







DUBLIN CASTLE-ST. PATRICK'S DAY

To-day being the anniversary of St. Patrick, a large concourse of persons assembled at the mounting in the Upper Castle...

During the progress of matters in the court yard below, his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant appeared in the balcony over the state entrance to the Vice-regal apartments...

The usual form having been proceeded in by the military, the old guard marched off to its quarters and the crowd quietly dispersed...

This being the day appointed for the public procession of the various Temperance societies now existing in this city and its suburbs...

The Dublin Total Abstinence Society in the circular space before Lord Charlemont's house, Rutland square; the Irish Total Abstinence Association, in French-street Chapel...

Coming out of the gardens, at Granby row, they turned to the right in British street, passing before the Living in Hospital into Cavendish row, Gardiner's row, Great Denmark street, Gardiner's place...

The order of the procession was as follows:—The Irish Total Abstinence Association. Headed by its Patron, the Very Rev. Doctor Spratt. The Banner.—On the front St. Patrick is represented administering the pledge to a poor man...

The Rev. Dr. Doyle, the President at its head. The banner, composed of silk, nine feet by six, surmounted by a crown and harp. On the front is a full-length figure of "Hibernia" with an Irish wolf dog reposing at her feet...

With Very Rev. Dr. Yore, V.G., the patron, at its head. A magnificent banner, nine feet and a half by six, representing on the front St. Paul preaching at Athens, and at the top a tablet with these words—"Drunkards shall not possess the kingdom of God..."

The Rev. M. Flanagan, P.P., President, at the head, 600 members. The Metropolitan Total Abstinence Society, upwards of 6,000 members. Preceded by the Rev. A. O'Connell, president.

With a beautiful blue silk banner, eight feet by six. This unique and tasteful banner bears on the front the temperance arms, with a man and woman, (one with a boy, the other with a girl), as supporters. The shield is divided into seven compartments, as follows:—The beehive, symbolic of industry...

crest, an oak, with the motto—"Firm as the Oak." Over the arms is inscribed—"Peace on earth, good will to men," and underneath—"Be thou faithful unto death." The whole surmounted by a carved-out harp, encircled with wreaths of shamrocks, and is so fixed from the top, as to be viewed from the back, as well as from the front...

This society met in the round room of the Rotundo, in the evening at 7 o'clock. The chair was taken by the Rev. Dr. Urwick.

NATIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

250 members. (From the D. E. Post.)

THE CASTLE GUARD—PATRICK'S DAY.

The guard at the Castle was relieved this morning with the usual parade, but not amidst the same scenes of diablerie which have heretofore distinguished the ceremony on the anniversary of "the great and good St. Patrick." Immediately after leaving the Royal Barracks, the horse band of the 6th Dragoons struck up the national air, when a collection of idlers, mostly boys, who had assembled for the purpose, preceded the band to the Castle, shouting and huzzing...

GRAND TEMPERANCE PROCESSION THIS (PATRICK'S) DAY.

Our city this day presented an aspect far removed from that which we were accustomed to witness on every former anniversary of the Patron Saint of Erin; it was invariably a day of fun and frolic and idleness, to the middle classes; and to the lower orders, one of intoxicating debauchery. It is almost needless to remind our Irish readers of the mode in which this day was spent, but the English public, by the information, may be enabled to draw a contrast between the habits of former times and those days which are fast approaching, and of which this is a fair indication.

At twelve o'clock the number of persons distinguished by their medals and sashes as members of the Temperance Society amounted to several thousands. That order and decorum of manner which ever distinguish people congregated together for a good and moral purpose, was observed in the assembly. At 12 o'clock the great garden of the Rotundo presented a most delightful and enraptured spectacle; the various societies as they arrived, headed by bands of music, and marshalled by their stewards on horseback, preserved their places in line, taking up the positions allotted to them in the garden. The members of Father O'Connell's society wore blue sashes, and appeared to be very extensively got up—other societies wore light pink, crimson and varied scarfs, and each man carrying a wand with a ribbon flying. The coup d'oeil would lead the distant spectator to imagine that this was a well arranged military review, and what further tended to produce the illusion was the fact, of the fine bands of the 88th and 97th Regiments playing, at intervals, "Patrick's Day," "God Save the Queen," and other popular airs, which brought forth the continued plaudits of the assembled multitude.

No member was allowed into the procession without an "order of admission ticket," signed by the secretary of the society.

HER MAJESTY AND THE DUKE OF

We feel great pleasure in copying the following anecdote from the Literary Gazette, being convinced that its perusal will create a general feeling of heartfelt satisfaction. Is it not cheering to find our young and gracious Queen obeying the generous impulse of her nature, and setting aside the constraining etiquette of Court ceremonial, affectionately greeting the veteran warrior to whom her Majesty owes the security of her throne? Let us hope that this deeply interesting scene is the harbinger of a healthier state of things—that her Majesty will for the future consult her own feelings, and render honor where honor is due, despising the intrigues of the contemptible minions who exist but by the backstairs influence of the Buckingham Palace toadies.

Three letters, written in the same enthusiastic and impassioned strain, directed to the same person, were read; and which the following epistle from Mrs. Roberts to her husband, was read, dated January 26th, 1840:—"My dear Henry—in what terms shall I presume to address you, or how deprecate the just indignation you must feel at me? I wish not to exonerate my guilt, but to implore that your will extend to me no other but the most lenient and merciful treatment."

A letter from London, commencing with the words "Allegiance," speaks of a marriage of Prince Ernest of Saxe-Coburg, with the daughter of the Duke of Cambridge; it is represented as a favourite measure with Queen Victoria.

SHERIFFS' COURT, SURREY.—FRIDAY, MARCH 13.

Roberts v. Brunskill. CRIM. CON.

Mr. Smith, barrister, of the Inner Temple, stated the case for the plaintiff, Mr. Henry Boyden Roberts, selector of No. 1, Child's-place, Temple bar. The defendant is William Brunskill, a painter in the Horse Guards. In the month of October last the plaintiff went into the country, and it was during his absence that the defendant contracted an acquaintance with the plaintiff's wife, which terminated in her ruin and disgrace.

From Mrs. Roberts to William Brunskill, E. troop, B. H. G., Regent's park Barracks, London, dated Bedford Cottage, Spalding, 26th January 1840. "My dearest William—I am perfectly convinced of your deep sincerity for me, or I should not have ventured to have written to you without paying the postage, but the fact is, I am at present penniless. From the address you will in some measure conceive that something particular has happened to me, and that I am in a state of distress."

(From the Same.)

My dear William, I am now plunged into despair, and I have no other refuge but in you. I know where I am lost. I am no longer the darling pride of indulgent parents, beloved, respected, and admired, but an outcast of the family, despised and avoided by all who had ever loved me, hateful to myself, belonging to no one, a wretch whom I beg to be forgotten. How I am to live through it, God, who has hitherto sustained me, only knows. My passion for you has got such possession of my heart, that both reason and principle are silenced. You are, my beloved William, to me a being beyond mortal, fraught with every blessing, and the most ardent desire of my soul. The human heart oft stands in need of some kind and faithful partner of its care, in whom it may repose its weaknesses, and with whom it is sure of finding the sincerest sympathy.

(Signed) "ELIZA ROBERTS."

"Eray writes. As soon as I receive money, you shall have some. God bless you."

(From the same to the same, dated Bedford Cottage, Dec. 11, 1839.)

"My dearest William—It is very evident that something very odd has happened to you, or could you have kept me so long in suspense? Why is the cause to remain so long unexplained to me? What may it be? Do, for pity's sake, let me know; disclose your anguish to me (your Eliza). I endeavor to dissemble my grief, but the effort is hopeless. I have become frantic to you, and I am in despair, that you might read it in my countenance. Oh, my dear, dear William, do, for Heaven's sake, do, remove this agonising suspense; 'tis a state far more dreadful than that of the criminal who expects his sentence, and who listens in dreadful expectation of his doom. My heart has been so strongly implanted in the human breast. I do beseech you to send me at early reply. Overpowered with feelings I cannot describe, I remain, dearest William, your disconsolate."

"ELIZA."

"William Brunskill, in haste, adieu. Excuse blunders. I am in haste. Adieu. God Almighty bless you with thousands of kisses."

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"H. B. Roberts, Esq., 1 Child's Place, Middle Temple." This was followed by a quotation from "Byron's Fanny."—"And, when thou wouldst solace gather," &c. Witnesses were then called, who bore testimony to the plaintiff and his wife having lived upon the most kind and affectionate terms previously to the unfortunate occurrence which had terminated in the present case.

The jury retired for a short time, and returned a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, £500.

The troops stationed in Ireland, when on route, were ordered by the Lieutenant-General commanding, not to be marched more than five or six miles per day. It is a regulation to form a Society for the preservation of Game in the county Tipperary.

NOVEL EXPERIMENT IN AEROSTATION.

A series of very interesting experiments was privately exhibited in the lecture room of the Polytechnic Institution, in Regent street, on Tuesday afternoon, by Mr. Green.

That celebrated aeronaut has long entertained the opinion that a balloon voyage from the continent of America to Europe, may be safely and certainly effected, founded upon repeated observations in the atmosphere, which have led him to the conviction that, whatever may be the direction of the winds below, the current of air above invariably traverses from some point between the north and west. Mr. Green has kept a regular log of all his numerous voyages, and in no instance, we are informed, has a single exception taken in this current. It is, however, necessary that the balloon should be kept at a certain altitude; and to show how this could be effected was one of the objects of the experiments. The machinery made use of by Mr. Green is both simple and portable, and is constructed upon a well known pneumatic principle. It is composed of two fans, or blades of wood, attached to a spindle, which passes through the bottom of the car. The fans are of one longitudinal piece, and the centre of which the spindle is fixed, after the manner of a windmill, with two wings or arms, and their blades present a given angle horizontally, in which direction they move.

The effect, as we witnessed it, was as follows:—A miniature balloon, of about three feet diameter, was filled with common coal gas. To this were attached the hoop, setting, and car, and a small piece of spring mechanism was placed to give motion to the fans. The balloon was then balanced: that is, a sufficient weight was placed in the car to keep it suspended in the air, without the capacity to rise or inclination to sink. Mr. Green then touched a stop in the mechanism, which immediately communicated a rapid rotary motion to the fans, whereupon the machine rose steadily to the ceiling, from which it continued to rebound until the clock work had run out. The spirit of this assistance, it immediately fell. The reverse of this experiment was then performed. The balloon was first raised into the air and then balanced. A similar motion was imparted to the fans, the action of which in this case was, however, reversed, and the balloon was immediately pulled down to the ground by their forces. A more interesting effect still was then exhibited. The balloon, with the guide rope attached to it, was balanced as before, the guide rope having a small brass weight fixed to the end of it. The fans were then removed from under the car and placed sideways upon it, by which their action became vertical. Upon motion being communicated, the balloon floated in a horizontal line, dragging the guide rope after it with the weight trailing along the floor, and continued to do so until the mechanism had run out, when it immediately became stationary again. These experiments were frequently repeated with complete success. Mr. Green states that by these simple means a voyage across the Atlantic may be performed as easily as one from Vauxhall to Nassau, and he calculated that from three to four days will be sufficient for the undertaking. News persons, meanwhile, must do Mr. Green the justice to say that his experiments were conducted upon sound scientific knowledge. These experiments will probably be practically carried out during the summer, when the public will have a fair opportunity of judging how far they are capable of securing safe transit over four thousand miles of ocean, which appears to us, under any circumstances, a most perilous undertaking.—Morning Post.

A MUSICAL ENTHUSIAST.—Dr. Ford, the rector of Melton, was an enthusiast in music, very singular in his manner, and a great humorist.

His passion for sacred music was publicly known, from his frequent attendance at most of the musical festivals in the kingdom. He had frequently met him, and always found him in ecstasies with Handel's music, especially the "Messiah." His admiration of this work was carried to such an excess, that he told me he never made a journey from Melton to Leicester that he did not sing it quite through. His performance served as a pedometer by which he could ascertain his progress on the road. As soon as he had crossed Melton-ridge he began the overture, and always found himself in the chorus: "Lift up your heads," when he arrived at Brookby gate: "Thanks be to God" the moment he got through Thurston toll gate. As the pace of the old horse was pretty regular, he contrived to conclude the amen chorus always at the cross in the Belgrave gate. Through a very peculiar person, he contrived to get into the pulpit, and to sing even in the pulpit. It need not be stated that he had a pretty good opinion of his own vocal powers. Once, when the clerk was giving out the tune, he stopped him, saying, "John, you have pitched too low—follow me." Then, clearing up his voice, he lustily began the tune. When the psalmodist went to his mind he enjoyed it; and, in his paroxysms of delight would sing out on both sides of the road of the pulpit during the service. He was preaching a charity sermon at Melton some gentlemen of the hunt entered the church rather late. He stopped, and cried out, here "they come; here come the red coats, they know their Christian duties; there's not a man among them is not good for a guinea." The doctor was himself a performer, had a library of music, and always took the "Messiah" with him on his musical journeys. He had been at Birmingham festival that he was sitting, his book upon his knee, humming the music with the performers, to the great annoyance of an attentive listener, who said, "I did not pay to hear you sing." "Then," said the doctor, "you have that into the bargain."—Gardener's Music and Friends.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF HER MAJESTY'S FAVORITE SPANIEL.

On Friday, the 26th inst., a man named Thomas Beck was placed at the bar before the sitting magistrate, Mr. Rawlinson, on the charge of having stolen a spaniel dog, the property of her Majesty. Mr. John Ansell, a veterinary surgeon, residing at 3, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital, on being sworn, said, "I have frequently heard of her Majesty's dog, and a favorite one, named 'Cherry,' was brought to me about three weeks ago, and it was put into the drawing room; the apartment was unfurnished, and my intention was to appropriate it entirely to the animal in question. Last night, at 11 o'clock, the servant maid Fred, having done so she shut the door, and I went to my room. Mr. Rawlinson—When did you know of him? Mr. Ansell—He lived with me about two years back, and I yesterday employed him to scour some paint and clean the windows, this morning he came early to renew his work, and prior to going out to breakfast, he left the place two or three times with a pail to fetch some water he wanted. At ten o'clock the drawing room door was ajar, and her Majesty's dog was gone; but another dog belonging to Lady Susan Duncombe, and which I had placed there as a companion for the other, was safe, and perfectly quiet alone. Mr. Rawlinson—When did you last see her Majesty's dog? Mr. Ansell—Between six and seven last night; it was then in the surgery; it had no collar on, and was sent to me without one. As soon as the loss was discovered, I gave information to the police, and the prisoner was conveyed to the station house. Mr. Rawlinson—What have you to say for yourself? Prisoner—This morning I came to my work at 7 o'clock, and Mrs. Chandler let me in. I then went up stairs to my employment, and at half past 7 came down, thinking it was breakfast time. I found out my mistake, and accordingly I went up again, and re-commenced cleaning the windows. At ten minutes past eight I went out to my meal, and I know nothing of the loss of the dog. Mr. Rawlinson (addressing Mr. Ansell)—I don't consider that there is evidence enough before me to justify me in detaining the prisoner at present. Did the accused know it was the Queen's dog which you had in the drawing room? Mr. Ansell—Yes, Sir, there is no doubt of it. A few days ago the drawing-room was open, and as the dog was running out he (the accused) said, "Go back, Cherry." This was in the hearing of my wife. What plan, Sir, do you consider would be the best for me to adopt, to get possession of her Majesty's dog? Mr. Rawlinson—I dare say you are very much concerned in having lost it from your house, and perhaps you had better offer a large reward. Mr. Ansell said that he should without loss of time communicate the circumstances connected with the disappearance of the dog to the proper authorities; at the Royal Palace, "Cherry" it was stated, is a remarkably fine spaniel, and her Majesty is said to have prized it highly.

TITHES ARREARS.

Considering the great anxiety of the Clergy respecting the delay in the payment of the second instalment of the tithe arrears, we felt it our duty to seek for information on the subject, and we are now enabled to explain that the delay has been wholly occasioned by inaccuracies in the returns of the sums specified by the Clergy. It is due to them by their landlords—inaccuracies that seem to us altogether unavoidable, in consequence of the changes which took place during the anti-tithe agitation in relation to landlords and tenants, owing, in some degree, to Lord Stanley's act. The gross sum claimed to be due is £260,000, of which £200,000 was returned as having been paid. The balance of £60,000 was returned as being due to pay for the benefit of the several individuals to whom due. When the Attorney General took the initiatory step against the landlords, by proclaiming them in the Gazette, several of the Clergy discovered, and represented in the proper quarter, that they had committed errors, and, in all such cases, reference was had to the parties interested for further information or explanation.

After much difficulty it has been pretty clearly ascertained that the actual sum due by the landlords amounted to about £3,000, which is £37,000 less than was first assumed; and there are three dioceses wherein some doubt and difficulty still exists; but it is hoped that a fortnight from the time we write will serve to set all straight in these districts; and that shortly after, say Easter week, at furthest, the second instalment will be paid. Out of the £260,000 of the Million Loan Fund in hand at the time of the passing of the Rent-charge Bill, a dividend of five shillings has been paid on £74,000, which dividend amounted to £185,000.

The remainder for the next dividend is £75,000 minus, however, a dividend of five shillings in the pound on the £27,000, found not to be due by the landlords, as was at first supposed. That dividend will reduce the £75,000 by £9,250, which will leave only £65,750 available for the second dividend. If we understand the case rightly, the sum on which the second dividend will be due amounts to £740,000, as originally, with £37,000 subsequently thrown on it, and the sum left to meet the gross sum of £777,000 is only £57,750.

This, however, does not include the portions received or to be recovered from the landlords, which each claimant will receive over and above the common dividend. As the whole payment of the Clergy will fall far short of what Lord Melbourne promised, we earnestly trust that Lord Stanley will lose no time in demanding payment of the £100,000 most improperly abstracted from the Million Fund. When spoken of last year the Government said the money belonged to the Board of Works; but since then they seem to have changed their minds, and have actually refused to give it to that board. Although £30,000 of it has been paid back by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, it has not been given to the Relief Fund, but has been carried to the general credit of the Treasury. Than this a more unjust act has never been perpetrated or a greater breach of faith been committed. If we are to believe the case, it will ultimately stand thus. The whole amount of the arrears is £860,000. To pay this there are or were but three items—namely, £260,000 of the Million Fund untouched, £100,000 lent to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and £33,000 due by landlords, making in all £443,000, little more than one half, or ten shillings in the pound. It is just that the Clergy should be allowed to extend it. On the faith of the Government, and in peace of mind, with a view to see the country restored to a state of tranquillity, and to avoid the heartburnings daily occasioned by the enforcement of their rights in due course of law, the Clergy gave up their legal remedy, and sent in schedules, as was desired by those in authority over them; and shall it be said that their equity will be sacrificed to the interests of the State? Such a deplorable extent? Forbid it honor—forbid it justice. Twenty millions were freely and cheerfully given by the British Parliament, upon the call of Lord Stanley, while Colonial Secretary, for the tranquillization of the West India islands—a less important portion of the British dominions than Ireland; and surely that same Parliament will not refuse four hundred thousand to the Clergy, who have been so long and so dejectedly due to the real tranquillizers of this country—the Clergy of the Established Church. It is the bounden duty of Lord Morpeth, the Secretary for Ireland, to take the matter in hand, and to endeavor, as far as in his power lies, to have complete justice rendered in the premises.

We shall not be content until the noble Lord, or other members of the Administration, shall ask Parliament for a grant to liquidate the debt, which is a fair, equitable, and just claim upon the country. We regret exceedingly that the result of our inquiries in this respect does not enable us to present a more cheering prospect to the suffering Clergy, to whom the next dividend, small though it be, say two shillings in the pound, is of considerable importance. They have suffered long, and their privations are not at an end. They have been sadly neglected of late by their parliamentary friends, but we fondly hope that their day of trial has nearly passed away. Such of them as have influence should not neglect, even for a day, to exercise it in the proper quarter, that of Parliament, to obtain their rights.—Dublin Evening Packet.

Emigrants to Canada this season would do well to convert their funds into British silver. In Montreal the shilling passes for fifteen pence, and six pence for seven-pence half penny.

SIR JAMES ANDERSON'S STEAM CARRIAGE.—On Monday last, the 26th inst., a building at Newcomen Bridge Mills, was brought up from the works to be painted at Nottingham street. The rise from the mill, we are informed, is nine feet six inches in sixty-eight feet; and it being considered imprudent to use steam power for such an ascent, a number of workmen attempted to draw it up, but were unable. The steam was then used, and the carriage, without the least difficulty, to the top of the bridge. The carriage immediately started down the strand and turned directly into the house prepared it, apparently under full command. We understand that as soon as painted and decorated it will be publicly exhibited, in a manner not likely to excite any of those misapprehensions which are so apt to exist.—Dublin Paper.

SANDWICH ISLAND DANDIES.—The principal beauty of the Islanders, in their own estimation, consists in their being enormously fat, some of them weighing upwards of three hundred pounds; and measures are consequently resorted to that will successfully and expeditiously produce this much admired result. With this view the chiefs take but little exercise, and eat enormously. After they have stuffed as much as their stomachs will contain, without the risk of positive suffocation, they roll over on their backs upon the ground, grunting like large swine, when two attendants approach, and place themselves on each side of the patient. One holds a Kukki, or feather fly brush, to cool his master, and keep off the mosquitoes, while the other commences his operations by punching his fat violently into the stomach of the fallen man, who with a great shout, acknowledges his consciousness and the pleasure he derives from it. Soon the other fat of the serving man follows, and the regular kneading process is performed; but, at first, slowly and cautiously, but gradually increasing in vigor, until the attendant is forced to stop for breath, and the poor stupefied lump of obesity forgets to grunt in unison with the rapid-descending blows. This is the operation called rumi rumi, and is usually continued from ten to fifteen minutes; after which the patient rises, yawns, stretches his limbs, and calls loudly for another calabash of porridge. This custom is followed almost exclusively by the chiefs, but is not confined to the male sex, the women enjoy it as much as the men. The rumi-rumi is also practiced in cases of abdominal pains, and in dyspeptic complaints. Even foreigners sometimes resort to it, and find it beneficial.—Townsend's Sporting Tour.

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