, about twenty six years of age. While the long panel was being called over by the Clerk of the Crown both prisoners looked anxiously at each gentleman as he answered to his name.

Mr. Carmichael asked the prisoners were they ready for their trial.

Walsh—No, my Lord, we are not.

Mr. Hatchell, Q.C.—Yes, we are ready.

Mr. Carmichael—Will you join in your challenges.

Mr. Hatchell, Q.C.—Before we answer that question, my Lord, I would wish to make a few observations on the part of the prisoners at the bar. I find that the present panel is composed of persons who have not hitherto usually appeared on the panel of Petty Jurors, and, therefore, I find it becomes necessary for me to challenge the array. The law, concerning the right of challenging, is settled and very clear, as well for the prosecutor as the defendant, not only with respect to civil cases, but *a fortiori* with regard to criminal. My Lord, I now challenge the array on the grounds, that the denomination has been made by those prosecuting on the part of her Majesty; but at the same time, I would wish it to be clearly understood, that I do not mean that anything which may fall from me should be considered, in the slightest degree, as intended to cast an imputation on the respectable gentlemen who compose the array, or on the High Sheriff of this county.

Judge Burton—You must put in your challenge.

Mr. Hatchell—We challenge the denomination of those prosecuting on the part of her Majesty.

The Solicitor General—We join issue on that challenge.

The Court—It will be for the court to appoint persons to try the facts.

Solicitor General—My Lord, at the Special Commission at Maryborough, in 1832, the court, at the suggestion of the prisoner's counsel, appointed two of the grand jurors to try the array.

Judge Burton—Let the names of the grand jury be called over.

Mr. Carmichael then called over the names.

The Hon. Cornelius O'Callaghan, and Stephen Moore, Esq., were then sworn to try the issue of the challenge.

The Hon. Francis A. Prettie, was then sworn and examined by Mr. Hatchell.

Mr. Hatchell—Did you receive any instructions relative to the class of persons you should summon upon the panel.

The High Sheriff—I did not, I told the Sub-sheriff to summon every magistrate and respectable freeholder of the county.

The two grand jurors then, without hesitation, returned a verdict that (we find against the challenge.)

The panel was again being called over, when several were challenged on the part of the prisoners.

Mr. Hatchell then said, the easiest way would be to state the reasons upon which he grounded the challenge. It was this, that several of the gentlemen on the panel were present at a meeting in Cashel, subsequent to the murder of the late Austin Cooper, Esq., of which the prisoners stand charged, and that at that meeting they entered into a reward for the prosecution of the persons guilty of that heinous offence, and also at that meeting described the nature of the offence, to which his clients of course are presumed to be complete strangers to.

The Solicitor General differed from his learned friend Mr. Hatchell, he did not see why a man's subscribing to a reward for the prosecution of persons guilty of a murder could in the slightest degree be grounds for an objection to their acting as jurors.

After some further argument the Hon. Cornelius O'Callaghan and Henry Prettie, Esq., were sworn to try whether Lawrence Creagh, (who was the last gentleman challenged,) stood indifferent without being sworn to the prisoners.

Captain Nangle, S. M., was also sworn to give evidence, and examined by Mr. Hatchell. He deposed that he was at the meeting at Cashel, and saw Mr. Creagh there; a reward was entered into, and Mr. Creagh was one of the persons who paid his subscription to it; there was great regret and strong indignation expressed at the murder of Mr. Cooper, and a resolution was adopted expressive of their determination to bring the murderers to justice.

Mr. Prettie—Was this subsequent to the coroner's inquest?

Captain Nangle—It was.

Mr. Hatchell here addressed the two gentlemen sworn, and commented in lengthened and energetic terms on the necessity of jurors going into the box perfectly unbiassed.

The Solicitor General then spoke at much length, and said it would be the greatest pain to the crown prosecutors that any improper verdict should be given, but he considered that they would be inflicting a great wrong upon society if they, by a verdict, declared these gentlemen, who had met and subscribed to a reward for the prosecution of persons guilty of a murder, and who had acted as it became the bounden duty of every member of society, unfit to be empanneled on a jury.

Mr. Costello then addressed the court, and argued that the gentlemen, who attended the meeting in Cashel, were not persons fit to be empanneled on the jury in this case, as they had described the circumstance as wilful murder; and though it was far away from his intention to impute anything against their honour or integrity, yet still he would say, that they had disqualified themselves by their own act. Mr. Costello then went on to say that this commission was issued, perhaps rightly, for the suppression of outrage—but outrage or disturbance would never be put down by unsatisfactory verdicts. The learned gentleman quoted some law authorities, tangible to his arguments, and concluded by saying, that the gentlemen, who had given their opinions on this case, were as much disqualified as any of the grand inquest who found the bills for wilful murder, to sit on the petty jury.

Judge Burton then addressed Mr. O'Callaghan and Mr. Prettie, at much length, on the question before the court, after which they retired, and, after some time, decided against the objection.

After several challenges, the following jury were at length sworn:—

James Lanigan, Castlefogarty, John Bray O'Brien; Turtulla, Thomas Butler, Ballycarron; James Butler, Park, Edward Pennefather, Marlow, Nicholas B. Greene, Cappamurra, William O'Donnell, Cottage, Francis Massy, Galty View, William Max, Maxfort, Nicholas Doherty, Loughkent, Michael Lidwell, Beakstown, and Rody Scully, Hymenstown, Esqrs.

Cornelius Hickey and Wm. Walsh were indicted for the murder of Austin Cooper, by Cornelius Hickey inflicting a wound on him with a loaded gun, and that Walsh was aiding.

The Solicitor General stated the case for the prosecution. He said that the gentlemen of the jury were now to discharge a most solemn duty—even more solemn than they were accustomed to discharge. The present commission was an unusual course—and such a course has not been resorted to in this county for a long time. It is particularly requisite for the more speedily bringing to justice of the disturbers of the public peace, and the punishment of crime the most cruel and barbarous. Such courses have been resorted to by successive governments according to the urgency of the times. In no place does there appear to be less regard for human life than in the county Tipperary. These cases are not the result of hasty conflict, they are the result of the cold-blooded assassination and premeditated murder. It would be an insult to your understanding, to attempt to offer any justification of the crime or any palliation of it. The learned gentleman went on to explain the law, as regards the crime of murder. The motive of issuing this commission was to establish the dominion of property, without which a legalised state of society cannot exist. From time to time various have been the usurpations on the rights of property in this county. And the dominion over the assertion of the right of property, has often led to the perpetration of murder in this county; and it is to support the just rights of property, and uphold the laws of the land, that this commission has been issued. The learned gentleman then went on to detail the facts of the murder of Mr. Cooper and Mr. Wayland, as relating to the part alleged to have been taken by the prisoners in it. The murder of Mr. Wayland originated in the dispossession of a man named John Ryan (Patrick) from the lands over which he was an agent. This Ryan (Patrick) will be produced and will state to you how the prisoners became implicated in the conspiracy, and murder; but he being himself an accomplice, such credit only will be attached to his evidence as will be substantiated by unimpeachable testimony. It was agreed upon at a hurling near Kilenure, that the prisoners should attack Mr. Wayland on his way to Tipperary. It was finally arranged that four persons should be engaged in the attack—viz., the prisoners and two others. When proceeding to the spot where the attack was made, they called to the house of a man named Hickey. They were also met on the way by a woman who will be produced before you, and who recognised the prisoners; the woman was washing at a river, over which there were stones for passengers to pass over by, and the prisoners had to pass those stones when seen by the woman. The prisoner Hickey, was present at the attack on Mr. Cooper and Mr. Wayland, and bears to this day the marks of a wound he received on that occasion from Mr. Wayland. The prisoners were blackened on their faces, and, after the attack, they separated and went off in different directions. Hickey went to a man's house in the county Limerick, named Cunningham, and lived with him under the name of Ryan, and remained in his service until taken into custody by the police, under the present charge. After the commission of the outrage, Walsh went to the fair of Tipperary, with the view of making out that he could not be considered to be concerned in the attack, and the other prisoners went to other places for the same purpose. The learned gentleman then said, that if the jury would believe the evidence of the witnesses, produced on the part of the prosecution, they could have no difficulty in pronouncing a verdict of guilty against the prisoners. He repeated that the jury had a most solemn duty to perform, more solemn than any jury in any other county.

John Ryan (Patrick) sworn and examined by Serjeant Green—Goes by the name of John Ryan Patrick; his father is alive, his name is Tom Ryan Patrick; knew Mr. Wayland; his father held land under Mr. George Wayland; Francis Wayland is the son of George Wayland: Francis managed for the father; witness's father paid rent to George Wayland; witness's father was served with notice to quit his farm 12 months before Mr. Wayland was shot; possession was demanded from his father on Nov. day; Mr. Wayland and his son demanded the possession and got it; witness's father was to get the land back if he paid the arrears; he got an acre and a half back; there were 19 acres in the farm; witness's father paid £20 in all, and offered security for the arrears, but Mr. Wayland would not take less than the entire; there were £45 due; knew John Ryan (Corbett;) doesn't know whether he is alive; knew Thomas Ryan, called 'Mungo;' Mr. Wayland set corn in the land after he got the £20; after the corn was set, witness spoke to Ryan Corbett, who lived at Garrown, and was a relation of witness; Ryan (Mungo) was not related to the witness; witness here identified the prisoners, who are carpenters; knows the prisoners 5 or 6 years; recollects the time of the great snow in Feb. last, and Riordan's funeral took place at that time; Daniel Hickey, Cornelius Hickey, Witness and Ryan (Mungo) met together that day in Tipperary to settle the business; they met in Daniel Treahey's house, who keeps a public house; they had a conversation then about Mr. Wayland; witness told them how he was treated by Mr. Wayland, keeping both land and money, and they said they'd see about having him injured; they remained about an hour and a half there, and then went to Hogan's public house; there was a strange boy at Hogan's, and there was no conversation before him; at Treahey's public house, Con. Hickey, Ryan, Mungo, and Daniel Hickey, went out in the back yard, and Daniel Hickey came back in about a quarter of an hour, and said all was settled about what they were talking about; recollects the hurling match at Ballinalough, on a Sunday, about a week before Mr. Wayland was shot; met Con Hickey first; there were three or four hurling matches; met Corbett, Ryan, Mungo, Con. Hickey, at the first hurling; the attack was talked about *every Sunday*, until the attack took place; Con. Hickey said he had a blunderbuss and that he would get a short piece along with it; on the *Sunday* before the attack met Con Hickey first, and Ryan, Mungo, Corbett, and Walsh after. Walsh the prisoner is the man; they said the fair day of Tipperary would be a good day to meet him; Con Hickey said it and they all agreed.

To Judge Burton—To meet whom?

Witness—Mr. Wayland, my Lord; witness got a cut in his foot the last hurling; when they agreed on the fair day they all went to Michael Ryan's public house, and remained there 3 quarters of an hour and got something to drink; they then separated; saw Paddy Ryan at the public house; he came in while they were there; when about to separate Hickey desired Corbett and Mungo to be over with him the night before the fair of Tipperary at Ballinard; knows Paddy Hickey; his house is a good distance from Ballinard, but on the same townland. Paddy Hickey is a relation of the prisoners; never saw Ryan Mungo since that time, nor doesn't know where he is.

Patrick Reany, a surveyor, identified a map which he took of the place of the attack, which was pointed out to him by S. Cooper, Esq; the map is correct.

Samuel Cooper, Esq., examined by Mr. Pigott, Q C.; went with his brother in a gig to the fair of Tipperary; overtook Mr. Wayland on the road; on going saw a number of people picking stones off the field, outside which the attack was made; here Mr. Cooper pointed out on the map the localities of the place where Mr. W. passed the river Muldeen, and joined witness; he also pointed out the angle where the shots were fired; after passing the elder trees at the angle, heard three shots in succession; on which he jumped out of the gig; and seeing a man behind the ditch with a short gun in his hand, witness fired at that man; saw this man put his hand up to his face after witness fired; that person turned round, but can't say he dropped the gun; witness turned about to see his brother, whom he expected to find by his side, when he saw him quite dead, hanging out of the gig; Mr. Wayland was then standing, and complained of being shot, on which a man came up and Mr. Wayland fired at him, and that man fired in the direction of witness and Mr. Wayland; saw this m n very distinctly; could not know any of the party; after firing the shot that man passed into the field where the people were picking off the stones; witness subsequently fired; all the men witness saw went over the same large ditch; saw only three men; the man witness fired at had a coat apparently turned inside out; this was the man who put his hand to his face; the colour of the sleeves appeared to be white; the body of the coat appeared to be dark; the last (who fired the shot, and at whom Mr. Wayland fired), appeared to have a white waistcoat over a blue coat; the whole time occupied in the attack was about four or five minutes; the face of the man at whom witness fired was blackened; this person was slight in his figure, and about witness's height; the last man who fired and went off was a tall man; did not see them sufficiently to identify them; the place of the attack was about three fields from the river, to which Dalton's ground extends; the widow Dalton holds the ground near the river.

To Judge Burton—The witness pointed out the exact spot whence shots were fired.

On his cross examination he said the gig was at the time within three or four yards of the ditch; knew the person of the prisoner, Walsh, before this; but did not know the person of Hickey.

To the Judge—The witness saw a second black face which he took to be the face of the taller man.

To the Judge—Witness said he fired out of a double barreled gun.

After this two witnesses, Margaret Carty and Catherine Sweeny were examined, at the termination of the cross examination of the latter, an adjournment of the trial took place at the suggestion of the Hon. Judge Burton, with the concurrence of the Crown Counsel and the Counsel for the prisoners.

At half past six the Court rose and was adjourned to nine o'clock Wednesday morning.

THIRD DAY.—WEDNESDAY. FIVE O'CLOCK, P.M.

The judges again appeared in Court at nine this morning, when the prisoners were placed at the bar, and the jury were called over. The trial then proceeded—

Philip Ryan, examined by Sergeant Greene—Witness said, I live in Ballinard, and know the river Multeen, which is near it; I remember the morning Mr. Cooper was shot, having been up early to see Denis Dalton, a neighbour of mine, who lives at Ballinaclough, and who was going to the fair of Tipperary; as I was going towards my house, I heard six or seven shots; I stopped for a few minutes on hearing two shots, and instantly I heard five or six more; I went into my house, and having taken a pinch of snuff, I then saw about feeding my cows, and perceived three men coming through Wm. Dalton's land, at the other side of the river; I know Pat. Hickey, who lives on the same side of the river as I do; when I saw the three men, there was a fourth man who was going to meet the others, and when they met they went off together, but I don't know what became of them afterwards; I know where the bridge is—towards which they appeared to be going, and their dresses appeared to me to be changed, some of them being black and white; I saw something in their hands, but I could not tell what it was.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hatchell, Q. C.—I could see the river from my own yard, and the stepping stones also.

Pat. Ryan examined by Mr. Pigot—I know John Ryan Patrick, and remember the time Mr. Cooper was shot; my brother keeps a public house at Ballinard, and I was there the Sunday before, where I saw John Ryan Patrick and the prisoners at the bar (identifies them); the two Ryans and Walsh came in together; their names are Ryan Mungo and Ryan Corbet; I was sitting at the kitchen fire; I heard them talk together in the room about Wayland, to the following effect:—Ryan Patrick said it would be a good thing if he (Wayland) were attacked and put down, when Ryan Mungo replied it should be done; the three Ryans left the room together, but Hickey remained in the room.

To the Court—Hickey, the prisoner at the bar, was present when that conversation occurred, and Walsh also.

Examination continued—After I heard the conversation I have related, I spoke to the police about the subject, and swore informations some time after.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hatchell, Q.C.—I am a carpenter by trade, and was in employment at the time I swore the informations; I don't know how long it was afterwards when I did so, but I think it was in the month of May; I swore them before Mr. Willcocks, Captain Nangle, and Captain Vokes, at Cashel; I was charged myself often with being guilty of offences, and was tried for attacking the Rev. Mr. Armstrong; I was also charged with demanding fire-arms from the Rev. Mr. Wall, and for stealing corn; I was not drunk on the night I heard the conversation, nor was I taken into custody by constable Speering; I was, however, confined in the jail of Cashel since Christmas-eve.

Mr. Hatchell—My Lord, the informations this man has sworn bear date on the very day of the murder, and 5th of April.

Re-examined by Mr. Pigot—The first time I went before Mr. Wilcocks there was no one present, but the second time Mr. Cahill: I think Captain Nangle and Mr. Vokes were present, and it was there I swore my informations.

To Mr. Hatchell—I saw Hickey and Walsh often in my brother's public-house before the transaction which I have deposed to.

Police Constable Patrick Speering, examined by Mr. Fogarty, Q.C.—I recollect the 1st of April, 1838, being a Sunday, and knew the last witness; I saw him on the night of that day at Ballinard; I know Michael Ryan's public-house, and it was within about two hundreds yards from that.

Had you any conversation with him?

Mr. Hatchell—I object to that question, my lord.

Judge Burton—I think it a very fair question.

Examination continued—In consequences of what he told me I made a report to chief constable Blake the next morning; and heard of the murder of Mr. Wayland and Mr. Cooper on the Thursday following; I saw Pat Ryan on the night of the 11th and on the 16th; but I was present when his informations were sworn; Mr Vokes and Captain Nangle assembled in Cashel on the 5th of May to see what could be done in finding out the guilty.

Cross-examined by Mr. M. Costello—The Ryans are very troublesome, certainly, and the last witness is very fond of his drop; when I met him on the Sunday evening, he asked me to take a drop, and that he'd tell me something about the fire-arms taken from the police that he said he was bound to return on "a point of honor"; his son was charged with being concerned in the taking of them at the last assizes.

John Wilcocks, Esq., examined by Mr. Pigot, Q.C.—About ten days after the murder, Ryan came to me, and swore his informations; the date of the 5th of April is a mistake, for in point of fact, they were sworn on the 5th of May.

Cross-examined by Mr. Doheny—I might have seen Ryan before the swearing of his informations, but not officially; the reason of the mistake in the informations was, it being mislaid in the Castle; before the attack took place, I was told it was to take place; but it was not by Ryan, nor am I aware that the powder and ball were found on his person.

Patrick M'Grath examined by the Solicitor-General—I know Ballinard, which is about a mile from my place, and also Kilfeale chapel, which is about half a mile; I remember the day Mr. Cooper was shot, and was at home; I know Cornelius Hickey; there he is (pointing to the prisoner at the bar); I think that is the man; I saw him on that morning about nine o'clock coming from the direction of Grantstown; I know Paddy Hickey's house at Ballinard, and at the time I saw Con. Hickey, he was coming from Hickey's and going towards Kilfeale; he was then, I think, about a field from me, and was not going very quickly.

James Cunningham examined by Sergeant Green—I live at Ballyvilode, in the co. of Limerick, and am a farmer; I know a village called Nicker, which is within about three miles from my house, and recollect going there on the 20th of May, accompanied by a servant boy of mine named Furlong; on that day I saw Hickey, the prisoner at the bar, and agreed with him to work as a labourer for 2s 6d per week; he called himself Denny Ryan; he remained with me until about the 4th of December, when he was arrested by Thomas Connors, who is a police constable; I was present on the occasion; Connors asked him his name and he said, Denny Ryan; there were three or four police with them, and Kelly who was in coloured clothes; when Kelly heard him call himself Denny Ryan, he said "what is that you call yourself?" upon which the other replied, "my name is Hicky, and I'll never deny it;" when I hired him he said he lived between Cappawhite and Ballyseedy, and had a cut under his eye, but I cannot say whether it was under the right or left.

Cross-examined by Mr. Costelloe—It is customary in the country for persons to call themselves after their mother; and I must say that while Ryan was with me, he conducted himself very well.

Bridget Cunningham examined by Mr. Pigot—I am wife to the last witness, and know Hickey, the prisoner at the bar; I did not remark a wound on his face until a month after he came, when I observed to him that he was very poor, and that he had a mark created by a spot of the pock; when he replied, yes, indeed, ma'am.

Doctor Russell examined—I saw Mr. Cooper after he was fired at, but he was perfectly dead in consequence of a wound he received from a bullet; I saw Hickey, the prisoner at the bar in the jail of Cashel last Christmas; when he had a mark on his face; I think it was a wound inflicted two or three months before; there was also a roundish wound in his chest; it is difficult for me to say what occasioned the wound; indeed I cannot do it.

Thomas Dalton was next examined by Mr. Pigot—I knew John Ryan Corbet, Thomas Ryan Mungo, and the two prisoners at the bar, hurling at Ballinaclough the Sunday before Mr. Cooper's murder; the prisoners were in the habit of attending the hurlings, but the Ryans and they did not keep company with each other.

Peter Blake, Esq., sub-inspector of police examined—I saw Wm. Walsh the fair day of Tipperary, that on which Mr. Cooper was murdered, and arrested him because I saw he was drunk.

The case for the prosecution having closed,

Mr. Hatchell addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoners. He said—Gentlemen, in this case I am counsel for the unfortunate prisoners at the bar, Wm. Walsh and Cornelius Hickey, and I cannot help observing that it was well said that this is a most important investigation—that it is as awful an inquiry as ever occupied the attention of any court of justice, whether you take into consideration the awful situation in which the prisoners are placed, or the nature of

the commission which has been opened. Such a course has been adopted, and in order to inquire into the causes of the death of two respectable gentlemen, for the perpetration of which the prisoners are charged, and also to ascertain what may be the best remedy for those agrarian outrages which unhappily exist. It has never been my habit, in the course of my practice at the bar, to address a jury on behalf of the prisoners on trial for their lives, but the circumstances connected with this case—the importance of the inquiry, induce me on this occasion to do so, though I do it even at the risk of a reply from my learned and respected friend Mr. Sergeant Greene. Gentlemen, there were other circumstances put forward in the course of this trial, which may, perhaps, have attracted your attention as not being usual in this court—I allude to the arraigning of the panel, which we felt it our duty to do. It has, no doubt, as I have said, been unusual, but you cannot forget what an extraordinary proceeding this is, where the powers of the Crown are put forward in this summary way. I am not in the habit of raising frivolous objections when the business of the court is carried on in the usual way; but when I saw the grand panel of the county called over, it certainly produced an impression on the minds of those friends and connections of the prisoners of an unfavourable character, and I felt it was due to them and to the prisoners to pursue the couse I did. In making these observations, I am bound to say that every facility has been given us to have our case properly investigated before a jury, and let me remind you, although I am fully aware it is perfectly necessary, the importance of your giving, to what I shall say to you, the fullest, the fairest, and the most liberal consideration for the prisoners at the bar. There are certain facts connected with this case which are certainly indisputable, that two respectable gentlemen met their deaths by the hands of assassins, is placed beyond a doubt; and it is quite unnecessary, therefore, for me to call your attention to the evidence on that subject. The important, the awful inquiry is, whether the prisoners at the bar were principals on the occasion, or aided in any manner, the perpetrating the crime. I do not mean to say that there has not been a body of evidence which goes to implicate the prisoners that may call for your serious consideration. I do not mean to say that considerable difficulty does not exist in my way to explain the transaction, in order to enable you to arrive at a just conclusion, and to persuade you that the prisoners are innocent, but nevertheless, when I shall call attention to that evidence, and the manner in which it was given, I do not despair that I shall be unsuccessful. This is not the place, and, indeed, it would be unbecoming in me to advert to the unfortunate state of this country—our own experience has already informed us of that. Of the step taken by the Government and the statement of the Solicitor General, I do not complain. There was a part of this case which led him to make these observations, because it is said the origin of the crime was in the eviction of a person from a farm of land in this county. That may be an important fact as regards the prisoners in this way—that the difference took place between the unfortunate gentleman, Mr. Wayland and the approver, which led to his death and that of Mr. Cooper. The unfortunate men at the bar had nothing whatever to do with this quarrel, and consequently could have no motive for revenge; you have heard the evidence given by that approver; you are perfectly aware that the evidence of an accomplice must be corroborated by that of other witnesses—and it is to this I wish particularly to call your attention.—Gentlemen, having thus stated to you what is not denied by the Counsel for the Crown, and what will be told you by the learned judges, that if an accomplice or an approver be the only witness to sustain a case, and if his testimony be uncorroborated, no credit can be given to it. If, therefore, the case depended on the evidence of Patrick Ryan alone, you would have no trouble in the investigation of the case. You will naturally ask me if such be the case, why spend so much time in his cross-examination, but you must be aware that it is the duty of those concerned for the prisoner, although the character of the witness may be condemned in the lowest scale of society; yet it is his duty to hold up that character precisely as it stands, although it may make no impression on your minds, or excite any feeling but that of disgust. With respect to the reckless, infamous miscreant, who, on his own showing, whoever were the perpetrators of the crime, was the person who planned it, a crime which he perpetrated for some trifling grievance which had been inflicted on him, I think no character can be more detestable than his, nor can any evidence be more incredible. He stood before you a convicted criminal, and can you believe him? Can any thing more horrible be conceived than that, because a quarrel occurred about a particle of land, a man would have the heart to adopt such a mode of revenge, or that a miscreant could day after day look upon the person of his landlord—in fact, upon any person, even though a stranger, while he was planning a scheme to assassinate him, and knew that during the following twenty four hours he would, in consequence, be basely murdered—can you conceive any wretch so hardened as one knowing all this, and would not put his wretched victim on his guard, or withdraw his authority from the persons he had hired to commit the bloody deed? Will you, or can you, therefore, believe that anything which has fallen from him—that anything he has sworn to ought to be credited? Look at how the case stands. Ryan Corbett and Ryan Mungo, the parties interested, were arrested almost immediately. They are not now on their trial, for one of them is dead, and the other is the approver. May he not have an object in saving his own life, to hatch a plot against that of innocent men. The learned gentleman next alluded to the evidence of the girl Carthy, and having pointed the attention of the jury to the circumstance of the policeman, Kelly, not being examined, who knew so much about it, concluded by calling on the jury to acquit the prisoners.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

Edmond Hickey, examined by Mr. Costelloe—I live at Ballinaclough, and know Catherine Sweeney, who is my sister-in-law, and resides with me; I recollect the murder of Mr. Cooper, which occurred on the fair-day of Tipperary; Catherine Sweeney slept in my house that night, and I myself got up about six in the morning; she was then in bed, and remained there for some time after I got up; I heard of the murder when I went out, Tom Callman, a tenant of Mr. Wayland's having told me; when I returned in, Catherine Sweeney was in bed, and did not get up till after Mr. Cooper was murdered; I asked her to get up to prepare breakfast, but she would not, alleging she had a head ache.

Mary Sweeney examined by Mr. Doheny—I live in Ballinaclough; I know Catherine Sweeney, who is my sister; I know the river Multeen, the stepping stones of which are about half a mile from my house; I am in the habit of washing and beetling clothes, but do not usually go to that ford, but to the other side of the road, which is not half an acre from me; I remember the fair day of Tipperary that Mr. Cooper was killed, and was out of bed at six o'clock; I got up to put down the breakfast, because my husband asked Catherine Sweeney to get up, and she said she had a head-ache; I am sure she was in bed—indeed I could not be mistaken, for I never left the house; and I also recollect she would not get up at all were it not that a mantua-maker called her.

Cross examined by Mr. Pigot, Q. C.—It was Con. Hickey's father who told me Catherine Sweeny swore informations against the prisoners, and upon that I told him she was in bed, and could not, of course know anything about it.

To the Court—I swear positively Catherine Sweeny never beetled clothes at that river.

Catherine Kehoe examined by Mr. Hatchell—I live at Grantstown with my father and mother, and know Edmond Hickey's house, which is about half a mile from where I live; I went there on the morning Mr. Cooper was murdered to take Catherine Sweeny's measure for a gown, and she was in bed, having a head-ache; while I was there Edmond Hickey came in and told us Mr. Cooper was murdered; I am positive Catherine Sweeny was then in bed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fogarty, Q. C.—I can't tell how soon I saw Con. Hickey after the murder.

She was interrogated at considerable length, but nothing of any importance was elicited.

Hannah Hickey examined by Mr. Costello—I am the daughter of Patrick Hickey, and cousin of Cornelius Hickey, the prisoner at the bar; it was in my father's house Margaret Carthy lived as a servant; I remember the day on which Mr. Cooper was murdered; Margaret Carthy and I slept in the same bed on the night previous, and my father in another in the same room; my father went to the fair of Tipperary on that day, and I swear positively no persons came to my house the night before the murder, nor did I get up to open the door, or let any persons in, neither did I give a supper to strangers, nor did I see William Walsh (the prisoner) or Con. Hickey, in or about my father's house, and, of course, could not wash their faces.

Cross-examined by Sergeant Greene—Margaret Carthy is an orphan, and always lived with us; I cannot exactly tell when I saw William Walsh before the murder, but I am certain I did not see him the following morning after it was committed; it was only a few days ago I heard Margaret Carthy gave information in the case.

Re-examined by Mr. Hatchell—Peggy was last living in my father's house about the 23d or 24th of December last, when she was taken, and did not return since.

Cornelius Hickey was next examined by Mr. Costello—I remember the night Mr. Cooper was murdered; I was at my father's house, who slept in the same room, as also Peggy Carthy and my sister; there might be some persons come in before I went to bed, but I did not hear of any people coming in after; I know the prisoners at the bar, and swear positively they did not come to my father's house that day.

Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General—I was called up that morning by my sister to eat my breakfast about six o'clock; my father, two brothers, Peggy Carthy and myself were present; I never saw any fire arms at my father's house, but with the police, nor did I see guns or pistols with any of my brothers; I was taken up myself about a week after for the bruises, but was let go again; I was arrested after eating my dinner, and when I was lying in bed; I swear there were no marks of a ball in the hat which I wore at the time.

John Hickey examined by Mr. Hatchell—I am the brother of the last witness, and was sleeping in my father's house the night before the murder; no one came there, nor was any one let in; I also recollect the following morning, and William Walsh or Cornelius Hickey did not come to the house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pigott, Q. C.—I was up the next morning about seven o'clock, and heard of the murder when I went to pick stones in a clover field; I also saw the police on D'Alton's ground; I don't know where I saw Con Hickey before he was taken, but I am quite sure I saw him some where; I heard he went to the county of Limerick after the murder, but I did not see him till he was arrested; when Constable Speering arrested my brother he had a hat in his hand which belonged to my father and my brother; there was a mark upon it like a burn, but I did not see marks of shot holes, nor do I know what was the cause.

Thomas Burke examined by Mr. Doheny—I live at a place called Grange, within a mile of the town of Tipperary, and know Wm. Walsh, the prisoner at the bar; I remember the night of the fair of Tipperary; Walsh was with me all that week, and on the morning of the murder he got up at sun rise and told me he was going to the glin of Arlow for some linen of his.

Pat Renshaw was next examined—I remember the fair day of Tipperary, and remember seeing Walsh, who overtook me on the way to the fair; I think it was about five in the morning; the place I met him was three miles from the town of Tipperary; I had two heifers with me, and a workman of mine took care of them as I went a short way through the fields; Walsh was, however, with me all the time, and I think it was a quarter past six when he got into Tipperary.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pigot—When I first met him I did not see him till he called out "Wait for me—are you going to the fair?" I know a man named Thomas Burke, who lives near Banaha, within about a mile of Tipperary; The prisoner stopped with me about half an hour, and went away; he came back again, and requested me to go with him to Armstrong's, to buy the making of a small-clothes, and I did; after he separated from me the second time I saw no more of him.

Pat Brett examined by Mr. Hatchell, Q. C.—I know William Walsh, and recollect the fair of Tipperary on the 5th of April last year, having some stock of Mr. Green's for sale; I was there about five o'clock, and saw Walsh there between, I think, seven and eight o'clock; I have no doubt he was the person, for he came over and spoke to me.

Six o'Clock.

The defence has just closed, and Mr. Sergent Greene is addressing the jury in reply to evidence; but the mail is going out, and I must close.

The murder of Lord Norbury has been followed by one very striking and important consequence. A meeting of the Lord Lieutenant and magistrates of the King's county has been held at Tullamore to pass resolutions expressive of the sense entertained by the magistracy of the horrible crime which had been committed—declaratory of their anxious willingness to co-operate with the executive government in whatever efforts it might be induced to make for detecting the murderers, and bringing them to condign punishment—acknowledging, however, their strong reprobation of the insolence displayed by Mr. Drummond, under secretary at the Castle, in his treatment on a former occasion of the Tipperary magistrates, when, instead of heartily assisting them to discover and punish the authors of murderous atrocities perpetrated within their county, and to preserve the peace thereof, this jack in-office had taken upon himself to lecture the vast body of its landed proprietors on the discharge of their duties as landlords, and to more than insinuate that all the evils they complained of had been caused by their own misconduct. The resolutions to be proposed, therefore, and afterwards carried with but one or two (O'Connell understrappers) dissentient votes, avowed, that as there was little to hope from any appeal to the Irish executive, they felt it their duty "to apply to the people of England, the legislature, and the throne, for protection."

To the people of England the appeal of these harassed and persecuted lords and gentlemen will not be made in vain. From the houses of legislature they may at least expect an open discussion of their grievances, from one branch of it we doubt not the fullest and most cordial sympathy; but from the Crown, in the cause of order, loyalty, and Protestantism, they need hope for nothing, since nothing will be vouchsafed to them from a quarter in which reign paramount the principles of that same reckless and abandoned ministry, towards which most laudably and righteously they have announced their deep distrust.

The proceedings of this important assembly are, in one respect, of inestimable value; inasmuch as we do not think that on any previous occasion was a light at once so vivid, so fearful, and so true thrown upon the moral condition of the Irish peasantry, and upon the causes of that very precarious tenure by which life and property are held amongst them, by men of every rank in society, whether high or low.—*Times.*

We agree with Lord Oxmantown, that a Popish conspiracy has been organised in Ireland, having for its object the expulsion from that country of the Anglo-Protestant race, and the consequent establishment of Popery in that division of the empire. Assassination, as his lordship observed, is the process to which the Papists trust. They want the requisite courage to be rebels! Not only has the plot to which Lord Oxmantown adverted, been organised, but it has already given rise to most important results. Protestants, by tens of thousands, are, every year, leaving Ireland. The tide of Protestant emigration from Ireland to England, is, as Mr. Macauley recently assured the world quite as strong as, in the days of Cromwell, was the tide of Protestant emigration from England to the wilds of Connaught and Munster. The Papists are, in truth, rapidly reconquering Ireland; and few movements seem more likely—(unless its effects shall be determinedly counteracted)—than the assassination of Lord Norbury, to accelerate the march of Popish conquest. Lord Norbury was, according to all accounts, a most inoffensive, humane, benevolent man. He meddled neither with political, nor with religious disputes. Why, then, was Lord Norbury singled out for assassination? For the purpose, as we conceive, of striking terror into the Protestant aristocracy and gentry. If a man like Lord Norbury could not escape from the effects of Popish vengeance, no Protestant landlord may pretend to expect security for his life; and the Romanist conspirators regard (be it remembered) the expulsion from Ireland, of all Portestant landlords, as necessary to the triumph of their treasonable machinations. If Protestant landowners could be driven, by wholesale, out of Ireland, there would exist in that country no influences strong enough to counteract, to the slightest extent, the ascendancy of the Popish priesthood. The value of Lord Norbury, as a victim, was, therefore, in direct proportion to his inoffensiveness, and to the number and extent of his virtues.—*Morning Herald.*

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday evening last, a young man, named John Smith, returning from Edgeworthatown towards Longford, fell from his horse on one of those perpetual nuisances, with which the country abounds, a heap of stones broken for the road, and was killed on the spot.—*Longford Journal*

LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE RUTHVEN MONUMENT.

On Monday the ceremony of laying the first stone of the monument to the memory of the late Edward Southwell Ruthven, Esq., M.P., was performed by Mr. O'Connell. At two o'clock, the hour fixed for Mr. O'Connell's arrival, a large crowd from the city and country was assembled at the New Cemetery, Glasnevin, where the monument is to be erected. Shortly after the hon. and learned gentleman's arrival in his carriage, which was followed by several other carriages, containing leading members of the Trades' Political Union, he immediately proceeded to the ground, followed by these gentlemen, and went through the ceremony. The foundation stone is laid several feet (perhaps ten) below the earth, and has attached to it a small silver plate with the following inscription:—

"This monument was erected to the memory of Edward Southwell Ruthven, Esq., twice M.P. for the city of Dublin. First introduced and returned by the exertions of the National Trades' Political Union, in the years 1832 and 1835. Died 31st March, 1839, M.P. for the city of Dublin."

Mr. O'Connell then briefly addressed the meeting. He said such an honor as was about to be bestowed upon his friend, Edward Southwell Ruthven, was deeply deserved. The last expression of the expiring patriot was, an anxious hope, that though he would not see the repeal of the union, his colleague might. He was an ardent repealer; he knew that Ireland was too populous, and her people too brave, to submit to any but a domestic legislature (loud cheers.) He respected the British connection, but he knew that to be permanent it must be accompanied by laws that would make the kingdoms equally independent. He had seen the parliament in Dublin, and witnessed the effect it produced on the prosperity of Ireland. He was convinced it was his duty as a private individual, as a public man, and above all, as representative of Dublin, which had suffered so much by the deprivation of her parliament, to be a determined and energetic repealer (cheers.) If he were living that day, however, he would join in the experiment which he (Mr. O'Connell) was making to obtain justice for Ireland, not because he believed it would succeed, but because its failure would strengthen the hands of the repealers (hear, hear.) It was but justice to his (Mr. O'Connell's) departed colleague to say that the survivor was of the same opinion, and was as ardent a repealer as he was (loud cheers.) Mr. Ruthven was born in a family not attached to the interests of Ireland, and in a part of the country where principles adverse to popular liberty were most cherished; but his natural good sense and his sound heart enabled him to emancipate himself from the trammels of every prejudice (loud cheers.) He became the friend of universal liberty, and voted with him (Mr. O'Connell) for the manumission of eight hundred thousand of the negroes of our colonies. After some further observations on Mr. Ruthven's character. Mr. O'Connell concluded by telling the people that when they looked upon the monument of Edward Southwell Ruthven, it would remind them of an honest man, whose dearest wish was to see his country a nation again.

Mr. O'Connell and the committee immediately afterwards returned to town, and the crowd dispersed.

The following was the inscription on the trowel:—"With this trowel was laid, on the 14th of January, 1839, by Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., for the city of Dublin, and President of the National Trades Political Union, the first stone of the monument to the memory of the late Edward Southwell Ruthven, Esq., M.P., his colleague in the representation of that city, who died on the 31st day of March, 1836."

THE NEW POOR LAW ACT.

(From the Spectator.)

The agitation produced in the manufacturing districts by the arrest of Mr. Stephens has in a great measure subsided. It will probably turn ou that his influence and popularity have been exaggerated. There have been no disturbances; and the popular irritation seems to have found a sufficient vent in violent speeches against the Poor Law Commissioners—against whom, indeed, the most ridiculous charges are preferred. No further arrests have taken place; and there is a very general impression that the case against Stephens will break down. The offence for which he will be tried, it is said, is not the mere words uttered at Leigh on the 13th of Nov., but that of conspiring to prevent the execution of the laws.

There is little need of a conspiracy to obstruct the poor law in the south of England. Its unworkableness is virtually admitted by those employed to carry it into effect. Our readers were already aware, that out door relief had been sanctioned by the commissioners in several unions; and the week presents an instance of the utter failure of the new system in a populous district of Wiltshire; where the labourers with their families preferred workhouse fare to wages at 7s. a-week with bread at the present high price.—They demanded admission in considerable numbers; and, as the accommodation in the workhouse was sufficient only for a portion, the old system was resorted to; and the labourers were set to work on the roads, with allowances out of the highway-rate instead of the poor rate, their paymasters being the same. The *Morning Chronicle* admits that the new law is only calculated for ordinary times; and that when workhouse fare is superior to that which industrious persons can procure by independent labour, the much vaunted test fails.

We have frequently warned the landed gentlemen, that they must not expect to retain both the poor-law and the corn-law. It does not appear that there is unusual scarcity of employment in Wiltshire, and wages have not fallen; but bread is dear, and the allowance system of necessity revives.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 19.—On the 20th ult two Russian transports were wrecked on the coast of Abasia. The weather here also has lately been so boisterous as to inspire strong fears for the vessels which a few days ago cleared out for the Black Sea. Upwards of 40 of the number were English ships, bound for Odessa. The day before yesterday a boat of her Majesty's ship Tyne was upset in the Golden Horn, and of the seven persons in it three men and an officer were drowned.

Sunday night last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, a large party of country-people attacked the watchman on board the Undine schooner, wrecked at Carhudota, Kilrush, but there having been a greater number of men than usual in the vessel at the time, the assailants were kept off until a messenger had been despatched to Kilrush, when Mr. Channer, C.C. promptly repaired to the spot with the police under his command, and protected the property from plunder. Volleys of stones were thrown by the country-people during the attack, and one man received a severe cut. A party have been applied for, to remain at the wreck for the protection of the cargo, until discharged.

THE "GREAT WESTERN."—There are a great number of mechanics from her Majesty's Yard slashing away on this vessel, in completing a new poop for the convenience of passengers, which will be splendidly fitted up, with a number of additional berths. Her splendid saloon is 72 feet long. On Saturday and Monday all persons were admitted to view this prime specimen of nautical architecture. On the evening's tide, she quitted the dry dock, and immediately proceeded to Bristol.

TEA TRADE.—Much curiosity has attached among commercial men to the first sale of the specimens of Assam tea, imported by the East India Company from that part of the British territory, where it is expected that its cultivation and preparation may take place to such an extent as in course of time to exclude the Chinese from the market, and make the article itself one of British colonial produce. The quantity imported has been small in the first instance, not exceeding eight chests of about 80lb. each; and the more immediate object of the sale was to determine whether the Assam tea would command such a price here as to make it worth while to commence the importation on a large scale. The result is a remarkable one; for so much beyond the possible real value of the commodity has been obtained, great competition took place for it as a curiosity in its kind, that no criterion is afforded of what it may fetch when it comes to be imported in larger quantities. There were two descriptions of tea, one of the souchong, the other of the pekoe description; the first produced from 16s to 20s, the last from 29s to 34s the pound, without duty; while the usual tea from China is selling at 2s. the pound or under, without the duty. The preparation of the Assam is attended with so little cost, that it may be delivered at Calcutta for export to Europe at 1s. the pound or less.—*Times.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The *Monitour* confirms the accounts received from Rochelle, of the 2d inst., relative to the popular commotions, in consequence of the exportation of grain. Before order could be restored three lives were lost, and several persons were wounded. One of the killed was a woman, but whether her death was or was not accidental, is not stated. To appease the people an order of the town council, prohibiting the exportation of grain of every description, was posted up in every part of the town.

The debate in the French Chamber of Deputies on the address in answer to the speech from the throne, had not concluded on Wednesday, and was likely to continue for several days. No conjecture can yet be formed respecting the result. The address, as proposed by the committee, is looked upon as a declaration of open hostility to the Ministry; yet though the Ministerial Deputies have condemned the draft of the committee, no amendment has yet been moved either by Ministers or their friends.

The Paris Papers of Thursday bring the continuation of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies on Wednesday. Contrary to general expectation, the death of the Duchess of Wurtemburg had neither arrested the attacks of the Opposition, nor mollified the personal asperity of the Ministerial party. Criminations and recriminations were bandied about in a spirit of individual animosity for which it would be hard to find a precedent in the annals of Parliamentary warfare. Before the close of the sitting the Chamber more resembled a bear-garden than a legislative assembly. The grand trial, however, was reserved for Thursday, when it was expected that a division would take place on the Ministerial amendment upon the first paragraph of the address, which would decide the fate of the Cabinet.

SPAIN.

Madrid papers to the 3d instant have reached us. Gen. Narvaez announces that he had gone into exile to a foreign country, to escape the attempts upon his life directed by Espartero.

Mr. Peter Borthwick was about to pay a visit to his old friend Don Carlos. The interview was expected to be very touching and impressive, as Peter was to appear in the garments in which he first essayed the performance of *Othello*, at the Surrey.

On the 19th ult., General O'Donnell, by command of Espartero, ordered the expulsion from San Sebastian of all fathers and mothers having sons in the service of Don Carlos. Their goods were declared forfeited, with the exception of their personal attire!

LATEST NEWS FROM CANADA.

The packet ship Siddons, Capt. Britton, arrived in Liverpool on Monday Morning, in 19 days from New York, having sailed on the 26th of Dec.

For the following *resume* of the contents of the papers brought by the "Siddons," we are indebted to the *Liverpool Mail*:—

The news from the United States, the Canadas, and Mexico, is of no material importance, but still it is not without interest.

The court martial had acquitted four of the persons charged with rebellion, and convicted ten others, who had been sentenced to death, with the approval of his excellency the governor. It was expected, however, that four only would suffer the extreme penalty.

The Mexican blockade is considered to be at an end.

A report was current, but wanted confirmation that Col. Sir Allen M'Nabb, whose services were so valuable on the occasion of the first outbreak in Canada, had been murdered whilst passing with a few companions through a wood near Hamilton, in the Grand River Swamp. The assassin is said to have been concealed in a cedar brake, and to have escaped after having shot his victim through the temples. Colonel Chisholm had been shot at near his own house, but sustained no injury. Judge Jones had been warned by a letter from Philadelphia that he and his brother were marked for assassination. An attempt was recently made to burn the house of Sheriff Hamilton, at Queenston—the incendiaries, three in number, were traced to Lewiston.

The statement that about 20 loyalists at Missisquoi Bay had been seized by a party of Americans, and were retained on the American side as hostages—to be hung if any prisoners were executed at Montreal—has been contradicted, and it was affirmed by the *Montreal Gazette* that all was quiet on the lines. A meeting of merchants was held at Quebec on the 13th, to take into consideration a "specie circular," issued by the Attorney General, requiring all bonds for duties to be paid in specie. Appropriate resolutions were adopted, one of which was for the appointment of a committee to address Sir John Colborne on the subject.

THE QUEEN'S STAG-HOUNDS.—NARROW ESCAPE NEAR THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

On Friday morning her Majesty's stag-hounds met, as appointed, at the Magpies, near the 14th milestone on Hounslow Heath, and by 12 o'clock a goodly company of well-mounted equestrians, "eager for the chase" having assembled, they proceeded, accompanied by hundreds on foot, to the farm of Mr. Tattersall, at Dawley-wall, where the stag was uncarted. The start was an extremely good one, and the noble animal led off in fine style through the village of Hayes, crossing the Uxbridge-road, and proceeding through Ickenham, in the direction of Pinner, afforded some splendid sport. Near the village of Pinner, the stag was headed, when he retraced his steps, passing through Waxlow and the parish of Greenford, towards Southall, through which village he eventually passed, followed by the pack and the whole field in full cry, to the amusement of the inhabitants, who crowded the doors and windows of the houses to witness the animating scene. On reaching Southall Park, the noble animal turned suddenly to the right across the demesne, in the direction of Hounslow, followed by the hounds and those gentlemen whose courage and spirited steeds enabled them to overcome the difficulties which opposed their progress. They had not proceeded far, however, before they found themselves close to the line of the Great Western Railway, when most of them turned to the right and went over the bridge, but those of higher blood, among whom were Mr. William Duncombe (brother of the member for Finsbury), Mr. Armstrong, jun., Major Lloyd, &c., leaped the fences, and most of them passed over. Major Lloyd and a few others were, however, thrown by their horses, but fortunately fell outside of the line, at which moment the North Star engine, with a train of three carriages, which had left Maidenhead at two o'clock, emerged from under the bridge close to the spot, the noise of which alarmed the horses that were running loose on the line, particularly that belonging to the major, which ran down the south line until nearly opposite the engine, when it suddenly turned round and crossed over to the north line close to the North Star, which was proceeding at a rate of upwards of 30 miles an hour, and which, before it could get out of the way, threw it down, and passed over it with the whole train, killed it on the spot, the engine and carriages being, by the force of the concussion, thrown completely off the line, and eventually stopped by being buried up to the boilers in a field belonging to Sir William Ellis, M.D. the present occupier of Southall Park. On the person who witnessed the occurrence running to the spot the poor animal was discovered in a most dreadful state, the head being found some feet from the body, the legs broken and one of the hoofs torn off, and the body so mutilated that the heart, quivering with the last throes of life, was fully exposed to view. The passengers, between 50 and 60 in number, among whom were several females, as may be supposed, were thrown into a state of great alarm by the occurence, the carriages having been plentifully sprinkled with the blood of the horse, and it was for some minutes supposed that the rider had also perished. The engineer and guards soon succeeded in quieting them, and on the arrival of the short train from West Drayton, they were conveyed to the terminus at Paddington, after a delay of about an hour and 20 minutes. Had the horse run towards town, the accident must have occurred about 100 yards nearer Hanwell, where the embankment is of such a height that the probability is the lives of the whole of the passengers must have been sacrificed. The stag was eventually taken at Twickenham, after a gallant run of upwards of two hours, only four horsemen being in at the death.—*Sunday Paper.*

His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge has had the Wasp sloop of war, the Hon. Commander Worsley Pelham, placed at his disposal during his cruise in the Mediterranean. The young Prince is expected to visit Algiers, and several parts of the coast of Morocco.

A wealthy Scotch Baronet and a Mr. Drummond, says a correspondent, have become converts to the Roman Catholic church; the latter gentleman is said to be in possession of an annual income of £30,000. Their conversion is attributed to the influence of the works of the Oxford Divines, termed Puseyites.—*Bath Journal.*

The Agricultural Bank is to advance funds for constructing the Nenagh canal to the Shannon.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	195½
3 per Cent Consols	92⅝
3½ per Cent. Stock	99⅜
3½ ditto new (1830)	100⅜
3½ do. Debentures	—

LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS.

3 per Ct. Consols, 92⅜⅛	Bank Stock, 202½
Consols for Account, 92⅜⅛	India Stock, 257½
India Bonds, —	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1839.

STATE OF TIPPERARY—THE COMMISSION.

A comparison between the charge delivered by Mr. Justice Moore to the Grand Jury of the county Tipperary at the spring assizes of 1838, and that delivered to the same Grand Jury at the special commission now sitting in Clonmel, by Mr. Justice Burton, would afford matter of surprise and curious inquiry to the contemplative mind. It is not twelve months since Judge Moore, moved thereunto by considerations best known to himself, vindicated the character of that calumniated county:—declared it more peaceable and secure than many districts in England; and assuring the gentry that they were surrounded by an excellent population—and had fine places to live in, bid them go and live in peace and security—for there was nothing to molest them. True it is, there appeared upon the criminal calendar of the county an array of eighty-six prisoners charged with homicide, forty of whose cases were supposed to amount to wilful murder. But as no convictions for the capital offence occurred, (whether through the innocence of the parties—the want of prosecution—or the intimidation of witnesses and jurors, it were difficult to say)—the whole array turned out, as the learned Judge predicted, to amount to nothing beyond simple homicide: a pastime not unfamiliar with the excellent population.

We have not time or space to run a strict parallel between this description of Tipperary ten months ago, and the state of Tipperary as it now *is* (and *then really was*) as described in the charge of Mr. Justice Burton—with whom Mr. Justice Perrin is sitting in joint commission. It would pay the reader's trouble who would take the two documents and contrast them paragraph by paragraph. Meanwhile we learn from Mr. Justice Burton the existence of a far spread conspiracy against property, and the rights of the lawful owners, enforced by the most ruthless system of agitation: that this conspiracy is of very long standing—being either the continuance or revival of the Whiteboy conspiracy: that the peasantry are almost universally corrupted with the sanguinary taint: and that not soothing measures—but the vigorous application of the common and statute law, is that measure alone which can eradicate the evil. There are on the calendar thirteen cases of homicide; many of them decided cases of wilful murder, and three of them at least, the result of conspiracy. Imagination, as Mr. Justice Moore appears to have supposed, could picture nothing more *couleur de rose* than such a state of things: while to the imagination of Mr. Justice Burton nothing can appear more shockingly alarming. We believe the generality of mankind would agree with the latter.

We augur the best results from a commission conducted with such justice and determination.

SPECIAL COMMISSION.—CONVICTION OF THE MURDERERS.

We have received an account of the conviction of Walsh and Hickey, on Thursday, for the murder of Austin Cooper and Francis Wayland, Esqrs. It will be seen that we have given a full report of the proceedings up to the post hour on Wednesday evening. The disclosures of the witnesses are of the most appalling kind, exhibiting a fearful insight into the alarming state of demoralization to which the peasantry have been brought. Our next will contain an ample continuation of the trial of those unfortunate men which terminated on Thursday, at half past two.

Four other persons were then placed at the bar, under the white-boy act, for appearing in arms and shooting into a house. Their trial lasted to a late hour, and was resumed on Friday morning. The jury found the prisoners *Guilty* without leaving the box.

Daniel Kelly, for shooting Philip Ryan, was next put forward, but the trial was not concluded when our informant left.

PORTLAW AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We feel particular gratification in directing attention to the proceedings of, and resolutions passed at the adjourned meeting held at Portlaw on the 15th instant, for the purpose of forming a district Agricultural Society in that locality. The unanimity which prevailed, as will appear from the several resolutions passed, augurs well for its future success. Such societies will prove, wherever established and properly conducted, as we are certain the one alluded to will be, of incalculable benefit to our agricultural population. We are glad to find that the Marquis of Waterford has become its patron.

THE CHURCH.

Dr. Sandes, Bishop of Killaloe, has been promoted to the vacant See of Cashel and Waterford.

At an Ordination held at the Cathedral Church, Salisbury, by the Lord Bishop of the diocess, the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders.

DEACONS.—William Charlton Frampton, B.A.; Wm. Harte, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.

PRIEST.—Mathew M'Cobb, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.

THE NEW POOR LAW.

The Right Worshipful the Mayor has received the following communication in reply to a letter which he addressed to the Poor Law Commissioners after the late Mendicant Asylum meeting:—

Poor Law Commission Office,
Dublin, 17th Jan., 1839.

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th inst., conveying to the board a request from a public meeting, held in the city of Waterford, for the immediate application there of the provisions of the Irish Poor Law Act; and I am to state that an assistant Commissioner will, in a few days, visit Waterford to communicate with the authorities of the city, and that on the receipt of his report the board will be prepared to decide upon the course to be pursued.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. STANLEY, Assis. Sec.

Wm. Marchant Ardagh, Esq.,
Mayor of Waterford.

The Christmas half yearly dividend, at the rate of 8 per cent per annum) is now being paid to the shareholders of the Provincial Bank of Ireland.

The barque *Isabella*, from Pernambuco, laden with cotton, sugar, dollars, &c., bound for Liverpool, which was sunk down the river during the heavy gales in November, was raised on Thursday by Mr. S. Smith, the architect at Messrs. White's dock yard. She was yesterday towed into shallow water by the *Mermaid* steamer.

WATERFORD MAIL.

THE MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY.

Francis and Joseph Clerke, who were committed to jail on Saturday for conspiring to defraud their creditors, were transmitted to Dublin on Monday evening, in conformity to a writ of *Habeas Corpus* issued forth of the Court of Queen's Bench at the instance of the prisoners.—*Cork Constitution.*

CANADIAN PRISONERS.

The Canadian Prisoners were brought up by *habeas corpus* to the Queen's Bench on Monday. The question as to whether a single judge could issue such a writ occupied the Court—very unprofitably, we think—the first day. Lord Denman decided in the affirmative. On the second day the real question—namely, the authority of Sir George Arthur and the Colonial Legislature—was under discussion. The Crown Bar was very strong, not only including the Attorney and Solicitor-General, but Sir Frederick Pollock and Mr. Wightman. They had made, all of them, very lengthy speeches, when the Court adjourned to Wednesday.—*D. E. Post.*

ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

The first note of preparation has been sounded, for a Session which promises to be one of the most important on record. The following Circular, signed by Lord John Russell, has been forwarded to all the supporters of Ministers, having seats in the House of Commons. The circular, it will be observed, is more explicit than such summonses generally are, and would appear to indicate that measures of great consequence are likely to be brought forward at the very commencement of the Session:—

Whitehall, Jan. 5, 1839.

SIR—The meeting of Parliament having been fixed for Tuesday, the 5th of February, and the present situation of public affairs rendering a full attendance peculiarly desirable, I take the liberty of earnestly requesting your presence on that day,

I have the honor to be,
Your faithful and obedient servant.
J. RUSSELL.

To——

THE ADDRESS.

Mr. Edward Buller, Member for North Staffordshire, will move the Address. Mr. G. W. Wood, Member for Kendal, will second the Address.

THE CIRCUITS—SPRING ASSIZES.

NORTH EAST—Judges Johnston and Burton.
NORTH WEST—Chief Justice Doherty, Baron Pennefather.
HOME—The Chief Baron, Mr. Justice Moore.
LEINSTER—The Chief Justice, Judge Torrens.
CONNAUGHT—Baron Foster. Judge Perrin.
MUNSTER—Judge Crampton, Baron Richards.

ANOTHER PROTESTANT MURDERED.

Just as we, *Wexford Conservative*, were going to press last night, we received a letter from a Gorey Correspondent detailing the full particulars of the murder of a Protestant, named James Allen, in that town.

At the last meeting of the monthly Board of the Harbour Commissioners—Henry Ridgeway, Esq., in the Chair—there was rather a full attendance. The first business proceeded with was the appointment of an Engineer or Superintendent of works, at a salary of £50 per annum. Proposals and testimonials were read from fifteen different candidates. Upon a ballot there appeared for Messrs. M'Clelland and Son, 6; for Mr. Daniel Hogan, 3; for Mr. John Murphy, of Dunmore East, carpenter, 1; for the other candidates, 0. The choice was declared to have fallen on the Messrs. M'Clelland, and they were appointed to the situation until the 1st of August; when the several officers of the Commissioners are annually elected. The mayor brought the late annuity (£50) of Mrs. Farrell, widow of the late Mr. Maurice Farrell, before the Board. It had been originally granted for ten years, which expired last August; at a former board, the Commissioners having equally divided on the question of renewing the annuity, the proposal was withdrawn. The Mayor proposed that £50 be granted to Mrs. Farrell in full consideration of her claim on the Board. Mr. Joshua Wm. Strangman remarked that such a vote could not be brought forward without notice from a previous day. After some remarks—in which some gentlemen objected to the question being thus brought forward again—the Mayor, seconded by Mr. Williams, gave notice for the next board.—The Chairman said that the next subject for the consideration of the meeting was the procuring of a dredging vessel for the Quays. After a short discussion—in which it was unanimously held that the mud had accumulated to such a degree that some decisive step was imperatively called for—it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. Thomas R. Cherry, that it appears absolutely requisite that a dredging vessel be procured in accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Cubitt, and that the Quay and Pilot Committee be requested to form a special committee to look out for proposals and information on the subject for the next meeting.

ERRATA.—In the resolution proposed at the last meeting of the Common Council by Alderman Newport, in the sixth line, for the words "address any excuse," read "*adopt any course.*"

LIVERPOOL GREAT STEEPLE CHASE.—This great sporting race begins to excite the most lively interest through the whole country. During the past week the betting has been very animated, Cetus having been freely backed at eight to one, with numerous takers. Harkaway has found plenty of friends at seven to one. Ten to one has been laid against any other.

The Marquis of Waterford, has arrived at Melton Mowbray.

The keeper of the Tipperary Bridewell has been committed for the murder of his wife. The brutal occurrence took place at Tipperary on last Tuesday.

The *Age* of Sunday says:—There will be a dissolution of Parliament before Easter.

Resolutions of confidence in Mr. O'Connell have been passed at the Carrick-on-Suir and Tramore Precursor Societies.

R. F. Goff, Esq., late accountant at the National Bank, Ballina, has been appointed Manager of the National Bank in Nenagh, in the room of Thaddeus O'Shea, Esq., resigned.

The adjourned Kingstown Steeple-chase Races, from the 8th inst., will come off on Monday next, the 21st.

The serjeant and two privates of the Guards on duty the night that Theller and Dodge effected their escape from the prison at Quebec, have been found guilty of conniving and evasion, and sentenced to be shot.

A splendid white greyhound, belonging to Miss Pennefather, Newport Glebe, worth upwards of £10, was maliciously poisoned on Thursday last. On opening the dog, a large quantity of arsenic, rolled in wool, was found. An equally valuable greyhound met a similar fate a few months since at Newport Glebe.

General Lord Bloomfield forwarded to Woolwich, from his Lordship's estate in Tipperary, several fine looking recruits for his own Regiment, the Royal Horse Artillery.

The Archbishop of Cologne is to get a Cardinal's hat, for contumacy to his Sovereign, King of Prussia.

Mr. Mark Lyach, a magistrate, presided at a meeting in Galway, last Sunday, to raise a fund for Brady, the Radical Sapper and Miner, and to memorial the Ordnance Board for his discharge. Rev. Mr. Rocke, a Friar, gave utterance to the most bitter anti-christian sentiments of persecution and denunciation of Conservatives on this occasion.

We expect to be able to announce this week that the conge d'elire has issued for the election of the Dean of Down, Mr. Plunket, to the diocese of Killaloe.—*D. E. Post.*

Messrs. Smyth and Taylor, are appointed by Lord Viscount Gort Ensigns in the city Limerick Militia, void by the decease of Charles Ormsby, and Henry Harding, Esqrs.

The pay of every grade of officers and men in the French service is to be augmented.

The report that Judge Burton was fired at in Clonmel on Monday, is untrue.

The executioner from Kilkenny is arrived in Clonmel, awaiting the trials at the Special Commission.

Ensign Ormond has resigned his commission in the 30th regt.

The emoluments of the two sees of Cashel and Killaloe are, we believe, nearly equal; but we understand the renewals are likely to reach about £20,000 which the late bishop would have received, had he only survived a few months. We sincerely hope the report in question is well founded. Nothing could give us more delight, and we are confident the public would experience a similar gratification.—*E. Freeman.*

(From the Times.)

By letters from New Orleans of the 30th of November received by the last packet from New York, it appears that the operations of the Union Bank of Mississippi in cotton, are taking a most extensive range, and threaten to rival those carried on through the United States Bank and its agents. This is a matter of vital interest to the manufacturing districts of this country, since the effect of these operations is to enhance artificially the price of cotton, and also, if successful, to reduce many of our cotton mills to short work, or perhaps even to compel them for a time to cease working. To make the case worse, the portion of the American banking interest thus hostilely arrayed against our manufacturing industry is supplied by us, for the most part, with the capital requisite for the purpose. In the instance of the United States Bank, more than half of the shares are held here, and in that of the Union Bank of Mississippi, which is becoming its great rival in the trade, the bonds of a new loan of 5,000,000 dollars, recently taken by Mr. Biddle, are at this moment selling in our market. So that English money is employed to assist American banks in making cotton dear, and crippling that branch of our national trade which is admitted to be one of the prime sources of its prosperity.

We have been informed the Postmaster General has by a new regulation directed that all Post Office orders must be presented by the parties to whom they are payable. We are disposed to think that if such a regulation has been issued it has been by mistake. The public pay 6*d* in the pound to be permitted to transmit small sums of money by Post Office orders. These orders have been hitherto payable through bankers or third parties on receiving the endorsement of the person to whom they are made payable. A regulation to the above effect will render them nearly useless. It would be just as reasonable to limit the payment of a bill of exchange to the drawer.—*Times.*

Accounts from Civita Vecchia, of the 23d ult., state that M. Dupuch, the Bishop of Algiers, sailed for that destination, on the preceding day, in the Tartare steamer. The Pope had given rich presents to the prelate for his cathedral, which is to be dedicated to St. Philip, the Apostle. Amongst these was "a silver shrine, adorned with gold, containing the extremity of the second toe, detached from the holy remains of that saint, and a particle of the bones of St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippona."

Armed parties are going about the neighbourhood of Dundrum, threatening those persons who may pay the rent-charge or tithes.

We are happy in being able to state that the Earl and Countess of Arran, purpose in a short time, to make this County the place of their stated residence.—*Wexford Conservative.*

Captain Dickens' company of the Royal Artillery, at Duncannon Fort, is likely to be relieved very shortly by Captain Evans' company, and is then to proceed to Charlemont.

George Powell Houghton, of Kilmannock House, Esq. is appointed High Sheriff of the County Wexford, for the ensuing year.

On Tuesday the 15th instant, Theophilus St. George, of Woodsgift, Esq., was sworn in High Sheriff for the county Kilkenny, and William Hayden, Esq., as Under-Sheriff.

The Presbyterian Secession Church, at Belfast, a splendid new edifice, will be opened on Sunday, by the Rev. Dr. Stuart.

The Rev. J. B. M'Crea received a silver medal last week, from the Royal Humane Society, for saving a child from a watery grave.

The Protestants and Roman Catholics in Rynagh and Gallan, King's County, have presented a curious testimonial of their regard to the Rev. John Kenny, P.P., viz. a silver claret jug and salver. This gentleman has been forty years a Priest.

In the Consistorial Court of Tuam, before the Rev. John Galbraith, Mr. F. L. Davies was cited for building a wall round his child's grave, without leave. Mr. Ormsby, Proctor, declining to say at whose suit he moved, the Court ruled the citation to be informal. Mr. Ormsby said he would issue a new citation.

Orders have been given for the sail-makers in the several dockyards to be employed by task and job from the 1st of January to the 31st of March next, and to be paid unlimited earnings.

Accounts from Malta, by way of Toulon, mention the arrival in that island of the Tunisian brig Cervo, having on board Suliman, the minister of the Bey of Tunis, fully empowered to treat for the arrangement of some differences that had occurred between the bey and the English consul-general.—*Courier.*

A gentleman from Cheshire states, that such was the severity of the late storm, that his windows were covered with salt, and that his woods were white as with hoar frost, which on tasting, and examination with a microscope, he found to originate in minute chrystals of salt, the distance from the sea being 30 miles in a straight line.

Seventeen fishing-boats belonging to Skerries, each containing a crew of from 9 to 12 men, all perished in the late storm.

The barrelling up of dead bodies appears recently to have become a "regular business transaction." A cask filled with that commodity was lately received at Boston from New York, and having been stored for some time in a cellar without being called for, was opened and the "contents noted."—*New York Gazette.*

At Carrick-on-Shannon Sessions, D. R. Kane, Esq., Assistant-Barrister, rejected forty radicals, who had applied to re-register on old certificates, as new applicants.

A church living, near Dublin, rent charge £700 a year, is offered for sale.

The Rev. C. M. Fleury, appointed to the Chaplaincy of Molyneux Asylum, has resigned the Sunday afternoon Lectureship of St. Audeon's, Dublin.

Mr. W. Vize, of Mountrath, is a candidate for the office of Coroner of the Queen's County, vice Delany, deceased.

The Society for propagating the Gospel in foreign parts are sending out several additional missionaries to Canada and Nova Scotia, at a salary of £150 each, with outfit, passage, and travelling funds.

Officers who sold out of the service on Friday, Lieut. Anderson, 11th Light Dragoons, Lieut. Crawford, 16th regt., Capts. Ilderton, and Willan, 25th, Lieut. Lamont, 72d, and Lieut. Bingham, 75th.

John Boileau, reported to have been a Lieut. in the 90th regt. was committed from Marlborough-street Police office, London, on Friday, for imposing a fictious half-pay certificate on a tavern keeper.

Queen Adelaide reviewed the 42d, 47th, 59th, 77th, and 92d regts. at Malta, last month.

Amount of bullion in the Bank of England by last quarter's return, £9,336,000. Increase of Deposits £1,282,000.

Lord Cardigan is using his influence to have the 11th Light Dragoons made Hussars. They will take the royal duty at Hounslow and Windsor shortly.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS.—A notice has been affixed at the entrance to the warehousing departmen in the Custom-house, stating that all packages containing lucifer-matches, and other combustible matter, will in future be placed, upon discovery, on the open quay, at the risk of the merchant, until payment of the duties.—*Courier.*

Extract from a letter of an officer in the Mediterranean fleet, dated Sunday, Dec. 9, 1838.—"We have had very bad weather. Yesterday morning it was raining, blowing, lightning, and thundering to a great degree, when we suddenly observed the Rodney to be on fire. She had been struck by lightning, which shivered the main top-gallant mast, and set fire to the maintopsail, damaged the maintop-mast, and passed into the heart of the mainmast, exploding like a cannon close to the deck, going overboard through the ship's side into the sea. It burst nearly every iron hoop in the mainmast, in the heart of which it exploded—the iron work about it weighs 20 cwt., and the mast, in weight some tons, is 30 inches diameter and 29 yards long. So sudden and powerful was the stroke that the topgallant-mast was not seen to go, except by the chips floating past like shavings from a carpenter's shop: this mast, an instantaneously gone and reduced to shavings, weighed nearly a cwt. Now comes the worst part. Two men were found dead in the main top, quite scorched up, every atom of clothes burnt. One other man was wounded (not badly), and about 30 electrified."

WANTED,

IN a GENERAL SOFT GOODS SHOP, a FEMALE ASSISTANT, who understands COUNTRY BUSINESS. None other need apply. 1

N.B.—One who understands Irish would be preferred.
Address A. B., at the Office of this Paper.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY, the 28th instant,

AT the Stores on the River, formerly occupied by Messrs. Hunt & Co., the Cargo of the brig Thistle, from St. Andrews, consisting of 2

189 Pieces of BIRCH TIMBER,
49 Ditto of PINE TIMBER,
253 SPARS,
27 Hundred 3 and 13 DEALS,
11 Fathom of LATHWOOD,

To be sold in Lots to suit Purchasers,
Terms—Cash.

Waterford, 19th Jan. 1839.

TO BE LET,
FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON, 3
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MILFORD, and joining 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 THE CITY OF WATERFORD. 4

THIS is to give Notice that on MONDAY, the 28th day of JANUARY instant, at the hour of 2 o'Clock in the afternoon of said day, the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Councilmen or Assistants of the said City, will assemble and meet in the COUNCIL CHAMBER of the said City, and will then and there proceed to elect, and will chose out of the Citizens of the said City a proper and discreet person to serve as an Assistant or Common Councilman of the said City, in the room and place of HENRY BOLTON, Esq., lately elected an Alderman, whereof all persons concerned are hereby required to take notice.

Dated the 17th day of Jan. 1839.

R. COOKE,
Town Clerk.

AT an adjourned Meeting held in PORTLAW, on th 15th JANUARY, 1839, for the purpose of forming an Agricultural Society, 5

The Rev. G. S. MONK in the Chair,

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by HENRY LANGLEY, Esq., seconded by Mr. JOHN KIRWAN.

Resolved—That a Meeting be formed to be called the Portlaw District Agricultural Society.

Proposed by THOMAS GAMBLE, Esq., seconded by Mr. JAMES MOORE.

Resolved—That the thanks of this Meeting are due and hereby given to the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford for the honor he has conferred on the Society by becoming its Patron.

Proposed by Mr. GEORGE CHALMERS, seconded by Mr. WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Resolved—That the Rules presented by the Committee appointed at last Meeting be adopted as those of the Society.

Proposed by Mr. MICHAEL CORMACK, seconded by Mr. THOMAS WALSH.

Resolved—That the following Gentlemen be elected as Officers for the ensuing year:—

Rev. J. F. MEDLICOTT, President.
EDWARD ROBERTS, Esq., Vice-President.
THOMAS GAMBLE, Esq., do. do.
ROBERT SHAW, Esq., Treasurer.
HENRY LANGLEY, Esq., } Secretaries.
Doctor MARTIN, }

Proposed by Mr. THOMAS ROCKET, seconded by Mr. EDWARD FLAHAVAN.

Resolved—That any Subscriber for this year who is in arrears, after the 15th prox., will not be entitled to contest for the Spring Prizes.

Proposed by Mr. PETER WATERSTON, seconded by Mr. THOMAS FLAHAVAN.

Resolved—That these Resolutions be published in the *Waterford Mail* and *Chronicle.*

The Rev. Mr. MONK having left the Chair, and H. LANGLEY, Esq., having been moved to it,

Proposed by Mr. E. WALSH, seconded by the Rev. P. COSTIN, C.C.

Resolved—That the thanks of this Meeting are due and are hereby given to the Rev. G. S. MONK for his courteous and attentive conduct in the Chair.

IN WATERFORD AND ROSS. 6

DISEASED AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. LALOR,
SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGS to state he shall continue in Waterford till next FRIDAY evening, the 25th,
AT MR. SUPPLE'S, GLOVER,
ON THE QUAY.

Mr. LALOR has the pleasure to mention that, to meet the wishes of several Ladies and Gentlemen in its vicinity, HIS BROTHER AND PARTNER, Mr. R. LALOR, (instructed by himself, and for whose skill as an operator he can pledge himself,)

IS NOW IN NEW ROSS,

And will remain till FRIDAY evening, February 1st, at Mr. POUND'S, APOTHECARY.

He may be consulted at his Lodgings from 12 till 4 each day, and at Patients' houses at any other hour.

Friday, Jan. 18, 1839.

CHANCERY. 7

GEORGE GILES and THOMAS FAYLE NEVINS,
PLAINTIFFS;
SAMUEL WATSON FAYLE and DAVID MURPHY,
DEFENDANTS.

PURSUANT to an order made in this cause, bearing date the 12th day of JANUARY, 1839, I will, on SATURDAY, the 26th JANUARY instant, at my Chambers on the Inn's Quay, Dublin, at the hour of ONE o'Clock in the afternoon, Set up and Let for 7 years pending this cause, to the highest and fairest bidder, all That and Those, the lands of Strangsmills, otherwise Milltown; and that part of the lands of Dunkitt held therewith and immediately adjoining thereto; and that part of Strangsmills, aforesaid, called the Woodlands; and that part of Strangsmills, otherwise Milltown, containing 34 acres 1 rood 27 perches, plantation measure, all which said lands the in the possession of SAMUEL WATSON FAYLE, being the lands and premises in the pleadings in this cause mentioned, situate in the barony of Ida and county of Kilkenny.

Dated this 12th day of January, 1839.

WILLIAM HENN.

For further particulars apply to TANDY, and *Co.*, Waterford, and 32, Anglesea-street, Dublin.

COMMITTEE OF DEPUTIES.—The committee of deputies from the Joint-Stock Banks held a meeting last week, at the Provincial Bank of Ireland, P. M. Stewart, Esq., in the chair. The business consisted chiefly in reading the replies sent by various Joint Stock Banks to the circular letter. After some discussion upon the numerous suggestions of the banks, and the future proceedings of the committee, Messrs. Stewart, Finch, M. P., Walker, Marshall, and Gilbart, were appointed a sub-committee to prepare a letter to her Majesty's government—to send a copy of such letter confidentially to each Joint Stock Bank for their sanction—and to submit the letter and the observations of the Banks to the next meeting of the committee, to be held on the 29th inst.

THE LATE STORM.—According to an anemometer at the Philosophical Institution, Cannon street, the following calculation of the power of the wind, during the hurricane, was made:—The wind began to rise at 11 o'clock, when the pressure was about 3lb. to the square foot. From this hour until two o'clock the wind gradually rose, and at two o'clock the pressure was 25lb. to the foot. The highest pressure, according to the register, was at a quarter to four o'clock, when it was 36lb. to the foot.—*Birmingham Journal.*

BELFAST SAVINGS' BANK.—Mr. John Borthwick was unanimously elected to the office of cashier to the Belfast Savings' Bank, in place of Mr. Cross, at a special and numerous meeting of the directors, held on the 10th instant.—*Northern Whig.*

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. 8

THE Partnership existing under the title and firm of HACKETT, HENDERSON, and Co., COAL MERCHANTS, City of Waterford, will be dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st day of MARCH next.

It is, therefore, requested that all accounts due to the above firm be immediately settled, and all debts due by them furnished forthwith for payment.

Beresford-street, Jan. 10, 1839.

TIMBER, DEALS, &c.

FOR SALE, 9
AT THOMAS SAMUEL GRUBB'S Yard, near the NEW FISH MARKET,

5000 Pieces DEALS,
400 Tons PINE TIMBER,
30 Tons BIRCH,
10 Fathoms LATHWOOD,

Just landed ex BRIDGETOWN.
Also, 30 Tons MEMEL TIMBER.
First Month, 1839.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

TO BE LET,
From the 1st Day of NOVEMBER last, 10

AN excellent and Commodious DWELLING HOUSE, in the Main Street of CARRICK-ON-SUIR, late in occupation of DR. WM. SHEE, with a STABLE, &c. Also, a SMALL HOUSE, well calculated for the business of a Medical Establishment adjoining, with a front in PEACH-LANE. Those Houses will be let seperately or together.

Application, if by letter (post paid) to HAMPDEN HELY, Esq., Templehill, Blackrock, Dublin; or STEPHEN WRIGHT, Esq., Foulkrath Castle, Freshford. Mr. STEPHENSON, of Carrick, will get a person to show the premises.

12th Jan., 1839.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE SOLD, 11

THE Lands of BALLYHAMMORE, containing about 1800 Acres, and are desirably situated in the Barony of Decies Without Drum, being within 2 miles of Cappoquin, and 6 miles of Dungarvan; both Seaport Towns, respectably tenanted, and producing at present a Yearly well paid, rent of £1505 17s 6½d. The above Lands are held by a Lease of Lives renewable for ever, at a Pepper Corn fine, subject only to a yearly head rent of £167 6s 2d. For further particulars, and as to title, apply to WILLIAM COSGRAVE, Esq., 15, North Great George's-Street, Dublin, and also to RICHARD G. CAMPION, Esq., Bushy Park, Rathcormac, County of Cork.

NOTICE. 12

THE Commissioners for improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford, will Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, on FRIDAY, the 1st of FEBRUARY next, at the hour of 12 o'Clock, the Hull of the ship OLBERS, of Bremen, Copper bottomed. burthen 1000 tons, and now lying in the Port of Waterford.

Purchaser to pay the Queen's duty.

The above vessel was built at Archangel about 12 years ago, her materials are of the best description, and worthy the attention of Ship or House Builders.

Terms to be declared on the day of Sale.

Ballast Office, Waterford, 7th Dec. 1838.

By Order,
THOMAS M. ROSS,
Secretary.
WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. 13

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY was held at EDINBURGH, on the 15th DECEMBER, in terms of Act of Parliament, upon which occasion the Directors were enabled to report the continued prosperity and increasing magnitude of the institution.

WALTER ADAM, Esq., M.D., was in the Chair.

After the Report of the Directors, and various other statements had been read, the Chairman addressed the Meeting in congratulatory terms upon the prosperous aspect of the Company's affairs, drawing particular attention at the same time to its economical management. He further entered into explanation of the advantages afforded by the system adopted by the Company in the Division of their Profits—which, from its peculiar effects, he stated might with propriety be designated the Tontine System—a system similar to that originally pursued by the equitable Society of London, and holding out great inducements to those who have the best right to the greatest benefit—the parties who continue connected with the Office for the longest period.

From the statements submitted to the Meeting, it appeared that the New Assurances opened during the past year had very considerably exceeded, both in number and amount, those transacted during any former year of the Company's existence, while, at the same time, the average of Sums Assured exhibited a medium risk, very desirable to maintain. The Directors had further the gratification to report, that the claims upon the Company through Death, had been very limited during the same period; and that although the accumulated Capital and Annual Revenue had greatly increased, they had still been able to uphold the return of Interest on their Investments at a high rate, and that upon securities with which they were well satisfied.

The Report alluded to the purchase of extended premises in Georges-street, Edinburgh, for the Head Office, now in the course of being enlarged and adapted for the Company's use. Also to an extension of the Company's Establishment in Agencies, particularly in Ireland, where the directors had been able to make very satisfactory arrangements, having appointed local Boards of Direction in connection with their agencies in Dublin, Cork, Belfast, and Waterford.

Three new Directors were elected to fill the places vacated by those retiring in terms of the act of Parliament, when the following gentlemen were appointed:—

Adam Rolland, Esq., of Gask; John Sligo, Esq., of Carmyle; and William Wood, Esq., Surgeon.

The office bearers received a vote of thanks for their attention to the Company's interests. Dr. Adam was also thanked for the explicit view he had given of the Company's affairs, prospects, and advantages, and for his conduct in the chair, after which, the meeting dissolved.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON, Manager,
21, South St. Andrew Street, 31st Dec. 1838.

WATERFORD.
LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.
Sir Benjamin Morris,
Francis Davis Esq.
Henry Ridgeway, Esq.,
William Marchant Ardagh, Esq.
Joseph Dunne Lapham, Esq.
Agents, Tandys & Co.

Office 10 Colebeck-street.

This Company has Two Assurance Funds.

In Subscribing to one of these funds, by a modified rate of contribution during Life, a sum certain is secured from the fund at death, for which a most ample guarantee is afforded, that sum being fixed at the date the Assurance is effected, but without any increase or bonus from the profits of the business. At a lower rate of contribution to this fund a person may likewise secure a sum certain, if he shall die within a certain limited or short period.

In subscribing to the other of these Funds, Assurers are required to pay a somewhat higher rate of contribution than that required in the first-mentioned class; but on the other hand, they secure the important advantage of having a right to share in a fund accumulated from the profits of the business.

The method pursued in the division of the last mentioned fund, which, from the peculiarity in the mode of addition of profits adopted by the Company, may be described as the Tontine Fund, in this:—each person is ranked according to the sum he has Assured and the duration of his policy; and he has the Assurance that the longer he lives, the more and more valuable does his claim become, and the larger his share of the fund at each division, a system originally pursued by the Equitable Society of London, but which has not been followed by any other Scottish office which has divided profits except the Staudard.

Tables of the rates, and every other information may be had at the Company's Office, No. 21, South St. Andrew street, or from any of the Agents.

Agent for Waterford, in connection with Local Board, Tandys and Co., Colebeck-street.

Agent for Dublin, in connection with Local Board, Tandys and Co., 32, Anglesey-street.

Agent for Cork, in connection with Local Board, Edward Robinson, Esq., 73, South Mall.

Agent for Belfast, in connection with Local Board, Alexander Robert Arthur, Esq.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, JANUARY 19.

Wheat, millers	40s 0d to 42s 0d
Ditto, white	40s 0d to 43s 0d
Ditto, shipping	38s 0d to 38s 0d
Barley, malting	20s 0d to 21s 0d
Ditto, shipping	19s 0d to 20s 0d
Ditto, Cheralier	21s 0d to 22s 0d
Oats, black	13s 0d to 13s 9d
Ditto, white	13s 0d to 14s 6d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	15l 0s to 16l 0s
Fine Flour, per sack	63s 0d to 66s 0d
Seconds	60s 0d to 60s 0d
Thirds, ditto	50s 0d to 56s 0d
Coarse, thirds	40s 0d to 50s 0d
Fourths, ditto	30s 0d to 40s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	42s 0d to 43s 0d
Scalded, ditto	38s 0d to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto	27s 0d to 00s 0d
Offal, ditto	23s 0d to 00s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	27s 0d to 28s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	20s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	19s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay	46s 0d to 50s 0d
Cork Whiskey	7s 6d to 8s 0d
Mutton	0s 5d to 0s 6d
Beef	0s 3d to 0s 4½d

Butter from 90s 0d to 94s 0d per cwt.

Weighed on Wednesday, 82; Thursday, 51; and yesterday, 90.

CORK MARKET, JAN. 17.

No prices for butter although 1000 firkins at market.

	s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	48 0	50 0
Inferior	42 0	45 0
Thirds	28 0	30 0

KILKENNY, JAN. 15.

	s. d.	s. d.
Wheat	40 0	42 0
Do. inferior	38 0	40 0

WEXFORD, JAN. 15.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	80 0	00 0	Beans	20 0	23 6
Wheat	38 0	41 0	Flour, fine	50 0	53 0
Barley	18 0	21 6	Oatmeal	16 0	18 0
Oats	13 6	15 9	Pork, per cwt.	34 0	37 0

CLONMEL, JAN. 15.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	90 0	92 0	Barley	18 6	21 0
Oatmeal	15 0	16 0	Wheat, per st.	1 10	2 1
Pigs' Heads	28 0	00 0	Oats, per do.	0 11½	1 0½

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—JAN. 16.

At our market this day wheat was sold at a further reduction of from 6d to 1s per barrel. Oats were also about 6d lower, but barley maintained its previous currency.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, white	41 0	46 0	Oats	14 0	16 6
Miller's red	38 0	44 0	—(Canal)	14 0	16 0
Inferior	32 0	37 0	Oatmeal	16 0	17 0
New Barley	22 0	25 0	Second Flour	24 0	25 0
New Bere	00 0	00 0	Rape	22 0	25 0

LIVERPOOL—JAN. 15.

CORN EXCHANGE, TUESDAY.—At this day's market, which was well attended, a fair business was done in wheats with the town and country dealers, at the reduction of 2d to 4d on most descriptions, and of nearly 6d on inferior Irish. Oats had a heavy sale, as there were none of prime quality offering, and 4s 0½ was the highest price reported. Oatmeal was still depressed, and about 6d cheaper, as good quality could have been bought at 35s 6d to 36s. Flour was very dull at a reduction in the price of Irish of 2s to 3s. Barley, from its scarcity, is dearer, and the prices of Beans and Peas are steady.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET—MONDAY.

The number of Beasts at market today was much the same as last week, the demand was brisk, higher prices were demanded, and sales effected at an advance of ¼d per lb over last week. The primest Beef may be quoted at 6¾d, with middling and inferior qualities 5¾d to 6d. The supply of Sheep was considerably larger than last week, but the demand was fully equal to the supply. The primest wethers sold at 7¾d to 8d, inferior and ewes 7d.

LONDON—JAN. 14.

CORN EXCHANGE MONDAY.—Although the supply of English Wheat this morning was extremely moderate, it proved quite sufficient for the demand. Foreign Wheat, in good condition, was held on same terms, but not much business transacted. We have had, a liberal supply of Barley this morning, and all sorts must be noted 3s per quarter lower. The tempestuous state of the weather during last week has kept back further arrivals of oats, added to which a considerable portion of the supply now on passage from Ireland has been much dispersed by the late gales, which protract their arrival.

WEDNESDAY.—The arrivals of all desciptions of grain were extremely small. Wheat fully produced the prices of Monday, but in other cases former prices were supported. In beans, peas, and other articles there was no alteration.

SHIP NEWS.

MILFORD, JAN. 13.—Put in, the Mary, Thomas, of Waterford, from Cardiff, with sails split and foremast gone and making much water.

The *Tarbert Castle* Steamer, from Inverary to Ardrishaig, was wrecked on the rocks of Cowal shore, during the storm on Monday the 7th inst. The crew and passengers were saved.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

15th—H. M. Packet Addder.

16th—Nora Creina, (steamer) Mortimer.
H. M. Packet Pigmy.

17th—Jane and Thomas, Ballantine, Troon, coals.
Jane, Mendus, ditto, ditto.
Caractacus, Harris, ditto, ditto.
Hope, Brown, ditto, ditto.
Mermaid, (steamer) Hearn, m. goods.
H. M. Packat Jasper.
Peace, Cosins, Glasgow, coals, for Ross.
William and Henry, Somerville, Yarmouth, grain.

18th—Two Brothers, Greenfell, Newport, coals.

SAILED,

15th—H. M. Packet Adder.
Henry and Sarah, Allen, Cardiff; Ballast from Ross.
City of Bristol, (steamer), Hyde, Bristol, Gen. Cargo.
Ellen Pope, James, Newport, ballast, from Arthurstown.
Regent Blaber, Portsmouth, Provisions.

16th—James, Carmichael, Sutton.
H. M. Packet, Adder.
Velocity, Roberts, London, Provisions.

17th—Diana, Nolan, Cork, Malt.
H. M. Packet, Pigmy.
Memnon, Williams, Cardiff, Oats and Flour.
Emma, Pope, Cork, Malt, &c.
William Penn (steamer), Hodge, Liverpool, gen. cargo.

Winds—N. to N.N.E. to S.S.W.

Weather very fine, clear, and dry, with light winds.

DIED.

On Thursday, at John's-hill, of consumption, Joseph Dunford, jun. Esq., Wine-merchant.

On Monday, at Ballysbannon, Mr. Patrick Dunn, Excise Officer, formerly of this City.

At the Mall, Mrs. Sarah Dowsley, relict of the late Mr. George Dowsley, of Waterford. Her departure was peaceful and happy in the full enjoyment of faith in her Saviour Jesus Christ, feeling assured that he would be with her through the dark valley of the shadow of death to the mansions of eternal bliss. [Communicated.]

On Friday morning, at his house in Barrocstrand-street, after a protracted illness, which he bore with truly christian resignation, and a meritorious confidence in divine mercy, Mr. Walter Knox, sen., in his 54th year. He possessed a well informed and acute mind, and without ever assuming the least apparent consciousness of merit. He died sincerely regretted as he had earned by the most sterling integrity and warm hearted kindness, the respect and affectionate regard of all who knew him. [Communicated.]

HORRIBLE DEATH.—Wednesday week a little boy, the son of a person named Morgan, living at Groes-llyd, Merioneth, was attacked by a boar; a person attempted to beat off the animal, but it would not be stopped in its ferocious course until it had ripped open and killed the child. On the following day an inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict was given accordingly and a deodand of £2 levied upon the boar.—*Salopian Journal.*

During the recent riots at La Rochelle, the *Gazette des Tribunaux* states, a ship in the offing was firing signals of distress; but, as the whole of the sailors belonging to the port were engaged in defending the vessels threatened by the insurgents, no one could go out to her assistance, and she was lost, with all on board.

Lord Francis Egerton has forwarded to the Mayor of Liverpool five hundred pounds towards the fund for the relief of the sufferers by the late storm.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

The opinion respecting this excellent periodical, which we have hitherto entertained and so often warmly expressed, continues unchanged, or, if there be any alteration in our sentiments it is that of increasing approbation. The first number for the present year is invaluable; the leading article on the *Prospects of the British Empire* should be in the hand of every conservative in the country; *Fraser's Persia* is of considerable importance to those who have not leisure to peruse the larger work; the *Standard Book for the County Treasurers of Ireland*, we are glad to see so fully taken notice of; the author, Lieutenant Kingsly, has, after considerable trouble, and after contending with great opposition, produced a volume of real and incalculable utility. The *By-ways of Irish History*, is forcibly written on a subject we would wish to see placed more prominently before the public; *Australia* is a subject worthy the attention of all who desire to become acquainted with a region so closely connected with the present desire of emigration; *Lord Brougham and his calumniators* is an article written ostensibly for the purpose of removing the authorship of the *Letter to the Queen* from his lordship's shoulders, but really to fix it more indelibly on the learned Lord; amongst the lighter articles *the Fairy Shoe* an Irish legend, is highly amusing, and conveys besides a moral of much utility if properly applied; *Andrew Graham* is peculiarly and painfully interesting, and given with a moral and religious force which must render it highly acceptable; the *Anthologia Germanica* presents much of the mystic sentimentalism sometimes to be found in the German school; Gellert we think however is not fairly treated. Pressed as we are for space, we cannot refrain from giving an extract from *Prospects of the British Empire*, breathing as it does the very essence of the most exalted Conservatism:—

Never yet has Great Britain acted upon the principle, that, as a state, she was dispensed from any concern respecting the religious well-being of her subjects. On the contrary, even as a parent is bound to provide for the religious instruction of his children, so she has considered herself bound to see that a similar provision was duly made, for the diffusion, transmission, and perpetuity of that faith, which the best and wisest of her children have believed, on no slight grounds, to be most agreeable to the standard of Scripture. For this it was, we do believe, that she was raised up by Almighty God, to be a light and an example to surrounding nations. See what a speck she herself occupies in the map of the world! and look to the extent of her conquests, and the wide-spread ramifications of her colonization! Look at her empire in the east, and in the west—the millions over whom she extends her sway—in the East Indies, in the West Indies, in the Canadas, in the Cape of Good Hope, in Malta, in Gibraltar, and the various other dependencies which acknowledge her authority—and then say whether all this has been permitted for her own aggrandizement alone, and not rather ordered, with a view to the diffusion of those moral and religious blessings of which she was the chosen depository, and compared with which the Christian philosopher would but lightly regard even her high pre-eminence in arts and arms? *So long as she proved faithful to this high trust, her conquests increased, and her colonization prospered. The very instant she evinced unfaithfulness with respect to it, the tenure of her distant possessions became insecure?* What has been our policy, since the country has been cursed by Whig-radical domination? Since O'Connell and his tail, including the present ministers, became our rulers? Has it not been, wherever they could, to starve Protestantism, and to pamper Popery? Have they not burdened the country for Popish establishments in every region of the globe? And have they not cut down the provision for, and discountenanced the profession of pure and undefiled Christianity, wherever their pernicious influence extended? Have they not two Popish Bishops, with their satellites, in the Canadas? one in New Brunswick? one at the Cape of Good Hope? A Popish establishment in India? another in New South Wales? And has not a recommendation been made, by liberal commissioners (?) and is it not about to be acted upon by our most liberal government, to endow three Popish professors in the college of Malta, at an expense of not less than four thousand a year? Does not England, changed England, reformed England, thus exhibit herself, not only as a step mother to Protestantism, but as the milch-cow of Popery in almost every nation under heaven? AND DOES SHE NOT THUS, BY HER ACTS IN THE MOST SIGNAL MANNER ABJURE HER HIGH AND HOLY OFFICE OF PROTECTRIX OF THE REFORMATION? She does! And, mark the consequence! Her empire is threatened in every region of the globe! Precisely as she has proved unfaithful to her trust, she has experienced a withdrawal of the protecting arm of Providence! Wherever she has reared up a Popish establishment, she has already been made to feel that she has been cherishing a viper!

SCOTCH SUICIDES.—On Monday morning considerable excitement was occasioned in the neighbourhood of the railway depot, in the Ward, Dundee, by the discovery of the body of Charles Neil, shore porter, hanging by the neck in an adjoining shed. Those who first discovered the body were so alarmed that some time elapsed ere the officers of police were called to the spot. On the first alarm, however, Serjeant-major Low was promptly in attendance and cut down the body; but although it was quite warm life was extinct. There is a good deal of mystery connected with this melancholy affair. Neil was a steady industrious man, and was the owner of some property. On the preceding evening he had entertained some of his relations to tea, at his house at the west end of the town, and had afterwards accompanied them on their way home along the Ward road. The body lies in the Police office, in the meantime, until the authorities institute an investigation into the circumstances of the unfortunate man's death. Before the excitement occasioned by the discovery of Neil had in the least subsided, another suicide took place at the Craig Pier, under the following extraordinary circumstances. At two o'clock a gentleman, standing on the pier, observed two mechanics struggling together. Both were intoxicated, and one of them was vociferating loudly, and threatening to drown himself. The other held him, and was pushing him from the edge of the pier. The gentleman seeing that the threat might be carried into execution, went forward and alternately coaxed and reasoned with the mechanic, until he got him some little distance up the pier. But all at once he escaped from the hand of his protector, and running down to the point of the Craig, it being low water, cast off his jacket and plunged in. He then deliberately threw himself on his back, and swam out two boats' lengths from the pier. A few persons by this time had gathered on the shore. Some thought the man had done so from braggadocio, and meant to return, but they were soon undeceived; for, after swimming for some minutes, he raised up his hands above water, gave a loud shout or shriek, and sank. At that moment a boat, manned by Anton Smith and another boatman, had left the pier to endeavour to rescue the madman; but although many seconds had not elaped since he was visible, the body had sunk, and the bubbles rising from below alone denoted the spot where he went down. The name of the deceased is Alexander Young, about 26 years of age? he was in the employment of Mr. Borrie at the Tay Foundry, and was comparatively steady in his habits. He was also a publican, having a spirit shop in the Overgate, which was attended by his wife. He has left three children entirely dependent on his widow. No motive can be assigned for the dreadful deed, and it seems to have arisen from mental derangement produced by hard drinking.—*Dundee Paper.*

THE MYSTERIOUS ROBBERY IN CORK.—Informations at the suit of Mr. John Casey, of Marren's-place, have been taken against Messrs. Francis and Thomas Clarke. In these it is set forth, that the accused, unlawfully, falsely, and maliciously conspired, amongst themselves and with others unknown, by divers false pretences, subtle means and devices, to cheat, defraud, and impoverish their creditors of divers large sums of money. A warrant was granted. But it appears that the Messrs. Clarke are already in custody under a civil process, and it was a point of difficulty how the officer should act. The magistrates, however, desired that the instrument should be handed to a police constable, who would act as best advised.

HUNTING IN ENGLAND.

(From the Sunday Times.)

EARL FITZWILLIAM'S HOUNDS.—This pack had a gallant run on the 5th inst. They met at Barnwell Castle.—Reynard was unkennelled at Winnick Wold, and went away at a racing pace, leaving Clapton on the right, skirted Mariner's Gorse, crossed the road near the toll-bar, and back again through Clapton village, when the scent seemed to be very indifferent, and no good was done till Sebright lifted his hounds round to Barnwell Wold, while, where he was making his cast round the covert, a halloa was heard on the other side. The hounds were clapt on without a moment's delay, and away we flew racing pace, as if pug was making his point for Lilford; then turned to the right and went to Hemmington Spinnies, on nearly to Barnwell Castle (where some doubt seems to have existed whether or not we changed foxes), thence over the most beautiful country you can imagine up to the Ashton Brook. This proved a teazer; two forded it, and found the bottom more boggy than they anticipated. In the mean time, Sebright came up, and landing safe on the opposite side. Having surmounted this difficulty we went on, leaving Polebrook on the right, up to Ashton town; from thence hunting him beautifully through its enclosures, our line was for some way by the side of the river, which gallant Reynard at last crossed, leaving us to gallop back, and round through Cottistock village. When he came up to the hounds, we found they checked, but it was only momentary; they immediately hit off across the road, right up the hill of Cottistock Wood. Not a minute's breathing time even here.—We held on without a single pull through this wood, and two others close adjoining straight away to Moorbay Lawn. Here the hunting across this magnificent forest was beautiful beyond description; but here the majority of those who had with great difficulty been able to keep with this time, cried "enough." The work, hower, of those gentlemen who could go forward, was not as yet finished; for, having left the forest, he made his point straight ahead for King's Cliff, through the village across the road to the brook, without checking a minute. Part of the very few who were there got through it somehow or other; part went round through the village. Having mounted the hill reynard once more, and for the last time, faced a beautiful grass country staight away to Bedford Purlius, where, after dodging about for a few minutes in the wood, he was obliged to yield up his life to his staunch pursuers.

At the glorious finish eleven only were present viz:—Lord Milton, Hon. G. Fitzwilliam, Sebright and the two first whips; Messrs. Tryon, (on a second horse), Smith (of Oundle), Chafyr Worsop, Hopkinson and Boar. Time of the whole, from the first finding in Winnick Wold, two hours and thirty-five minutes; and after leaving Barnwell Wold, which was quite in the early stage of the run, there was nothing that could at all be called a check.

DUKE OF RUTLAND'S HOUNDS.—This pack met on the morning of the 5th instant, at the stables, which are directly underneath the lofty towers of Belvoir Castle. There was an immense field. The general appointments of this far famed pack excited the admiration of all strangers, and of none more than the Duke of Cambridge who entered into familiar conversatian with a number of the veteran fox-hunters, and expressed his admiration at the condition and beauty of the horses, and the remarkably adapted character of Leicestershire as a sporting country. His Royal Highness rode a powerful hunter of the Duke of Rutland's, and kept a good place throughout the day. The Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Augusta Lady A. Manners, Lady Peel, Miss Goodwin, Lady E. Drummond, Mrs. Norton, (of Elton,) and Miss Kerr, were in carriages with the whole of the male visitors of the castle, excepting Lord and Lady Exeter, who had left for Burghley. The first fox found in Salt Spring Wood, threatened Knipton Plantation, skirted Spinney, and was killed at Blackberry-hill, where the ladies had fortunately taken up a position after the first burst. The Duke of Cambridge received the brush on this, his first initiation to Leicestershire fox-hunting. The second fox, found at Musson Gorse, went away in gallant style to Woolsthorpe returned in the direction of Redmill; but falling into a lock of the canal, he was taken out by the whipper-in, muzzled, and conveyed to the Royal carriages, for the inspection of the ladies. This concluded the day's sport, which gave infinite pleasure to all engaged therein. The Baron Knesebeck, Lord Hill, Sir R. Peel, and Mr. Croker were among the last on the ground.

IRISH RAILWAYS—THE COMMISSIONERS.

We understand that Mr. James Pim, Jun., of the firm of Boyle, Low, and Pim, also secretary to the Kingstown Railway, and the Polar Star of Mr. Secretary Drummond and the Irish Commission, is very active in soliciting signatures by circular letters, (one of which we have seen), to a requisition addressed to our worthy Lord Mayor, for a meeting to aid the monopoly plan for burking private enterprise.—*D. Monitor.*

EARLY COMPLIMENT TO THE PRESENT JUDGES BY SOME OF THE PRECURSORS.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock on Sunday last, three miscreants, two of whom were armed, went to the house of Mr. Matthew Gilbert, at Castlelake, evidently for the purpose of depriving him of his arms: providentially a little fellow, a son of his, who was in the field, seeing them approach, gave the alarm, and reached the house before them, although they endeavoured to get there before him; the doors being barred, Mr. Gilbert fired at, but did not hit them; they then scampered off: two persons, one named Looby, who lives near the place, have been taken up on suspicion. Scarcely an assizes or a commission occurs, that it is not ushered in by some outrageous act, for the purpose, it may be supposed of shewing how little they regard the administration of the laws.—*Clonmel Herald.*

Lloyd's books present a most frightful report of the losses at sea by the late storm. Great excitement prevailed in London. particularly among the merchants, occasioned by these disastrous accounts.

SERIOUS CHARGE OF STABBING AGAINST SIR JOHN MILLBANK.—We regret to state that at the Odd Fellows on Tuesday, an altercation took place between Sir John Millbank, who officiated as master of the ceremonies, and Mr. Pocock, solicitor, during which Sir John struck Mr. Pocock in the neck with a stiletto he was unfortunately in the habit of carrying about with him. The wound is not dangerous, and Sir John has expressed his deep contrition for his intemperance, and declared that he did not mean to injure his young friend at the time. Sir John has undergone two examinations before the magistrates, and is remanded till Monday, but as Mr. Pocock has declared his determination not to prosecute, it is supposed that Sir John will be liberated on that day. The most material evidence was given on Wednesday by Mr. C. Wheeler, who was present as fellows:—George Pocock, solicitor, was present and wished to dance quadrilles, while Sir John Millbank wished for the country dances; Mr. Pocok made a signal by clapping his hands for the band to commence, upon which Sir John Millbank, told Mr. Pocock it was not his place to address the band, as he, Sir John, was master of the ceremonies, and no one else, and that he, Mr. Pocock had brought some of his friends there for the purpose of insulting him, and if he or any of his friends were not satisfied with the proceedings, they could have their money returned to them. Sir John Millbank and Mr. Pocock then had a conversation in an undertone, and afterwards Sir John left Mr. Pocock, and walked up to the end of the room; he there returned shortly afterwards to Mr. Pocock, when witness saw Sir John Millbank raise his hand and strike Mr. Pocock on the left side of the neck with what appeared to be a knife. Mr. Pocock then moved from that spot, and Sir John Millbank approached witness, and raised the dagger produced by inspector Enright, to his neck, and at the same time uttering some words which were not audible, witness then left the room; he afterwards looked into the room and saw what appeared to him to be a scuffle; Mr. Pocock then joined him and then pointed to his neck; witness then put up his hand, and raised Mr. Pocock's waiscoat and saw the shirt against his left breast marked with blood! Mr. Pocock then accompanied witness down stairs, when witness heard Mr. Pocock tell some person to fetch a surgeon; he afterwards told witness to go for Dr. Clarke, which witness did. Dr. H. Clarke, and R. Mackoy and G. B. Corse, Esqrs. surgeons, all depose to the wound not being dangerous; and after long consideration yesterday, after hearing Mr. Missing for the defence, the Magistrates refused to take bail, till Mr. Pocock should appear before them.—*Hants Advertiser.*

While eleven thousand artificers are employed in the French dock yards, the aggregate of the same valuable class of persons at present occupied in constructing "wooden walls" for old England does not exceed six thousand.—*United Service Gazette.*

CRIME IN TIPPERARY—JUDGE BURTON'S CHARGE

In another column will be found Mr. Justice Burton's charge to the Tipperary Grand Jury, on opening the Special Commission, in Clonmel. To this document we deem it altogether unnecessary to direct public attention. In every portion of the United Kingdom, and by all classes of our fellow-subjects, from the Prime Minister of England down to the humblest peasant capable of reading, it deserves to be perused and meditated upon, and held in remembrance as an *expose* of the state of society in one of the largest, most populous, and, as regards the vast majority of the cultivators of its soil, most prosperous counties in Ireland.

And now, what is the condition of the county of Tipperary—we mean its condition with respect to the amount and character of crime, on the authority of one of the Judges of the land—a Judge on whose personal and professional integrity the breath of suspicion has never, even in this country, for a moment rested? Let his address to the Grand Jury answer. There were, said the learned Judge, on the calendar then in his hand, Whiteboy offences, offences for administering unlawful oaths, for robbing of arms, for appearing armed by day as well as night, and for attempts on life and property. But that was not all. These were outrages of minor atrocity, compared with others, which his Lordship had to lay before them. There was a dark and widely-extended conspiracy against human life, and to that conspiracy might be traced several of the murders which were shortly to come before the Court for investigation.

Again, we find the existence of a disposition among the generality of the population to screen the most atrocious criminals from punishment or detection. But, as his Lordship humanely observed, for this the poor people were scarcely to be blamed. They were, in most cases, deprived of that protection which they had a right to expect from the government of the country. Hence the impunity with which every species of crime was notoriously perpetrated in the face of day, and in presence of hundreds of sympathising spectators.

And what has been the system adopted for remedying all this? It is, in the words of his Lordship, "the *repression of assassination by propitiating assassins*"—exactly the Mulgravising system, and nothing else. These few words contain, or we mistake, the most pungent rebuke that has ever been administered to any executive. But the whole charge must be read to arrive at a correct knowledge of the state of affairs in that priest ridden country.—*Dublin Evening Packet.*

TO THE MASTERS OF THE CLASSICAL SCHOOLS IN IRELAND.

Gentlemen—I beg to address you on a subject which intimately concerns our common welfare, with a very few exceptions—I mean the *exhibitions* which have been assigned by the Board of Education to three of the northern schools of Ireland. As soon as I learned of this arrangement, a few years ago, I foresaw, as I presume you did also, the fearful preponderance that such an advantage would give those schools, in the estimation of the public, to the prejudice of all the rest, by which estimation, observe you, we and all professional men must live. I foresaw, then, what I *feel* now, that the pupils, especially the clever ones, by whom we could make character, would be gradually abstracted from the other schools of Ireland, that by residence of a certain period at one of these, they might be qualified to become candidates for exhibitions. In the annual return which the Board of Education require from us, I pointed out the evil as a practical man. I expressed my conviction that the measures, so far from effecting good to the cause of education in Ireland, would effect extensive evil, by leading inevitably to the gradual and silent dissolution of the endowed and other schools of Ireland converting the former into sinecures, and totally annihilating the latter; for, unless a person have a fair number of pupils and a fair remuneration for them, it becomes necessary for him to turn his time and talents to some other mode of living. Now, gentlemen, you will perhaps ask, 'What is to be done?' I answer, *That an effort be made to throw open those exhibitions to all the Classical Schools in Ireland.* Let those who obtain first place at entrance hold them, no matter from what school they come, and then the cause of education in Ireland will be materially advanced, instead of, as is now the case, being materially damped and impeded by the present regulations. I believe that the Board of Education have no power to do this—that they can only direct the appropriation of the funds of each school as may best promote the improvement of that school; and therefore I would recommend that a central committee be formed of some of the leading schoolmasters in Dublin, to prepare petitions to both houses of Parliament, praying that an act might be passed which would *throw open those exhibitions to the fair competition of all the classical schools of Ireland.* I should hope that so reasonable and salutary a measure as this would not be refused, and all we ask is, 'a clear stage and no favor.'

I am, gentlemen,

Your faithful servant,

"DIDASCALOS."

Note.—To *obtain* an exhibition the candidate must have been at the school three years, and be the best answerer of his class-fellows of that school at entrance; and to *continue to hold it*, he must obtain two honors yearly in College subsequently.

DUBLIN POLICE—SATURDAY.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE.

THE SACK'EM-UP'S.—John Neill, a wretched cadaverous looking fellow, and a noted resurrectionist, and Bridget Byrn, the wife of a convict who had been transported for his plunderings in the "mansions of the dead," were brought before the magistrates of this office, charged under the following circumstances;—

Police-constable B 51 said that he had been informed on the preceding evening that two suspicious looking persons were drunk in a tavern in Bow-lane, and that on going there he found the prisoners to be those described to him; the woman was carrying a white bundle, out of which something heavy fell to the ground; and while scrambling under the table to recover it she exclaimed, "O my loaf! what will I do for my loaf?" The policeman was anxious to assist her, and stooped also for the purpose of picking up the loaf; he at length found something under the seat, which he held up to the light; but, oh horror! instead of a loaf, the affrighted policeman grasped a bloody head, the features of which were all besmeared with gore? the sheet, too, for such was the white parcel, was covered with clotted blood; and the man held between his legs that formidable badge of the sexton's office, a gravedigger's spade; an exclamation of "O, the bl—dy sack'em-up's!" burst from the spectators at the sight, and the profane disturbers of the dead were marched off to the station-house; a search was then made in the garret occupied by the prisoners, and an old box was found almost filled with old bones, among which were the skeletons of heads and arms, held together by ligaments, and various other mouldering portions of the human frame; a small parcel was also discovered, containing fifty-seven duplicates for winding sheets, taken from so many plundered coffins in the various church yards of the city and its environs.

An inquest was held on the bloody head at the station-house, and a verdict of its having been "dissevered from the disinterred body of a child" was returned. No account of the manner in which the body was disposed of could be obtained.

Sir James Murray, inspector-general of schools of anatomy, attended before the magistrates, and stated that the prisoners were none of those who were recognised as entitled to bring subjects to the schools; but he said that the authority which was vested in him was only extended over the students, and those for whose use the anatomical subjects were procured.

The prisoners were then committed for trial; and a little urchin who was taken with them, and whose office it was to bring home word in the evening where the various funerals had taken place during the day, was sent to the Mendicity.

We understand that the Court will immediately go into mourning for the Duchess of Wurtemberg.

The following Correspondence has passed between the Earl of Charleville and the Rev. Mr. O'Rafferty:—

"Charleville Castle, Monday, 14th January, 1839.

"REV. SIR,—My attention has been called this day to an article in the *Pilot* newspaper of the 9th instant, headed 'The murder of Lord Norbury, (from our own reporter).' You are described as addressing your flock from the altar in the following words:—

"'That was the man that was basely butchered in the midst of them, and whose loss filled their hearts with sorrow. But whilst he (Mr. O'Rafferty) and his people were pressed down by the most heartfelt affliction at the calamity which had thus come upon them, he was disgusted and astonished at seeing joy and exultation in the countenance of some persons in high life, who seemed, by their language and their conduct, to hail the bloody deed as a god-send that would enable them to traduce and blacken the character of their country, and aid the views of their party. He would only say, God forgive them, for they were little less guilty than the assassin who did the bloody deed.'

"You will oblige me, Rev. Sir, by informing me if you made use of these words, or any of similar meaning or import.—I am, Rev, Sir, your obedient servant,

"CHARLEVILLE.

"P.S.—I shall consider myself at liberty to give any publicity I may think proper to your answer.

"To the Rev. J. O'Rafferty, P.P."

"Tullamore, 14th Jan., 1839.

"MY LORD—I am honoured with your Lordship's letter of this day, in which you transcribe, from the *Pilot* newspaper, an extract of an address, alleged to have been delivered by me to the Roman Catholic parishioners of Durrow, on Sunday the 6th instant.

"Your Lordship will pardon me for stating, that I do not hold myself accountable to any individual, save my venerable bishop, for any language I may deem it expedient to use in my public exhortations. However, with due respect, I take leave to observe, that having made no allusions whatever to your Lordship upon that occasion, I cannot see why you should feel yourself called upon to ask, 'If I have made use of the words' referred to, 'or any of similar meaning or import.'

"I have the honour to be, my Lord, with great respect, your Lordship's most obedient servant.

"J. O'RAFFERTY.

"To the Right Hon. the Earl of Charleville."

A PATRIOT—MR. EX-SHERIFF JONES—THE PRESS.

It was truly remarked by a wise man, that "there was never a Whig yet but he was a tyrant;" and time has not served to lessen the force, or to detract from the truth of the aphorism. We ventured to question the genuineness of Mr. Jones's new-born zeal in the cause of Toryism—for to our poor thinking that course of proceeding which, if carried out, must of necessity exclude the Conservative party from power, and retain Lord Melbourne and his cabinet in place—was, to say the least of it, apocryphal. This, or some such allegation, we believe, was made; but lest any mistake should occur, we beg now to state that such is our conviction. Well: this Ex-Sheriff who, in conjunction with his own press, has been accusing men of probity, and honour, and character—men his superiors in mind, as they are his superiors in station—with the betrayal of trusts, and the sacrificing of principles—for money—this patriot, forsooth, is so exceedingly sensitive, when his own motives come to be matter of discussion, that he straightway has recourse to an attorney, and seeks to extract from this journal a certain sum of money under the legal denomination of damages and costs!

Mr. Jones has served notice of an action against the proprietor of the *Evening Mail*; and we hope, for the sake of consistency, that he will avail himself of the valuable professional services of his friend (and we have no doubt his *adviser*) Mr. Daniel O'Connell?

We have not the most remote idea of what Mr. Jones camplains, or what is the nature of his "cause of action."—*D. E. Mail.*

LONDON FASHIONS FOR THE WEEK.

Icy winter has at last appeared. With a sudden bound he has fallen amongst us in all its rigour; and furs, warm cloaks, and comfortable pelisses are seen on all sides. Muffs have all at once become the order of the day, and furred exceedingly worn. Warmth and comfort are clearly the first considerations in walking attire.

For full dress we can announce that the waists will be somewhat longer than those of last season, and that the *corsages en pointe*, as tending to give the appearance of lightness to the figure, will again resume their sway. Hoops are still a disputed point, but we are inclined to predict that some will be seen here at the commencement of the season, and many towards the end. We have seen some which have this week arrived from Paris, and we were surprised at their lightness, supleness and elegance. They are so arranged, that the dress on the hips can be made full or flat at will, by simply touching a spring in the apparatus.—There is not the slightest appearance of that stiffness which gave to our fair ancesters the look of ambulating citadels—all is easy and graceful. At the present moment ball dresses are much made in tunic fashion, rounded at various distances below the knee, even to the full length. This fashion, considered in conjunction with the evident tendency towards lengthened waists, seems a preparation for the hoop.

Black will be much worn this season; and the ornaments then to be worn will be pearls, whether in *agrafes*, necklaces, or earings. The Marie Stuart head-dress is much in favour; it may be either of black, violet or deep green velvet.—*Court Gazette.*

ANIMAL MAGNETISM.—Dr. Elliotson has resigned his professorship at the London University, in consequence of the authorities discharging Miss Okey, and interfering with his magnetic experiments. Miss Okey, it is stated, had pretended to new inspirations and powers, in consequence of which, she could foretel their death and recovery. In the former case she pronounced the fatal doom by saying that Great Jackey had got them (a new and familiar name for the Angel of Death); and in the latter event that only Little Jackey had obtained possession. A majority of the medical pupils, it is said, are irate at the exit of Dr. Elliotson, whose Mesmerism was, at any rate, a source of curious amusement, and who in other respects was well calculated to be a favourite with his class.

The good people of Brighton are much disappointed by the brief sojourn of the Court with them; also with what the *Morning Post's* correspondent calls "the niggardly economy observed throughout the establishment." From the same source we learn that every stranger who entered the Palace "was narrowly watched by Ledbitter, the Bowstreet officer." No doubt Lord Melbourne took this precaution to guard her Majesty from disagreeable interruption. The espionage seems to be tolerably perfect without as well as *within* the precincts of the Royal residence.—*Spectator.*

The Right Hon. Thomas Erskine, Chief Judge of the Bankruptcy Court, who was on Thursday week officially appointed by the Lord Chancellor, in the name of her Majesty, to succeed the late venerable Sir A. Park on the bench, is the third son of the late celebrated Lord Chancellor Erskine, and previous to his elevation to the Chief Justiceship of the Court of Bankruptcy by Lord Brougham was a barrister on the western circuit. The learned judge was also made a privy councillor by the administration of Earl Grey. The salary of Chief Justice of the Bankruptcy Court was £4,000 per annum; that of Judge of Common Pleas is £5,000. Mr. Justice Erskine is about 55 years of age.

A matrimonial alliance is on the tapis between Stephen Edward Spring Rice, the newly appointed Commissioner of Customs, eldest son of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Miss Frere, daughter of the late Serjeant Frere, of Downing College, Cambridge, and Grisborough Hall, Norfolk.—*Morning Herald.*

When a powder magazine, by exploding, creates a vacuum in the atmosphere, the windows of the adjacent houses are not, as most people would be led to expect, forced *inwards*, but the air within their rooms breaks the glass *outwards*, in rushing to restore the equilibrium of the atmosphere.—*Quarterly Review.*

HERRING FISHERY.—Herrings have appeared in great quantities off the coast of Donegal, extending from Mulroy Bay to the Rosses. The fishermen have not commenced to take any, in consequence of the severity of the weather, but the most sanguine expectations are entertained of a fruitful season, provided the present very inclement weather do not endure long.—*Ballyshannon Herald,*

COURT OF CHANCERY.

The following gentlemen, having been previously sworn in before Mr. Justice Crampton in the Court of Queen's Bench, were called to the bar:—

William Smith, eldest son of Aquilla Smith, of Baggot, Esq., *Charles Taaffe, fourth son of Patrick Taaffe, of Templeogue, county of Dublin, Esq.; * Frances Burke, jun., second son of Francis Burke, of Abbey-street, merchant; *John Harding, eldest son of John Harding, late of Cork, Esq., deceased; Henry Concannon, eldest son of Edmond J. Concannon, of Waterloo, county Galway, Esq.; John William Carleton, eldest son of Andrew Carleton, of Mohill, Leitrim, Esq.; Manners M'Kay, second son of Daniel M'Kay, of Stephen's-green, Esq.; George Warburton, Marsh, eldest son of G. Marsh, of Ballinamanton, King's County, Esq.; * James Rooney, third son of James Rooney, late of Kinnegad, Westmeath, gent., deceased; Wellington John Pepper, second son of John Pepper, of Rutland-square, Esq.; John Allen Shone, eldest son of Samuel Shone, Galway, Esq.; Justin M'Carthy, second son of Justin M'Carthy, of Carrignavar, county Cork, Esq.; William Butler, son of John Butler, late of Wilton, county Kilkenny, Esq., deceased; Richard Cunningham Ince, second son of Richard Ince, of Maryborough, Esq., deceased; Godfrey Wills, second son of James Wills, of Carrickfergus, Esq.; Charles Arthur Wellesley Stewart, only son of Matthew Stewart, late Lieut.-Colonel E. I. C. service, deceased; George Woods Maunsell, second son of Richard Maunsell, of Oakley Park, county Kildare, Esq.; William Dwyer Ferguson, only son of Thomas Ferguson, of Blessington-street, solicitor; John Goodlate Rynd, eldest son of Thomas Rnyd, of Bellevne, Guernsey, Esq.; John Usher, eldest son of John Usher, of Landscape, county Wexford, Esq.; Robert Ross, of Brandenburg, youngest son of Major-General Robert Ross, late of Rostrevor, deceased; * Walter William Lynch, late of Gregboyne, county Galway, Esq., deceased.

Those marked thus (*) are Roman Catholics.

LIFE STEAMERS.

(From the Standard.)

The late tremendous storm has demonstrated, we think, beyond all controversy, not only the superior safety of steam navigation in narrow seas, but also the possibility of applying steam power so as to greatly lighten the disasters of shipwreck generally.

The more than one hundred of our fellow creatures saved at Liverpool by the heroical gallantry of Captain Eccles and the crew of the Victoria, would all have perished, but for the aid afforded by steam power. The invention of the life-boat was a step in the cause of humanity, but there are many cases in which the life-boat alone is an insufficient auxiliary, as in the cases of vessels aground on banks remote from the shore or of vessels wrecked under the cliffs of what is called an iron-bound coast. In the one instance the help of the life-boat is precluded by the great distance to be rowed; in the other, by the impossibility of even a life-boat working through the land surf. A steam-vessel, however, conducting one or more life-boats, gets over the difficulty of communicating with remote shoals, and also the difficulty of the surf in the second case, as it will not, where a steamer lies off, be necessary to bring the rescued persons to land.

These considerations suggest, we think, the propriety of having, at every principal shipping station—such as the mouth of the Thames—a *life-steamer* provided with a proper suite of life-boats: we say a *life-steamer*, because it is obvious that a vessel constructed especially for use in tempestuous seas must differ in shape, trim, and general structure from vessels designed for the common purposes of navigation. Such a vessel would require no masts, and not being prepared for any purpose, either of convenience or burthen, might be built much lower and more compact, as well as much stronger and flatter, than the common mould of steam-vessels. The idea of a *life-steamer* has been too importunately suggested by the exploit of Captain Eccles, not to be taken up at Liverpool.

A PIECE OF ADVICE.

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, THE LIBERATHUR.

"No—Sharman Crawford is a gentleman!"

Mud-lane, Jan. 14, 1839.

DEAR DAN—We got word to make out the accounts—I don't think Petie Purcell knows what he's about—he might get his head in his fist, *the desarthur*—why, the dirty vilyan if you were what's that to him I'd like to know—and thin be tuk a "*dagger*" to you; och! murder, to make a blow *next your very heart*, after all the "family dinners" he eat with you! Why the most ungratefullest garron in his stables, (and he has a power of them same,) wouldn't kick his ould groom that-a-way—the *baste*. Some people I was spaking to said he railly *stabbed* you—but I tould them it was only a figure o' speech, maning that he wos underminding your charaktur—by my soul, *that's more nor he could do*. Didn't Raffle, the Jew, strive to do you, and, instead o' that, I, think you *done him* very nate; and if you can make a thousand pounds out o' factory childur, it's a very inganious specyman of Irish manifacture, and no disgrace at all. Every trade has its sacri's—bad look to the use of deniing it. But, its what I'm coming to all along, dear Dan—what puts it into your head to *butter* such a melancholy luking ould sarpint as Sharman Crawford? Dear Dan, I know your fond of an anekdot—me and a nabor man used to drive our cows together for a good while; but I thought he was gettin too much call, and so we came to a fight one day, and a grate fight we had intirely, and I made grate divershun of his waiscoat and shirt, (for in troth, he was a genteel man, and I had nothing else again him), an' tould him he larned to cypher well at school; and, in short I blagarded him most complate, (you know what I mane,) and all the yard-boys laughed mighty loud, and said he was exfiunctified; but one day after we met, and, says I, we had a grate fight, but you fought dacint, says I, and not at all as one as Terry Delany, says I, that wrote to all my customers that I was drinking the milk myself, and sinding thim rat, er much *wather*, say I; (its *butthering* him I was, you see,) but with that he slips his hand into his briches pocket mighty knowin, just like an ould Counsellor, and says, he winking his eye, says he—"How much money 'ill do you?" says he. Dear Dan, that was a savare slap, but I brought it on myself, and if you don't *bate down* Petie Purcell without *butthering* Sharman Crawford, you'll be laughed at.

Dear Dan, you were daring Purcell *to come to the fore*; and you know, when Sharman faced you you give him Jack Lawlesses sause, and blagarded him back to Downpatrick—so that may be it would be well to hould your tongue about him, anyhow. In troth, between you and me, if Purcell had come, we might say there was no use in scarecrows.—Mr. Slayvin says your caraktur is like Seizer's mother, and that he'll call the trades to see what we'll do on Peter. Be calling him names in the manetime, and let him go to the d—l, the spalpeen. We'll get all the accounts settled in our district as soon as *we can*; and in the mane time you can *asily swear they're all right, if it sarves you.* I continue, with grate essteam, your obadiant and loyalist sarvint.

TIMOTHY M'GURK,

Dairyman and Debity Subcollector of O'Connell Fund and Precursor Society, &c.

N.B.—Milk and *butter* saived from my premises *upon reasonable terms*.

It is a remarkable circumstance, and fraught with instruction, that not one of the three ministerial evening papers has dared to offer an observation upon the meeting of the King's county magistrates, though the *Morning Chronicle* had set them an example (more bold indeed than successful) and that the *Morning Chronicle* itself cautiously avoids the subject to-day. We have been more than once taunted for withholding our opinions upon matters with reference to which we had not time or opportunity of forming opinions, but we will not retort those taunts, though we might return them with more justice than we received them, for nobody can be at any loss for means to form a judgment upon the subjects discussed at the meetings referred to. We will not reproach our contemporaries for a *silence* which, as the shrewd old lawyer says to the villain attorney in *Guy Mannering*, is the most prudent policy in the circumstances of the case; but, though we do not use the silence of the ministerial press as a topic of reproach we may fairly employ it as a topic of instruction. If the manly and eloquent speeches of Lord Oxmantown and Earl of Charleville could be answered, would they not be answered, if any hole could be picked in either statement—would not the runners of Downing-street have hurried to the Strand to expose the defect through one or other of the ministerial journals—would the matter have been suffered to rest with the mere authoritative *dictum* of the *Morning Chronicle*, modestly prefaced by an acknowledgment that the peremptory monitor delivered his mandate in profound ignorance of the merits of its subject?—*Standard.*

The Conservatives of Thame, Oxfordshire, have invited the Marquis of Chandos to a great public dinner, which is appointed to take place on Monday, the 28th inst.

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