The Waterford Mail.

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CLONMEL ASSIZES—Saturday, March 7.

RECORD COURT.

Lessee Earl of Derby and Lord Stanley *v.* Marcus and Malachi Gleeson.

This was an action of ejectment on the title, brought by the lessors of the plaintiff against the defendants, to recover possession of the lands of Ballygordon, containing about 14 acres.

Messrs. Hatchell, Q. C., Brewster, Q. C., Martley, and Wall, were for the plaintiff; and Messrs. George, Rollestone, and Dogherty, for the defendants

Mr. Hatchell stated the case. He said this action was brought on the ground of forfeiture. A lease was made, bearing date the 18th of September, 1790, by the then Earl of Derby, to one Patrick Neill, for three lives or 31 years, which lease contained a covenant or condition against alienation without the license of the lessor, his heirs or assigns, in writing under his or their hands and seal, and attested by two or more witnesses; and in case of so doing without such license, that the term granted should cease, and the lessor, &c., should have a power of re-entering. Patrick Neill continued in possession, and paid rent, up to about ten or twelve years ago; about that period some quarrelling took place between Pat. Neill and his son about the possession of the farm, and upon that occasion Lord Derby's agent asked Patrick Neill if he had made a conveyance of the lands, which he denied. He was then told that if such took place his landlord would insist upon the forfeiture. In February, 1839, it was discovered that Michael Neill, son of Patrick, who had by some means obtained possession of the farm, executed an assignment of his interest to the defendant on the occasion of his daughter's marriage, having, as he alleged, obtained from his father a previous assignment of his interest. On this occasion the agent made every inquiry but could find no trace of the latter assignment. Patrick Neill declared that he had never made any such, but that his son broke open his box and stole his lease. He was then told by the agent that his lordship would insist upon the forfeiture—that he had no objection to the old man or his family holding the farm, but that he would not allow strangers to come upon the land. Accordingly on the death of the old man, which took place a short time ago, the present action was brought.

The jury without leaving the box, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with costs.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

Abigail Bowers *v.* William Morris.

This was an action for breach of promise of marriage. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, with £200 damages, and 6d costs.

But three cases remain to be disposed of in the Record Court, and in two of them special juries are summoned to try persons charged by the Crown with having unlawfully obtained possession of fire arms. The proceedings are of a novel character.

CROWN COURT—Saturday.

At half-past nine the Hon. Baron Richards entered the court, when the jury who were locked up all night were called out to deliver their verdict; but not having agreed they were discharged.

Thomas Byrne and James Dwyer, were then placed at the bar for the highway robbery of John Bourke near Tipperary.

John Burke sworn—Examined by Mr. Scott Q. C., I remember being at Tipperary, the 24th of last January; I went to Tipperary for some things; I was at Clonmel that day with two loads of oats; and had £8 8s 6d, leaving Clonmel; and I had but £7 16s 6d, when I was robbed; I left Tipperary at about nine o'clock at night; I was half a mile from town; when I met three men, one of them presented something like a pistol at my breast; I was on my car at the time; there was no other person with me; the person that presented at me, told me to deliver my money, or if not he would have my life; I told him I had no money; another person then told the fellow that bid me deliver to shoot me at once; at the same time I got a stroke of a stone in the eye; I then gave them out 16s, he then told me that if I did not give out the rest I had about me he would drive a knife through me; I then got a stroke of a stone in the forehead; which knocked me back into the car; I then recovered myself and slipped £7 I had in my waistcoat pocket, out between the laths of the car; they then commenced to try my pockets and asked me to tell them in which pocket I had the money; I told them all the money I had I left it at my brother's in Tipperary; I could not identify any of them; I did not know any of them at the time; I got the money on the road that I left in the car when I was beat afterwards.

Thomas Reilly sworn—Examined by Mr. Sausse, Q. C.,—I know the prisoners; I know John Burke; I remember the night he was robbed; I was present; the prisoners were with me the night it happened; I was at James Dwyer's mother's, and Thomas Byrne was along with me; Thomas Byrne and I settled it between us to go out and to rob the first person we would meet; we met two car men first, and we thought we would not be able to take the money from them; Thomas Byrne had a stick with an iron ferule, and I gave James Dwyer a stick with lead; we remained walking about Mass lane in Tipperary, we met a car man coming out, and we followed him to the sand pits of Tipperary; then Byrne caught the horse's head and Dwyer struck him with the stick, and told him to deliver; Byrne told me he got but 11s; I got 11s 6d. Byrne 3s, and Dwyer 3s 6d; I was to give 8s to Byrne—we were arrested by the police at Roseanna about an hour after.

Cross-examined by Mr. Costelloe—I robbed before; I would rob any one, even his Lordship, if he came the way that night; I stole oats five times; I commenced half a year ago to rob and steal; I lived by the sweat of my brow, and the spade before I commenced to rob; I have no sisters now, they are dead; there were step sisters of mine in Clonmel jail; does not know whether my step sister is in Clonmel jail now; I heard of a house of accommodation kept by my mother in Tipperary, I was not the bully of the kip; I never beat any one for not paying more money to my sisters; I am called a nickname—'Rheal,' and also Sixpence—'Tom Sixpence;' it was to Shine the police constable I told the story first; I told Shine the story for the 'good of my soul,' and for the 'pure love of justice,' as I had been a long time going astray; I hope, with the blessing of God, it would improve me if I got the medal; if I had not been caught that night I would have been prosecuted also.

Mr. Costelloe—I believe I will let you go down.

Witness—I believe it is as good for you.

Patrick Shine sworn, and examined by Mr. Scott, Q. C.,—I was stationed in the town of Tipperary; I remember to have arrested last witness on the 24th of January, coming into Tipperary, at half past nine; the two prisoners at the bar were with him; I arrested them on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery, they being coming from the direction where it was committed; there were two sub constables with me; I found on the one, when I brought them to the barracks, half a crown, and 2s on last witness; the sub constables searched the others; there were two half crowns and 3s on Byrne and 3s 6d on Dwyer; when I examined them more closely, there was fresh blood on Byrne's shirt, and on Dwyer's fingers; I sent them to jail, and I proceeded back and found two sticks with blood on them, where I arrested them (the sticks are the same the last witness swore to, who was called up again and identified them.)

The jury returned, after about five minutes' deliberation, a verdict of Guilty.

Michael Dywer, Anne Ryan, Martin Ryan, and Thomas White, for the manslaughter of Matthew Sadleir, near Tipperary, on the 27th of July last.

Mr. Scott, Q. C. addressed the jury at great length for the prosecution.

Margaret Sadleir sworn, and examined by Mr. Scott, Q. C.—I am sister to Matthew Sadlier; he is dead; he died 27th July last, at the bridge of Iron mills; it was between dark and light; I was at home—I saw him when he came to where he was killed; when I came to the bridge my brother and a good many more were with me; we met Tom Baragny there; my brother thought to strike him; I told Tom Baragny to go home, that he done a great deal of harm before in killing my father; Martin Ryan then came up and pushed my brother, and then "wheeled" for "Baragny and Coonah" (the party that killed my father) against "Sadlie[r];" I then saw my brother Mathew (deceased) come over a ditch at the Annacarty side; I saw Martin Ryan (prisoner) throw a stone at deceased; I dont know whether it struck him or not; the deceased man then followed Martin Ryan through the fields; I followed my brother, and when I came up to him I saw him knocked down, and prisoner Anne Ryan, striking him with a stone on the head; I then helped the woman off my brother, and when he stood up I saw Michael Dwyer with two stones in his hands come behind deceased, and I asked him had he a mind to kill my brother as they did my father; when my brother ran out then on the road by the sandpit; Martin Ryan and Thomas White struck him with stones; then Michael Dwyer threw, and struck him on the ground, when he was knocked down with a stone; they (prisoners) were about four yards when they flung these stones; my brother lived from Saturday to Wednesday night; I am quite certain that the prisoners at the bar are the persons I saw strike and knock down my brother; when I cried "murder," the prisoners all ran away; my brother Mathew was at the bridge; he was raised and put on a chair; my sister Eliza was there.

Cross examined by Mr. Rolleston—Heard that Tom Ryan (Boreen,) was knocked down; it was not for beating Tom Ryan Boreen; Ironmills is half a mile from Cappawhite; I did my best to keep deceased from going over the bridge; there were five hundred persons in the crowd; I did not see any one strike him but the Ryans and the Kilaltons; it was when my brother was following Martin Ryan that Anne Ryan caught hold of him, to keep him from following her husband; my brother was a full grown man, and Richard Dwyer attacked him; my brother was the first person that 'wheeled' and shouted.

The Jury retired, and brought in a verdict of Guilty all but Ann Ryan.

Judy Coghlan was then given in charge to the first jury for arson.

Mary Ryan examined by Mr. Scott, Q. C,—I lived in Edmond Kennedy's house, Clonagogue; I know the prisoner Judy Coughlan; she wanted me to leave my house or else she would burn it; I told the police; they took her up; and she was let out at the last assizes; it was in last September when the house was set fire to; it was a fine moonlight night when I smelt the smoke; I ran out and saw the house on fire; I went to the neighbours and called them to help me to extinguish the fire; and we could not do it; I do not know whether it was the prisoner burnt the house or not.

Serjeant Whiteton, examined by Mr. Sausse, Q. C.—I remember the night that Mary Ryan's house was burned; I was called by Mr Cooke's servant; I saw the prisoner on the road within about ten yards of the house; I arrested her; and she told me when I asked her why did she burn the house that she was sorry she did not burn them, and if she had a little longer time she would set fire to John Langley's barn where the rest of his meat was.

His lordship said to witness he ought never to ask such a question again; nor assume a person guilty, but to bring the person in custody before a magistrate, and let him examine her, as it must be supposed he knows the law something better and the way to put questions.

The prisoner at the bar having no witness to call nor counsel to defend her, the case closed.

His Lordship charged the jury, who retired, and brought in a verdict of Not Guilty.

Thomas Murray for highway robbery on Thomas Toohey at Caher—Not Guilty.

Michael Ahearn was given in charge for stealing sheep the property of James Moore—Guilty.

CROWN COURT—Monday.

Before the Honourable Judge Crampton.

Thomas Davis *v.* Catherine Bradshaw.

This was a *scire facias* to revive a judgment against the heirs of the late Mr. Bradshaw.

The jury found for the defendant.

The Queen *v.* Patrick Guilfoyle.

Mr. Barron stated the case. It was a penalty of a hundred pound, sought to be recovered from defendant for repairing fire-arms, and keeping them on sale.

Mr. Scott, Q. C. stated the case, which he said, partook more of a criminal nature than of a civil action. By the 1st of Wm. the Fourth, cap. 44, it is enacted, that if any person shall expose or keep for sale, mind, alter, or construct any fire-arms without license, he shall forfeit the sum of £100. After commenting on the case at some length, Mr. S. called Constable Clean and Constable Roche, who proved to the finding of three gun barrels, a powder horn, and a parcel of working tools in Guilfoyle's house.

The jury retired and found for the defendant; and in another case, in which John Hall was defendant, found similarly.

The records being ended, the court then proceeded with criminal trials.

Patrick Hanrahan, rather a decent looking man, was found guilty for an assault on a boy whom he fired at, finding him in a shrubbery.

He was sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment or pay the boy £5, which he preferred.

Patrick Gleeson was indicted for an assault on Mary Kelly, with intent to commit a rape, on the 8th October, 1837.

Mary Kelly sworn, said—I remember being overtook on my way home two years ago by two men, one of whom said is this your woman? the other caught me, assaulted me, and threw me down; I told him I was Tim Kelly's wife and to let me go home; he said I was the person he was glad to have; I shouted, and Michael Hayden came to my assistance; the man ran away, and Hayden pursued him and took him prisoner; in my struggle with the man one of my teeth was knocked out; I would not know the man; I thought he robbed me of 10s, and mentioned it in my information but I got the money afterwards; the other man done nothing to me.

Michael Hayden sworn, said—I was going home with Mary Kelly, and stood to speak to a labouring man on the road; she went on, and was before me about a quarter of a mile; when I came on I heard shouting, and thinking it was a fight, I went inside a ditch, but when I heard her voice I looked over the ditch, and saw the prisoner rising and when I asked what was the matter, she knew my voice, and called me out by my name and said she was killed; I pursued the man and threw stones at him, and when I overtook him I made him prisoner, and the neighbours begged of me to let him go, which I did; I knew him about three months before, and have no doubt but he was the man.

The jury retired for half an hour, and then returned a verdict of guilty. Twelve months' imprisonment and hard labour.

James Dalton for an assault on Mary Daly.

Mary Daly sworn, and examined by Mr. Porter—I remember the last day of July; saw the prisoner; I knew him before; he came up to me in the fields and threw me down; I screamed out, and Mr. Morrissey came up; it was in his field; he is the parish priest. (Here the witness was desired to point out the prisoner, and she kept looking round for some time without appearing to see the prisoner—at length she saw him, and took a fit of laughing, when she hit him with the rod.)

On her cross examination by Mr. Lynch, she admitted that she was in Callanan's public house in Carrick, drinking with prisoner,

Rev. Mr. Morrissy, sworn, and exmined by Mr. Trench, said—I remember this occurrence; I was riding home from Carrick; when I came near my gate, two boys told me that there was some one killing in the field, and if I stopt I would hear the screaming; I did so, and then alighted from my horse and found the prisoner and the woman in the field; I took the man and forced him along to my own house; and then sent for the police,

On cross examination by Mr. Lynch—I remember the prisoner and the girl coming to be married; I desired her to bring her father; I sent my servant to the prisoner and desired him to marry the girl, and let no money be any impediment, and the prisoner said he would not marry her; I would rather than a great deal not to be brought here on so scandalous a transaction; the man seemed tipsey; the girl was not; she is rather an innocent sort of person, and of good character.

The jury found a verdict of guilty.—Nine months' imprisonment and hard labour.

The court adjourned.

RECORD COURT—Tuesday.

CRIMINAL TRIALS.

Thomas Walsh, for assaulting the habitation of John Day.

This case, which is an old one of four year's standing, being proved, the jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—Sentenced to be transported for 7 years.

Constable Orr was indicted for assaulting Esther Hally and Margaret Brien, with intent to commit a rape; also for assaulting the habitation of William Hally, at Newcastle, in this county.

The jury retired for about half an hour, and then the foreman and some other jurors came into court and said they were not likely to agree, but the Judge desired them to retire again that they might take time enough to make up their minds.

Michael Nash for assaulting Daniel Sullivan at Boberduff, on the 5th of October last.—Not Guilty.

Patrick Ryan, Michael Dwyer, Thomas Burke, Andrew Ryan, and Patrick Dwyer, for appearing in arms at Ironmills, on the 20th March, 1830.—Guilty.

CROWN COURT.—Tuesday.

At 10 o'clock the Hon. Baron Richards entered the court.

John Heney and Eleanor Heney (his wife) were given in charge for wilful murder of James Ryan, near Golden, on the night of the 1st of June last.

This trial went on last Assizes, and the jury could not come to a verdict, and were accordingly discharged. We gave the details of the case then in full, we merely now give a summary of the evidence.

Mr. Scott, Q. C., opened the case at great length, dwelling on the particular parts of the evidence which touched on the perpetration of the murder.

The first witness that was sworn was Thomas Mackey, who said, he found the body in a mangled state on the side of the road.

The next witness was the son of the deceased, who swore he could not know his father he was so mutilated, only for the clothes he wore.

Thomas Daniel was next sworn and said, he called on deceased the night previous about eight o'clock to go fish, as they had appointed; and in place of fishing they went to drink; he said he was taken on suspicion of being the murderer and committed to jail on the charge.

The next witness was a shoemaker, who saw Daniel in company with deceased going over the bridge of Golden at 11 o'clock that night.

Catherine Bunbury, being the informer, was then examined, and she stated that she left the house she was living in on that Saturday night, and proceeded to Golden to go to her aunt at Ballymore, and that when she came into Golden all the people were in bed, and that she proceeded out on the Abbey road to an acquaintance's house of her's, named Kitty Carty, and her she also found in bed; she then came up as far as the prisoner's house, which she said she found open, and in which house she got her lodging; she then proceeded to relate the facts of the murder, which were nearly as follows:—that she saw two men come in and sit down at the fire, and that one of them, after about four or five minutes delay, got up and said it was time for him to go home; the other man then stood up and said he should not leave his house at that hour of night; he then struck him a blow with some heavy instrument on the back of the head, which immediately tumbled him over on the woman, and he fell on the ground, holding his hands firm in the woman's clothes, the woman and man then dragged out deceased and put him at the other side of the road, and she then said that a little boy jumped out of the bed and made a stab of something at the prostrate man; she then got up, she said, and asked leave of the woman to go about her business, that she had a long journey to go—the woman then permitted her.

In her cross examination she said she walked 20 miles from late the previous evening until next morning, and that the Abbey road was the road opposite the way to her aunt's. (There were several discrepancies between her evidence now and that given at the last assizes, but not in the material points. She now admitted she was with child last assizes, and she swore then she was not).

Dr. Ryan, in his examination, said she might be in that state, and not to know it.

Serjeant Clear corroborated her statement with respect to finding the body, and on other material points.

After a few more witnesses being examined, the crown closed their case.

There were two witnesses examined for the defence, both of whom proved that Catherine Bunbury could not be present at the time the murder was said to be committed.

The Learned Judge charged the jury at considerable length, and commented strongly on the weight which ought to be attached to Catherine Bunbury's testimony, saying that it appeared a curious mystery to him which he could not solve. If they believed evidence they were bound by their solemn oath, and duty to God and man, to find the prisoners guilty. If not—if her testimony was not true—her evidence was the foulest, most base, violent, and desperate perjury that he ever in his experience saw or heard of. He then concluded his charge by telling the jury to weigh every matter well before they gave their verdict, and if they had any doubt to give the benefit of that doubt to the prisoners.

The jury then retired, and after about three minutes deliberation, brought in a verdict of Not Guilty for both prisoners.

This was received with the utmost composure by the woman, who seemed not to mind the proceedings which were going on. The man appeared deeply affected and downcast.

The court then adjourned.

Disgraceful Outrage.—A few nights ago some evil-disposed persons broke into the Presbyterian Meeting House at Ballycastle, and stole from it the pulpit Bible and several other books, belonging to the congregation, which was used in the church. It is a long time since such a disgraceful occurrence has taken place in so peaceable a neighbourhood; and it is not known what object the miscreants could have had in committing this wanton outrage, as the members of the congregation are most respectable, and the local minister has never interfered with other denominations, and is generally esteemed by all parties. Although at present there is no clue to the perpetrators, it is hoped they may be ultimately detected, and brought to merited punishment.—*Belfast Commercial Chronicle.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday, March 9.

Their lordships met at 5 o'clock.

Lord REDESDALE presented petitions against the alteration of the corn laws, and others against the grant to Maynooth College.

On the motion of the Duke of RICHMOND, the horse racing bill was read a third time and passed.

The house adjourned at half past five o'clock.

House of Commons—Monday.

The Speaker took the chair shortly before four o'clock.

Mr. Morrison, the new member for Inverness, (and formerly member for Ipswich) took the oaths and his seat, being introduced by Mr. Denistoun and Mr. Bannerman.

Lord ELIOT presented petitions from Cornwall against the Irish Corporation Bill, and against any further grant to Maynooth College.

Sir J. Y. BULLER presented various petitions for extended religious instruction in the colonies, for church extension, and against further grants to the College of Maynooth.

Mr. VERE presented two petitions against the intrusion of ministers into the church of Scotland, contrary to the will of the parishioners.

Sir E. SUGDEN presented two petitions from places in the diocese of Ripon, for church extension.

Mr. HOPE presented a petition from York, against the Popish College of Maynooth.

IRISH MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Lord MORPETH moved the order of the day for the third reading of the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill.

Sir G. SINCLAIR (amidst much noise, which rendered the honourable member almost inaudible) spoke against the bill. He thought it would expose the country to the accumulated evils of misgovernment. The country never would be prosperous without a repeal of the union, not between Great Britain and Ireland, but between Ireland and the see of Rome. He was afraid that some of the statements which he should submit, and some of the principles which he should avow, might not be assented to by his hon. friends around him; but in the discharge of a public duty, he could not allow himself to be swayed by personal feelings, so as to disguise the feelings of his heart, and falsify the conviction of his understanding. He was compelled to address the house by a deep persuasion, that the Protestant institutions of Ireland were in jeopardy. On the part of the Roman Catholics there was the energy of success, while on the Protestant side he too often found supineness. The Roman Catholics seemed actuated by the result of one experiment, openly to declare that because they were 6,000,000, they must be attended to, whilst the Protestants have been discouraged in the defence of not yet alienated rights. The Roman Catholics have been stimulated to use every means, and persevere in every agitation. He had an unfeigned respect for the superior judgment of his right hon. friend the member for Tamworth, that his own hostility to this bill, continued unmitigated and unchanged, and although some salutary amendments might be proposed in the House of Lords, yet the arguments which had been adduced by his Protestant Irish friends had made such an impression on his mind that he could not help thinking that passing the bill in such a shape would cause, not peace, but the sword—would not cure wounds, but would inflict calamity. A few years ago the abolition of the restraints upon Roman Catholics was all that was asked for, but their pretensions increased in the ratio of their powers, and they even made it matter of boast that they cajoled the Protestants when they were weak, and commanded them when they were strong. There were only two classes for this bill—the priests and the factious demagogues. He was always a friend to the commutation of tithe in Ireland into a rent charge. It had undoubtedly prevented disputes between the Roman Catholics and the Protestant clergymen, but had it satisfied the animosity of the priests—had it silenced the invectives of popish agitators? This measure had been denounced by the hon. member for Dublin in the year 1828. Protestants were much more dismayed by the activity of the priests than they were paralysed by the apathy of their friends. His disappointment was greater than that of his right hon. friend. In 1811 he found himself a humble and zealous champion of the same cause, and in the humble hope of continuing the tranquillity, of Ireland, he forfeited his claim to be a member by voting for Mr. Grattan; but he must confess, with regret, that not one of his expectations had been realised. He knew many respectable persons, who, like himself, were, at first, adherents to Roman Catholicism; he had heard many of them express deep regret for the course which had been taken. A still greater number had expressed their indignation at the promise being broken, that, when concession was obtained, they would prefer no ulterior demands. It was agreed that this bill was a further concession on the part of Ministers, and, on the other hand, there was no finality. Ministers, it was true, conceded nothing so long as they held it; but they held nothing which the other side insisted on conceding. Their return to place was hailed with pleasure by all the Papists in Ireland. He knew that it was useless to entertain the least expectation of preventing this bill passing into a law. It would be sent up to the House of Lords, thence it would be received with amendments, which, after making a few wry faces, would be adopted. This was a bill which tended to increase papal influence, and to undermine British authority. It was a bill for investing Daniel O'Connell with the office of Lord Mayor of Dublin, and enabling him to appoint vice agitators throughout all the Irish municipalities. He regretted that his hon. friends near him should have descended from the high vantage ground on which they stood. We should now have Daniel O'Connell going from the Mansion house to mass houses; he would next be toasting his Holiness the Pope, and desiring that he might soon exercise sway over Irishmen. He contended that this bill was only intended to ratify the powers of a faction which cherished hatred to the Established Church, whilst it annihilated the feelings of another party devoted to British interests and attached to the Protestant religion. For these reasons he concluded by moving that this bill be read a third time this day six months.

Mr. E. TENNENT seconded the motion. He (Mr. E. Tennent) was not content to rest his opposition to the bill on the same grounds taken by some of the gentlemen in the corporation of Dublin, whose alarms regarding its political and sectarian effects he could not but regard as highly excited and exaggerated; but these had been so repeatedly canvassed in the house, that he (Mr. E. Tennent) would abstain altogether even from stating the proportion of importance which did attach to them. In Dublin it might, and he had no doubt the change in those respects would be very considerable; but he did not believe so of Belfast, or the other important towns in schedule A. But independently of these considerations, there were other and important grounds on which he had from the very first resisted the introduction of this measure, and on which he was still as strongly as ever opposed to it—namely, its practical workings, its turmoil, excitement, and expense (all points so objectionable in a mercantile community,) and its cumbrous inapplicability at the present day to the objects which it is designed to accomplish, and which can be far more satisfactorily compassed by rational arrangements. The radical and movement party would, in the end, make nothing by the strife—the influence of property, and the good sense of commerce and business would in the end prevail, and keep each party in its proper place, but at the same time he could not express in too strong terms, his disapprobation of a measure which, without any practical or beneficial result, would lead inevitably to such a course of contention, and heart-burning, and animosity intermediately. He saw in it a system ill suited to the altered circumstances of modern times, and effects highly detrimental to the public peace; and chiefly on these general grounds, though not irrespective of others, he gave his hearty support to the motion of his hon. friend (Sir George Sinclair,) that the bill be read a third time on this day six months.

Mr. SHAW found himself placed in an awkward situation, it was true that the bill was not such as he could wish should pass into a law for regulating the corporations of Ireland in future, still he could not perfectly agree in the course which his hon. friend had taken to oppose it, since his hon. friend had not directed his opposition to the amendments of clauses in the bill, to which he himself felt strongly opposed. The question appeared to him now to be simply, whether they should or should not suffer the measure to go through its last stage in that house, in the hope that it would receive, in the other house those improvements which might render it a comparatively safe measure. He was disposed to try the experiment in the hope that such amendments would be proposed and adopted in the House of Lords. He thought that in adopting that line of conduct he should take the more consistent course, and therefore he would, if his hon. friend persisted in dividing upon the question, divide against him (loud cries of "Divide, divide").

Col. PERCEVAL said, that in the hope and expectation of being able to assist in resisting the progress of a measure so destructive to the interests of the loyal and well-affected in Ireland, and to the interests of the reformed established church in that part of the empire, he should cordially support the amendment. It was the more imperative upon him to pursue this course, as he with pain observed in the committee that the whole of the clauses in this bill were run through with scarce any time for discussion or examination, in the short space of as many minutes. The bill in effect remained, after coming out of the committee, in nearly the same state as it was before going into the committee. The great objection he had to the bill was that it was obviously calculated to take all political power out of the hands of the members of the established church in the corporation towns of Ireland, and to transfer that power to that body already so powerful and predominant in numbers, the Catholics in that country. Indeed this important object had, though not avowed, singularly slipped out the other night in a speech made by the hon. member for Dublin (Mr. O'Connell). In its present form, and with the objectionable and impolitic clauses it contained, it was absurd to expect that this measure would ever be expected to meet the evils which had been found to exist in these corporations, and rather than adopt such a bill with its present provisions, he would have preferred joining with those who proposed dispensing, for the present at least, with corporations in Ireland altogether.

Mr. MAXWELL said he hoped his hon. friend the hon. baronet would persist in pressing his amendment, and give the well-wishers of Ireland and the established church an opportunity of putting on record their determination to oppose this pernicious and dangerous measure to the last. Nothing would be more impolitic or unsafe than to trust so great an accession of political power to the mass of the uninformed population of Ireland, who, so far from being free agents, were in all these matters the tools and dupes of a tyrant priesthood.

Amidst loud cries of "withdraw," and "divide," the house divided, when the numbers were—

For the third reading	183
Against it	34
Majority	148

The bill was then read a third time. Upon the question that the bill do now pass,

Mr. PIGOT proposed the insertion of the clause of which he had given notice, providing for the management of the pipe-water establishment in the city of Cork.

The clause was then brought up, read, and ordered to be added to the bill by way of rider.

The bill was then passed.

SUPPLY.

On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL that the house resolve itself into a committee of supply.

Mr. HUME rose to bring before the house the fact of excess of expenditure over revenue which at present existed in the finances of the country. Up to January it was one million and a half; and he was of opinion that it would be two millions before the year was out. It was rumoured that taxes were to be imposed to make up for the deficiency, and he (Mr. Hume) thought that the house should have a full explanation of the cause of this condition of things before the house granted a supply. Looking at the state of the finances of the country, he (Mr. Hume) found that this serious difference did not arise from any defalcation in the revenue, but from the increase of establishments (hear)—and before any new tax was imposed an opportunity should be afforded the house of ascertaining whether this expenditure was necessary or not. The house was now to be called on to vote 137,232 men for the army, navy, and ordnance, and he wished to know on what ground there was made such an enormous increase. He thought it was the duty of her Majesty's ministers to explain it to the house. He compared the existing military and naval establishments with those which the Duke of Wellington found sufficient in 1822. Then 65,000 had answered every purpose, and now, after so many years of peace, 135,000 were kept on foot. In the army, alone, there had been an increase of 24,988 men since that period; and within these two years of that number no less than 15,000 were added. Doubtless much of this increase was owing to the coercive policy pursued in Canada. If we had allowed the Canadians to manage their own business, and their two provinces to become united, as had been proposed, those 15,000 men might have been disbanded. Considering, also, the peaceful state of Ireland, and that it had "changed places with England" in political feeling, there was no longer a necessity for keeping up a body of troops for the maintenance of quietude there. His hon. friend had said that he was prepared to spare three or four more regiments from that country for service in England. He (Mr. Hume) did not think that the violence which broke forth in Newport was premeditated. It was quite an accident (laughter.) He wished to know why the noble lord required such a mass of troops in this country? He also called attention to the large local police forces established in various towns, which were virtually soldiers in blue coats. There was the militia force also, which, on the aggregate, fully amounted to nine millions sterling since the peace. In short, he never recollected, since he first came into parliament, the existence of so prodigal and expensive an establishment. If his questions were not satisfactorily answered, he would take the sense of the committee on the subject, and would further feel it his duty to make a motion at the close of the session, in which he would bring the charges of wasteful and ruinous management against her Majesty's ministers.

Colonel SIBTHORP said that he had heard the same speeches and charges from the hon. gentleman against all governments for the last twenty years; but, although the hon. gentleman was particularly severe on the present ministers, he had never ventured to make an effective motion to turn them out of office. On the contrary, he had been satisfied to sit down, after speaking till he was tired against them, and then voting black was white in their favor, in the teeth of his own statements and calculations. Certainly the present were the most ignorant set of men he ever saw in office, and, if it were not for their clerks, could not get on at all (a laugh.)

Lord J. RUSSELL said, the hon. member has gone over the old ground of exhibiting the deficient state of the revenue, and argued that, having ascertained that point, we ought to conform our expenditure thereunto, without considering what the necessities of the nation may require in respect to its various and important relations and obligations (hear, hear.) I think he ought, in consistency, to have made these charges some nights since on the subject of the navy estimates, which showed an increase of £400,000, instead of on these army estimates, which exhibit £30,000 less (hear.) Yet the tone of the house, on that occasion, was to blame government for not asking more (hear.) I stated in August last the reason for that augmentation of which he complains, and it met with very general concurrence—the very general excitement existing, and the necessity for affording protection to person and property. Certainly things are better now, although I cannot agree with the hon. member that what had happened in Newport was quite accidental, or that it should be as a sample of the general dissatisfaction existing through the country; but if it were, that argument would be a bad one to prge as a ground for reduction. The inference he draws from the state of Canada is equally unfortunate for his argument; for the demand of the party whose claims he advocates was virtually the establishment of a French republic in Canada (hear)—a party whose violent proceedings it was necessary to resist by force (hear.) I felt no hesitation at that time in recommencing that course to be pursued; and this house, in pursuance of that policy, granted the forces, which have alone enabled us to keep those provinces in subjection to the British crown (loud cheers.) I regret that a number of regiments have now been in Canada eleven, twelve, and thirteen years, absent from their native country, contrary to the rule of the service, which is that they should return in ten years; but the large number abroad has prevented the system of relief being carried into proper effect of late. However, my hon. friend at the head of the war department has proposed a plan by which we expect this desirable object can be attained in future with greater regularity and which I am sure nobody will oppose.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. MACAULAY, after some preliminary remarks, said, the estimate for the present year amounted to about £30,000 more than last year. There was undoubtedly a considerable increase, but the greatest part of that addition to our establishment was for Indian purposes, and would be a charge upon the Indian revenues. The whole charge upon the revenue of the country, in point of numbers, last year amounted to 109,818 men; the estimate for the present year was 121,112 men, the additional force being 11,294; but of that addition of 11,294 men, 7,746 were to be employed in the defence of our Indian empire, and the charge would fall upon the revenues of India. About 500 men had been added to the army in consequence of the increase necessary in our colonial possessions. Three companies had been added to the 1st West India regiment; and all must admit that the use of black troops would spare our own troops the hardship and sufferings to which in those climates they were exposed. About 102 men had been added to our Malta establishment, representations having been made to the government by the local authorities that the military there was required not only to perform the duties of a garrison, but to perform those also of a coast guard (hear, hear.) A small militia had likewise been raised in Bermuda. To each of the 81 battalions of infantry, comprising the whole establishment in the united kingdom and colonies, he proposed to add 65 men, raising each battalion from 835 to 900 men; and those 65 men were to consist of four sergeants, four corporals, and fifty seven privates. To every one of the twenty one battalions which at the beginning of last year were employed in India, the present estimate included an addition of 250 men, raising each battalion from 853 to 1,103 men; and with respect to the remaining two battalions which had been transferred to India, it was proposed to raise them from 835 to 1,103 men, by an addition of 268 to each. Of the total number, 121,112, of which it was proposed that the effective military establishment should consist, 21,213 would be a charge on the revenues of India, and only 92,899 upon the revenues of this country. The whole number, therefore, for which he should take the vote was 93,471, greater by 572 than the actual number for which this country would be actually charged. The right hon. gentleman described the effect of the system of giving additional pay and badges for good conduct. The number of men wearing the good conduct badges was about 13,000. He explained the cause of an addition of £5,000 to the charge for provisions, forage, &c. to be the privations suffered in the Australian colonies in consequence of the drought which had fallen with most severity on the women and children, and under the effects of which discipline in one regiment had given way; and explaining the charge of £3,500 for schoolmistress, he said that the number of female children actually accompanying our regiments was not less ten thousand, and ever since 1811 a schoolmistress had been attached to each regiment. There were two other charges which required perhaps a fuller explanation. One was a charge of £10,000 for a veteran battalion in Canada. It was probably known to hon. gentlemen that the practice of desertion had existed to a very great extent in Canada. It had attracted the notice of several secretaries of war, and about six years ago an inquiry had been made into the subject; and it appeared that out of about 2,800 rank and file, of which the Canadian force consisted, the number of desertions had been 650; whilst the number for the whole British force during the same period was only 2,200. Nor were those desertions from the army confined to bad and irregular men, nor to men in distress—for many went away, leaving behind them their necessaries and many of pay. Various plans had been thought of for remedying that great evil. It had been wisely proposed that Canada should as often as possible be placed last in the rotation, according to which our regiments were sent abroad, so that a great proportion of the troops in Canada should consist of those who were receiving additional pay for good conduct, and who might be expecting to return home after their term of service upon a pension; for then it might be expected that these advantages would keep them faithful to their colours. It had been thought also that, as considerable advantages were held out as a temptation to desert, if the government could also hold out to the oldest and most faithful soldiers in Canada the prospect of a species of retirement, of a military nature, such an arrangement would serve as a reward to the men themselves, and a strong inducement to others to remain faithful to the service of the country (hear hear.) That had been the opinion of his noble friend who had preceded him in the War Office; and Lord Seaton, too, had approved of the arrangement generally, though he differed with his noble friend as to the details. The government thought this plan exceedingly desirable; the precise details of it had not yet been settled, but as it was not impossible that, before the house again assembled, the plan might be brought into operation and many men induced to remain in the service, he had ventured to propose to the house to grant, on account, £10,000. With regard to the island of St. Helena, they had asked for a smaller sum for the service than had been voted last year. From communication with military men they had found that it was not necessary to place a whole battalion there, and if they divided it and stationed only a portion of it there, all military men concurred in saying that to do so seriously injured the whole battalion in point of discipline and efficiency. The 91st regiment had been divided in that way, and from the Horse Guards they had received the strongest assurances that that course was injurious to the efficiency and discipline of the regiment. He therefore saw no choice left for them. Their only course was to establish some peculiar force for that peculiar service. He considered that St. Helena required a peculiar force, and he proposed, therefore, to take upon account a sum of £5,000 to meet the expenses of such a corps. The precise plan was not yet arranged; but it was desirable, before the house assembled again, that the government should have the means of accomplishing that object. The whole charge for the land force there was £3,511,870; the whole amount voted last year, adding £75,000, was £3,496,283 being an increase this year of £15,487. He now came to the staff. On the home staff there was a slight increase, occasioned by the necessary presence of a greater number of medical officers receiving additional pay at home this year than last; but then, to balance that, there was a decrease in the estimate for the foreign staff, a smaller number of medical officers being abroad. The total increase was about £550; and, in explanation of that increase, he should state that it was principally owing to the peculiar situation of the two provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The government had thought that, in the peculiar position of those provinces, the command, which had hitherto been considered as a Major General's should be considered as a Lieutanant-General's command (hear, hear). As to Jamaica, the increase was owing to the refusal of the House of Assembly to vote those items of expenditure which had always been so much treated as matters of course that they had not been included in the estimates; but, if he were rightly informed, there was no reason to expect that that difficulty would occur again (hear). The total charge for the staff last year had been £155,359. The estimate for the present year was £164,740, making the increase for the present year about 9,000. Before he should put the vote he wished to say a few words in answer to some of the observations of the hon. member for Kilkenny. He knew how zealous that gentleman had ever been in supporting all measures which were of advantage to popular rights; but he felt convinced that he never in his life gave a vote which was more favourable to civil liberty than when he voted last August for the addition of 5,000 men, which he now wanted to be diminished (hear, hear). Although he (Mr. Macaulay) thought that unnecessary taxation was certainly a great evil, yet he did not think that there was any so great an evil in a country as those disturbances, which shook credit, disturbed industry, and put in danger the peace of the empire (hear, hear). He was no alarmist. He did not think but that, in any great crisis which might arise in this country, the spirit of order would put itself forward with irresistible superiority. The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving the number of the effective force, exclusive of that employed in the East India territories, as 93,471 men.

Mr. HUME would have supposed, from the eloquent address of the right hon. gentleman, that there were no troops at all in England before last August. He gave no credit to the 45,000 troops that we had at that moment in England. No doubt the right honourable gentleman considered everything economical vulgar, and that he (Mr. Hume) was a vulgar person (a laugh). But the right hon. gentleman ought to consider that there was only one alternative, either economy or exaction. He (Mr. Hume) had seen an anecdote the other day in a letter lately published of Lord Dudley, in which he (Mr. Hume) and the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Mr. Vansittart), having been remarked standing together, were pointed out as "penny-wise and pound-foolish" (loud laughter). But he would rather be penny-wise than pound foolish any day (renewed laughter). Though the lessening of the public burdens might be low and vulgar, yet there might be times when the public mind would be directed to economy. He had received petitions from Rochdale stating that for thirty years distress had not been felt to so great an extent as at present. The Duke of Wellington, with 68,000 men, had maintained the peace of the country; and its honour, with certainly as much credit as the present government (hear, hear, hear)—and yet the right honourable gentleman and the noble lord were looking for 90,000 or 100,000 men. He agreed with the right hon. gentleman that it was a great misfortune when any riots took place, or when any attempts were made at the destruction of property, and he considered any force which would prevent that as economical (hear.) He and the right hon. gentleman were both vulgar economists in that (a laugh.) He objected to volunteers and to yeomanry, because he thought that half and half soldiers were not of equal use to a regular military force. Ten regular soldiers were of more use than one hundred yeomanry. As no explanation had been offered by the right hon. gentleman, or by the noble lord, why the number of men should be greater than in 1837 he (Mr. Hume) should propose as an amendment that the vote be for 81,319 men.

General SHARP said the hon. member, when he voted last year for the increase, was, perhaps, pound foolish, but this year he was pennywise (laughter.) The hon. gentleman said that ten soldiers were better than 100 yeomen and volunteers; but then he argued that because we had police we didn't want soldiers (hear, hear.) But were the police able, when things came to extremities, to do the thing at all? (a laugh.) In the country where he came from there were no soldiers within seventy miles, and he believed they could not be afforded. Under such circumstances he should be guilty of injustice to the country if he did not support the force required by the right hon. gentleman (hear.)

Lord HOWICK, so far from thinking that the vote ought to be reduced, was rather disposed to regret that it was not larger. He was sorry to hear that much more correspondence would be required before the veteran corps in Canada could be completely formed. He had hoped also to hear of some further increase in the black troops in the West Indies, where the mortality to British soldiers was of frightful magnitude. He could hardly understand how it would be in the power of his right hon. friend to provide during the present year for that relief which, in justice to the army, ought to take place.

Sir HENRY HARDINGE concurred with Lord Howick as to the absolute necessity for providing a better system of relief for the troops employed in the colonies. Upon the whole, he approved of the vote.

The committee divided, when the numbers were—

For the original motion . . .	100
For the amendment . . .	8
Majority, . . .	92

Lord HOWICK asked the President of the Board of Control whether any change had been made in the pay of British soldiers seving in India, so as to equalise the value of the coin issued in India with its value in this country.

Sir JOHN HOBHOUSE stated that no change had yet been made. The India Company, with the concurrence of the Board of Control, were quite willing to equalise the pay in the different presidencies, and to give the British soldiers serving in Bombay and Madras the same pay that was received in the Bengal presidency.

Lord HOWICK said it was no question of equalisation of pay to which he wished to call their attention, but this—that at present the rupee was accounted to the soldier in India at the value of 2s 6d, but when he sent it home to his family in this country, the same rupee was estimated at 2s, and sometimes 1s 10d.

Mr. MACAULAY believed there was no reason whatever for considering the English soldier in Bengal worse off than any soldier in any part of the world. The government and the India company he said, admitted the grievance stated by his noble friend, and they were prepared to rectify it by putting the soldiers in the two provinces—Bombay and Madras—on the same footing with the soldier serving in Bengal. Every one would in future receive his 7d per day, his ration of bread and meat, and his 2½d allowance for spirit compensation.

Some further discussion took place on the subject of the arrangements in India, after which the committee reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

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

House of Lords—Tuesday, March 10.

Petitions on the usual subjects were presented without remark, by the Earl of Galloway, Lord Clare, the Earl of Haddington, and others.

Lord Morpeth and others from the Commons, brought up the Irish municipal corporation bill. Read a first time.

Viscount MELBOURNE said, in order that noble lords connected with Ireland, might have ample opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the provisions of the bill, he would propose that it be read a second time on Monday, the 30th instant.

Lord TEYNHAM vindicated the respectability of the petition he presented some time ago from Newport in favor of Frost, Williams, and Jones.

The Marquis of NORMANBY laid on the table a list of all Irish peerages created since the union, and of others supposed to have become extinct.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE presented a petition from the London Medical Society, complaining of the increased spread of small-pox, arising from the inefficient manner in which vaccination is performed in distant parts of the country.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH entirely concurred with the statements of the petition.

The private bills on the table were forwarded a stage, and the house adjourned at a quarter before six o'clock till Thursday.

House of Commons—Tuesday, March 10.

The SPEAKER took the Chair at four o'clock.

COPYWRIGHT DESIGNS BILL.

Mr. EMERSON TENNENT gave notice that he would to-morrow move that the house resolve itself into a committee of the whole house to take into consideration the Copywright Designs Bill.

HOUSE OF LORDS—PUBLIC PAPERS BILL.

Sir E. SUGDEN gave notice that it was his intention to call the attention of the house to the appellate jurisdiction of the house of lords; and also that he would move that the second enacting clause of the public papers bill be left out.

BANKING.

Upon the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER being called on to proceed with his motion on this subject,

Mr. GROTE presented a petitition from various merchants and traders of London (as we understood) for the establishment of a national bank.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose, he said, for the purpose of moving for a committee, in the words of the notice which lay on the table of the House—that is, a committee to inquire into the effects produced on the circulation of the country by the various banking establishments issuing notes payable on demand. With regard to the propriety of appointing a committee, the first thing to which he should call the attention of the House was the state in which the Bank of England charter rested at the present moment (hear.) The House would recollect that when his Noble Friend Lord Spencer had recommended the renewal of the Bank of England charter, and that it was carried in consequence of that recommendation, that at the same time there was expressly made this condition, that it should terminate in ten years, upon notice being given of the intention so to terminate it. Consequently this notice must be given in August, 1844. They then must consider that there was a necessity for their legislating on this subject; for they would observe that notice must be given by a resolution of that House; and therefore he apprehended that they ought not to postpone to the latest period an inquiry into the renewal of the Bank of England charter. The very latest period at which the House could enter into the inquiry being the year 1842, the House had also to recollect that the Bank of Ireland charter was only now continued by an annual act. Lord Monteagle, it would be in the recollection of Honorable Members, had, in the course of last year, brought in a bill, by which it was proposed that the charter of the Bank of Ireland should be continued for a certain extent of time. The whole object of that bill of his Noble Friend was confined to this—that the termination of the Bank of Ireland charter should be co-terminous with that of the Bank of England, so that they might expire at the same time; and that a notice might be given to the Bank of England, as well as the Bank of Ireland, and so that they would have the whole subject to inquire into, and the House would have before it the whole subject of the circulation of the country at the same time—(hear, hear.) And, for the due consideration of these questions, their inquiries must be carried very far; for it was impossible to determine them without going into the whole subject, and taking a review not merely of the Bank of England, but of the whole of the paper circulation—(hear.) His noble friend Lord Spencer, in appointing a committee, with respect to the renewal of the charter of the Bank of England, suggested other subjects for consideration; and they found consequently recommendations which had reference to other banking establishments. He begged to assure Hon. Members, that in the course of what he had to say to the House, it was not his intention to enter into details of charges against one establishment or another. He wished Hon. Members, in coming to this inquiry, to look at it in a fair and candid spirit, and to look solely as to the result to be derived from it—the advantage to the country—(hear, hear.) It was not his wish to attack one establishment, or another establishment; but, of course, the committee must inquire into the effects of former transactions—not to make inquiry with an invidious intention, but with a view only of applying a remedy. He did not then wish to enter into the history of former ransactions. But let them look to what had happened since the renewal of the bank charter by his honourable friend Lord Spencer. Let them remember the difficulties and misfortunes that marked the year 1826 and the year 1827—what ruin was then occasioned—the difficulties that involved the manufacturing interests, and the embarrassments to the commerce of the country—and then recollect that very soon after—within even two years—they were undergoing, not a crisis of the same difficulties, but a very severe pressure, from which he trusted they were now recovering, and of which he hoped in a short time they would no longer feel the effects (hear, hear.) Yet when he considered how rapidly these two events had followed each other, he must say that the feeling of the country was not at all unreasonable that the House should look to these events, and that it should show that it attached great weight to that feeling and attended to it, by the appointment of a committee such as he had moved for (hear, hear.) He had not the least intention to make a committee with a view to attack any particular quarter whatever. It was his anxious wish so to frame the words of his motion, as to show his desire to make the inquiry general, that it should be an inquiry into the system, and not against particular parties. It was not pointed against the bank, joint stock banks, or private banks of issue. But, then, on the other hand, he was told that there was to be excluded an inquiry into the Bank of England! Certainly an inquiry into paper circulation, and banks of issue, without an inquiry into the Bank of England, would be an inquiry something like the play of *Hamlet* with the part of *Hamlet* left out (hear, hear). There was one other point to which it was necessary for him to allude before he placed his motion in the hands of the speaker—he meant the Bank of Ireland. The House would recollect that, when his Noble Friend (Lord Monteagle) introduced the bill last session relating to the Bank of Ireland, he did not propose continuing for a long period the charter of the Bank of Ireland, but only for such time as, on inquiry, a decision might be come to with respect to the Bank of England. Now he must say that, if he were called upon at the present moment to bring in a bill, it certainly would be one on the same principle as that which was brought in by Lord Monteagle. It appeared to him that there would be much inconsistency and difficulty in binding the hands of Parliament for four years in regard to the Bank of Ireland, at the very time when they were about entering upon an inquiry upon the whole subject of banking. He should, therefore, not bring in any bill on the subject at the present moment, but wait until he had obtained from the committee some expression of opinion as to what course it would be right to pursue in regard to it. Some measure of the kind must be introduced before the end of the present session, and he was anxious not to do anything in it which should be opposite to any views which the committee might entertain in regard to it. With this brief explanation of the objects which he had in view, he should now content himself, trusting that the House would not object to the appointment of the committee for which he was about to move. The Right Honorable Gentleman then moved that a committee be appointed to inquire into the effects produced on the circulation of the country by the various banking establisments issuing notes payable on demand.

Mr. GROTE said he perfectly agreed with the Right Hon. Gentleman as to the importance to the nation of inquiries upon subjects of this nature at all times and under all circumstances, and that at the present moment there were circumstances which would give it peculiar interest and importance. He should therefore be very glad to lend his support to the Right Hon. Gentleman in voting for this committee, and he hoped it would be conducted in that fair, full, and candid spirit, which the Right Hon. Gent. had prescribed.

Mr. M. W. ATTWOOD said the people of this country wanted a Government which would pledge itself to carry forward some measure which would prevent the ruinous fluctuations which had taken place of late years.

Sir R. PEEL thought the committee ought to be appointed, but that they should propose for themselves some definite subject of inquiry, such as this, for instance—when the bank charter expired, what regulations should Parliament adopt with regard to the circulation? And it was quite evident that there were certain leading considerations which ought to decide this question. It was very important, for example, to know when the report of the committee of 1832 determined that the capital of the bank should consist of three kinds, two of securities, and one of bullion—why this system was departed from. But if they submitted a number of subjects at once to the consideration of the committee, in the first place the attendance would soon become limited, and then there would be nothing but confusion, embarrassment, and uncertainty in their decisions. Let them limit their inquiry to the question whether there should be a limited responsibility attached to such banks, and let them make their report on that point—(hear, hear.) He would much rather that the Government, on its own responsibility, and with its own means of observation, should undertake the settlement of this question than involve a committee in inquiries directed to no practical result—(hear, hear.)

Mr. C. WOOD concurred in the necessity of inquiry before legislation, and in the limitation of the powers of the committee.

After a short conversation the motion was agreed to.

POOR LAW (IRELAND.)

Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN, understanding from the Noble Lord the Secretary for Ireland that the greater part of the information he sought for would be contained in the annual report of the poor law commissioner, restricted the motion for returns of which he had given notice, to the following: "Whether any application has been made by the poor law commissioners for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the respective boards of guardians, in regard to the propriety of enacting a law for the suppression of mendicancy and vagrancy; and what has in each case been the result of such application."

NAVY ESTIMATES.

Mr. MORE O'FERRALL moved the reception of the report of the committee of Supply of the 2d of March instant.

Mr. HUME objected to the reception of the report at that late hour, and would divide the House upon it.

Mr. MORE O'FERRALL had postponed the resolutions for nine days, and must now bring up the report, since it was not very late.

The gallery was cleared for a division, but none took place, and the report was received.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. ROBERT GORDON brought up the report of the following resolution:—"That a number of land forces, not exceeding 93,471 men (exclusive of the men employed in the territorial possessions of the East Indfa Company,) commissioned and non commissioned officers included, be maintained, for the service of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, from the 1st day of April, 1840, to the 31st of March, 1841;" and the report was received accordingly.

RACING BILL.

This bill was read a second time, and the House adjourned at a quarter before eleven o'clock.

BELFAST NEW MUSIC HALL.

We feel pleasure in giving the following extract from the *Northern Whig*, testifying, as it does, that native talent is duly appreciated amongst us. Mr. Jackson is son of Anthony Jackson, Esq., of this city

On Tuesday a meeting of the members of the Anacreontic Society, and shareholders in the new Music Hall, was held in that building, for the purpose of receiving a report, and statement of accounts, from the Building Committee, and determining on the time and manner of opening the Hall to the public. Before the meeting commenced we had an opportunity of going through the building; and and were much struck by the evidences of taste and public spirit which it presented. The music room is particularly deserving of admiration. It is a splendid apartment; and we believe we are correct in stating, that it is decidedly superior to any of the kind in Ireland, and is surpassed by very few in the sister country. The building is an ornament to the town and reflects great credit upon the spirit and enterprise of those gentlemen who have been chiefly instrumental in promoting its erection.

The building is 96 feet long, with front of 46 feet wide, standing on a plot of ground 54 feet wide, leaving an area of four feet at each side. The elevations partake of the Grecian character, or, perhaps, more properly the Italio Grecian, the columns being after the example of the Ionic Temple on the Ilissus, near Athens, and the members and mouldings being also Grecian. The Concert Room is approached through a commodious hall, having a staircase 15 feet wide, right and left. In the ceiling of this room a peculiar mode has been adopted, to promote ventilation, to obviate the oppressive feeling produced by large assemblies, combined with the great heat occasioned by gas. Immediatly under the Concert Room is a Supper Room, 42 feet long, 33 wide, and 14 high, connected by three pair of folding doors, with a Committee Room, 23 feet by 33, so that the whole may be thrown into one, forming a room 65 feet long by 33, suitable for public meetings, dinners, &c. &c. These rooms are finished in a corresponding style with pilasters round the walls, and deep coffers or panels in the ceilings. The folding doors are of a lofty, spacious description, of peculiar construction, formed to fold up so as to occupy but little space, and be quite out of the way, when it is required to extend three rows of tables, for a public entertainment. Under these rooms, a large kitchen is provided, with spacious cooking apparatus, and accommodations for a porter and his family, to take charge of the building, leaving a very extensive cellar, suitable for a bonded store, wine vaults, or any such purpose, having a separate gate of entrance from the stable lane. The chimney peices and grates of the principal rooms are of a solid, massive character, and comport well with the other parts. The building is of a very great height, yet appears to stand remarkably well. The situation was most favourable, having been the site of an old river, which formerly ran in that direction; but every precaution has been taken to render the foundation secure, as far as possible. The roof of the main building is so contrived, that nearly five feet of the height of the Concert hall ceiling has been gained out of the angular space, formed by the timbers, which, in most buildings, remain waste and unoccupied, but is here turned to a useful account. The gallery is lighted through horizontal sashes, forming some of the compartments of the ceiling; and these being glazed with ground glass, produce a pleasing effect. The working, drawings, and specifications were furnished, and the erection of the building superintended, by Mr. Thomas Jackson, Architect, 20, Waring street; and, we need scarcely add, that the work does him great honour.—*Northern Whig.*

DREADFUL MURDER AND SUICIDE.—We have to record a most fearful and melancholy occurrence that took place on Wednesday at Storrington, a small market town on the road to Petworth, and ten miles from that place. It appears that a poor woman living in that place, the wife of a sailor in a trading vessel from Littlehampton to London, has for some time been labouring under temporary derangement, and on the above day, being left alone for a short time, she took a razor, and, shocking to relate, severed the head of her infant child from its body. Having perpetrated this frightful act, she turned the same instrument against herself, and inflicted a fearful gash in her throat. On persons entering the scene of this tragedy, the body of the poor child was found lying on a box and the head upon the floor. The unfortunate woman herself was also lying on the floor, but not quite dead. She lived a few hours, and then expired. An inquest was held on the bodies on Thursday, when the above facts were stated, and a verdict of insanity returned.—*Brighton Herald.*

The paymaster of Civil Services, Dublin Castle, has preferred a bill before the Clonmel grand jury for £1351, expense of the Insurrection Act in 1826. The members all received this application with exclamations of astonishment and indignation, and appointed a committee of their body to make inquiry on the subject. One of the first items in the account was £200 to Richard Moore, Esq., barrister, presiding now on the Munster circuit. This circumstance has occurred at most of the assizes on the Munster circuit.

On Thursday the 5th instant, acting Constable Murray of the Kilmacthomas Police, succeeded in capturing a man named Timothy Hayes, at Kilmacthomas, who stands charged with stealing three sheep. He has evaded the vigilance of the Police for the last four months. He was tried last Assizes twelve months for a similar offence before Chief Justice Bushe.

At the Glamorganshire Assizes, now holding at Swansea, Mr. V. William applied on behalf of the Baron Spolasco to postpone his trial until the next Assizes. His Lordship granted the application upon the prisoner entering into his own recognizance for £500, and three sureties for £400 jointly.

Mr. Finlay, of Belturbet, apothecary, brought an action at Cavan Assizes, agrinst Dr. Williams, of the former place, for defamation, in reporting that he had compounded a prescription for the purpose of killing his aunt. The medicine was ten grains of morphine, enough to kill a horse, but which Finlay alleged was prescribed by Dr. Williams. Verdict £75 damages.

The Queen is determined to make her Court a silent assembly, as she will not permit a word to be spoken to her on presenting an address which must be written.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	181
3 per Cent Consols	90¾
3½ per Cent. Stock	98⅛
3½ Debentures	91⅛

LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 90¾ | Bank Stock —
India Bonds, 2p. m. | India Stock, 250

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1840

It has always been, since the period of the reformation, a favorite project of the Papacy to win back the British empire to its pristine obedience to the see of Rome; well knowing that were this, the bulwark of Protestantism all over the world once subdued, all the other kingdoms of the earth would be an easy conquest. Hence the numberless plots, conspiracies, wars and rebellions, which at divers times have been engendered by the policy of Popery and carried on under the sanction and blessing of the Holy Father. But the devil himself grows wiser by defeat; and the experience of perpetual failures has taught him the folly of attempting to capture the fortress by external violence which may per chance be more readily won by internal treachery. We find, accordingly, that the mode of attack has been somewhat changed, and that his holiness is proceeding by sap to undermine that which he could not overthrow by storm. The sword has given way to the pen; the book has superseded the bullet; colleges have supplanted camps; scholars do the work of conspirators, and education supplies the place of the military art.

In all this change of scheme and plan of manœuvres his holiness has as effective a company of coadjutors as his heart could desire. We do not reckon our own DEFENDER OF THE FAITH amongst the number—because by the constitutional maxim her Majesty can do no wrong:—but we do rank her Majesty's confidential servants amongst the most willing and efficient agents of the prince of darkness. As Faustus is said to have sold himself to the devil for the enjoyment of his voluptuous passion, so they appear to have sold themselves to the Pope, for the possession of power which his mandates can ensure. And well and ably are they doing his work. If they continue a year or two more in office, England and Ireland will be one great college *De Propaganda Fide;* and the Popes Bulls will be dated from the palace of Lambeth.

Let us observe the progress of Popery, within our own memory, in this kingdom.

We are old enough to recollect when *Maynooth* was not, and the college of Clongowes Wood was not even in embryo. There was no national endowment of any kind for the propagation of Popery. The colleges of Rome were not recognised by the state—much less were they chartered: still less were they endowed. How stands the matter now? Why, we have in Ireland, the Royal College of St. Patrick's at Maynooth supported by a parliamentary grant. We have the National Board of Education supported by a parliamentary grant—and its system of education is so thoroughly Popish, that whilst the Established Church has repudiated its pretensions, the Church of Rome is quarrelling within itself for the more or less of Popery which it may be convenient, for the nonce, to incorporate with it. Add to this that Government is about to modify the constitution of Trinity College, Dublin, and to increase the number of fellowships with a view to the admissibility of Roman Catholics to fellowships, scholarships, and all the high offices in this great seminary of Protestant learning. So much for Ireland. Let us now turn our eyes to England, and there we shall see Popish education advancing with equal rapidity under the auspices of Government. The University of London has been sometime open to Roman Catholic professors and fellows: but that is not enough. Within a fortnight three new Roman Catholic colleges have been chartered by the crown; and upon these privileges have been conferred more extensive and valuable than any with which any of our Protestant schools and endowment are invested, short of the three universities. These new scions of the college *De propaganda* at Rome, are STONYHURST, in Lancashire; OSCOTT, near Birmingham; and USHAW, near Durham.

We commend them all to the special notice of our Protestant readers "as signs of the times," which no comment of ours could make more plain and intelligible. The charter bestowed upon USHAW, or as it is called, the COLLEGE OF ST. CUTHBERT, will suffice as an example of the rest. We shall therefore conclude with a copy of it here. It is countersigned by *Lord Mulgrave's* frenchified title of NORMANBY; and by the way it is curious to observe that this title in its French style reads into a most appropriate English anagram: thus—*Marquis de Normanby*—"*a-guired by Romanism*:"—

"VICTORIA REGINA.—Victoria, by the grace of God, of the United Kindom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c., to her trusty and well-beloved the President, Vice President, and Profesors of Saint Cuthbert's at Ushaw, in our county of Durham—Greeting. Whereas, we did by our Letters Patent, under the Great Seal of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, bearing date at Westminster, the fifth and twenty-sixth days of December, in the first year of our reign, will grant, declare, and constitute the persons therein named, to be our body corporate and politic, by the name of our University of London. And whereas, we did therein, amongst other things, will and ordain, that all Persons should be admitted as candidates for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, or Doctor of Laws, to be conferred by the said University, on presenting to the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Fellows thereof, a Certificate of their having completed the requisite course of Instruction, from the College called University College, or from the College called King's College, or from such other Institution, corporate or incorporate, as now or hereafter shall be established for the purposes of education, within the Metropolis or elsewhere, within our said United Kingdom, as we, our Heirs and Successors, under our or their sign manuel, shall hereafter authorise to issue such certificates. Now, know ye, that we, reposing great confidence in your learning, ability, and discretion, do hereby authorise you to issue to such persons, as may be desirous of becoming candidates for the respective Degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Master, of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, or Doctor of Laws, to be conferred by the said University of London, certificates, to the effect that such candidates have completed the course of instruction which the Chancellor, Vice Chancellor, and Fellows of the said University of London, by regulation, in that behalf, shall have determined.

"Given at our Court at St. James's, the eighteenth day of February, 1840, in the third year of our reign.

"By her Majesty's commands,

"NORMANBY.

"Warrant to Saint Cuthbert's College, at Ushaw, in the county of Durham, to issue certificates to the candidates for degrees in the University of London."

Several publicans were fined at Petty Sessions yesterday, in the sum of £12 10s, for not paying the amount of their licenses in proper time.

The congratulatory addresses of this City to the Queen, Prince Albert, and the Duchess of Kent, were forwarded on Tuesday by the Mayor to the Marquis of Normanby for presentation to her Majesty and their Royal Highnesses.—*Mirror.*

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, MARCH 14.

Wheat, millers new	31s 0d	to	36s 0d
Ditto, white	30s 0d	to	36s 0d
Ditto, shipping	20s 0d	to	30s 0d
Barley, malting	14s 0d	to	15s 0d
Ditto, shipping	10s 0d	to	13s 0d
Ditto, Chevalier	14s 0d	to	16s 0d
Oats, black, new	13s 6d	to	14s 0d
Ditto, white, new	10s 0d	to	14s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	£15 0s 0d	to	£16 0d
Fine flour, per sack (old)	52s 0d	to	54s 0d
New do. do.	48s 0d	to	50s 0d
Seconds	44s 0d	to	46s 0d
Thirds, ditto	40s 0d	to	43s 0d
Coarse, thirds	38s 0d	to	40s 0d
Fourths, ditto	30s 0d	to	37s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	37s 0d	to	38s 6d
Heads, ditto	23s 0d	to	4s 0d
Offal, ditto	20s 0d	to	22s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	25s 0d	to	27s 6d
Newport Coals, per ton	20s 0d	to	00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	19s 0d	to	00s 0d
Hay, per ton, new	78s 0d	to	80s 0d
Straw, per ton,	50s 0d	to	52s 0d
Cork Whiskey	6s 8d	to	0s 0d
Mutton	0s 5d	to	0s 8d
Beef	0s 4½d	to	0s 8d
Veal	0s 5½d	to	0s 7d
Pork	0s 4½d	to	0s 0d

Butter 112s to 116s 0d per cwt.

Weighed on Wednesday, 6; Thursday, 17; and yesterday, 3 firkins.

CORK MARKET, MARCH 12.

BUTTER To the Merchants.—103s—99s—88s—82s—76s—66s. To the Country—93s—89s—79s—73s—67s—56s—per cwt.

KILKENNY, MARCH 10.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Second Flour	40 0	—	42 0	Wheat	38 0	—	39 0
Inferior	40 0	—	00 0	Do. inferior	30 0	—	34 0
Thirds	25 0	—	00 0				

WEXFORD, MARCH 10.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Butter	90 0	—	00 0	Beans	19 0	—	22 6
Wheat	23 0	—	35 0	Flour, fine	53 0	—	00 0
Barley	13 0	—	20 0	Oatmeal	21 0	—	00 0
Oats	13 0	—	16 0	Pork, per cwt.	33 4	—	36 0

CLONMEL, MARCH 10.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Butter	00 0	—	00 0	Barley	13 6	—	17 0
Oatmeal	16 0	—	00 0	Wheat, per st.	1 7	—	1 11½
Pigs' Heads	28 0	—	00 0	Oats, per do.	0 10½	—	0 12½

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE - MARCH 10.

There was a small supply of grain at market, but prices remain without alteration, and we report the quotations of Friday.

White wheat	29s 0d to 38s 0d	Oats	11s 0d to 15s 6d
Miller's red	26s 0d to 37s 0d	Do. Canal	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Inferior	20s 0d to 25s 0d	Oatmeal	15s 0d to 17s 0d
Barley	13s 0d to 20s 0d	2d Flour	22s 0d to 24s 0d
Bere	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Rape	00s 0d to 00s 0d

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—MARCH 10.

TWO O'CLOCK.—At our market this morning only a very moderate business was transacted in wheat, for all descriptions of which we repeat the quotations of last Tuesday. Two or three parcels of good mealing oats were bought on country account at 3s 9d to 3s 10d per 45lbs, and the finer qualities of oatmeal met a tolerable fair inquiry at the rate above noted.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET—MARCH 9.

There has been a large supply of beasts at market to day; more than double the number of that of last week; there were many large beasts, and the quality, upon the average, may be considered pretty good; and the attendance of country buyers was very small, and butchers rather shy of purchasing in the former part of the day; consequently, there has been a reduction in prices from our last quotations. The number of sheep has also been somewhat larger than last reported, the major part of which were Scotch, the prices of which have also been a little lower. A few very good beasts realised 6¾d, but the average price of good beef was 6½d, varying from that down to 6d, according to quality; there were a few of a very ordinary description, which were sold at a shade less. The best wether mutton may be quoted at 7½d; second ditto, 7d per lb; ordinary a shade less. Notwithstanding, some large sales were effected. From the increase in the number, and the slight attendance of country buyers, there were many beasts and a few sheep left unsold at the close. Number of Cattle, 240; sheep, 3,331.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—MARCH 10.

Butter, Belfast 105s to 109s, Newry 94s to 102s, Sligo 0s to 100s, Derry 104s to 106s, Waterford and Carlow 96s to 108s, Cork (2d pickled) 0s to 100s, ditto (3d dry) 94s per cwt.; bacon (short mid., no bone) 46s to 50s, ditto long (no bone) 46s to 48s per ditto; bladdered lard, 61s to 63s per ditto; hams, dry, 54s to 58s per ditto.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

10th—Sally, Herighan, Newhaven, coal—Liberator, Elliott, Llannelly, culm—H.M. Packet Pigmy.

11th—Nora Criena, Mortimer, Bristol, g.c.—Victoria, Wayford, Glasgow, ditto—Maria, Finch, Milford, culm—H. M. Packet Adder—Wm. Penn, Clarke, Liverpool, g.c.—Martha, Cowman, Newhaven, coals—Miranda, Nelson, Ardrossan, coals—Shamrock, Cadogan, gen. cargo, from Cork to Waterford.

12th—Star, Bishop, Swansea, culm—H.M. Packet Prospero—Rifleman, Stafford, Ayr, coals—Rapid, Miller, London, gen. cargo—Speedwell, Greville, Llannelly, coals and herrings.

SAILED,

10th—Landshipping, Morgan, Swansea, ballast—William, Stamp, Cardiff, bacon and flour—Osprey, Stacey, Bristol, g.c.—Friends, Stapledon, Bideford, ballast—Devonshire, Lowther, Swansea, flour—Kingstown, Potter, Shoreham, provisions—Earl of Moray, Ross, Bangor, ballast—New Parliament, Brabyn, Dublin, flour—John Guise, Mc'Fee, Newport, ballast—Eliza, Jones, Milford, grain—Billow, Fishwick, Swansea, flour—Emmeline, Trick, Newport, ballast—Eliza, Lougharne, Swansea, ditto—David Walter, Foran, Newport, ditto—Ruth, Lewis, Liverpool, wheat and flour—Prosper, Perkins, a market. culm.

11th—Dexterous, Kemp, Liverpool, ballast—H.M. Packet Pigmy—Endeavour, Morgan, Milford, flour—Hope, Lloyd, Newport, ditto—Speculator, James, Swansea, ballast—Margaret, Duck, Portsmouth, provisions—Rose, Butler, Swansea, ballast—Tucker, Lowther, ditto, ditto—John Stroud, Stevens, Llannelly, flour—Liverpool, Neill, Bristol, flour and grain—Peace, Lewis, Milford, ditto—Velocity, Mc'Grath, Cadiz, ditto—Express, Campbell, Wexford, grain—Anne, Bryan, Swansea, flour.

12th—Jane Gordon, Kelso, Cork, coals—H.M. Packet Adder—Elizabeth, Jones, Swansea, ballast—Cleveland, Hughes, Newport, ditto—Johannah, Hanschild, Cardiff, ditto—Elizabeth, Jenkins, Newport, ditto—Henry and Sarah, Allen, Swansea, limestone—Tom Banks, Jones, Swansea, ballast—Bedford, Rosser, ditto, ditto—Resolution, Steele, Gloster, porter, &c—Ellen, Williams, Swansea, ballast—Tyru, Chapman, Cardiff, ditto—Flora, Pavey, London, provisions—Elmgrove, Williams, Carnarvon, ballast.

13—H.M. Packet Prospero.

Wind—N.N.E. to N.

DIED,

At his residence, Thomas street, on Thursday morning, William Aylward, Esq.; he was for many years a highly respectable merchant in this city.

Monday night Pierce Barron Stafford, Esq., Repeal Lodge, Kilmacthomas, a Magistrate of the county.

Sunday afternoon, in Dublin, Lady Esmonde, wife of Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bart., High Sheriff of the County Wexford.

In Dublin, aged ninety four, the Hon. Miss Burgh, aunt to Lord Downes.

Very suddenly, in Youghal, where he came for the restoration of his health, Samuel Richard Adams, Esq., of Fort Lodge, county Cork.

At Fermoy, on Wednesday, Martha Plunket, at the extraordinary age of 108 years.

At Lackay, Queen's County, Lieutenant Colonel Andrew Despard, in the 94th year of his age, one of the few officers remaining who fought at the battle of Bunker's Hill.

The total strength of the army in Ireland for the present month is:—Cavalry,—three regiments, 892; Infantry—seven regiments, and 29 depots 13,334; Royal Artillery 819. Total—14,045.

Mr. Sheridan Knowles and Miss Elphinstone are engaged for the Limerick Theatre.

The poor house at Carrick on Suir is about being erected by Mr. Anthony of Cork, the contractor, at £5,160.

A communication has been received at the Mayor's Office, from Wexford, stating that John O'Connor—who is in custody here, charged with attempting to get a forged acceptance discounted, and who has been just discharged from Wexford under similar circumstances—is by no means of unsound mind, as was naturally supposed here, after the prisoner underwent examination. The parties in this City decline to prosecute, but he is detained until inquiry is made about him in the County Tipperary.

At a meeting of the committee of management of the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Benevolent Society, held at their rooms, 26, Bucklersbury, London, on Thursday, Major General Sir James Cockburn, G.C.H., in the chair; the case was considered of the loss of nine poor fishermen who were drowned off Dungarvan whilst engaged in their lawful occupation. There are five widows left by this melancholy accident with three children to support; and there are also ten aged parents. It was resolved that £10 be transmitted for the temporary relief of the surviving relatives, and that the agent there resident be requested to state in what way permanent relief can be best given. The information was communicated by Mr. James Dower, of Dungarvan, through whose exertions the above sum was obtained.

Three vessels are now receiving passengers in the Clyde, for Australia, most of them wealthy agriculturists.

Eight pig jobbers, who lost £1200 by the wreck of the *William Huskisson*, are reduced to the greatest distress and poverty by that calamitous event.

Lord Durham's health is in a very precarious state—so much so as to give great cause of uneasiness to his immediate friends.

At Down Assizes, Daniel Monaghan, a coast guardman, was acquitted of the murder of his officer, Lieut. Seacole. The evidence was, however, strongly against him.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed the Rev. Thos. Wegmore, of Lapp's Island School, in the City of Cork, to the mastership of the Diocesan school in that city.

The members of the Temperance Society in Dublin are to march in procession on St. Patrick's Day.

The first stone of the Boyle union poorhouse was laid on Saturday by Capt. Robertson, in the absence of Lord Lorton.

Mr. Alison, the author of the *History of the French Revolution*, has subscribed £25 towards the Glasgow Wellington testimonial, as an offering to the hero to whose transcendant merits as detailed in his work the success of the publication is ascribed.

Sub Inspector M. N. Wright has been removed from Athlone, where he has been stationed for the last 2 years, to Kanturk, County Cork.

The 46th regt. have instituted amateur theatricals at Gibraltar, and their performance of the *Iron Chest* was much admired. The 46th expect their next move will be to the Cape, or Malta.

Captain R. Browne is appointed barrackmaster of Carlow, and its dependencies, vice Lieut. Gore, deceased.

The Rev. Dr. Warren, formerly a distinguished preacher in the Wesleyan connection, received episcopal ordination at the Cathedral of Chester, by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, on Sunday week, and the Rev. gentleman will receive the appointment to the Church now in course of erection at Manchester.

In consequence of the crowded state of the barracks at Kilkenny, the remainder of Captain A. Russell's company, 84th regiment, will be stationed at Carlow.

SEAFORDE HOUSE.—The splendid residence of the Rev. W. B. Forde, has again been in flames. Early on the morning of Sunday last a fire was discovered in the upper part of the mansion. The family were aroused from their slumbers—the alarm bell rung, and every effort made to subdue the destructive element. The fire was got under, part of one wing of the mansion only having been destroyed. We hear that the fire originated in one of the bed rooms occupied by a guest, and who himself suffered a good deal of injury. The Hon. Justice Torrens was staying at the house, enjoying the hospitalities of its respected proprietors.—*Newry Telegraph.*

On Thursday the 5th inst., the Rev. Mr. Trench commenced a series of controversial lectures on the errors of Popery, in Longford Church. He took his text from the three first verses of the 4th chapter of Paul's first epistle to Timothy, than which there are not in the new testament, a wider scope for enlarging on.

We are happy to state that the Right Hon. Thomas Lefroy, M.P., is fast recovering from his late indisposition. The Judges, on their road to Cavan, paid him a visit at Carrickglass of nearly an hour's duration, and Congratulated him on his convalescence. He has paired off with Mr. Henry Grattan till early in April.

Major Sirr has quite recovered his recent illness. He resumed his magisterial duties at the Head-office at an early hour on Saturday last.

William A. Moore, Esq., of Castlewellan, has been appointed a magistrate of the county of Down, on the recommendation of the Marquis of Downshire, Lieut. of the county.

On yesterday a stag was enlarged before the Feathard (Wexford) harriers at St. Leonard's.

The Wexford Knot of Friendly Brothers meet at White's Hotel, Wexford, on Tuesday next.

G. G. G. Morgan, Esq., of Arkandrisk House, county Wexford, is arrived at the Hotel Meurice, Paris, from Germany. Tuesday being the day when Mr. Morgan attained his thirty fifth year, his magnificent yacht, lying in Wexford harbour, fired a *feu de joi* of 39 rounds in honor of the anniversary.

A private bet for fifty sovereigns will come off at Easter over the Wilkinstown course, between Mr. F. Leigh's Loughdan, and the Hon. Captain Hay's Jim Crow. The second trial for the county Wexford Cape. Club Challenge Cup is expected to come off about the same time.

The tenantry of the Earl of Arran in the West of Ireland have, at the recommendation of his Lordship, adopted a plan which it were well for the country to see generally adopted. It is this:—the occupiers of several contiguous townlands meet together on a certain day; and draw lots to see whose land will be first ploughed, hay saved, or corn reaped, as the case may be—when they all assemble, with their respective workmen, and effect in one day, what could not be done by the individual resources of a single landholder in several weeks; they then proceed to the farm of the next highest drawer; and so on, until each person's business be complete. This plan wherever it has been adopted has worked most beneficially for the farmer, as well as to produce a community of interests amongst the most valuable portion of the great social family.

The Taghmon Poor Relief Fund amounts at present but to £41 14s 6d. The subscriptions vary from £5 to £6.

Several of the Southern Grand Juries have been considering the expediency of diminishing the police force, in consequence of the progress of temperance, and consequent tranquillity in numerous districts.

Mr. Drummond was so far recovered from his recent indisposition as to be able to resume his official duties on yesterday.

Mr. Couran has challenged the winner of the gentleman's Wexford Challenge Cup for fifty guineas aside, 2 mile heats over the Wilkinstown course, as also the winner of the Farmer's prize over the same course. Mr. Couran is determined to have at all in the ring, should the winner of the Farmer's cup decline, the challenger will take up the winner of the Wexford Challenge Cup for 100 guineas aside.

THE BRIDE OF LAMMERMOOR TRAGICALLY ILLUSTRATED.—"A tragical event occurred a short time ago," says the *Quotidienne*, "at the theatre of Lucca, during the performance of *Lucia de Lammermoor*. A rivalry had been for some time existing between two of the performers, and a duel had even taken place, but they had been apparently reconciled. In the second act of the opera, however, during the combat, their former animosity revived as they thrust at each other, and the stage fight became a real duel, the public in the meantime applauding their earnestness without suspecting its cause. Suddenly the actor who was performing the part of *Ravenswood* uttered a dreadful cry, for he had received a wound in the breast, and then fell dead upon the stage. The other actor was immediately arrested. The company, unwilling to appear again after this melancholy event, broke up on the following day, and the theatre remains closed."

OUT PORT OF WATERFORD.

An account of the INCOME and EXPENDITURE for the PORT of WATERFORD, under the Management of the CORPORATION for the RELIEF of SEAMEN, &c., in the Merchant Service, pursuant to 20 Geo. 2nd, c. 38, and 4th and 5th William 4th, chap. 52, for the Year 1839:—

INCOME.

	£	s.	d.
Duties from Vessels belonging to the Port	455	16	5

EXPENDITURE.

Pensions	87	12	6
Temporary Relief	35	17	0
Expenses of Management	50	15	0
	174	4	6

W. WATSON, Secretary.

London, 6th March, 1840.

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NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS for improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford give Notice that they are prepared to receive Proposals from persons desirous to Contract for the supply of IRON WORK and NAILS for ONE YEAR, from the 1st proximo.

Specifications of which may be seen on application to the Secretary, Ballast Office, by whom sealed tenders will be received until the 19th inst.

*** A HALF LIGHTER wanted.

By Order,

THOMAS M. ROSS, Secretary.

Ballast Office, Waterford, 6th March, 1840.

3

TO BE LET,

A SMALL DWELLING HOUSE at NEWTOWN. Apply to Mr. HARRIS. Waterford, 13th March, 1840.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

The HOUSE and DEMESNE of *KILMANOCK.*

4

THE HOUSE is Large, Commodious, in the most perfect order, and suited for the immediate reception of a nobleman or gentleman's family; it is situated in the County of Wexford, on the Waterford Harbour, within 7 miles of Waterford and 6 of New Ross; it commands a view of the Harbour, Dunbrody Abbey, &c. The DEMESNE consists of about 120 statute acres of Arable and Pasture Land commanding the most important local advantages. There is a pack of fox hounds in the vicinity, and Wild Fowl are abundant. The neighbourhood is respectable, and the country peaceable.

The HOUSE may be Let FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED, with any lesser quantity of Land if more desirable.

Also, to be Sold, a very handsome CHARIOT, quite equal to new.

Application to be made to

JOHN USSHER, Esq., Landscape, New Ross.

5

TO BE LET.

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and DEMESNE of BALLYDAVID, situated in a beautiful country and most respectable neighbourhood within five miles of Waterford, four of Dunmore East, and one of Woodstown Strand, which it overlooks, and where there is good Seabathing.

The Demesne consists of Fifty-two and a half Statute Acres; there are upon it, Capital House, Offices, Stables, Walled Garden, and two Slated Cottages, with small Gardens attached, which are tenanted. The Demesne is taste, fully planted, and well divided for Farming and for Pleasure Grounds; the Soil is good, and the Garden extremely productive.

The House has recently been added to, commodious Out Offices have been erected, and upwards of £1300 laid out in general and permanent improvements.

The Furniture, if required, may be had at a valuation.

Proposals will be received from persons preferring to purchase the Earl of CLANCARTY'S Interest of Ballydavid, by the Hon. W. LE POER TRENCH, under cover to the Earl of CLANCARTY, Ballinasloe.

Further particulars may be known by application to

WILLIAM SHARPE, City Auction Mart, Quay.

Waterford, Jan. 23, 1840.

AUCTION OF WINES IN BOND.

ON FRIDAY, MARCH 20th, per Sample, at the CITY AUCTION MART, QUAY, viz:—

1 Hhd, 1 Qr. Cask } SHERRY.
1 Hhd PORT.
CLARET in Bottles.

These WINES now in the QUEEN'S STORES, are worth the attention of Gentlemen requiring such, and must be sold at once.

Sale at TWELVE o'Clock.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, March 12th, 1840.

AUCTION

AT

DANGAN COTTAGE,

KILMACOW,

FIRST RATE HORSES,

FARMING STOCK AND IMPLEMENTS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

7

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, MARCH the 18th,

ON THE PREMISES,

SOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

CONSISTING of Mahogany Tables; Chairs; Two Desks and Bookcases, Feather Beds and Bedding; Kitchen Furniture, &c.; several lots of Ash and Elm Timber; Cart, Cars, Rolling Stone, Plough and Tackling, Dairy Utensils, Eleven Iron Gates, about 500 Loads of Manure, and a quantity of best Apple Potatoes, in Pit; also Six high bred Calves.

A fine Bay Horse, 5 off, Sixteen and a half hands high, equal to 16 Stone for the Chase.

A beautiful Dapple Grey Horse, nearly thorough bred, a well known splendid Hunter.

A Three Year old Whalebone Filly of great promise, and a superior thorough bred Foal, by WAXY.

The Sale will commence with the out door Lots at 12 precisely.—The Horses at Two.

Wm. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, March 12, 1840.

AUCTION,

AT THE

House and Concerns of the late JOSEPH NASH, Esq., IN BRIDGE-STREET,

On MONDAY, March 23d and following day,

At 12 o'Clock.

8

THE FURNITURE includes a very fine set of Telescope Dining Tables, 9 Feet in length; Work Tables, Card Tables; Handsome Secretary and Bookcase; Pier Cabinet; Parlour and other Chairs; Moreen and Chintz Window Curtains; Sofa covered in Chintz to match; Two Pier Glasses, one is 23-38; Fenders, Fire Irons; Carpeting and Brass Rods; an excellent Eight Day Clock; Four post and Elliptic Bedsteads with Hangings; Mahogany Dressing Tables; Stands; Chests of Drawers; Commodes; Dressing Glasses; a Barometer; Hip Bath; Oat and Flour Bin; China, Delft, and Kitchen Furniture; an Excellent Outside Car; Capital Horse and Harness well worth the attention of any respectable Family.

Also the Materials and Utensils of the Bacon Concerns adjoining, consisting of Keeves, Puncheons, Tubs and Barrels, Barrows, Benches, Staves and Gamerils, Beams, Scales, and Weights, with numerous other articles, and a quantity of Heads and Offal.

A Large Dray and Car; Two Sets of Tackling, Saddles, Bridles, &c.

Also, if not let previously, the interest in the House and Bacon Concerns in Thomas Street, which are in thorough repair and perfect order, subject to £21 per annum, and held for an unexpired term of 72 years. The House is Let by the year to a respectable tenant, who pays more than the head rent.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, March 13th, 1840.

9

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from the 25th inst., the spacious DWELLING HOUSE, No. 39, MARY STREET, the residence of the late JOSEPH STRANGMAN, with Stables, Gardens, &c.; Also,

Four Grazing Fields, on the Narrow Lane, containing about 5½ Acres.

Apply to J. S. RICHARDSON.

Waterford, 3d mo., 11th, 1840.

LONDON AND WATERFORD SHIPPING ASSOCIATION.

10

REGULAR WEEKLY DISPATCH.

THE MERCHANTS and TRADERS of the City of Waterford and neighbouring Towns are respectfully informed that the Vessels of the London and Waterford Shipping Association have commenced plying between the Ports of London and Waterford, and that a Vessel will be dispatched from each Port every THURSDAY, full or not full—thereby securing to Shippers and Importers the advantage of a regular weekly communication.

Agent in London, J. R. WILLIAMS, Clement's Lane.

Agent in Waterford, JOSIAH WILLIAMS.

Waterford, March 9th, 1840.

MR. JONES'S VISIT TO WATERFORD.

11

MR. JONES,

WISHES to acquaint his Patients, the Gentry, and Clergy, that he purposes visiting WATERFORD on MONDAY next, the 16th Instant, and remaining professionally until SATURDAY EVENING, the 21st, at Mr. ARDAGH'S Medical, Chemical, and Drug Establishment, Mall, No. 10, Three Doors from the TOWN HALL.

MESSRS. JONES,

SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS,

62, SOUTH MALL, CORK.

The method of constructing and fixing Artificial Teeth adopted and pursued by Messrs. JONES has received from the faculty the highest commendations for their accuracy of adaptation and strict assimilation to nature, in imparting (without the slightest inconvenience) all the essentials in Mastication and Articulation, restoring the advantages of a perfect Natural Set in comfort and appearance. The construction is so simple that they are removed or replaced in an instant without pain or annoyance,

TENDER AND CARIOUS TEETH

Preserved and rendered useful (however large the cavity) by an ANODYNE CEMENT, prepared only by Messrs. JONES, which arrests the progress of Decay, and preserves the Teeth from farther pain. The preparation is introduced in a soft state, without heat or pressure, but immediately becomes hard and durable.

CHILDREN'S TEETH

During the important period of Dentition, regulated, and every operation appertaining to Dentistry performed on Surgical experience.

☞ Communications and appointments to the care, or addressed 62, South Mall, Cork, will be strictly attended to.

COUNTY WATERFORD MEETING.

DUNGARVAN, MARCH 9.

12

AT a Numerous and highly Respectable Meeting of the County Waterford, convened by the High Sheriff in Compliance with a Requisition, and held this day at the Court House, DUNGARVAN, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

I.

Proposed by Thomas J. Fitzgerald, Esq., J.P., and seconded by Pierse Marcus Barron, J.P.—That this Meeting fully participate in the heartfelt satisfaction so universally diffused by the auspicious event of her Majesty's marriage, and that congratulatory Addresses, expressive of these feelings, be adopted by this meeting.

II.

Proposed by the Very Rev. Doctor Hally, seconded by Richard Magrath, Esq., Crown Solicitor—That a committee of nine be appointed to prepare two appropriate Addresses, one for presentation to her Majesty and the other to her illustrious Consort, Prince Albert.

The Committee having returned into Court and the Addresses having been read by the Secretary, it was proposed by Thomas J. Fitzgerald, Esq., seconded by Andrew Carbery, Esq.—

III.

That the Address to her Majesty, now read, be adopted by this meeting.

IV.

Proposed by Arthur Quin, Esq., M.D., seconded by the Rev. P. Wall—That the Address to his Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg Gotha, be also adopted by this meeting.

V.

Proposed by Thomas Christian, Esq., M.D., seconded by Rhodolphus Greene, Esq., High Constable—That a deputation, consisting of the following gentlemen be requested to proceed to London to present the foregoing addresses:—William Moore, Esq., High Sheriff, William Villiers Stuart, Esq., M.P., John Power, Esq., M.P., and Cornelius O'Callaghan, Esq., M.P.

VI.

Proposed by Richard Magrath, Esq., seconded by William Sheehan, Esq.—That the resolutions and addresses of this meeting be inserted in the following papers, the *Waterford Chronicle*, the *Waterford Mail*, the *Dublin Evening Post*, and *Dublin Evening Mail.*

WILLIAM MOORE, High Sheriff, Chairman.

WILLIAM HASSETT, M.D., Secretary.

The High Sheriff having vacated the chair and Thomas J. Fitzgerald, Esq., J.P., being called thereto—It was proposed by Pierse Marcus Barron, Esq., J.P., seconded by John Greene, Esq.—That the marked thanks of this meeting are due, and hereby given, to the High Sheriff for his dignified and impartial conduct in the Chair.

THOMAS J. FITZGERALD Chairman.

WILLIAM HASSETT, Secretary.

TO OUR SOVEREIGN LADY VICTORIA, QUEEN OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The humble and dutiful Address of the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Waterford.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY—We, the High Sheriff, Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Waterford, respectfully solicit the distinguished privilege of approaching the Throne to express our sincere joy and heartfelt congratulations on the auspicious union of your Majesty with the Illustrious and beloved object of your choice.

We fully participate in those feelings of earnest satisfaction, so universally entertained by our fellow subjects, at an alliance which, under Divine Providence, promises to continue the personal happiness of your Majesty with the welfare of the State.

That all our ardent and sincere anticipations for your Majesty's happiness and that of your Royal Consort may be completely realised is our constant and fervent prayer.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,

WILLIAM MOORE, High Sheriff, County Waterford.

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT OF SAXE COBURG GOTHA.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS—We, the High Sheriff, Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Freeholders of the county of Waterford, beg leave most respectfully and cordially to congratulate your Royal Highness on the happy event which has so closely connected your Royal Highness with our country.

We entertain the most sanguine hopes founded upon the estimable character of your Royal Highness, that this propitious union will secure the happiness of our beloved Sovereign in which we are so deeply interested and consequently insure that of your Royal Highness.

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,

WILLIAM MOORE, High Sheriff, County Waterford.

At the Enniskillen Assizes last week, the Rev. Owen M'Caul, a Roman Catholic clergyman, was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £50 for a grievous and aggravated assault on two persons named Dunlop; five individuals who appeared to have acted under the priest's guidance on the occasion were sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from three months' to three weeks.

M. H. Conway, Esq., Treasurer and Secretary to the "Albert club," one of the Musical Societies in Cork, has received a letter from the private secretary of Prince Albert granting his Royal Highness's patronage to a society whose laudable object is the encouragement of native Musical talent.

TO BE SOLD,

NOT SUBJECT TO ANY RENT.

A FARM of LAND, situate in the County of WEXFORD, adjoining the COBLES, within four miles of Wexford and three of Taghmon, containing from 25 to 30 Acres Irish Plantation measure. 13

Proposals, by letter, to be made to

WILLIAM GOOUCH, No. 47, Michael street, Waterford.

JAMES SHANNON, residing on the Farm, will shew the Boundaries and the Premises.

THREE HUNDRED PRIZES AND NO BLANKS!!

IN

THE RICH COMPREHENSIVE SALE,

BY SUBSCRIPTION SHARES,

OF

A Splendid Cabinet Pianoforte.
A superb Revolving Front Escrotoire.
Superior Pedestal Sideboards.
Dining, Loo, Card, Work, Coffee, and Occasional Tables.
Grecian Sofas and Loungers.
Pier Cabinets.
Mahogany and Oaked Wardrobes.
Parlour and Drawing Room Chairs.
Recumbent Chairs.
Brussels Carpet, in Piece.
Bell Ropes—Pole Fire Screens.
Music,
In Work and Sand Boxes and Paintings.
Accordians.
Office and Bracket Clocks.
Bronzed Fenders and Fire Implements.
Copper Coal Scuttles & Tea Kettles.
Ivory Handle Knives and Forks.
Liquor and Cruet Frames, Cut Bottles.
Imitation Papier Machi Tea Trays, in sets.
Plated Candlesticks, Snuffers, and Trays.
Chests of Tools for Amateurs.
Day and Night Telescopes.

ALSO,

London made Saddles, Bridles, and Harness.
Portmanteaus.
M'Intosh Coats, and Shooting and Riding Leggings,

With various other items in the Furnishing line, all of which are now on view, the property of

GEORGE CLARKE.

14

The Drawing will positively take place

ON

MONDAY, the 20th day of APRIL next,

(Being Easter Monday,)

AT

The LONDON COMMISSION BAZAAR,

No. 90, CUSTOM HOUSE QUAY,

WATERFORD,

Under the management of a highly respectable Committee, with liberty to increase the number on application from Ticket-holders for that purpose.

The following Prizes are included:—

1	prize	value		40 guineas.
1	—	—		10
1	—	—		9
3	—	at 8 gs. each		24
4	—	6	—	24
6	—	5	—	30
6	—	4	—	24
8	—	3	—	24
8	—	2	—	16
10	—	1½	—	15
10	—	1	—	10

In acceding to the increasing importunities of numerous Fellow Citizens and other respected Friends, by submitting a valuable and most fashionable assemblage of Property for disposal, according to the above programme, G. CLARKE confidently refers to the synopsis, (now ready for delivery), which he feels assured will satisfy the most sceptical, that the proposed scale has been arranged fairly, honorably, and liberally. That the Articles selected as Prizes are not only of utility, but almost of necessity, and in such variety as to suit

MAIDS, WIVES, and WIDOWS,

AND

GENTLEMEN of each degree.

The Drawing will be publicly conducted, at which every Ticket-holder may attend, and the utmost pains will be taken to insure the most complete satisfaction.

TICKETS:

ONE GUINEA each,

Which, with Synopsis, may be had, and sent post free, on application to

GEORGE CLARKE, Auctioneer and Valuator, 90, Custom House Quay, Waterford.

February, 1840.

INDEPENDENT WEST MIDDLESEX ASSURANCE COMPANY,

Opposite the Bazaar,

BAKER-STREET, PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON

South St. David's Street, Edinburgh; Ingram Street, Glasgow; and Sackville Street, Dublin. 15

Empowered under the several Acts of Parliament of 14th George 3rd, c. 48; 22d Geo. 3rd; 53rd Geo. 3rd, c. 141; 3rd George 4th, c. 92; and 1st Victoria, cap. 10.

MANAGERS.

James Alexander, Esq.	H. R. Perkins, Esq.
Samuel Eyre, Esq.	Thomas Price, Esq.
Robert Ferguson, Esq.	William E. Taylor, Esq.
Thomas Hope, Esq.	John Wilson, Esq.
J. D. Hustler, Esq.	Wm. Whittaker, Esq.
Thomas Knowles, Esq.	George Williams, Esq.

IMMEDIATE BENEFITS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE RATES REDUCED 30 PER CENT. PER ANNUM LOWER THAN ANY OTHER OFFICE.

LIFE ANNUITY RATES,

CALCULATED ON

EQUITABLE PRINCIPLES!!!

FOR EXAMPLE.

For every £100 deposited, this Association will grant the Annuity placed opposite the Age of the party depositing.—From £50 and upwards, in proportion.

Age 30 to 40	to 45	to 50	to 55	to 60
per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8 0 0	8 10 0	9 0 0	9 10 0	10 10 0

to 65	to 70	to 75	to 80
per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.	per Cent.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 10 0	15 10 0	20 0 0	25 0 0

LIFE ASSURANCE RATES.

Age 20 to	25	to	30	to	35	to	38
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Premium.	1 11 0		1 15 0		2 0 0		2 6 0

to 40	to 45	to 50
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 10 0	2 15 0	3 5 0

This Company make no Charges for intermediate Ages under Fifty Years.

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

COMMON INSURANCE.

	s. d.
Private Houses and Shops (not hazardous)	1 0 per Cent.
Hazardous	2 0
Double Hazardous	3 6
Farming Stock	1 6

Secretary—G. E. WILLIAMS.

HENRY BUNN, *Agent at Dublin, No. 7, Upper Sackville Street.*

Surgeon—W. H. Parkinson, Esq., M.D., Lower Gardiner-st.

Surveyor—W. Murray, Esq., 72, Lower Gardiner Street.

Solicitor—J. Gresham, Esq., 27, Upper Temple Street.

Agent for WATERFORD,

Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Auctioneer.

DOINGS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

(From the Sunday Times.)

As long as the frost continues, so long will her Majesty and Prince Albert remain in town. The honey moon will expire on Monday next, and the Prince is looking forward to the enjoyment of a few days hunting in the neighbourhood of Windsor with the royal buck hounds, with considerable anxiety. It was the intention of the royal pair to have left Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle on Saturday last, and to have remained over Ash Wednesday at Windsor; but the visit of "both together," has been postponed for an indefinite period. The Prince will, therefore, it is expected, proceed to Windsor on his hunting expedition, attended only by a few of his own and her Majesty's household.

About a month ago, Mr Spriggins, one of her Majesty's newly appointed pages, died suddenly at his residence at Windsor. A situation of considerable value in her Majesty's household was thus rendered vacant, and the Earl of Uxbridge, the Lord Chamberlain, was desirous of presenting this snug appointment to a person whose family and connections his lordship was desirous of serving. Every thing was all but settled, as the Earl imagined, and arrangements were made accordingly; but "many's the slip between the cup and the lip," as the sequel will show. It so happened that there was a Mr. Wood at Kensington Palace, who held the appointment of footman to her Majesty during the period the Queen was Princess Victoria; a situation which he filled with credit and satisfaction for upwards of six years. Mr. Wood, hearing of the intended arrangement for filling up the vacancy, and feeling that he had some claims for "a lift," especially in preference to a stranger, immediately proceeded to the fountain head—not to her Majesty, but to the baroness, to whom he applied for the appointment, setting forth his claim, and justly pleading his length of service, and hinting at certain hopes which had been held out to him whenever a vacancy offered. The result proves that the baroness was more than a match for the Lord Chamberlain; for Mr. Wood is now installed as one of her Majesty's pages. It should be observed that the late Mr. Spriggins received the appointment of page, not more than a month before he died, through the influence of the Earl of Uxbridge. His Lordship is now terribly annoyed at the baroness having got the whip hand of him in the case of Mr. Wood. This only shows that the baroness is "A 1" at the castle. If a favor is to be asked at court, and the applicant fortunate enough to gain the ear of the baroness, it is "Lombard street to a china orange," that the affair is satisfactorily arranged.

Great has been the surprise, from the boudoir to the royal scullery, at the astounding fact that Lord Alfred Paget should have been left out in the lately completed arrangements for the formation of Prince Albert's household. He *was* to have played first fiddle. The *Court Journal* of last week, after giving the authorised list of the Prince's establishment, appends to it the following remark:—

"A very moderate household, and not costly. We have known private noblemen to pay more for similar services. The *pet* Lord, A—— P——, will be better provided for, no doubt."

"The *pet*!" *Whose* "pet?" Her Majesty's or the Prince's? "Better provided for!" By whom? We should like to be enlightened a little on this point. Lord Alfred Paget still holds his appointment of one of the equerries in ordinary. "Better provided for!" Surely her Majesty has no intention of making "the pet" a field marshal or a knight of the garter. Who would not be "a pet" to be thus "better provided for?"

All the unthinking—from the peer to the peasant, now-a-days, are wishing that her Majesty may speedily be in "that way that ladies wish to be who love their lords;" that the Queen, in fact, may be blessed with "a first born." At the 126th anniversary festival of the Honourable and Loyal Society of Ancient Britons, which was held on Monday last, at the Freemasons' Tavern, her Majesty received a hint from the chairman, the Duke of Cambridge, which is thus reported in a paper of the following day:—

"The royal chairman begged to propose 'The principality of Wales (loud cheers)—and may we,' said his royal highness, 'soon have a prince of Wales' (enthusiastic cheering, which continued for several minutes.)"

"Enthusiastic cheering," indeed! Those who cheered may be men of wealth, if not intelligence; but we would ask if the starving Spitalfields weavers and the more than half starved labourers throughout the country, who know, or ought to know that the expense of a "Prince of Wales" would entail upon the nation, from first to last, should the bantling grow up to man's estate, an expenditure of some five or six millions of their hard earned wages—we ask, would those poor hard worked over creatures, have seen any cause for "enthusiastic cheering?" Not a bit of it. George the Third had a large family—Queen Charlotte presented the nation with a numerous progeny. John Bull received the announcement of the birth of each with "enthusiastic cheering;" but John Bull paid dearly for the whistle in the end.

Many persons imagine (and very naturally) that from the relative position in which the Duchess of Kent stands with reference to the Queen, that her Royal Highness would possess and exercise certain powers connected with the domestic arrangements of her Majesty; but we can assure our readers that such is by no means the fact. Nothing is undertaken in which the Queen is in the most trivial manner concerned, without her permission. Even (while the court was at the Castle and previously to the royal marriage) if the Duchess wished that a piano forte, for instance, might be placed in a different part of the room, or that a sofa might be removed from one side of the fire place to another, a page was always despatched to the Queen to ask if such a trifling alteration in the disposition of a piece or two of furniture might be effected. The permission, of course, was always conceded.

There are many persons who are still disposed to doubt that any estrangement still exists between her majesty and her illustrious mother. It does exist, and to a painful extent. Buckingham Palace is large enough to enable the Queen to *permit* the duchess to possess a suit of apartments there, without the annual expenditure of £1,500 a year being incurred for the rent of a house in Belgrave square, for her Royal Highness's town residence, which will be ready for her reception about the 20th of next month. Although Lord Ingestrie's mansion has been taken on lease for four years, it is expected that the Duchess will retire to the continent for a period early in the ensuing summer. It is calculated that the fitting up of the house for her royal highness's reception will cost her Majesty (who has agreed to defray the expenses) upwards of £2,000, and then there's the furniture!

We alluded, last week, to the chops and changes and the turns-out which have lately taken place in the royal household. The "movement" is still proceeding; and not one (such is the anticipated extent of the changes in contemplation) in the household can reckon upon the tenure of his office enduring beyond a week. Some short time since we noticed the discharge of Mr. Loades and Mr. Pocock, two of the pages of the presence, who were sent adrift by the Hon. C. A. A. Murray in consequence of those two gentlemen quarrelling, and then referring their respective cases to the master of the household, who, considering that they were (like *Peachum* and *Lockit*) "both in the wrong," quietly settled their business by a dismissal. A desire seems not only to be manifest, but to be acted upon, by certain parties, to clear off a portion of the old faithful servants of the Sovereign; but it does appear somewhat strange that those who are thus discharged happen to be known to be politically opposed to the present Cabinet. When you want to beat your dog it is easy to find a stick. If a servant live twenty-five years in the royal household he is entitled to retire upon a pension equal to a full amount of his salary. Mr. Loades was discharged after twenty four years' service, and not one farthing in the shape of pension has he yet received! George the Fourth, with all his faults, was most liberal towards his household. During his whole reign no man was ever discharged (no matter from what cause—good or bad) without being pensioned according to the existing regulations.

It is a well known fact about the Court that the Queen rarely or never interferes with the household arrangements: Any little meanness, therefore, may be perpetrated by the "hands" should not, in fairness, be placed to the account of her Majesty.

Extraordinary Longevity of a Pony.—About 18 years since, a gentleman gave a Mr. Titchmarsh, of Kneesworth, Cambridesbire, a grey pony, aged 23 years, which was supposed to be worn out, requesting him either to shoot it, or give it gentle work. The latter request was acted upon, and singular to state, it received the strength of its younger days. Six years ago the same pony went through a hard day's hunt, and carried its rider, who weighed 12 stone, to the death of the fox. Till within the last three weeks it became restless and incapable of being held at the sound of a horn, or report of a gun. From that time she gradually drooped, and, on Saturday week, the 22d, died a natural death at the great age of forty one years.

Fever is increasing to a fearful extent in and about Thurles.

THE NEW POST OFFICE STAMPS.

The present number of the *London and Westminster Review* contains an interesting article on the subject of the recent adoption of the penny postage, and the measures in progress for the introduction of the stamps to denote prepayment of letters.

As to the best adaptation of stamps to the purposes of the post-office, the *Review* states, that the four kinds of stamps which the Treasury has directed to be paid are—stamped covers or half sheets of paper, stamped envelopes, labels or adhesive stamps, and stamps struck on letter paper itself. The three first kinds are to be manufactured on some peculiar paper by the Government.

Each kind of stamp has its peculiar advantages. The adhesive stamp has portability to recommend it: twenty shillings worth of postage will not weigh half an ounce, and will occupy scarcely a perceptible space in a pocket book. Its lightness is such that it hardly adds to the weight of a letter. It may be attached to letter paper of any kind, either before or after the letter is written. It saves trouble; being purchaseable at the post office, it may be attached to a letter at the very time when the letter is posted. One real objection to the exclusive use of stamped covers is, that the post office stamp, certifying the date and place of posting the letter which are sometimes wanted in evidence, would upon that plan be affixed only to the envelope, and not to the letter it encloses. This objection does not apply to letters franked by the adhesive stamp. It is also the best suited for parcels, or letters exceeding the lowest weight; as, on ascertaining at the post office the proper amount of postage, additional stamps may at once be affixed. These stamps will, moreover, be a very convenient and novel paper currency for sums of small amount.* Correspondents will pay small debts of pence through the medium of these penny stamps. You wish to order a two penny pamphlet or a fivepenny newspaper; by transmitting in an envelope the required number of stamps, you effect the payment, which, for such sums, there are no ready means of doing at present. The cost of manufacturing these stamps will be sufficiently low to enable government to sell them, in all parts of the country for the penny only; whereas the price of a single cover, including the penny for postage, cannot well be less than 1½d.

The greatest recommendation of the stamped cover is the facility it offers to the poor man of obtaining at every post office a cheaper piece of writing paper than he has ever before been able to buy. For a farthing he will buy paper sufficient for most of his letters. Mr. J. W. Parker, the extensive publisher, pointed out to the committee the manner in which the stamped covers will be used as trade circulars. A tradesman would print upon the inside of a cover a list of his goods for sale, and on the outside his own address, whereby he would secure to himself the exclusive use of it. He would then enclose these circulars to his connexions, who would mark against each article the quantity required, and remit the circular by post to the sender.

Finally, for those who prefer to use a whole sheet of paper, or who prefer a stouter or thinner paper than that supplied by the government, there is the stamped letter paper.

No practical obstacles will exist to obtain any of the four kinds of stamps. It will doubtless be the duty of every post-office to vend those manufactured by the government. Stationers and licensed dealers in stamps will sell all sorts. In districts where there is no post office, the letter carriers should be directed to carry round a supply. The apprehended forgery of the stamps seems to be altogether a chimera.

Hopes are expressed that the stamps will be ready before the end of March, and we know that every exertion is made to produce them as speedily as possible.

The following is the account given of the nature of the stamps now in preparation:—

It has always been contended, that beauty of design and workmanship is one of the best securities against forgery. What will be in this respect the character of the postage stamps, may be inferred from the artists who are employed in the production of them. We need only mention the names of W. Wyon, J. Thompson, and C. Heath.

The designs on the die in the hands of Mr. Wyon, and on the plate in the hands of Mr. Charles Heath, have been stated to be the head of the Queen. A forgery of the work of either of these distinguished artists, to deceive (as it must be effectual) an experienced eye, would be a work we should very well like to behold.

Of Mr. Mulready's design, which is confided to Mr. J. Thompson, we can speak in the highest terms. In less than half the usual space for the face of a letter, the artist has placed groups of upwards of forty figures. In the centre is Britannia in the act of despatching four winged messengers. The figures on each side are groups emblematical of British commerce, and communication with all parts of the world. On the right are East Indians on elephants, directing the embarkation of merchandize; next Arabs, with camels laden; next Chinese; on the left American Indians concluding a treaty, and negroes packing casks of sugar. The whole design occupies rather more than an inch in width along the face of an ordinary envelope. In what may be called the foreground on the one side, a young man is reading a letter to his mother, whose clasped hands express her emotion at its contents, on the other side is a group of three figures, each one eagerly pressing around to read, or at least catch a sight of the welcome letter. The whole design is like a pen and ink sketch by a distinguished artist, as far removed as possible from the common place designs usually employed in analogous cases.

* Indeed for any sums whatever under a pound sterling. A sheet of the adhesive stamps, *minus* two cut off, will be good paper for 18s 10d; a sheet *minus* five will be good for 18s 7d and so on.

THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY AND LADY SHUCKBOROUGH.

The London *Sunday Observer*, a journal that professes to be under the patronage of her Majesty and the Court, publishes the following amusing correspondence, and vouches its authenticity. Lady Shuckborough is daughter of Lord Pomfret, and Lady Seymour was the well known Queen of Beauty at the Eglinton tournament:—

"(Copy 1.)—Lady Seymour presents her compliments to Lady Shuckborough, and would be obliged to her for the character of Mary Stedman, who states that she has lived twelve months, and still is, in Lady Shuckborough's establishment. Can Mary Stedman cook plain dishes well? make bread? and is she honest, good tempered, sober, willing, and cleanly? Lady Seymour would also like to know the reason why she leaves Lady Shuckborough's service? Direct, under cover, to Lord Seymour, Maiden Bradley."

"(Copy 2.)—Lady Shuckborough presents her compliments to Lady Seymour. Her Ladyship's note, dated Oct. 28, only reached her yesterday, Nov. 3. Lady Shuckborough was unacquainted with the name of the kitchen-maid until mentioned by Lady Seymour, as it is her custom neither to apply for, or give characters to, any of the under servants, this being always done by the housekeeper, Mrs. Couch—and this was well known to the young woman; therefore, Lady Shuckborough is surprised at her referring any lady to her for a character. Lady Shuckborough having a professed cook, as well as a housekeeper, in her establishment, it is not very likely she herself should know anything of the abilities or merits of the under servants; therefore she is unable to answer Lady Seymour's note. Lady Shuckborough cannot imagine Mary Stedman to be capable of cooking for any except the servants's-hall table. —Nov. 4, Pavilion, Hansplacs."

"(Copy 3,)—Lady Seymour presents her compliments to Lady Shuckborough, and begs she will order her housekeeper, Mrs. Pouch, to send the girl's character without delay; otherwise another young woman will be sought for elsewhere, as Lady Seymour's children cannot remain without their dinners because Lady Shuckborough, keeping a professed cook and a housekeeper, thinks a knowledge of the details of her establishment beneath her notice. Lady Seymour understood from Stedman that, in addition to her other talents, she was actually capable of dressing food fit for the little Shuckboroughs to partake of when hungry."

(To this note was appended a clever pen and ink vignette by the Queen of Beauty, representing the three little Shuckboroughs, with large turnip-looking heads and cauliflower wigs, sitting at a round table, eating and voraciously scrambling for mutton chops, dressed by Mary Stedman, who is seen looking on with supreme satisfaction, while Lady Shuckborough appears in the distance in evident dismay.)

"(Copy 4.)—Madam—Lady Shuckborough has directed me to acquaint you that she declines answering your note, the vulgarity of which is beneath contempt; and although it may be the characteristic of the Sheridans to be vulgar, coarse, and witty, it is not that of 'a lady,' unless she happens to have been born in a garret and bred in a kitchen. Mary Stedman informs me that your Ladyship does not keep either a cook or a housekeeper, and that you only require a girl who can cook a mutton chop. If so, I apprehend that Mary Stedman, or any other scullion, will be found fully equal to cook for, or manage the establishment of the Queen of Beauty. I am your Ladyship's, &c. Elizabeth Couch, (not Pouch.)"

LIBERATION OF SHERIFF EVANS.

So, the two months' farce is at length brought to a close, so far at least as Mr. Sheriff Evans is concerned, that gentleman having been released from custody on Friday last by a vote of the House of Commons. This decision, it will be found on reference to our parliamentary report, has been sanctioned by 118 members in a house numbering only 149 of O'Connell's "scoundrels," and may, therefore, be looked up to as all but unanimous. The liberation, however, it appears, is to be merely of a temporary nature, the Sheriff being under engagement to return to the prison cells of the Sergeant at Arms on the 6th of April, if his further confinement shall be deemed necessary by Lord J. Russell for the complete satisfaction of British justice. Even in this proceeding, tardy and trifling as it is, we have a strong illustration of the sneaking cowardice and time-serving paltriness of the Ministerial Whigs. Ashamed of their past conduct towards the sheriff, and no longer able to bear up against the weight of public odium, they have not yet had the moral courage or manly honesty to retrace their steps by a vote for the absolute freedom of their high-minded prisoner. No, that would be too straightforward and generous a course of action for Lord John to pursue, and hence the dastard expediency of doing things merely by halves, and that, too, so late as the eleventh hour. The compromise in this case was literally a compromise between fear and duty, and in this light it cannot fail to be viewed by the nation at large.

Had the Ministerial leader consented to the release of Mr. Sheriff Evans, after the evidence of his two medical attendants, both of whom distinctly stated their opinions that further incarceration would prove materially detrimental to his physical constitution, the liberation would then have taken place with some appearance of grace and good feeling; but, as the matter stands at present, the noble lord has only earned for himself and his supporters the unmingled contempt of the whole British public.

But is Lord J. Russell silly enough to imagine that the affair can be permitted to rest here? Is he so thoroughly unacquainted with the character of Britons, or so recklessly indifferent to the working of national feeling, as to suppose that the people of England will be satisfied with the liberation of Sheriff Evans, while three other individuals, no less innocent, are still left to pine within the walls of Newgate?—What was the offence committed by Mr. Howard, for instance? Why, he merely did that which, did he decline to do, one thousand gentlemen, at least, would be found quite willing to undertake for any man having occasion of their professional services. He simply acted in his capacity of solicitor, and no more. Again, why was that gentleman's son, a lad no more than 18 or 19 years old—why, we ask, was *he* punished? For no other reason on earth than that he had the temerity to obey his father's instructions—those instructions involving no single infraction of any existing law.—But, above all, let us look to the case of the unfortunate writing clerk.

The unfortunate man merely discharged his office duties as a salaried servant, of his employer, and did so for the support of a wife and children, who otherwise would be left without a mouthful of bread.—Now, we put it to any man, with the ordinary feelings of justice and humanity, is it to be tolerated by a nation of freemen, that these individuals shall continue to be deprived of their personal liberty, perhaps to be ruined in health and properties, after the virtual admission made by Lord John Russell within the last few days? Is it not now an acknowledged fact, that the above-named parties were all sent to Newgate in open violation of the law of the land, and in utter disregard of the subject's birthright? Why, Lord John's motion for the aid of a statutable enactment to support his tottering claim of privilege, places the matter beyond all controversy. We will only add, that if the people of Great Britain do not take the most prompt and decided measures for rectifying this frightful anomaly, and procuring the immediate discharge of the persons thus wantonly deprived of their liberty, they will richly deserve to be again designated what on other occasions they were called by the London press—namely, "a beast of a people." But we hope much better from the spirit and independence of British subjects.—*D. E. Packet.*

SYMPTOMS OF REFORM AT THE PALACE

Sunday March 8.—Her Majesty, her royal consort, and her august mother, have been much engaged during the past week in receiving congratulatory addresses on her marriage from her loyal subjects in every part of her dominions. By way of relaxation from these fatiguing ceremonies, the royal pair have twice visited Covent garden Theatre privately; and on the other evenings her Majesty has received a less exclusively Ministerial party at her royal dinners at the palace. Among the nobility so honoured by their Sovereign we may enumerate the Marquis and Marchioness of Douro, the Earl and Countess of Jersey, the Earl of Liverpool, Lord and Lady Cowley. To the last named lady, the sister-in-law of the Duke of Wellington, the Queen, as we have heard, expressed herself much interested in the health of Britain's Duke, observing, "that as he was mutually dear to both, and the most valuable of her subjects, Lady Cowley must convey to him her Majesty's anxious desire that he should take more care of his health, for her sake as well as that of the country." At the Levee, on Tuesday, when the Duke, as Chancellor, went up with the Oxford University address, the Queen, observing that he was much pressed in retiring by the crowded state of the chamber, instantly directed one of her Lords-in-waiting to attend him, and considerately advised that, to avoid the crowd, he should pass through the private apartments by the royal entrance. The Duke of Wellington is, we are happy to say, daily improving in health, and will, we trust, be spared to us for years to come. Her Majesty and her royal consort are expected to honour the opera with their presence on Saturday night, but at the time our first edition goes to press we cannot speak with certainty of the fact.—*Argus.*

Desperate Encounter between a Thief and a Watch-Dog.—On Saturday night, or Sunday morning last, the watch-dog belonging to Mr. Carmichael, Harestone, Dighty Water, was dreadfully mangled by some miscreant, his skull being laid bare, a piece cut out of his back, and a part of his tail cut off, apparently with an axe or some such weapon. From the marks in the snow in the morning, a fierce struggle must have taken place, after which the dog, as was supposed from traces of blood, had gone to a well near by to drink, and was found in a hay stack nearly dead. No property was carried off, although the time was well chosen, as the greater part of the men employed on the place go to their respective homes on Saturday night. The credit of this preservation of property is no doubt entirely owing to the bold resistance of the dog, which we are happy to say, is getting better.—*Dundee Paper.*

The subscription for rebuilding Dr. Raffles' Chapel, at Liverpool, destroyed by fire last month, already amounts to £6,000.

ANOTHER CONSERVATIVE VICTORY.

Lewes Election—Defeat of the Whig Candidate.

Lewes, Saturday Night.—The Whig candidate, General Trevor, is defeated. His supporters, after having prognosticated that his election was sure, boasted in his placards issued on Thursday last, that from the result of his canvass his ultimate success was certain. The General, however, finding to-day that there was not the slightest hope of being returned, thought it prudent to retire from the contest. His great difficulty with the whig radical faction appears to be, that he did not go the whole hog on the question of the corn laws and other nostrums of the ministerial and ultra schools. Though repeatedly pressed on the subject of the ballot, the General would give no decided opinion, and reserved his sentiments on the corn laws until Thursday, when placards were circulated that the General avowed that he was decidedly opposed to the present system, and was anxious for a modification in the shape of a moderate fixed duty, but was not prepared to support a sudden and total repeal. With this declaration the faction, who are desirous of continuing in office the Whig government, by a cry of "repeal of the corn laws," expressed themselves dissatisfied, and this morning the General's agent waited upon Lord Cantilupe, and announced his intention not to go to the poll.

Lewes, Monday.—This morning at an early hour, the banners of Lord Cantilupe were floating from the windows of the White Hart, where his central committee sat, and shortly after nine o'clock the townspeople began to assemble in front of the hustings at the Town hall. The hour for the nomination having been fixed for eleven o'clock, a few minutes before that time W. Thompson, Esq., and W. Courthope Mabbott, Esq., the proposer and seconder of Lord Cantilupe went in procession, accompanied by the other members of his lordship's committe, to the hustings.

The noble lord having been proposed and seconded—and no other candidate appearing, the returning officer declared his lordship duly elected. Lord Cantilupe, then, amidst loud cheers addressed the electors; after which the ceremony of chairing took place.

DUEL PREVENTED.

(From the Argus.)

Thanks to the vigilance of the A division of police—one of those affairs, falsely termed of honour, but which is dishonourable to Christians, was put a stop to on Tuesday last. The public may take some interest in the subject from the position of the parties in fashionable life; viz., his Highness Prince Louis Napoleon, attended by Colonel Parquin as second, and Count Alfred d'Orsay as amateur master of the ceremonies; and Count Leon, attended by Lieut.-Colonel Ratcliffe, of the Enniskillen dragoons as second. The Prince earned some notoriety, and made some noise at Strasburg; the Count, the "observed of all observers;" the Colonel, a "vielle moustache decoree," covered with scars, earned in the service of his country; of these we need not speak, they being well known to society in London.

Count Leon, the challenger, is a natural son of Napoleon Bonaparte, by a Mademoiselle de la Plugne, a young French lady of family, who, previous to the Emperor's marriage, possessed his affections. He is a gambler, who killed our countryman, Charles Hesse, in a duel at Paris, besides having been engaged in other rencontres, that terminated equally fatal. Lieut. Colonel Ratcliffe was placed by chance in the Enniskillen dragoons; he is not an Irishman, though he seems ambitious to become a blazer; his *renome* chiefly consists in the possession of a sweet voice, and cultivated taste for singing, and the friendship of the late Earl of Essex, the Duchess of Canizaro, and the Dowager Lady Farquhar.

Having made our readers acquainted with the peculiarities of the principals and their seconds, we shall proceed to give a plain statement of this disgraceful proceeding. Some weeks since the Count Leon was a prisoner for debt in the St. Pelagie, in Paris.

Prince Louis received letters from the French capital informing him, that a plot had been formed to deprive him of life; and that it was intended to send this said Leon over to this country, who would attempt to engage him in mortal combat. Shortly after the debts of Leon were discharged; and, furnished with a passport, he proceeded to England.

On arriving here he took up his abode at Fenton's hotel, and immediately went round and left his visiting-card at the mansions of the several members of the Bonaparte family now resident in London.

His visit was not returned, because they disapproved of the conduct and character of the individual who had presumed to leave his name at their houses. He wrote an offensive letter to the Prince, who sent an aid de-camp to explain; he refused to receive an explanation, and sent Colonel Ratcliffe with a cartel! It is proper to observe here that no previous intimacy exisled between the Colonel and the Count, their acquaintance having been formed in the coffee-room at Fenton's; and yet a gallant officer, commanding one of her Majesty's cavalry regiments, is found ready to carry a challenge to a gentleman, because he has not returned the visit of an individual whom he was not desirous of knowing, and whom he considered to be an undesirable acquaintance! We must candidly confess we think this ground of offence the most shameful we ever heard propounded, on which to pretend to justify, by "the code of honour," the shedding of blood; and deep and awful is the responsibility of all who are implicated in this disgusting business.

It reminds us of a duel that occurred some thirty five years ago. A grave gentleman was standing by a coffee house fire, and, calling a waiter, he gave him his snuff box, which he bade him fill. As the waiter returned, a flippant young officer in one of the boxes called out, "My good lad, let me take toll as you go past;" on which he thrust his finger and thumb into the box, and took a pinch of snuff. The gentleman on receiving his box opened it carelessly, and throwing the contents into the fire, bade the waiter fill it again. The young officer (by name Ingram) considered this a gross insult; and, finding the gentleman's name was Forbes, sent him a challenge. Forbes tried to avoid a duel, and to explain. Nothing could satisfy Ingram. They went out, fired together—and Ingram fell dead on the spot! Good God! can any one contemplate such an event without shuddering at the consequences of aiding and abetting at such a murder! for the duellist must undoubtedly run into the crime of murder on one haud, or suicide on the the other; and nothing can reconcile, even to a man of the world, recourse to an appeal to arms but some dreadful injury. And yet the story we have just related affords some little shadow of a pretext, whilst in the case before us we can find none, for permitting or sanctioning even an idea of a personal rencontre.

As we have already stated, the Count Leon has killed more men than one in a duel with pistols. The Prince, therefore, being the party challenged, selected swords as the weapons with which to fight (it being the privilege, according to the French laws of duelling, for the party challenged to select the weapon.) To this the Count objected; and though it was offered to decide the point by a toss, it was refused! The Count declaring he would only fight with pistols, in traly French style, this wrangle was renewed on the ground, by the seconds; and whilst they were disputing, the police of the A division arrived, and took all the parties into custody!

If these parties had been bent on murder, it were better for the Prince to have followed the precedent of the gallant Duch Admiral, Van Tromp, than to have consented, as we hear he did, to the use of pistols, by which he was to be butchered in cold blood.

Van Tromp was a large, heavy man, and was challenged by a thin, active French officer. "We are not upon equal terms with rapiers," said Van Tromp; "but call on me to morrow morning, and we will adjust the affair better." When the Frenchman called, he found the Dutch Admiral bestriding a barrel of gunpowder. "There is room enough for you," said Van Tromp, "at the other end of the barrel; sit down—there's a match—and as you were the challenger, give fire." The Frenchman was thunderstruck at this terrible mode of fighting, but as the Dutch Admiral told him he would fight in no other way, terms of accommodation ensued. But, to be serious; we beg to call Lord Palmerston's notice to this affair, and if it be as we have heard, that this Leon has been sent here on this murderous crusade, we sincerely hope that his Lordship will employ the powers vested in him, and drive from our shores this individual, in every way unworthy of our hospitality and protection.

We have seen a letter from Toulon, stating that on Thursday morning the workshop for preparing Congreve rockets, &c. in the arsenal took fire; the consequence of which was that for several hours the most tremendous explosions and discharges of projectiles took place over the town and roadstead, and into the surrounding country. Several shells fell near the Belle Poule frigate. About 12 men, including an officer, are believed to have lost their lives by this accident, and from fifteen to twenty persons have been more or less injured. The cause of the accident is not stated.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

FASHIONS FOR THE WEEK.

The dresses of our fashionable belles are more varied than ever, though in part, they are but revivals. Some robes of clear white muslin in the evenings; these are abundantly trimmed with festoons of flowers, commencing under the corsage, where the first wreath is short; about a hand's breadth below this the next is placed, and is somewhat longer. Three or four more, each longer than the one above it, occupy the front and the trimming is completed with a wreath all round the skirts. The sleeves are short, but large; and the tops are ornamented with similar wreaths; the flowers are various; and the trimmings of one, especially beautiful, was formed of oak leaves and gold beads or buttons instead of acorns. The corsage is folded from the shoulder to the centre of the bust, in six or seven folds, which cover the shoulder, and in the centre is a sprig to match the trimmings. The hair is worn plain in front, and tied negligently in a loose knot behind; being fastened up with gold pins. There is generally a wreath to match the trimmings of the dress, and a rosette and streamers on each side; but this latter is only when the dresses are of silk, and then a similar rosette is worn in the centre of the bust. Bouquets of large size seem revived with the spring. When silk is worn it is mostly rose colour or blue, with Brussels lace flounces and piping of the same colour as the dress, about an inch above them. Bonnets are still worn small, and velvet turbans are worn at the Opera, and evening parties. Handkerchiefs are more beautifully embroidered than ever, and are still worn with lace. There are very becoming head dresses of velvet and lace; but they are not so high as formerly and gold ornaments are used in profusion.—*Court Gazette.*

Incendiarism and Robbery.—Early on Friday morning the barn and stables of Mr. Fears, of Alciston, were discovered to be in flames. On going to the stable door it was found to have been fastened in some extraordinary manner from within, and resisted all attempts to force an entrance, which was fortunate for those trying to gain admittance, as the roof almost immediately afterwards fell in, enveloping in a body of flames four fine horses, which were burnt to death. Although no part of the property was saved from the flames, it was discovered, before the barn was completely destroyed, that a large quantity of corn had been stolen out of it by the miscreants, who had afterwards set fire to the premises for the purpose of concealing their robbery. Unfortunately Mr. Fears is not insured for a shilling of his severe loss.—*Cinque Ports Chronicle.*

A Crack Shot.—Last week Mr. Kempster, jun., of South Weald, for a wager, shot 18 farthings at 20 penny pieces, one of which only he missed, and on repeating the task completed it without once missing the coin. In one of the shots he fired the farthing *through the penny piece.* A short time ago the same gentleman fired at 40 penny pieces and 45 farthings—85 shots—two of which only he missed. We do not remember anything to exceed this dexterity with the gun, either in Essex or elsewhere.—*Chelmsford Chronicle*

Calvinistic Methodists and Chartists.—Sir John Guest, Bart., M. P. for Merthyr Tydvil, has presented the Calvinistic Methodists with a donation of £50 towards their new chapel in Dowlais, near Merthyr, as a mark of esteem, and of his approbation of the Christian-like feeling manifested by this denomination during the late riots and disturbances in that neighbourhood; it being a fact highly honourable to the Calvinistic Methodists (although the predominant sect of Christians in that part) that they had not to censure a single member for taking any part whatever in the late disturbances.

Major Gen. Sir William Parker Carroll has resumed the command of the Western District at Athlone. The gallant officer has yielded to the entreaties of the neighbouring gentry, and has abandon his intention of disposing of his mansion, Tulla House, near Nenagh. To the requests of personal friends have also been added the sincere solicitation of a grateful tenantry. The tenants, indignant at the robbery which has been lately committed at Tulla House, and in recording their gratitude to the gallant General for the kind and flattering manner in which he has always spoken of them, particularly some years since, when examined before a Committee of the House of Commons—have entered their names to a reward for the apprehension of the person or persons who thus disgraced their neighbourhood, and injured one of their best and kindest friends.

On Sunday as Mr James Meagher, a respectable farmer, residing at Ballyanny, within two miles of Nenagh, was proceeding to chapel, his jaunting car was stopped by a number of men undisguised but unknown to him, who threatened him with death if he did not discharge a steward then in his employment.—The party, on retiring, discharged two pistols, to show they were prepared to execute their threat. The same day, the house of a respectable protestant, named Hill, in the neighbourhood of Ballmackey, whilst at Church, was broken into by a party of men, who entered by the parlour window, and, having bound two lads who were left in care of the premises, proceeded to search the house for fire arms, but being disappointed in obtaining any thing but a flask of gunpowder, beat the boys and decamped.

The extensive flour mills, with the machinery and stock of wheat and flour therein, of Thomas Hackett, Esq., situate at Whiteford, near Parsonstown, King's County, were consumed by fire, on Thursday night the 5th inst. The greatest praise is due to the Hon. Capt. Spencer, and to the other officers and men of the 60th Rifles stationed at the barracks, which are contiguous to the mills, for their unwearied exertions in endeavouring to suppress the fire, and prevent its extending to the dwelling house and offices adjoining. Great praise is also due to Captain Orr, Barrackmaster, who, at the risk of his life, rendered every assistance; likewise to the police, particularly Constable Archibald Johnstone, stationed at Crinkle, who, upon this and several other similar occasions, proved himself a most efficient officer. The premises and their contents are insured.

The Thames Tunnel.—On Tuesday the annual meeting of the proprietors of shares in this enterprise was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of receiving a report from the directors relative to the progress of the works, and on other matters—Mr. B. Hawes in the chair. The chairman adverted to the many difficulties which had impeded the successful prosecution of the Thames Tunnel in former years. It was, therefore, with great satisfaction that the directors met the proprietors on the present occasion. The expenditure on this gigantic undertaking had been much less than was generally reported. The tunnel was commenced very nearly fifteen years ago, and, including the amounts advanced by the Government, the total sum expended was £363,000. When it was recollected that the cost of Waterloo bridge was from £1,000,000 to £1,200,000, the proprietors would be gratified to hear that the tunnel under the Thames would be completed for less than £500,000. He also observed that, to show that the public attention continued to be drawn to the matter, in 1838, 23,000 persons visited the tunnel; whilst last year not less than 34,000 paid for admission—being an increase of 35 per cent. The rapidity with which the tunnel had lately been advanced would be apparent from the following facts:—In 1836 there were 117 feet completed; in 1837 only 28 feet; in 1838, 80 feet; in 1839, 194 feet; and since the 1st of January last 76 feet had been completed, being at the rate of 460 feet per annum. At present the tunnel had been completed to within 60 feet of the Wapping shore.

Mr. Jones, surveyor for the South Riding of Clonmel, in his report to the grand jury, invites their attention to the fence walls and trackways of the river Suir, which were levelled by the floods, and to the application for building a bridge over the Araglin, dividing Tipperary and Waterford, to which work Lord Kingston contributes; to the application for improving the mail car road at Quarryhole, between Clonmel and Fethard; and to the application for a fever hospital at Tipperary, where a bridewell and sessions house is also required. The bridewell at Newbirmingham is in a dilapidated state. There are but few defaulting contractors.

John Delmege, Esq., of Castle Park (Limerick,) has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county of Clare.

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