The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XX. No. 2075 WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1843. PRICE 1½D.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons—Wednesday, March 15.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

ATHLONE ELECTION COMMITTEE.

The Sergeant-at-Arms reported to the house that he had in his custody the honorable and gallant member for Nottinghamshire (Col. Rolleston), who had been absent when the names of the committee, to try the merits of the petition in this case, were called on yesterday, to be sworn at the table. The Sergeant-at-Arms then withdrew.

Mr. H. BARING said his hon. and gallant friend had left town without being aware that he was to serve on the first panel. He assured the house that the absence of his gallant friend arose from very urgent business, and was not caused through any feeling of disrespect to the house, and as soon as he had been given to understand that he was drawn on the committee, he hastened up to town, and only arrived this morning. He (Mr. B.) did not know whether, under those circumstances, the penalty usual in such cases would be remitted—(oh.)

Lord G. SOMERSET moved that the honorable and gallant member be discharged from custody on the payment of the fees.

The motion was agreed to, and the hon. and gallant officer then entered the house, and with other members of the committee advanced to the table of the house and were sworn.

The committee to meet next day at 11 o'clock.

Mr. FITZSTEPHEN FRENCH presented petitions from a place in the county Sligo, against the Irish poor law.

FOREIGN PROVISIONS—THE TARIFF.

Mr. GROGAN said, as there was nothing at present before the house, he wished to put a question to the right hon. the Vice President of the Board of Trade, on a matter of very deep importance to the agricultural interest in general, but especially to that of Ireland. As the letter he held in his hand fully explained the purport of the question he wished to have answered, he should, with the permission of the house, read the document. It was as follows:—

"Liverpool, 10th March, 1843.

"There has been a good deal of American provisions arrived here from Canada. These provisions were cured in the states, sent on to Canada, repacked and coopered in Canada, and inspected there, but, being American, were refused here by the customs on the terms Canadian provisions would have been (in consequence of wanting the Canadian certificates of being Canadian produce); but, to our surprise, to-day an order has been received to place them on the same footing as Canadian. This is another blow against the Irish trade, as the Americans will not be slow to send their provisions through Canada, to entitle them to the lower duty for consumption in this country. We, therefore, look for a heavy supply of provisions from the Canadas this season, which will tend to keep down, if it does not permanently reduce, the price of Irish."

Now what he (Mr. Grogan) wanted to know was, whether any communications had taken place between the authorities of the customs department in Liverpool and the board of trade here with regard to this subject;—and if so, whether any objection existed to placing copies of the correspondence on the table of the house?

Mr. GLADSTONE—The information which has been furnished to the hon. member must have been incorrect, for it is impossible that anything of the kind mentioned by him can have taken place, as it would have been directly contrary to law. The subject has, since the passing of the new tariff, been under the consideration of the board of trade, and direct instructions furnished to the revenue officers, which would prevent the possibility of anything of the kind occurring; at least, no official information has reached me of the transaction stated by the hon. member. By the tariff no provisions which have undergone any part of the process of curing in America could be entered here as colonial, because they had been sent through Canada—I must, therefore, imagine that some misapprehension exists on this subject, with regard to the communication which has been made to the hon. member.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD postponed the question of which he had given notice relative to the alleged ejectment of more than 200 families from the estates of the Marquis of Westmeath, in Ireland.

POOR LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. R. YORKE begged to inquire of the right hon. baronet the Secretary of State for the Home Department, whether it was his intention to bring in the poor law amendment bill on an early day; and, if so, whether it would be brought on for discussion before Easter?

Sir J. GRAHAM said that the various matters which were already under the consideration of the house appeared to him to be sufficient to occupy its attention for some time to come; it was not, therefore, his intention to bring on the poor law bill for discussion till after the Easter recess. It was, however, still his intention to ask leave to lay the bill on the table of the house on Tuesday next—(hear.)

IRISH MEDICAL CHARITIES BILL.

Mr. FRENCH moved that the Irish medical charities bill be referred to a select committee.

Sir D. NORREYS begged to ask the noble lord, the Secretary for Ireland, whether any arrangement had been made on the subject, between him and the hon. member for Roscommon, which would have the effect of precluding any discussion on the principle of the bill previously to its being committed?

Lord ELIOT said that, although he did not approve of the present bill, yet as the subject was of importance and regarded with much interest in Ireland, he consented that the subject should be referred to a select committee; holding himself perfectly free to give any opposition to the future progress of the bill, should it come out of committee in its present shape; but he would suggest to the honourable gentleman to withdraw it for the present, to give time for further consideration.

Mr. FRENCH—The noble lord the Secretary for Ireland had assented a day or two back to this bill being referred to a select committee. He (Mr. French) had communicated this arrangement to the different Irish members who were anxious that the bill should pass into a law. Those members, he had no doubt, would have been in the house at that moment but for the intimation that had been conveyed to them. This was doubly unfortunate, as the very few Irishmen who were opposed to this bill, such as, for instance, the hon. members for Limerick and Mallow, were present. To his (Mr. French's) great surprise the noble lord the Secretary for Ireland had just communicated to him the objection entertained by the right hon. baronet the Secretary for the Home Department to his pursuing the course as agreed on between them; and his wish that the report of the commissioners on the state of the medical charities in Ireland should be referred to the committee in place of the bills introduced by him (Mr. French)—that that committee should report on what principles an act for the better regulation of the Irish medical charities should be founded. He (Mr. F.) had in the house and out of the house declared that he entertained no hopes of carrying a measure such as this in opposition to her Majesty's government, that he considered the subject one of such magnitude and importance—that it should be legislated for on the responsibility of government, that his (Mr. French's) anxious desire was, through means of a committee such as he proposed, to carry out the views of the medical profession, and to secure most important advantages to the public in such a manner as the noble lord might consistently adopt and carry through parliament. The bill before the house had received the sanction of medical men second to none in Europe, for personal character and professional ability—those in high practice in Dublin. He (Mr. F.) had that day presented four petitions in favour of the bill, one of which was from the medical association of Ireland. The college of surgeons had petitioned in its favour—so had, he had reason to believe, the college of physicians; and the apothecaries' company had likewise approved of the bill; it had the approval also of all the medical corporate bodies; it was supported by upwards of 90 Irish members. Was the medical profession and the political representation of Ireland to be as nothing in the scale when weighed against the influence of the poor law commissioners?—(hear.) Was the opinion of Irishmen ever to have weight on the affairs of Ireland? or would the noble lord act on the opinion of strangers in preference to those whose knowledge of Ireland was unquestionable, and to whose support he was indebted for the place which he now held? He (Mr. F.) would accept the committee offered by the right hon. baronet if he would undertake that its recommendations should be attended to by the government. However, he (Mr. F.) would not waste his own time and that of others in such useless and unprofitable employment.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN conceived that no support ought to be given by the government to a bill differing so essentially as that proposed by his hon. friend (Mr. French) from that introduced by the noble lord.—Medical relief was virtually a portion of the poor law, and ought to be administered by the poor law commissioners.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM thought that the question of inquiry into the state of the medical charities in Ireland was one well worthy the attention of the government, and one which the government ought to take up. A bill had been introduced on the subject last session, and during the recess inquiries had been instituted, and a report had been made. The accuracy of some of the facts alluded to in that report had been impugned, and it was necessary that further inquiries should be made on the subject? It would also be advisable that the decision of parliament with regard to certain other legislative measures for the relief of the Irish poor should be known, before any government measure for the regulation of the medical charities of Ireland should be introduced. The government did not wish to shrink from the responsibility of dealing with the medical charities of Ireland, and they were prepared to introduce a measure on the subject. They objected both to the principle and the details of the measure proposed by the hon. gentleman; but from courtesy they had not objected to his introducing his bill. There was, however, an objection to the bill being referred to a select committee; but there would be no objection to the appointment of a committee to inquire into the state of the medical charities in Ireland. That committee would conduct its inquiries while the discussion was going on with regard to the other measure. He would suggest to the honourable member that he should postpone the further consideration of his bill to a distant day, and that he should give notice of a motion for the appointment of a committee to consider the subject of medical charities of Ireland. If the hon. gentleman would move for the appointment of such a committee, he (Sir J. Graham) would not oppose the motion.

Sir DENHAM NORREYS said that the medical charities was but a secondary consideration; the whole subject should be taken into consideration. Something must be done with respect to the present unsatisfactory manner of administering the poor laws. An investigation as to the medical charities, without taking into consideration the poor laws, would be most unsatisfactory. They ought to consider the poor laws before the medical charities.

Mr. V. STUART recommended his hon. friend to adopt the suggestion of the right hon. baronet, and not press the bill further at present.

Mr. FRENCH said that he, before stating to the house the course he meant to pursue, wished to allude to some communications he had received from gentlemen, in reference to the statement which he had made on obtaining leave to bring in his bill. He had stated on the authority of the poor law commissioners that the average expenses of fever patients in the Bray hospital was £4 14s 11d. He had received through the medium of the honorable and gallant member for Wicklow (Colonel Acton) a communication from Sir W. Crosbie, the treasurer, showing that it amounted to only to £1 8s 3d (hear, hear.) It had been satisfactorily shown to him (Mr. French) that the poor law commissioners had omitted a sum of £98 5s, the purchase of a debenture—and, further, that they had mistaken the figures 58 for 38. Doctor Nelson, of Killala, disputed the accuracy of the commissioners' report, and supported his statement by a document signed by the resident gentry of the neighbourhood. The medical officer of West Cove dispensary, in the county Kerry, was appointed after the report of the commissioners had been made, and, therefore, was not concerned in the transaction alluded to by the commissioners. On the contrary, the gentleman at present in charge of the dispensary was a man of high character, and gave the greatest satisfaction in the department which he filled. As to the course which he (Mr. French) intended to pursue, it was to postpone the committee on the bill until the first Wednesday after Easter. In the mean time he would obtain the means of consulting the medical profession, and the general supporters of the measure, whether it would be advisable to adopt the suggestion thrown out by the right hon. baronet the Secretary for the Home Department. He (Mr. French) had no wish to obtrude on the house any opinion of his on the subject of the Irish poor laws; but as his hon. friends, the members for Limerick and Mallow, had taken upon themselves to state that some satisfactory arrangement could take place, and that by altering some of the details of the present measure it could be made to work beneficially, and become popular, he (Mr. F.,) under those circumstances, felt bound to state, as his opinion, that it would take forty thousand English bayonets to collect the rates, to support the present system of poor laws in Ireland.

The bill was then ordered to be committed on the first Wednesday after Easter.

The adjourned debate on the question of privilege was resumed by

Lord J. RUSSELL, who referred to what had been done upon former occasions in order to show that the house was in these matters surrounded with difficulties. He feared that the course suggested by Sir T. Wilde would be attended with the most serious inconveniences, while on the other hand the course proposed by the Solicitor General was making the courts of law judges of what were the privileges of the House of Commons. It would at once invest those courts with the power of curbing and controlling the House of Commons in the exercise of its privileges. The House of Commons was the only check upon the misconduct of the courts of law, and those courts might be very much gratified to find that they had the power of limiting the privileges of the house in return. If the judges went on enlarging their own powers, while curtailing those of the House of Commons, the result might be that the latter branch of the legislature would become less beneficial to the country than it was intended that it should be by the constitution. Seeing all the difficulties of the case, he should feel disposed to say that they ought not to allow the plaintiff in the action to be entirely free from examination. It would be very absurd to have committed the present plaintiff when acting as a subordinate in opposing the privileges of the house, and yet take no step against him when he proceeded to act as a principal. He would therefore suggest that he should be called to the bar and examined, and if he was proceeded against, and in despite of the authority of the house, that he should be committed. This would deter others from a similar course of procedure. This noble lord concluded by moving that Thomas Burton Howard should be desired to attend at the bar of the house next day.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said that in theory he quite agreed in the resolutions which had been formerly agreed to by the house. After the former debate, it was impossible to doubt that the house was the only judge for its own privileges, and from that principle he would never recede; but he still thought it was not becoming of the house to commit attorneys' clerks, and sheriffs' officers, and plaintiffs, for seeking redress for what they conceived to be a wrong done them in the only way which appeared to them to be open. In the former case the privileges of the house were admitted, but damages were given for excess in the execution of their warrant. The object of the plaintiff was, no doubt, to get as much money as he could, and if called to the bar, he would probably provoke the house to commit him, in order to enhance the damages by holding himself up as a martyr to oppression. In the case of Burdett v. Abbot, the house had not only pleaded but had obtained the verdict; and yet it had permitted one of its own members to defy its powers so far as to carry the question to the House of Lords. When the former case was decided in favour of Mr. Stockdale, he thought the House of Lords should have been appealed to, that the opinions of all the courts of law should have been exhausted, or that they should have proceeded at once to legislate. The Court of Chancery had this power of committal, though it could not trace that power to its origin; but this was not the sort of precedent which the House of Commons should choose to follow. He thought the course the house ought to adopt would be to plead to the action, taking it for granted that the courts of law in Westminster Hall would take cognisance of the privileges of the house as part of the law which they had to administer. He should, therefore, oppose the motion of Lord J. Russell.

Mr. ELPHINSTONE said that great inconvenience might arise if the privileges of the house were permitted to be questioned. He suggested the propriety of passing an act authorising the Speaker to stop actions by injunction, being in each case empowered to issue such injunction by a vote of the house.

Mr. BORTHWICK opposed the motion of Lord J. Russell.

Sir R. PEEL said he would readily accede to the suggestion of Lord J. Russell for a select committee, had he not, on the part of the government, determined to assume the direct responsibility. He was at first strongly disposed to refuse to plead and to rely upon their privileges, but recollecting that if the action went on the house would be compelled to commit innocent parties who were mere subordinate functionaries, he came to a different conclusion. He was the more induced to this by the consideration of the powerful minority opposed to the former course of proceeding, and to the fact that public opinion was against such a stretch of power—(hear, hear.) He felt deeply that the whole of the privileges claimed in modern time by the House of Commons were essential to the exercise of their functions, and he also feared that the courts of law, naturally jealous of their own authority, and closely looking into all the technical bearings of the case, might not take a favourable view of the privileges. According to the constitution, the house had a controlling power, and if the decision of the Queen's Bench in the case of Stockdale had been allowed to pass unquestioned by parliament, it would have been a foundation for the complete degradation of the house. Although he would not hesitate to commit the plaintiff in this case to Newgate if it were necessary to do so for the preservation of their authority, yet under existing circumstances he did not think it would be judicious to do so. It would not be advisable to enter upon a contest with the plaintiff at the bar unless they were ready to go through with the proceeding by committing him. He thought it would, upon the whole, be better for the house to obtain a clearer definition of the law, and then pass an act which would give them full and unquestioned authority to support their privileges.

Mr. WYNNE was of opinion that all modern precedents committed the house to the necessity of pledging in the present instance.

Mr. ESCOTT supported the proposal of pleading to the action.

Sir T. WILDE regretted that the course recommended by Sir R. Peel did not correspond with the statements he had expressed. All difficulties might be obviated by a manly assertion of their privileges, of which they were after all but trustees for the benefit of the public. As to passing an act of parliament to define their privileges, it was not in the power of mortals to surmise what might be the functions which that house might not be called upon to exercise, nor perhaps was it desirable on public grounds that those privileges should be defined. Eminent as were Lord Denman and Mr. Justice Patteson, they had laid down most startling provisions as regarded the privileges of the house, and if they persevered in their present course, they would place the House of Commons subordinate, not only to the House of Lords, but to the courts of law also, and thus make a serious inroad on the constitution of the country. The precedents relied upon should be rather regarded as so many warnings that a similar course should be avoided hereafter.—They were by the proposed course pleading to the action only, postponing the evil after all, and rendering it more difficult to be dealt with when it should arise.—He could not admit the unpopularity of the power claimed by the house to be a legitimate reason for not exercising it, when, in every other point of view, circumstances demanded that it should be exerted. He opposed pleading to the action, because in so doing they were not following bad precedents, but making a new precedent which might become seriously injurious to the authority of parliament.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL said he admitted the importance of not taking a false step in the present case, and he regretted that, notwithstanding all the learning displayed by Sir T. Wilde, he had not suggested how the house was to proceed in order to avoid the difficulty. He quite agreed that no one could be a proper judge of the privileges of the House of Commons. It must itself be the only judge of those privileges. Still pleading to the action would not prevent the house from taking any other step it thought proper; and if they did not plead what would be the result? Judgment would go by default, and the under sheriff would have to assess the damages with the aid of a jury. Would the hon member for Worcester, in that case, imprison the under sheriff and the jury, and also those who were subsequently called upon to levy the execution? If the sheriffs refuse to levy, the judges will issue an attachment against them; and in this case would they call the judges to answer at the bar before them? The hon. and learned gentleman argued at great length that it was impossible to exclude the jurisdiction of the courts of law, and quoted a variety of precedents in which privileges claimed by the house were discussed in courts of law. If the latter decided against the privileges of the house (which they had no right beforehand to assume they would do), the only remedy was a legislative enactment. He also contended against the propriety of calling Mr. Howard to the bar, even if they should decide upon calling the officers of the house to plead to the action.

Lord HOWICK protested against the course they were about to adopt. The whole argument of Sir William Follett amounted to this—that the House of Commons ought to be and was the only judge of its own privileges, but that they had no earthly power to enforce them—that to enforce they must trust to the courts of law, although those courts had, according to Sir Wm. Follett's own opinion, decided wrongfully against the privilege of the house in the case of "Stockdale v. Hansard. The house had sufficient power to enforce its privileges, for though its power of commitment was confined to the session, yet the session might be lengthened by adjourning instead of proroguing parliament.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE said that this action was on the part of Mr. Howard a wanton defiance of the authority of the house, for he questioned the legality of the Speaker's warrant after stating formerly that it was not his intention to do so, and thereby having obtained the omission from the printed papers bill of the clauses which have put an end to the actions then existing. He supported the motion of Lord J. Russell, for if the house did not make a stand, there would be no end to these actions.

Sir R. INGLIS opposed the proposition of Lord J. Russell.

The house then divided, and the numbers were:—

For the amendment	84
Against it	157
Majority against the amendment	73

The house again divided on the orignal motion—

For the motion	135
Against it	71
Majority for the motion	64

On the motion of Mr. HUTT, a select committee was ordered to be appointed to inquire into the state of the laws affecting aliens and others residing in this country not being native born subjects of the British crown, with a view to ascertain whether it may be expedient to make any, and what alterations therein, for the purpose of facilitating the admission of foreigners into the rights and privileges of British subjects.

The house then adjourned at a quarter past two o'clock.

House of Lords—Thursday, March 16.

Lord DACRE presented a petition complaining of the 10th article of the Washington treaty.

Lord LANGDALE brought up the report on the attorneys and solicitors bill.

REMOVAL OF THE COURTS FROM WESTMINSTER.

The LORD CHANCELLOR presented a petition from the Law Institution, recommending the removal of the courts from Westminster to some more central situation, and praying the house to take the subject into its early consideration.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE presented a petition from Leeds, complaining of the late proclamation issued by the Governor General of India relative to the gates of Somnauth.

On the motion of Lord WHARNCLIFFE, the punishment of death bill was read a second time.

THE LATE DISTURBANCE IN CANTON.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE gave notice that he should, to morrow, move for a copy of the correspondence which had taken place between her Majesty's Envoy in China and the other persons and merchants connected with the trade of Canton, relative to the late disturbances in that city. He gave this notice, though he did not anticipate that there could be any opposition to the production of this correspondence.

The Earl of ROSEBERY gave notice that he should, to morrow, shortly call the attention of the house to the commission lately appointed by her Majesty for the purpose of inquiring into the poor laws in Scotland.

POOR LAWS (IRELAND.)

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE observed that the paper for which he had some time since moved, with respect to the operation of the poor law in Ireland, had not yet been returned. He wished that it should, if possible, be presented to the house before Easter.

Adjourned.

House of Commons, Thursday, March 16.

The SPEAKER took the chair a few minutes before four o'clock.

ALLOTMENT OF WASTE LANDS

Mr. FERRAND gave notice that he would on Thursday, 30th March, move for leave to bring in a bill to compel the allotments of waste lands enclosed to the labouring classes.

DUTIES ON FIRE INSURANCE.

Colonel SIBTHORP gave notice that he would, in the week after the Easter recess, move a resolution for the reduction of the duties on fire insurance, and that he would take the sense of the house thereon.

An Hon. MEMBER then moved that the house be counted.

Strangers were ordered to withdraw, and, as there were but thirty five members present, the Speaker left the chair at half past 5 o'clock.

House of Lords—Friday.

The Earl of WICKLOW gave notice that, on Tuesday he should move for certain returns respecting the revenue laws in Ireland.

Several petitions were presented for the abolition of all the laws against the importation of corn, of sugar, and of coffee, also for the repeal of the income tax, also complaining of the operation of the poor laws. A petition was likewise presented from Sheffield complaining of great distress, and praying relief.

CHINA.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE in moving for a copy of the correspondence between her Majesty's envoy at Canton and the British merchants on the subject of trade, said that the greater number of the papers had been already produced, and he apprehended there would be no objection to the production of the remainder. He thought it of great importance that not only the Government, but Parliament, should have their attention directed to it, considering recent events that had taken place, and considering that we stood upon the threshold in our new relations in that part of the world. Much would depend after the success of our arms in the maintenance of good faith in our trade with the people of that country, to impress them with respect towards us. The position in which we were placed, required great circumspection, and it was necessary to look to, and watch what was there going on, for there would naturally be adventurers from this, and other countries whose proceedings would require much vigilance to prevent evil consequences. It was quite clear that there had been considerable danger lest the population should have proceeded to acts of violence. It was obvious from the letter from Sir Henry Pottinger to the British merchants, that he was apprehensive of serious consequences on the part of the population against the trade carried on. He (Lord Lansdowne) believed from letters which had recently arrived, that immediately after the attack of the mob on the factory at Canton, a large number of the Chinese had entered into associations as volunteers, in order to expel the barbarians, as they termed the British. Now he trusted that these papers would be laid before Parliament for the purpose of its attention being called to the subject, with a view of granting such powers and such authority as would be necessary to repress and punish any misconduct on the part of the British. The late Government introduced in 1838 a bill to create a tribunal, or court, with such powers, but a right hon. gentleman, a member of the present Government, opposed it in the House of Commons, on the ground that we had no such authority on the part of the Chinese Government. Now, however, the expediency of such a tribunal was admitted to exist, for the purpose of administering justice between the conflicting parties. He thought it would be better, rather than that nothing should be done, that an act, even if it were imperfect, should be at once passed by the legislature. If the session were allowed to pass without such an act being agreed to, a year would not elapse before similar scenes to those to which he had alluded would occur. The noble marquis, after a few observations on this part of the subject, concluded with moving, "That an humble address be presented to her Majesty for copies of communications between her Majesty's envoy extraordinary in China and the merchants at Canton."

The Earl of ABERDEEN was not aware that any objection existed to the production of the papers moved for by the noble marquis. In moving for these papers the noble marquis had uttered sentiments, respecting the necessity of discretion, forbearance, and vigilance being exercised by the constituted authorities of China, in which he (Lord Aberdeen) entirely concurred. As regarded the treaty the noble marquis would bear in mind that if had not yet been ratified by the Emperor of China. It had received the ratification on the part of her Majesty, and had been transmitted to China for the ratification of the Emperor. The Island of Hong Kong was constituted a crown colony, and it would be so treated. There was, therefore, no necessity for an act of parliament such as that suggested by the noble marquis, because her Majesty in council might issue a proclamation, constituting a jurisdiction or court for the administration of justice in that island, but as regarded the five towns such a jurisdiction could not be created. From the proximity of the island to the main land great facility would be afforded for administering justice, so that a large space might be sure to be embraced by such a jurisdiction. It would not be fair or just to Sir Henry Pottinger to proceed without information, and it would require considerable time to communicate with him at such a distance (hear.) Every functionary of the crown ought to feel that he possessed the confidence of the government; and that confidence could not be better reposed than in the distinguished individual now at the head of affairs in China (hear.)

The motion was then agreed to, and their lordships adjourned.

House of Commons—Friday.

POOR LAWS IRELAND.

Mr. F. FRENCH gave notice that on Monday next he should put a question to the noble lord, the Secretary for Ireland, whether he had received any information in reference to a report to the effect that 4,0000 men had marched in procession into Waterford, declaring their intention to resist by force the application of the poor laws.

On the order of the day being moved,

Mr. S. CRAWFORD said he wished now to take the opportunity of explaining to the house his views upon the question he had on the paper for yesterday. During the whole period he had been in Parliament he had never seen any proceeding of Government so contrary to what it ought to have been as that which marked their conduct on the last evening. After they had assembled here yesterday at the usual hour for making a house, and the required number of members being present, the members gradually dropped away from the opposite benches—(laughter.) Very few were left remaining in their places. The Premier himself soon appeared in his proper place, and he (Mr. S. Crawford) was in great hopes when he saw the right hon. baronet enter the house that it would be the signal for rallying again the scattered party—(renewed laughter.)—But instead of that, the presence of the premier actually appeared to be the signal for the few remaining to disperse—(laughter.) He was in perfect ignorance of the step that was about to be taken, until he had heard the Speaker order the gallery to be cleared—(great laughter.) He knew not who it was that moved the counting of the house; but it appeared to him that it must have emanated from the Premier himself—(roars of laughter.) He admitted that he expected every opposition from the right hon. baronet to his motion; but he did not suspect it to be the right hon. baronet's intention or desire to insult the great body of the working population, whose interests were deeply concerned in the motion of which he had given notice. The right hon. baronet had an ample majority, he well knew, for whatever side he advocated. He was also aware of the combined efforts which were made by another party to quash the discussion of his question. Under these circumstances, he felt he had no chance of bringing forward on an early day his motion for leave to bring in a bill to secure the full representation of the people and to shorten the duration of parliaments. He had already waited for five weeks to get his motion first on the letter, and he was now afraid that he should be obliged to wait for weeks longer if he did not make some extraordinary exertion in this matter. He now gave notice that her Majesty's Government should hear the claims and grievances of the people before any further supply was granted. He would, therefore feel himself under the necessity of bringing forward his motion upon the question of the house going into a supply,—as an amendment upon going into a committee of supply, or if that be not supply night, on the next night the Government would come to some arrangement on the matter.

Sir R. PEEL wished to know did he understand the hon. member right, that he charged him (Sir R. Peel) with having proposed the counting of the house (laughter). He came down to the house at near half past four o'clock, with the full idea that there would have been a house. He need scarcely assure the honorable member that he did not move that the house be counted. Such a statement was totally unfounded. He hoped that the hon. member would not think of bringing on his motion on Friday next, as he must see the great inconvenience attending such a course.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD said it was not his wish to put the government to any unnecessary inconvenience if any day more convenient than another could be suggested. He would with pleasure name Monday next if that day would be more agreeable for the right hon. bart.

Sir R. PEEL expressed his dissent to Monday.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD did not mean to attach any blame to the right hon. baronet after the explanation he had given. He would be glad to adopt any arrangement that would suit the convenience of the house. The hon. gentleman ultimately named the 30th inst. as the day for bringing forward his motion.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS BILL.

On the motion of Sir J. GRAHAM, the house resolved itself into committee on the remaining clauses of this bill, Mr. GREENE in the chair.

Clauses 49 to 56 inclusive were agreed to with some verbal amendments.

On clause 58 being put, which declares the amount of remuneration to be given to the revising barristers,

Lord HOWICK said he had strong objections to this clause. Was it possible that gentlemen who spent six or seven weeks of the long vacation, for which they were to receive £200, who were employed as revising barristers in one year, and not in the next, could constitute a court in which parties could feel confidence, or that, the decisions of these gentlemen could be regarded with satisfaction by the public? The present arrangements and machinery were very expensive and equally inefficient; he believed that no one who had experience in the registration courts entertained any doubt on that head. They really did get a most unsatisfactory class of judges. He considered that the only reasonable mode of constituting those courts would be to appoint barristers who should go certain circuits, England and Wales might be divided into four circuits.

Sir J. GRAHAM said that on a former occasion it had been decided that the number of revising barristers might be reduced to one half of their former number. Formerly there were 86 appointed at an expense to the country of £32,000; whereas now, the number being reduced, the expense would be about £17,000. In the first place the mode of appointment was precisely that which the authors of the Reform Act had thought most expedient. Then with respect to the efficiency of these courts, under the Reform Act there was no appeal from the decision of the revising barristers; whereas this act constituted a court of appeal, which would operate as a very important check. Then with regard to the suggestion of the noble lord in reference to circuits, it had previously been made by the right hon. baronet the member for Devonport (Sir G. Grey). He must confess that he, for one, did not think it would be suitable to the public good that the perpetual turmoil of an electioneering character should never cease; and therefore he greatly preferred the present arrangement, and before any further change was made he hoped the legislature would be satisfied with giving the present system a fair trial.

Mr. BERNAL said that the only thing which puzzled observers had been that sometimes two gentlemen acting as revising barristers sitting in distinct courts pronounced different judgments on the same point. This was an anomaly which it was not pleasant to contemplate.

Mr. W. PATTEN was sorry to see that the salaries were increased, and he objected to the arrangement respecting travelling expenses, because he knew it often occurred that it was necessary to adjourn the courts from one place to another and then to return again to finish the proceedings and decisions. This arrangement would induce hasty decisions.

Mr. CRIPPS suggested that the salaries should be reduced from £200 to 150 guineas, and pay and travelling expenses, which were high, including as they did the hire of the room at the respective inns, &c., at which the courts were holden.

Sir J. GRAHAM said this clause had not been framed without communication with the treasury; the estimate was framed upon reference to the time occupied, and that which might fairly be expected to be occupied in discharging the duties of 85 persons was 25 days. Each barrister was to be allowed five guineas a day; with three guineas a day more—to defray the charges of personal expenses one guinea, travelling expenses one guinea, clerk half a guinea, hire of room half a guinea.

Clause agreed to.

On clause 58 being proposed to fill up the blank with the word "seven" (enacting that the barrister to be appointed should have been of seven years' standing at the bar,)

Mr. BERNAL said he presumed that this arrangement

was not restricted to practising barristers. He objected to the combination of practising barristers to this duty, because they might have been advocates previously on questions now to be decided upon by them, or they might have been previously employed even anonymously by parties.

Sir J. GRAHAM was aware of the objection, but thought as it would not be necessary for the court to sit more than two or three days, that a fixed salary would be highly inexpedient.

Mr. HUME thought if there was not more than one or two weeks' occupation, that it would be better to let these questions be settled by the judges, like questions relating to the assessed taxes.

The schedules were agreed to, together with the forms of notice of claims and objections.

Mr. COWPER moved that the following clause be added: "And whereas by the said first-recited act it is enacted that the poll at contested elections for counties may remain open during the space of two days; and whereas it is expedient to repeal that part of the said act which allows the poll so to continue open during the space of two days; be it therefore enacted, that such part of the said act as allows the poll to continue open during two days shall be and the same is hereby repealed. And be it enacted, that at every contested election of a knight or knights to serve in Parliament for any county, or for any riding, parts, or division of a county, the polling shall commence at 8 of the clock in the forenoon of the next day but two after the day fixed for the election, and the polling shall continue during such one day only, and no poll shall be kept open later than four o'clock in the afternoon; provided always, that when such next day but two after the day fixed for the election shall be Sunday, Good Friday, or Christmas Day, then in the case it be Sunday, the poll shall be on the Monday next following, and in case it be Good Friday, then on the Saturday next following, and in the case it be Christmas Day, then on the next following day, if the same shall not be Sunday, and if it be Sunday on the next following Monday."

Sir J. GRAHAM said that his opinion was against the clause; by keeping open the poll two days farmers and others who attended the markets had the opportunity of recording their votes; whereas, if the polling were limited to one day the effect would be to narrow the franchise, as the voter would in many cases either have to absent himself from his business at the market or forego his privileges as an elector. He did not know what might be the opinions of the county members, but if he still had the honour to represent a county constituency he should oppose it.

Mr. CHRISTOPHER opposed the motion.

Mr. HUME supported it, because the voters who were disposed to accept bribes enjoyed the opportunity of selling their suffrages more completely by having a second day to hold back their votes.

Lord F. EGERTON opposed the clause.

Dr. ELPHINSTONE observed that the second day was of no real importance, as was proved by the Leicestershire election, when 3,000 voters polled the first day, and only 300 the second. He was at a loss to conceive how the hon. member for Montrose could support such a proposition, seeing that at the election for Stirlington the hon. member who sat for that country was in a minority the first day, and only got ahead during the second day's polling. As for one day's polling stopping bribery in boroughs, he might refer to the hon. member for Lewes, and ask if he had found any such practical effect from that circumstance.

Lord WORSLEY said that at the last election great treating had taken place in Leicestershire, and his own voters, after having polled for him, breakfasted at the expense of his opponent, and were mightily disappointed at not being allowed to vote a second time for their host.

Mr. B. DENISON averred that the last election for Yorkshire proved one day to be not enough for polling the county.

Mr. BLACKSTONE also thought one day was not enough.

Colonel SIBTHORP would vote for the clause as it stood.

Mr. JAMES said that two days were useless, a proof of which was that he had beaten the right hon. baronet opposite (Sir J. Graham) in his own county in one day's poll.

Mr. HENLEY said that in his opinion one day was not enough, as an opposition might be started on the day of nomination, and it would be impossible to poll the county in one day under such circumstances.

Lord R. GROSVENOR would support the motion.

Mr. T. EGERTON opposed the clause. If the poll were limited to one day, it would be the means of preventing a great number of voters from exercising the franchise.

Lord HOWICK supported the clause. He thought there would be no difficulty in polling all the electors of a county in one day, if the polling places were increased. A considerable portion of the expense of the machinery necessary to be employed at an election would be saved, and the duration of the excitement and interruption to business attendant upon a contest lessened. By an augmentation of the number of polling places the cost for conveyance of voters would likewise be abridged. Whatever undue influence was brought to bear upon the minds of county electors he (Lord H.) believed that influence was not exercised in the shape of bribery.

Lord INGESTRE thought the constituency of a large county could not vote in one day.

Mr. PLUMTRE opposed the clause.

After a few words from Mr. COWPER in reply, the committee divided—

For the clause	66
Against it	144
Majority against the clause .	77

The additional clauses having been agreed to, the chairman reported progress.

Adjourned.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LONDON AND DUBLIN.

Another very numerous meeting of members of both houses of parliament was held at the Earl of Wicklow's house, in Cavendish-square, on Saturday, to hear his lordship's account of his interview with Sir Robert Peel, pursuant to the resolution passed by the noblemen and gentlemen who met his lordship on Saturday, the 11th.

The Earl of Wicklow stated to these noblemen and gentlemen that he had been with Sir R. Peel for an hour on Saturday, and had fully entered into the subject with the right hon. baronet—that he had pointed out that the communication "*via* Liverpool" was extremely disadvantageous to Ireland—that the defective nature of the river there, and the hours lost in the journey, being eight hours, had occasioned serious inconvenience—that the country was now losing upwards of £80,000 per annum by the plan of giving an imperfect communication with Ireland from various points. Under these circumstances, he (Lord W.) had submitted that an improved communication between London and Dublin might be effected, and the £80,00 now lost might be saved, if a port were constructed, sufficiently capacious to concentrate the whole traffic in one line; and, upon the part of the noblemen and gentlemen connected with Ireland who had met at his house, he had pressed upon the government the necessity of ascertaining, without further delay, the best port to be chosen for this purpose, and the policy of applying, in aid of the undertaking, the money which would be saved to the country by its completion.

To this statement Sir R. Peel had replied, by fully acknowledging the great public importance of a more direct and speedy communication with Ireland. The proposed undertaking was one which the government could not itself execute. At the same time Sir Robert Peel expressed himself ready to listen to the terms upon which any responsible company might be disposed to carry out a railway communication through North Wales; and he stated that, provided he was satisfied with the parties, and their proposition, as to the amount to be given annually, and the period for which assistance would be required, he should, when he was so satisfied, be prepared to carry out the report of the select committee which sat upon the subject in the last session of parliament, and direct proper persons to investigate the relative merits of Holyhead and Portdynllaen harbours.

Upon this announcement, which was received with cheers, a committee was formed to communicate with persons desirous of prosecuting this undertaking, and to report from time to time to the noblemen and gentlemen interested in the measure.

The following are the noblemen and gentlemen named on the committee.

Lords Wicklow, Monteagle, Kenyon, Duncannon, Ingestre; Right Hon. Frederick Shaw; Mr. Sharman Crawford, and Mr. Grogan.

LORD ABINGER.—As a paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers, announcing the intended resignation of the Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, we have been requested to give such reports the most unquestionable contradiction, as his lordship neither does, nor ever has contemplated resignation.—*Times.*

BRITISH FUNDS—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock ..	184	New 3½ per Cent.	102¼
3 per Cent. Consols	96½ 96⅝	India Stock	268½
Ditto for Acct ..	96⅛	India Bonds	79
3 per Cent. Red	—	Exchequer Bills, ..	68 70
3½ per Ct. Red. .	—	premium.	

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—MONDAY.

Bank Stock	181
3 per Cent Consols	—
3½ per Cent Stock	100¾
3½ Debentures	93¼

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1843.

It were hard to tell what Ministers are about with respect to the Poor Laws. It is now nearly six weeks since the Marquis of Clanricarde moved, in the House of Lords, for the production of certain papers touching the administration of the system in Ireland; and, although there could be little or no difficulty in furnishing them, it is yet as strange as it is certain, that they have not yet been laid upon their Lordships' table. What is the meaning of all this? Are Ministers disposed to screen the malversations of those Whig officials, and to film over the flaws of this Whig enactment? Are we to have nothing but Whiggery at Tory hands?

And yet "the state of the country" in Ireland might have warned the Administration that the measure is an unwise and an unsuitable one, and that no time ought to be lost in either remedying its defects, substituting a better bill, or reverting to the old condition of things. Opposition to the measnre, at least to the rates, has manifested itself in the most decisive forms, and with a generality which demonstrates the universal discontent. Blood has been shed upon its account in Skibbereen; and the recent exhibition of physical force in our own good town, shews a disposition, on the part of the peasantry, which one trembles to think upon, lest a trifle might have aggravated the restrained tempest into a fearless and irresistable hurricane.

We are—we ever have been—the warm friends of the poor, and amongst the earliest and most constant advocates of a legal provision for the destitute. We shall not be suspected either of "turning our backs upon ourselves," or of deserting the cause of humanity when we add our voice to the popular cry for a revision of the Poor Law Act, and such amendments as will suit it to the temper, habits, and circumstances of the people of Ireland, rate-payers as well as paupers.

Something must speedily be done by the Legislature in this behalf, or it is easy to foresee that insurrection will do the work which law-givers have neglected.

Yesterday morning the constabulary, accompanied by a troop of the 10th Hussars, and a body of the infantry in garrison, left Waterford for Gaultier, for the purpose of destraining the defaulting rate payers in that barony. We have just learned, and publish the fact with indescribable satisfaction, that not the slightest opposition was displayed—not a single voice raised in menace. About 40 pigs and 20 or 30 head of cattle were seised, but were returned to the owners on the payment of the sums due by them; and the military and police returned to this city with but 2 pigs and 2 cows in their custody. Another visit will be paid by the authorities, probably this day or to-morrow, for the purpose of effecting further distraints, and we sincerely hope that the peaceable conduct manifested on yesterday will be persevered in. Help we confidently trust is at hand.

The report of the Repeal meeting of the Town Council came so late to hand that we are unable to notice it this post. To give insertion to it we have displaced several matters of interest already in type.

Mr. Mulvany, one of the inspectors of fisheries, and Mr. Fennell, of the River Suir preservation society, have arrived in Waterford, for the purpose of enquiring into and putting a stop to the illegal mode of fishing said to be adopted by some parties in this vicinity.

The bill "for the better protection of purchasers against judgments, crown debts, &c.," has been postponed until Friday, the 31st of March. Several Irish members strongly object to the measure, and it is expected it will meet with opposition in its future stages.

A branch society of the Repeal Association of Ireland, was formed at Sydney on the 9th of October, the entrance fee of £1 to constitute a member.

THE REV. MR DICKIE.—We are happy to hear that Mr. Dickie is rapidly recovering. A degraded minister, named Carey, arrested at Toome, in the County Antrim, on suspicion of having been the person by whom Mr. Dickie was shot in his pulpit, has been liberated on bail, to take his trial at next Down Assizes.—*Ulster Times.*

DISEASE AMONG CATTLE.—A most intelligent fellow citizen informs us that the disease among cattle, so general and prejudicial recently, may be effectually cured by bathing their limbs in warm water—warm as they can bear it, and as high.—*Dublin Evening Packet.*

A servant girl lost her life at the house of Mr. Ally, of Donoughmore, Queen's County, last week. It appears she was brushing a great coat, in the pocket of which there was a loaded pistol, which went off and shot her through the heart.

Two young womendied lately at Borrisoleigh from the effects of love philters.

A NEGRO NO PERSON!—Judge Morrow, of Missouri, has lately decided "that a negro slave could not commit forgery, as, by the constitution and laws of the country, negroes are not recognised as persons, any more than any other animals."—*Anti Slavery Reporter.*

Lord Elliot's Irish Pawnbrokers' Bill repeals the acts 26th and 28th Geo. 3d, establishing this trade. Bonds of £600 are required before the issue of licenses. No pledge to be taken from a person under 12 years of age, and no assistant under 16 to be employed. Duplicates to be fair and legible—plate not to be sold before 12 months—magistrates to visit pawnbrokers' office, inspect books, and may withdraw all licenses made at petty sessions.

The Marquis of Ormonde, Earl and Countess of Shannon, Earl and Countess of Desart, Lord Cosmo Russell, Lord James Butler, the Hon. Mr. Cole, and several other distinguished persons, are on a visit with Mr. and Lady Louisa Tighe, at their beautiful seat, Woodstock Park, Kilkenny. The Marquis and Marchioness of Waterford are expected to join the party in a few days.

A Prussian paper of the 19th ult. publishes a Royal ordinance forbidding the exposure or sale of caricatures of any description without a previous permission from the authorities.

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL FOR THE REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The Town Council met yesterday for the above purpose.

The MAYOR in the Chair.

Among those present were—Aldermen Sir Benjamin Morris, Hart, Condon, Murphy, Owen Carroll, Aylward, Delahunty, Forristal, Sherlock; Town Councillors Silvester Phelan, Walsh (Ferry Bank), Fennelly, Keane, Kirwan, Nicholson, Walsh (Counsellor), Cox, Aylward, J. J. Phelan, Michael J. T. Dunford, Galwey, Edm. Walsh, Tobin, Smith, Kenny, Curtis, Burke, Power, James Dunford, Clarke, and Doctor Sheehan.

The Town Clerk read the proceedings of the last meeting.

The Mayor said he had a communication with Baron Lefroy, and stated that he had chosen a barrister as arbitrator of the borough rate in the separation of the liberties from the borough.

The Mayor then read the requisition for convening the Council.

Sir Benjamin Morris having been called on, rose and said—The Legislature, having never known the wants and resources of the Irish, he would move that a committee of seven be appointed to prepare a petition for a repeal of the legislative union.

Alderman Delahunty rose and said—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, we have already a native council, and I consider that there is sufficient virtue in the corporation, of men who, he trusted, would nail the colours to the mast, and never relax until they ebook off the intolerance of our Saxon and British neighbours, which produced nothing but a picture of tyranny and oppression, and the attendant misery of destitution and unhappiness. The best course is to unite the people, when it will not be in the power of Peel or Wellington to keep us any longer slaves. We have experience of their tender mercies, and when did Tory bigotry exhibit anything but hatred to the Irish; but by our unanimity they will be forced to succumb, and grant us the blessings of self government. The Irish people before succeeded in rescuing themselves from slavery, and restoring their independence; in 1782 they succeeded, by unanimity, in forcing their independence from the reluctant British, but the rock we split upon, and the reason we were not able to keep our independence was owing to dissension, and our country again came under the ban of the oppressor; we ought now be taught a lesson, and by the blossom of our own united shamrock, give our hands in union with the slave and the oppressor, so as not to fester or cut the connexion. We are now in an untoward position, caused by the draining of our resources; by the means of our independence we raised our trade and commerce from 1 to 3 millions; but from the time of our being robbed of our union we are going down the hill with more than railroad speed. Our linen trade is gone—our commerce is gone. M'Culloch's Commercial Dictionary gives the exports of England at 64 millions; we ought, therefore, have our exports up to 40 millions; and by the same writer, we find we did not export half a million; therefore, we lost of our exports, by the accursed union, 39½ millions.—Previous to the union our exports of other produce, besides our linen, amounted to 11 millions; but now Ireland only exports £7000 worth, and it is our duty to struggle to regain our manufactures and our commerce. Is it afraid we are? There are not five countries in Europe superior to Ireland in extent, who are not independent. Look to the little German States who have all their local Parliaments, Switzerland has 22 local parliaments, Holland and Belgium have their local parliaments. (At this juncture the Mayor left the Chair in consequence of the police and military passing the Town Hall, after being absent about a quarter of an hour, the Mayor came back and resumed his seat, when Alderman Delahunty resumed his discourse.) The Tory representative of Belfast, Mr. Emerson Tenent, has written a book to prove the injury the dissolution of the Union has done to Belgium, and how does he prove it, by stating that the Belgians are happy and prosperous and every one of their manufacturing towns superior to Manchester or Leeds. After a long speech he concluded by seconding Sir Benjamin Morris's motion for a committee of seven to prepare resolutions to the British Parliament for the repeal of the Legislative Union.

The Mayor said, the Council had devolved on Ald. Sherlock to move the question of repeal.

Ald. Sherlock regretted his illness prevented his not being in time to move the question, and his ardent wish was, that England would open her eyes to the fact that it would be for the benefit of England that she would support and grant this boon to this country.

Mr. Town Councillor Nicholson considered that the question was not of that nature calculated by the municipal act, and that it was not competent for the council to diverge from its object, but that his Worship should call a meeting of the citizens, when he (Mr. Nicholson) would be happy to cooperate, in a large scale, his exertions for Repeal. I (Mr. Nicholson) am a Repealer, was a precursor, and the objects have my warmest affections.

Mr. Thomas Clarke contended that the Council was the proper persons in its capacity of Council, to petition the imperial parliament for repeal. He instanced what the trade of Waterford was before the Union, and read extracts from Ryland's History of Waterford to prove it, and that the trade has been declining ever since. There were seven persons in the stuff trade, of whom Mr. Knox was one, not one of whom had ever failed, but paid all their debts, and struggled on till their trade was destroyed.

Mr. Town Councillor Aylward read extracts from a document left by his father, to prove that the trade which was in Waterford before the Union had dwindled away. He declared himself a complete repealer.

Mr. Curtis made a few observations in his usual style, on the late discussion of the question in Dublin.

The Mayor, before putting the question, wished to reply to Mr. Nicholson. We have been put in possession of a corporation, with its funds reduced to more than one-half of its amount. Is it not natural to turn our attention to what cause this was to be attributed, and I wish to offer you the expression of my full concurrence in the object of this meeting. I recollect my friend, Alderman Sherlock, in conversation, giving me an account of the state of Waterford before the Union—there were then nine gentlemen, who each kept a pack of hounds; now it required the union of the whole to be able to keep one pack. There were then 16 carriages kept by gentlemen of the city—I should be glad to know how many there are now? He considered the repeal of the Union equally the object of England and Ireland.

The motion was then put by the Mayor and passed unanimously with the utmost applause.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a committee:—Aldermen Sir Benjamin Morris, Delahunty, Condon, Hart, Messrs. Town Councillors Walsh (Barrister), Clarke, and Aylward.

The Council broke up at half past 3 o'clock.

The Council Chamber was thronged with spectators during the discussion.

A rumor is rife to day in well informed circles that a difference has occurred between her Majesty and Sir R. Peel and the Duke of Wellington, respecting her Majesty's intended visit to Ireland. The rumor has it that Peel and the Duke were strongly opposed to it, but that her Majesty, with much warmth, declared that she would come to Ireland in the approaching summer, let her ministers say against it as they will.—*Globe.* [Fudge.]

The guardians of the Tullamore union have passed a resolution in approval of Dr. Phelan, and that it was the opinion of the board that the dismissal of Dr. Phelan, as an officer engaged in the public service, without fault, was an outrage upon public justice.

We are happy in being enabled to state that the gentleman who composed the Grand Inquest for the Southern Riding of our County unanimously signed petitions to both Houses of Parliament, praying for a revision of the present Poor Law system.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.

THE JUDGES OF ENGLAND AGAINST THE IRISH JUDGES—THE LATE BARON FOSTER.

A considerable sensation has been lately produced all over Ireland by an unanimous judgment of the twelve judges of England, delivered in the House of Lords, in answer to certain questions submitted to them by their lordships. The case so very materially affects property in this country, that Lord Brougham, with the concurrence of Lords Lyndhurst and Campbell, prayed the House of Lords to postpone their judgment, in consequence of the singular conflict of opinion between the English and Irish judges, and intimated that some legislative measure, declaratory of the law and relieving this country from the effect of this English decision, would be necessary.

The case we allude to is that of William Farren, plaintiff in Error *v.* John Claudius Beresford and another. This case originally came before the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland, and the simple question was this—whether a judgment of upwards of twenty years standing, on which no interest *was proved to have been paid*, or no acknowledgment in writing given, was absolutely extinguished by the recent statute of Limitations 3 and 4 Wm. 4th, c. 27, sec. 40, or whether a judgment of revival, subsequently obtained, revived the original judgments.

The Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland were unanimously of opinion that judgment of revival constituted a renewal of the debt, and continued the liability. The defendant in the court below (Farren) appealed to the twelve judges from this decision, and after very full argument the case came on for judgment in the Court of Error, on Wednesday, the 5th of February, 1840. Judges Ball, Perrin, Crampton, Torrens, Pennefather, Burton, Johnson; Chief Justices Doherty and Bushe (the Chief Baron and Baron Richards being absent) all delivered their judgments seriatim, affirming the judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench. The late Baron Foster was the only dissenting Irish judge, and he gave his opinion that the original judgment, being barred by the statute of limitations, was in effect extinguished, and that the subsequent judgment of revival was a nullity. Baron Richards subsequently stated his concurrence in the opinion of the majority. We had thus ten Irish judges to one, and that one Baron Foster.

From that opinion the defendant (Farren) appealed to the Lords, and they summoned the judges of England; and in the present session Lord Chief Justice Tindal delivered the unanimous opinion of twelve English judges in favour of Farren, the original defendant, the plaintiff in Error, concurring with Baron Foster, and differing from the ten other judges of Ireland. If poor Baron Foster were living he would probably be astonished at the immortality he had earned for himself.

The effect of this decision, if sustained by the Lords, who intimated their concurrence in it unless restrained by legislative interference, will be very serious to property in Ireland. Every one knows the immense amount of property secured on judgments in Ireland, and that it has been the habit for persons anxious to invest to seek for old judgments. The difficulty on the part of the creditor, or, after his death, of his representatives, of proving payment of interest is often very great, the receipt being in the hands of the debtor, and it has been generally considered the safe and prudent course to revive the judgment. It has always been considered that a revived judgment gave full validity to the original judgment, and on the faith of this opinion they have been made the subject of transfer, and often of settlement. A bill is now in course of progress through parliament, brought in by Lord Eliot, it is believed with the sanction of Sir Edward Sugden, requiring the registration of all judgments in Ireland within a limited time, and relieving all estates from those which shall not be so registered. The intended act will also impose a similar obligation on judgment creditors at stated periods in future. It is believed that the act has been brought in to relieve the country from the effect of a recent decision of the present Lord Chancellor: that it is necessary to make every judgment creditor a party to a suit in equity, seeking a sale of the debtor's estate. Judgments are not by any means so general a security in England as in this country, and the object seems to be to diminish their number if possible, or to extinguish them altogether.

The effect of this recent decision, if it become law by the affirmance of the House of Lords, and of the statute in contemplation, must necessarily be to create alarm amongst judgment creditors, and to drive them to call in their money. The subject is one of vast importance in the present state of landed property in Ireland, and it is hoped the Irish Attorney General, whose opinion coincides with the Irish judges, will at once prepare and have a bill brought into parliament to secure judgment creditors in their honest claims; and also to substitute a series of law process for recovery of simple contract debts when parties leave the country to reside on the Continent to evade their debts.—[COMMUNICATED.]

COUNTY JAIL.

In consequence of a statement being submitted to the late Grand Jury, by the Editor of the *Waterford Chronicle*, containing certain charges against the Governor, Mr. Ryan, a meeting of the Board of Superintendence took place at the Jail on Friday, to investigate the matter. Two persons, Thomas Hill and his wife, discarded officers, came forward in support of the charges. The Board, after a minute and searching inquiry upon oath, in which several persons were examined, unanimously acquitted the Governor. This decision, which we believe to be fairly and impartially come to by a careful investigation from intelligent and highly respectable individuals, completely refutes all imputations against the character of Governor Ryan, who had always hitherto been praised, even by the *Chronicle* itself, for the high state of order and discipline which he had taught the County Jail, which has since the commencement of his Governorship, been considered a Model Prison, and a School for other Governors to learn Jail management.—*Mirror*

AMENDMENT OF THE POOR LAW ACT.

At a meeting of the Guardians of the South Dublin Union, on Thursday, the following report was adopted:—

"That your committee are of opinion that workhouse relief to able bodied persons, except for a period to be limited in each case, is not suited to the circumstances of this kingdom, and ought to be discontinued, and that permanent relief should in future be confined—

"1st. To persons sick or disabled by accidents.

"2d. To the old and infirm; and

"3d. To destitute children.

"Your committee also recommend that in the case of the third class (destitute children,) the workhouse test should be abandoned for the following reasons, viz.:—First, the children reared in this house cost, at least, £7 16s per annum each, while those on the establishment of the Foundling Hospital and reared in the country do not cost for maintenance, education, &c., more than £4 per annum. Secondly, children cannot be brought up in health under the operation of the workhouse system. Thirdly, the bringing up of children in peasant families secures for them a place in society, while their education under the system must cause them to continue a permanent burden on the country—a fact remarkably shown by their accumulation in this house, and the difficulty opposed to every attempt hitherto made to provide for them. Your committee, however, recommend that provision should be made in the act to exclude from public relief every child not absolutely and *bona fide* destitute.

"Your committee further recommend that a settlement clause based upon birth, or residence for a definite period, should be introduced into the act. The present quasi settlement implied in the separate liability of each electoral division for the support of paupers residing within it, has worked badly, both by imposing the relief of an undue number of paupers on cities and towns, and by subjecting smaller divisions to a disproportionate share of establishment charges.

"Your committee further recommend that a reasonable control over their own officers should be given to the boards of guardians; and that in matters of local detail they should be freed from the vexatious interference of the central committee."

IMPORTATION OF DUTCH SALMON UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.—The first importation of Dutch salmon this season under the new tariff was brought over by the Columbine steamer from Rotterdam. They are of a very fine quality, weighing from 3 6lbs to 40lbs each, and attracted general notice yesterday in the city. A few hampers of soals were also imported; weighing from 6lbs to 8lbs per pair; some were as heavy as 10lbs and particularly firm. A very large quantity of Dutch salmon is expected this season, as the Scotch fish are seldom caught till May. This is a proof of the mildness of the weather in Holland. New potatoes are very plentiful; several baskets have been brought over.—*Standard.*

RUSSIAN CONSPIRACY IN SERVIA.

Letters from Constantinople, dated Feb, 22, announce the detection of a conspiracy, the object of which was the assassination of the present Prince of Servia and his ministers, and the consequent removal of the Government from Belgrade to Cragowitz. The Porte and *corps diplomatique* are stated to have been thrown into consternation by this intelligence; the conspirators, who had been apprehended, having named the Russian consul, Watchenko, as the instigator of the plot. However suspicious so dreadful an imputation must have been deemed, the occurrence would seem to have been very seriously viewed by the French and British Ministers at Constantinople, whose Governments are generally believed, in that capital, to have afforded their encouragement and support to the Porte in its resistance to the pretensions of Russia regarding Servia.

MURDER OF DR. MARTIN, AT MALTA.

VALLETA, MALTA, MARCH 7.—A most melancholy occurrence took place here yesterday, in the murder without any cause being assigned for it, of the chief surgeon of the Malta Naval Hospital, Doctor Martin. He was shot dead by a sentry of the 88th regiment, on duty at the Victualing Office, as he was stepping out of the door of Rear Admiral Sir John Louis, where he had been on a professional visit.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

As Mr. Shea was driving in an outside car to attend church service in the town of Kilkenny, on Sunday morning, a ruffian, with a piece of black crape over his face, and armed with a blunderbuss, advanced from off the road to within three paces of that gentleman's vehicle, took deliberate aim, and, having fired, coolly stood his ground for some seconds, to ascertain whether or not his deadly purpose were effected. Mr. Shea, being wholly unarmed, drove on; but some idea, as well of the villain's desperate determination to make his work sure, as of the merciful interposition of a gracious Providence to defeat it, may be gathered from the fact, that upon Mr. Shea's arriving at the house of Mr. Greene, R.M., to lodge informations, his hat was *completely riddled with balls*—no fewer than *six* having gone right through it; notwithstanding which, and that *three* others passed, one through the breast of his coat, close to his heart, and two more thro' the sleeve, slightly grazing his wrist, no further injury was sustained on his person.

The police were immediately sent in pursuit, but the miscreant has as yet escaped detection.

RETURN OF THE IRISH ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR RIPON.

Saturday last Mr. T. B. Smith was returned for Ripon, without opposition, in the room of Mr. Pemberton, who retired from the representation.

ST. PATRICK'S BALL AT THE CASTLE.

This annual event was celebrated on Friday night on a scale of unusual magnificence. St. Patrick's Hall was brilliantly lighted and the fine paintings were seen to the best advantage. Their Excellencies the Earl and Countess De Grey, accompanied by the Viceregal suite, entered the ball room at ten o'clock, the private band playing "God Save the Queen"—Shortly afterwards the noble Viceroy and Vice Queen assumed their seats. The ball was opened to the air of *St. Patrick's Day* by the Chamberlain (Mr. George L'Estrange) and the Lady Beaujolois Bury. There were nearly one thousand persons present, comprising a brilliant galaxy of rank, beauty, and fashion.

THE SCOTCH KIRK—IMPORTANT DECISION.

COURT OF SESSION, FRIDAY, MARCH 10.—This day the Lords of Council and Session adhered to the interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary, which reduced and set aside the sentence of deposition pronounced by the General Assembly on the seven brethren of Strathbogie. And, in the Auchterarder case, their lordships also decided that the legal minority of the Presbytery (excluding the *quod sacras*) were bound to induct the presentee, if qualified.—*Glasgow Courier.*

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

This subject is beginning to attract public attention and discussion in various parts of the country, and particularly in this Commonwealth. The more it is investigated, the cause of humanity is a gainer by the scrutiny. There are two parties here in conflict, as in every other question of reform. The one party is led on by a merciless priesthood, who claim for themselves, *par excellence*, the title of evangelical, and its cry is for blood. In its view the gallows is indispensable to the preservation of the human race, and the triumph of Christianity. The other party has no leaders but reason and truth, and its cry is for mercy. It is, however, far from being radical in its doctrines on the treatment of criminals; for, in all cases where capital offences have been committed, it only proposes to substitute imprisonment for life for hanging. This is an indication of human progress, and consequently a matter of some interest to all truly philanthropic minds. I am religiously opposed to all capital punishments, and could no sooner consent to hang a fellow-being, under the forms of law, however dreadful his offence, than I could consent to be a pirate on the high seas. But I am also opposed to thrusting criminals into prison, either by way of punishment or reform. I am for their forgiveness in all cases. I believe where this is tried, it will act like water upon fire, and will be found to be in the highest degree preservative of human life and property.—To forgive enemies is not to punish them by torture, nor to shut them up in prison, nor to exact from them pecuniary fines. When was it ever known that Christianity built a prison, or erected a gallows, or took the life of a criminal? What is it but the spirit of Christ? And what was the mission of Christ? To open prison doors not to close them; to set the captive free, not to put into captivity. It was to save men's lives, not to destroy them. How he would put an end to crime is manifest from all His teachings—His living example, and His victorious death.—It is by recompensing to no man evil for evil; by overcoming evil with good; by repudiating all fear of those who can kill only the body; by possessing no other treasures than those which are heavenly, where thieves cannot break thro' nor steal; by willingly surrendering up life, rather than to take life. In His kingdom no weapons of violence are found. Its walls are Salvation, its gates Praise, its officers Peace, its exactors Righteousness. Christianity shall yet be vindicated from the aspersions of its sanguinary professors.—Her garments are stained with blood, it is true; but not with the blood of her enemies, but with her own blood—the blood of martyrdom. She never felt even a desire to lift her hand in self defence, even to save herself from crucifixion; and though she might have legions of angels at her command, she is willing to be led as a lamb to the slaughter. She yields but to conquer, and dies but to live again.—*The Liberator*, Boston Journal.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED BALLYSHANNON, MARCH, 17.

Our constabulary, acting on information, arrested a number of persons, in all twenty five, who had assembled in a farm house, about four miles from Kinlock, under the pretext of a raffle; but it is suspected that they were delegates from the Ribbon society, as they consisted in general of three individuals from the same townlands. There were three from the adjoining county of Sligo—they had neither cards nor dice, nor any means of carrying on a raffle, nor did they produce any evidence to prove that such had been the object of their meeting. All this occurred after twelve last night, and before three this morning.

It is conjectured that these fellows assembled with an intention of going through the country at night, and taking up the voting papers from the Conservative party, this being the day for lifting them from the ces payers, in order to determine the election of poor law guardians, which is disputed in one of the divisions of the Ballyshannon union, between the Protestant and Roman Catholic parties very warmly.

The magistrates have been busily employed all day investigating the matter—this has terminated for the present in admitting the parties to bail.

At Longford assizes the only trial of interest was the revenue case at Inchcorra, in January last, where the unfortunate Shea lost his life, and for which Lieutenant Roberts stood indicted. After a patient investigation the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

PAWNBROKERS' BILL.

IRISH MEMBERS.

Here is a bill, now progressing with railroad speed through the House of Commons, affecting the Poor in every large and populous City and Town of Ireland, and there is scarcely an Irish Member in attendance in the House.—We trust the Irish Members will see the necessity of attending in their places on Monday, the 27th inst., when this bill goes into Committee, and make such improvements in the bill as will secure to the public—

First—A due and sufficient notice of the sale of forfeited pledges, and a satisfactory mode of sale as far as the interests of the pledges are concerned.

Secondly—An easy mode for the pledger to recover the overplus which may be obtained on the sale, after satisfying the lawful charges of the pawnbroker.

Thirdly—Stringent clauses to prevent the evasion of penalties, and to obtain a due security from the pawnbrokers.

Fourthly—A facile and stringent mode of inspection, and control over the pawnbrokers.

These are objects which are to be attained by the new bill if properly attended to. Surely it is not too much—where the protection of the Poor of Ireland is the matter to be decided on and guaranteed—to request the attendance of their representatives in Parliament. We own it is not a party question, but, then, the attendance will be more disinterested when it is given in the cause of the otherwise unprotected multitude.

By the bye, considering that the bill has gone through two of its stages while the Irish members were attending at the Assizes, perhaps it would not be too much for Lord Eliot to postpone the committee on it until after Easter, when the Members would be present. Would it not be a wise standing order of the House, if particular periods were set apart for the Irish and Scotch business; would it not tend to facilitate the dispatch of business, and give great accommodation to the Irish and Scotch people, who are necessarily obliged to attend to Parliamentary matters? But, lest Lord Eliot should not postpone the Committee on the bill, we are obliged to reiterate our call on the Irish Members for their attendance.—*D. E. Post.*

A BILL TO AMEND THE LAWS RELATING TO PAWNBROKING IN IRELAND.

Subjoined is the table of interest to be allowed under this Act. If any pawnbroker shall demand or receive any higher profit or interest, he shall incur a penalty of £50, and shall forfeit his license.

RATE OF INTEREST.

s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
0	0¼	per month for	1	0	or for any sum not amounting to	2	0
0	0½		2	6		3	0
0	0¾		3	0		4	0
0	1		4	0		5	0
0	1¼		5	0		6	0
0	1½		6	0		7	0
0	1¾		7	0		8	0
0	2		8	0		9	0
0	2¼		9	0		10	0
0	2½		10	0		11	0
0	2¾		11	6		13	0
0	3		13	0		14	6
0	3¼		14	6		16	0
0	3½		16	0		18	0
0	3¾		18	0		20	0
0	4		20	0		22	6
0	4½		22	6		25	0
0	5		25	0		27	6
0	5½		27	6		30	0
0	6		30	0		32	6
0	6½		32	6		35	0
0	7		35	0		37	6
0	7½		37	6		40	0
0	8		40	0		42	6
0	8½		42	6		45	0
0	9		45	0		47	6
0	9½		47	6		50	0
0	10		50	0		52	6
0	10½		52	6		55	0
0	11		55	0		57	0
0	11½		57	6		60	0
1	0		60	0		65	0
1	0½		65	0		70	0
1	1½		70	0		75	0
1	2½		75	0		80	0
1	3		80	0		85	0
1	3¾		85	0		90	0
1	4½		90	0		95	0
1	5¼		95	0		100	0
1	6		100	0			

For every pledge upon which shall be lent any sum exceeding five pounds, the interest shall be calculated at one shilling and sixpence per month, and every twenty shillings exceeding shall be charged at 3d per month, or one farthing for every one shilling and eight pence lent in addition to the £5.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

(From Friday Night's Gazette.)

An Account of the Average Aggregate Amount of Promissory Notes payable to Bearer on Demand which have been in Circulation in the United Kingdom, distinguishing those circulated by the Bank of England, by Private Banks, and by Joint Stock Banks, in England and Wales, by the Banks in Scotland, by the Bank of Ireland, and by all other Banks in Ireland; and of the Average Amount of Bullion in the Bank of England, during the Four Weeks ending the 4th day of March, 1842, in pursuance of the Act of 4 and 5 Victoria, cap. 50.

ENGLAND.	
Bank of England	£20,340,000
Private Banks	4,785,724
Joint Stock Banks	2,844,077
SCOTLAND.	
Chartered, Private, and Joint Stock Banks	2,582,370
IRELAND.	
Bank of Ireland	3,196,125
Private and Joint Stock Banks	2,097,225
Total	£35,851,521
Bullion in Bank of England	£10,984,000

HENRY L. WICKHAM.

Stamps and Taxes, March 17, 1843.

Legality of Art Unions.—A short time ago Sir Edward Sugden, the present High Chancellor of Ireland, was at the Royal Irish institution examining some pictures about to be sold by auction. Mr. Stewart Blacker, the honorary secretary of the Irish Art Union being in the rooms at the same time, spoke to him relative to the assumed illegality of Art Unions, when Sir Edward stated his opinion that the laws which had been referred to did not in any way apply to such societies. Mr. Blacker having expressed his gratification at hearing this, Sir Edward said, "If you like I will give you that opinion in writing," and, taking a pen, wrote an order on the Royal Bank to pay the Art Union three guineas annually until further notice thus giving his opinion in the most satisfactory manner by joining the society.—*Herald.*

Yesterday the several Societies of this town marched with banners and music through the Town in edifying numerical strength, giving a splendid example of order and propriety to the multitudes of country people, who witnessed with joy their proceedings.—*Wexford Conservative.*

On yesterday morning the body of a female infant was found outside the church yard of Abbey. When discovered life was not extinct.—At the inquest held before Wm. Ryan, Esq., Coroner, circumstances transpired, which showed that there was a great want of humanity displayed by those who first discovered the body of the poor infant.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

On Sunday night, the 14th inst., some person or persons entered the grave yard of Kildorrery, and commenced their inhuman depredations by throwing down a tombstone and breaking another. Not satisfied with this, they visited the school house, the property of Lady Kingston, and broke in the sash of one of the windows.—This was effected by means of a large stone, found by the master on his entering the school house the morning after. This is the second time a similar outrage has been committed on the above house.—*Ibid.*

Thirty four Wesleyan ministers resident in London, have petitioned parliament on behalf of the Scotch Church, that they would adopt such legislative measures as will relieve it from its present embarrassments.

STATE OF TRADE—MONEY MARKET.

For the first time, after a depression unexampled in protraction and severity, the London Money Market report of Thursday mentions that there were symptoms of an improvement in the demand for money for commercial purposes, but it seems to have been trifling, and it is only worth notice as an indication, perhaps, of a favourable change.

It is curious that whilst the improvement in Lancashire daily becomes more decided, the Yorkshire trade is getting worse than ever. This, in a great measure, has been caused by the demand for the Chinese market being confined almost exclusively to Manchester goods.

The following is the report of our Correspondent from that place:—

Manchester, Friday Evening.

We have to report a steady increasing demand for all descriptions of cloth, especially for shirtings, long cloths, &c., suited for the east, accompanied in some few cases with a slight advance in prices, and which will, no doubt, at least from appearance become general on Tuesday, should even the present demand continue. The general runs of printing cloth, whether hand or power loom, are very firm but not higher.

Twist is better to sell and the turn dearer. On the whole, the trade of the town is decidedly more healthy.

Of a totally different character are the returns from Yorkshire, as will be seen by the following:—

Halifax.—Nothing but dull markets, without any prospect of immediate amendment. Prices have a downward tendency, and things cannot well look more gloomy.

Leeds, Tuesday.—The last two markets, Saturday and to day, have been, as of late, exceedingly dull and dispiriting. All reasonable hopes of improvement seem to be gone for the present.

Bradford, Thursday.—No decided change as to prices. More inquiries to day for yarn, but prices remain as low as they have been for some weeks past. Wool—dull sale, and the turn lower.

The English Money Market was depressed on Thursday, from an apprehension that Consols had been run up too fast, and they declined one-eighth per cent., closing at 96¾. The New Three and a Halves kept up, some of the sellers of Consols being purchasers of the former stock, notwithstanding the general impression that it is to be reduced.—On Thursday, Bank of England Stock improved from 6 to 7 per cent., being in demand at 185. The cause of this sudden advance is a very curious one. At the meeting of the Proprietary, on Thursday, it transpired that, from 1694 down to the present time, no value had been put upon the profit in the accounts for Bank Notes lost or destroyed during that period, nearly 150 years, and which was declared to be nearly half a million sterling. The net profit from this source, added to the "rest," is set down at £400,000! The wonder is, that the Proprietary never before had intimation of this nest egg, which has now forced up the price of their stock.—*D. E. Post.*

THE POOR LAWS.

In the Wexford Union the uncollected rate is not perhaps more than £150 or £200, taking in even rates on the face of the collection books for unoccupied houses and over charges. This shows so far as the rate payers are concerned, that obedience to the law prevails happily through our county, but it is not one atom the more in favour of the justice and policy of the law. The body of the rate payers are discontented with its operations, they are discontented with the staff & paraphernalia of the Commission, and the rising voice of discontent so audible elsewhere, may shortly work up similar effects here. That the law is radically bad and disgustingly arbitrary, must be admitted by every thinking man, unless by one who pins his faith blindly to the nod and dictation of the Board of Commissioners. We have always been of opinion that the Commissioners had too much authority over the Boards of Guardians, that in fact the Guardians who are naturally the best and most proper judges of the means and wants of their respective divisions, were mere dumb and lifeless tools in the hands of the Commissioners, and were only wanted and their presence used, to give an apparent consent and confirmation to the dictates of the Commissioners. This system has been tried long enough, and to little good and it is imperative now on every Board of Guardians, even where matters have gone on most favourably, to petition for a change and suitable modification of the existing law, which neither gives satisfaction, nor effective relief, to any class.—*Wexford Conservative.*

Earthquake in Lancashire.—We learn that a slight shock of an earthquake was experienced about 20 minutes past 8 o'clock, on Friday morning last, through a considerable part of the district to the north eastward of Manchester. This convulsion was indicated by a rumbling sound and a rather sudden shock, which induced many persons to think that some very heavy body had been suddenly thrown down in their houses. Its centre appears to have been in the chain of hills that separate Yorkshire and Lancashire; and it was more particularly felt about Rochdale, and in the Todmorden valley, where in some cases it caused considerable alarm. We have not heard of its having been perceived in the town of Manchester; but it was felt by several families living in the immediate neighbourhood, and more particularly at Cheetham hill. This shock forms the third that has been experienced during a few years past, apparently having about the same range; but the two former (one of which took place on the 20th of August, 1835, and the other on the 11th of June, 1839), were considerably more violent than the one on Friday morning.—*Manchester G.*

Shock of an Earthquake at Dunoon.—A correspondent at Dunoon informs us that the shock of an earthquake experienced at Lochgilphead on the evening of Saturday se'nnight was experienced at Dunoon at the same hour, and in some houses of that place with very considerable violence. Our correspondent states, "I was busily engaged in writing at the time, and my first impression was that some heavy articles of furniture were attempted to be removed in the flat above me, as I thought with injudicious abruptness, or rather violence. My next impression was, the violent shaking of the whole frame of the houses continuing and increasing, that one or two more such movements would certainly not fail to bring down the flooring and joisting over head; and I started to my feet, to hurry up stairs, to prevent the continuance of the process supposed by me to be going forward. The idea of an earthquake did not at all occur to me till, after having risen from my chair, a kind of very unusual sound attracted my attention, continuous, but evidently not thunder, and I had again time to reflect whether it could be the approach of any wheeled vehicles. The violent agitation of the building still continuing, I could distinctly trace it making progress from north toward south, till it ceased at the gable of the house looking southward. By this time the whole family had been alarmed, and were immediately sensible of what it really was. My impression during the seconds which intervened was, that any considerable addition of the force employed, whatever it was, could not fail to bring down the building. The time of its continuance must have, I should say, exceeded one minute, for I had time to receive the impressions and the reflections which I have described; and after having started to my feet, the concussion was still present. It was about half past eight. I have since learned that it was experienced in several parts of the district around, both to the northward and south west of Dunoon. What is most surprising is, that in houses situated very closely to each other, it was experienced in some and not in others. The sound accompanying the shock seems to have been more generally heard than the shock itself felt. In the neighbourhood of Castle Toward it was very generally perceived; and one individual mentioned, that on perceiving it and running into the open air, not apprehending the cause at the moment, he heard the pheasants screaming in the plantations at hand, as in alarm and disturbed. It is the third shock of earthquake that has been experienced in this district within the last ten years. But this last appears to have been by far the most severe of the three.—*Scottish Guardian.*

The sum subscribed for the families of the fishermen drowned off the coast of Down exceeds £3500.

Removal of Mr. Foster, of the Belfast Custom House to Dublin.—This gentleman has been promoted from the Belfast to the Dublin Customs, at an increase in his salary of £200 per annum. Mr. Crampton, a nephew of Sir. Philip Crampton, Surgeon General, has been appointed his successor at this port.—*Belfast Vindicator.*

AUCTION OF MAHOGANY & ROSEWOOD, &c. &c.

JOHN CLEARY

HAS received instructions to SELL by AUCTION, on FRIDAY, 24th MARCH Instant, at 12 o'Clock, on the Custom House Quay,

16 LOGS of CITY ST. DOMINGO MAHOGANY.
10 Ditto HONDURAS, Ditto.
8 Ditto SUPERIOR RIO ROSEWOOD.

The above is of a very superior description, will be put up in Lots to suit Purchasers, and must be sold without reserve.

Waterford, 20th March, 1843.

FISHERIES.

NOTICE to the Weir Holders on the River Suir and Estuary of the Harbour of Waterford:—That legal proceedings will be taken after the expiration of One Week from the date hereof, against all Persons who may continue to use, and who shall not abate, all such Weirs as are illegal, under the provisions of the act of the 5th and 6th Vic., chap. 106, sec. 22nd, 23rd, and 61st.

Dated 22d March, 1843.

WM. J. FENNELL,
Secretary Suir Preservation Society, Caher.

ANTHONY a. McGRATH. } TO BE SOLD, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, Pursuant to an award in this Cause, at the Great Hotel, Tramore, on MONDAY, the 17th APRIL next, at the Hour of ONE o'Clock, the COTTAGE, at Tramore, now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Poer, together with the OFFICES and the FIELD adjoining.

The Premises are held under a Lease from Lord Doneraile to the Plaintiff, for a term of Three Lives, at the Yearly Rent of Six Guineas, and are let, Furnished, to Mr. Poer as a Tenant at will.

Statement of Title, and Terms of Sale, may be seen at the office of M. Mortimer, Defendant's Attorney.

Waterford, 18th March, 1843.

AUCTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

To be Sold by Auction,

On THURSDAY, the 23d instant,
At TWELVE o'Clock,
At No. 21, KING STREET.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received instructions from the Proprietor to Sell by Auction, at the above House, the residue of his Furniture, &c, his having removed to a Smaller House, Quay, consisting of Dining and Breakfast Tables, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Mahogany Chairs, in Hair Cloth, Cane-bottomed Do., Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. &c.

JOHN CLEARY, Auctioneer,
58, Merchants' Quay.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR STEEPLE CHASE.

Yesterday, Thursday, a great concourse of persons assembled on the Kilnerry race course, to the right of the Castletown road to witness the Steeple Chase for the Carrick Cup, which had been for some time looked forward to by the sporting folk of our county. Near the stand house, we noticed several very elegant equipages, amongst which were those of the Marquis of Waterford, the Earl of Huntingdon, Thomas Gough, Esq., Thomas E. Lalor, Esq., and several others. Four horses were entered, the Marquis of Waterford's Blueskin, Mr. Prendergast's Tullamaine, Mr. Power's Economist, and Mr. Herbert's horse.—An objection was made to the weight proposed to be put on the latter, which proved fatal to the race as four should start, and disappointed a vast number who had come a long distance to witness the sport. However there was an excellent farmer's race, in which no less than eighteen started, and which in some measure made up for the disappointment which the failure of the first race caused.—*Tip. Constitution.*

On Thursday a steeple chase came off over three miles of the Wilkinstown course, between Mr. Beatty's b.m. and Mr. King's c.m. each carrying 11 stone, for a private bet of 20 sovs. aside. The running from the first was admirable up to the last fence, where both riders fell. The rider of Mr. Beatty's mare was first in his saddle, and his competitor, nothing backward in skill and spirit, pushed on so closely that Mr. Beatty's won only by a length.

A Sweepstakes came off then, for which started Mr. Hanlon's, Mr. Carty's, and Mr. Leary's horses, and after two well contested heats, Mr. Carty was the winner.—*Wexford Conservative.*

SHIP NEWS.

Dunmore, March 18—The *Highfield*, Captain Glover, 95 days from Benin, (coast of Africa) bound to Liverpool, was spoken to off the Lightship, at 4, p.m.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

17th—H.M. Packet Adder, at noon—Elizabeth Hogan, Philpin, Milford, culm.

18th—Pearl, Jones, Liverpool, gen. cargo—Osprey, (steamer,) Burgess, Bristol, m. goods—Lune, Postlethwaite, Swansea, culm—H.M. Packet Pigmy, at 11 a.m.—Alfred, Galgey, Cardiff, coals—Cornwallis, Davies, Swansea, culm.

19th—Jim, Nolan, Cardiff, coals—Mary and Margaret, Jones, Liverpool, salt—Hope, Tucker, Cardiff, iron—H.M. Packet Prospero, at 11, a.m.—Secret, Popham, Swansea, culm.

20th—Elizabeth, Jones, ditto, ditto—Jane, Rose, do. do.—Maid of Erin, Othen, do. do—Nancy, Miller, do. do.—Lord Rolle, Samuel, Llannelly, do.—Moderator, Jenkins, Newport, coals and malt—Malcolm, Edmond, Neath, culm—Rose, Condon, Swansea, do.—Rapid Day, do. do.—Dove, Fitzgerald, do. do.—Ocean, Harding, Llannelly, ditto—Express, Campbell, Liverpool, coals—Caledonia, Cox, Llannelly, culm—Gleanor, Harris, Swansea, ditto—Charles Tucker, Tucker, do. do.—H.M. Packet Jasper, at 10, a.m.—Sir J. Newport, Nicholls, London, ballast—George IV, Rees, Portsmouth, ditto—Joseph, Welman, Bannow, potatoes—Enterprise, William, Cardiff, coals—Grace Darling, Moore, Neath, ditto—Catherine and Margaret, Owen, Bangor, slates—David Walter, Evans, Swansea, culm—John, Furze, Arklow, sulphur ore—Hippocampi, Welsh, London, ballast—Erin, Evans, Swansea, culm—Charles, Jenkins, Liverpool, salt.

21st—George, Williams, Swansea, culm—John and Mary, Mullowney, Newport, coals—Ellen, Green, Swansea, culm.

SAILED.

18th—H M. Packet Adder, at 7, a.m.
19th—H.M. Packet Pigmy, at 7, a.m.
20th—H.M. Packet Prospero, at 7, a.m.
21st—H.M. Packet Jasper, at 7, a.m.

Wind—S.S.E. to S.E., and S.S.E. and S.S.W.

MARRIED,

In Shronehill Church, county Tipperary, Richard Rose, Esq., eldest son of the late Richard Anderson Rose, Esq., Fox hall, Newport, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Nicholas Sadlier, Esq., of Dunboyne Castle, Meath.

DIED,

In India, of cholera, Col. Power, 10th Foot, son of Sir J. Power, Bart., Kilfane.

Nov. 27, 1842, at Hong Kong, in the 24th year of his age, John Theophilus Boileau, Esq., Bengal Medical Service, eldest son of John Theophilus Boileau, Esq., of Stephen's green, Dublin, leaving a disconsolate widow and infant to deplore his loss.

March 10, George Mahony, aged 107 years, and his wife Julian, aged 99 years, living at Castle Donacon, within a few miles of Dunmanway. They both died within two hours of each other leaving children and grand children innumerable.

London and Dublin Bank.—A branch of this bank was opened in Parsonstown last week.

At the Carlow assizes the judges entertained different opinions respecting the employment of the constabulary, who were in attendance, ready to act wherever their services were required. Mr. Justice Burton wished the force not only to be in attendance, but to receive him under arms when going into court, whereas, on the contrary, Judge Torrens would not permit a man of the force to enter the Record Court, in which he presided, unless to give evidence; and on entering the court every morning, the constabulary were marched into the corridors to avoid coming in contact with them. We really cannot account for those differences of opinion prevailing among the Judges on the subject. The want of unanimity among the Judges has occasioned a good deal of amusement.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th March Instant,

THE HOUSE,

No. 40, LADY-LANE,

Which is in perfect repair, and fit for the immediate reception of a respectable Family.

Apply to EDMOND THOMAS POWER, Solicitor Office, Canada Street.

Waterford, March 7th, 1843.

TEETH.

MR. JONES,

SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGS to acquaint his numerous Patients and Friends that he proposes professionally visiting WATERFORD, for a few Days, at an early period, of which due Notice will be given in future advertisement.

7, South Mall, Cork.

TO BE LET,

FOR ONE YEAR,

From the 30th of next Month, (APRIL),

THE TOLLS OF THE WATERFORD BRIDGE.

TENDERS for the same, prepared with adequate Security, will be received at the TOLL HOUSE, from Twelve to One o'Clock, on WEDNESDAY, the FIRST of APRIL, and submitted to the decision of the Proprietors, for which purpose the

PROPRIETORS OF THE WATERFORD BRIDGE are hereby requested to Meet at the TOLL HOUSE at One o'Clock, on the FIRST of APRIL, also to Elect a Chairman and Committee for the ensuing Year, and for other requisite business.

Charles Ambrose, Chairman.

HOUSE, &c., &c., TO BE LET.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of MARCH Instant,

FROM YEAR TO YEAR OR FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED UPON,

THE HOUSE and CONCERNS, No. 13, Little George's Street, situate in the most desirable and improving part of this City.

Application to Nicholas Ffrench at the Concern.

N.B.—There is on hands a quantity of FINE OLD CORK WHISKEY; a Lot of WELL-CURED AND BEST FLAVOURED HAMS, and a Lot of OLD HORSE BEANS, of the growth of 1841, all of which will be disposed of for CASH on very moderate terms.

Waterford, March 20th, 1843.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF IRONMONGERY AND TRIMMINGS.

WILLIAM SHARPE

Announces to the Public that he has been instructed by JOHN WILLIAMS, 41, Market House Quay, Waterford, to

SELL BY AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY, (THIS DAY,) 22d MARCH,

And following days, at 12 o'Clock,

HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, TRIMMINGS, BERLIN WOOLS, AND PATTERNS, &c., &c.

THE Ironmongery Department will be found to comprise a large and well assorted Stock of Table, Pen, and Pocket Knives; Scissors; Razors; Saws; Planes; Edge Tools; Masons', Carpenters', and Coopers' Tools of every description; together with a quantity of Metal Ware, viz., Kitchen Ranges, Stoves, Grates, Eave Spouts, and Pipes; Metal Sashes; Culinary Utensils of every description; Fenders, Fire Irons, White Metal and Brass Candlesticks; Locks in great variety; Hinges, Bolts, Spoons, Teapots, and almost every article in the Trade; also an excellent Forcing Pump, and some Iron Ploughs.

The Trimming Department comprehends a large variety of Berlin Wools, Patterns, Canvases, and every article suited for the Ladies' Work Table; together with Worsteds, Knitting and Sewing Cottons, Threads, Ladies' Shoes, Tapes, Needles, and a varied assortment of Small Wares, and Fancy Goods.

The above Sale will be found well worthy the attention of the Public. The Stock will be sold in Lots to suit purchasers. The Sale will also be continued in the Evenings, at 7 o'clock.

Waterford, March 15, 1843.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE COMMISSIONERS for improving the Port and Harbour of WATERFORD give notice that they are ready to receive TENDERS from persons willing to supply the following for Twelve Months, ending 31st MARCH, 1844, viz.:—

YELLOW PINE TIMBER, Scantling and Boards,
CORDAGE, comprising Hawsers, Rope, Ratline, Marline, &c.
PAINT and OILS,
LAMP and SWEET OIL and LAMP WICK,
ROMAN CEMENT,
STOCKHOLM and COAL TAR,
PITCH VARNISH and TURPENTINE,
SAILS and REPAIRS, SHIP CHANDLERY,
OARS, BLOCKS, and HANDSPIKES,
IRON WORK,
NAILS, SPIKES, &c.,
STEAM COAL for Dredge Boat,
CANDLES,
PRINTING WORK.

Also, for Repairs of the Pavement of the Quays, and for the erection of an Iron Manure Shoot.

Sealed proposals to be left with the Secretary on or before Thursday, the 23d Instant, who will give any further information required.

By order of the Commissioners,
THOMAS M. ROSS.

Ballast Office, Waterford,
10th March, 1843.

EXTENSIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE,

IN THE LARGE ROOM OF THE

CITY AUCTION MART, QUAY,

(Where the Public Sales will in future be conducted,)

On MONDAY, MARCH 27,

And Four following Days, at TWELVE o'Clock.

THE FURNITURE

COMPRISES, Bedsteads, with Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses and Palliasses, Mahogany and Painted Wardrobes, Sofas, Tables and Chairs, Sideboard, Dressing Tables and Basin Stands, a Grand Piano Forte, Bookcases, Pier Cabinet, Dressing Glasses, Convex Mirror, Folding Screens, Pier Glass, in Compartments, Bronze Hangings, Lamps, &c., &c.,

A VALUABLE STOCK OF SILVER-EDGED PLATED WARE,

including a Handsome Tea Service, Liqueur Stand, Richly Chased Bread Baskets, Branches, and Candlesticks, Salvers, Toast Racks, Cruet Stands, Butter Coolers, Dish Covers, Bottle Stands, &c. &c.

HARDWARE, &c.

A quantity of Brass and Painted Fenders, Fire Irons, Tea and Coffee Pots, Trays, Bread Baskets, Brass Pillar Candlesticks, Table Covers, Druggets, &c. &c.

A Collection of Framed Prints and Paintings, Wyld's Large Roller Maps of Ireland, the Copyright of which was purchased from Government; also, about 300 Volumes of Books, including a good Copy of the Encyclopedia Britannica, in scored Calf, 22 Volumes, with nearly 600 Engravings.

PAPER HANGINGS AND BORDERS,

A great Variety, which will be Sold in Lots to Suit the Trade, or Persons Furnishing. Also an Inside Covered Car, Harness, Shower Bath, &c. &c.

Order of Sale—First and Second Day, Furniture, Plated and Hardware; Third and Fourth, Prints, Books, Paper Hangings; Fifth, all the remaining Unsold Lots.

The Dwelling House and Front Concern, which are well adapted for the Offices of a Public Company, or any business requiring Room, TO BE LET.

WILLIAM SHARPE,
Auctioneer.

Waterford, March 20, 1843.

THE MARKETS.

[illegible] 21.

Wheat, millers	[illegible] 25s 0d
Ditto, inferior	[illegible] 00s 0d
Ditto, shipping	[illegible] 23s 6d
Barley, malting	[illegible]
Ditto, shipping	[illegible] 10s 0d
Oats, black,	[illegible] 8s 3d
Ditto, white,	7s [illegible] to 8s 3d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt.	10s 0d to 10s 6d
Flour (superfine)	35s 0d to 36s 0d
Fines,	33s 0d to 33s 6d
Seconds,	29s 0d to 30s 0d
Thirds,	24s 0d to 26s 0d
Fourths,	17s 0d to 20s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	26s 0d to 27s 0d
Scalded ditto	21s 0d to 23s 0d
Heads, ditto	15s 0d to 17s 0d
Offal, ditto	14s 9d to 16s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt.	46s 0d to 00s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	18s 0d to 19s 0d
Newfoundland fish, per cwt.	9s 0d to 14s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	14s 6d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	13s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton,	45s 0d to 52s 0d
Straw, per ton, (wheaten)	40s 0d to 44s 0d
Cork Whiskey, per gal. by retail	7s 5d to 7s 8d
Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs.	0s 1½d to 0s 3d
Mutton, per lb.	0s 4d to 0s 5d
Beef, per lb.	4d to 0s 5d
Veal, per lb.	5d to 00s 6d
Pork, per lb.	3d to 0s 4d

Firkins weighed at the butter market.

	Firkins	s. d.		s. d.
Saturday	2	88 0	to	95 0
Monday	3	88 0	to	95 0
Yesterday,	2	88 0	to	95 0

Firkins weighed at Mr. Curtis's yard.

	Firkins.	
Saturday	14	84s 0d to 90s 0
Monday,	7	84s 0d to 90s 0
Yesterday,	5	84s 0d to 90s 0

Cork Butter, March 17—To the Merchants—88s—82s—69s—59s—53s—42s. To the Country—79s—73s—60s—50s—44s—32s.

Friday's corn sales at Cork market were—1 brl. white wheat, at 23s; 39 brls. red wheat, at 21s 0d to 23s 6d, average 00s 0d; 95 brls. barley, at 10s 2d to 11s 9d, average 11s 0d; 924 brls oats, at 7s 6d to 9s 2d, average 8s 2d per brl.

Limerick Butter, March 17.—74s—66s—56s—46s—00s, and 3s paid over for prime.

Wheat, 13½d to 17d per stone. Oats, 7d to 7½d per stone. Barley, 6½d to 8d per stone. Bacon Pigs 23s to 26s; Scalded ditto, 18s to 20s per cwt. and 1s brokerage.

Clonmel, March 19.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Butter	00 0	—	00 0	Barley	8 0	—	10 0
Oatmeal	9 6	—	10 0	Wheat, per st.	1 2	—	0 0
Bacon Pigs'	24 0	—	25 0	Oats, per do.	0 6½	—	0 7½

Wexford, March 19.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Butter	00 0	—	00 0	Beans	12 9	—	13 10
Wheat	22 0	—	26 0	Oatmeal	11 6	—	00 0
Barley	10 0	—	12 0	Pork, per cwt.	26 0	—	00 0
Oats	7 6	—	9 0				

Carlow, March 19.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Butter	60 0	—	84 0	Oats	7 9	—	8 3
Wheat	27 6	—	00 0	Oatmeal	11 0	—	00 0
Barley	11 0	—	12 0	Flour	30 0	—	00 0

Dublin Corn Exchange—March 15.

There were but few samples of wheat at market, and Tuesday's prices were obtained. We also continue former quotations for barley and oats, but the latter met rather a dull sale.

White wheat	27s 0d to 30s 0d	Oats	7s 9d to 9s 9d
Miller's red	24s 0d to 27s 6d	Oatmeal	9s 0d to 11s 0d
Inferior	00s 0d to 00s 0d	2d Flour	15s 0d to 16s 0d
Barley	11s 0d to 14s 0d	Rapeseed	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bere	0s 0d to 00s 0d		

London Corn Exchange—Friday.

The supplies of grain have improved since Wednesday, but the quantity reported is not large of any description. Wheats find a very limited inquiry at Monday's rates. Barleys are without alteration. The oat trade is at present very slow, the inquiry being confined to heavy descriptions of Scotch, which are held firmly for Monday's prices. In beans, peas, or other descriptions of grain or seeds, there is no alteration worthy of notice.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF BRITISH CORN

(Which Governs Importation,)

For the week ending March 11, 1843, made up from the Returns of Inspectors in the different Cities and Towns in England and Wales.

Per Imperial Quarter.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	48	1	Oats	17	2	Beans	26	6
Barley	27	7	Rye	28	4	Peas	29	4

Imperial Aggregate Average of Six Weeks preceding.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	48	0	Oats	17	0	Beans	27	0
Barley	27	3	Rye	23	7	Peas	29	7

Duties on Foreign Corn.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	20	0	Oats	8	0	Beans	11	6
Barley	9	0	Rye	11	6	Peas	11	6

London Provision Market—March 17.

Butter, second Cork, pickled, and iron hooped, 74s to 76s; Grease Butter in bond, 32s to 34s; Hams, finest York or Cumberland, 70s to 76s; Do. fine Irish, 52s to 60s; Do. Westphalia in bond, 48s to 50s; Ox Tongues, in firkins and kegs, 2s to 3s; Pigs' do, in barrels, firkins, and kegs, 30s to 34s each per cwt.

Irish Pork—Prime India 90s to 95s; Bacon Mess, Irish, 55s; Mess, prime, 50s to 52s 0d. Scotch Pork 26s to 42s.

Butter—Landed.—Carlow, 70s 86s to 96s; Cork (assorted), 80s to 82s; Limerick, 70s to 72s; Waterford, 63s 70s 80s; Sligo, 60s to 64s; Scotch, 78s to 80s; Dorset, 104s to 108s; Friesland, (fine) 114s to 118s; Kiel and Holstein, 96s to 98s; Emden and Leer (new milk) 78s to 87s; Belfast, 80s to 85.

Bacon (Singed).—Waterford, 34s to 35s; Limerick ditto, 33s to 00s; Scalded Middles, 32s to 34s; Tierce, 30s to 33s.

Lard.—Waterford and Limerick Bladder, 51s to 52s; landed, 0s to 0s; Belfast, 50s to 51s; landed 0s; American, 38s to 42s.

Arrivals for the Past Week.—Irish butter, 5618 firkins, Irish bacon, 2928 bales; Foreign do., 2333 casks.—*London Journal of Commerce.*

Liverpool Corn Exchange—Friday.

No alteration from last week has taken place in the duty upon any kind of foreign or colonial grain, nor is there any clear prospect of a change in this respect, favorable to foreign importation, for some time hence.

We continue to be very liberally supplied with oats and oatmeal, in addition to a moderate quantity of wheat and flour from Ireland, within the past three days, whilst the arrivals coastwise are limited, and we have no grain fresh in from abroad.

At this day's market we had rather more inquiry for foreign wheat, particularly the middling and lower qualities, the sales of which, however, appeared to be confined to our local millers, having still scarcely any demand from distant buyers; but even in these, or in any other description of English or Irish, the business done was upon a very moderate scale, and without any quotable variation from the general currency of our last circular.

Home made Irish, and foreign flour, restricted to a slow, gradual demand, barely sustained late prices.

Barley and malt ruled in much the same state as last noted; and beans, as well as peas, were very unsaleable at a decline of 1s per quarter.

Having several Yorkshire dealers in attendance to day, directing their attention to oats and oatmeal, a few cargoes of the former were taken at an abatement of 1d per 45lbs. from the rates of Tuesday; and the latter, although not in lively request, was disposed of with rather less difficulty on the terms then stated.

Liverpool Provision Market—Friday.

The transactions in Irish butter have been very unimportant during the past week, and altogether the trade is dull and flat. Bacons, hams, and lard move off slowly. Beef and pork in demand for ship stores.

Butter per cwt.—Belfast, 76s to 84s; Derry, 70s to 84s; Banbridge, 68s to 74s; Sligo, 68s to 72s; Waterford, 00s to 00s; Carlow, 64s to 82s; Ballymoney, 70s to 80s; pickled 2ds, 82s; ditto 4ths, 60s; beef per tierce 90s to 92s, pork, per brl 40s to 50s; bacon per cwt 32s to 34s; hams, 46s to 52s; firkin lard 44s to 48s; bladdered 50s to 52s.

THE GRAVE.

The grave is deep, and stern, and still,
And terrors round its margin stand;
It will a veil of darkness thicken
The Undiscovered Land.

A silent realm, where never sounds
The voice of bird in flowing song;
There friendship's roses fallen away,
Are strewed in dust along.

The bride bereaved may mourn in vain,
And wring her hands in deep despair;
Loud may the cry of orphans be—
No sorrow reacheth there!

Yet weary hearts that here below
Have struggled with the storms of life,
Long for its everlasting Peace,
Untroubled more with strife.

For to us in no other place
That welcome, looked-for rest can come;
And only through that Portal dark
Man goeth to his Home.

SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE IN LIVERPOOL AND THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

(From a Second Edition of the Liverpool Standard of Friday.)

This morning, (Friday,) about one o'clock, or a few minutes before, a similar shock to that described to have occurred in Manchester, was felt in this town, or rather two shocks following in very rapid succession—so rapid, indeed that to many they appeared to be simultaneous. We can, however, testify that there were two distinct shocks, between which there was an interval of from 10 to 15 seconds. Many people, who had retired to rest, slept so soundly as not to have perceived the convulsions of the earth; but the greater number of those whom we have had an opportunity of seeing, felt it so strongly as to create in them considerable alarm and apprehension. We have heard the descriptions given by the individuals who reside in different parts, but the most connected and intelligent we have been able to obtain have been furnished to us by the town clerk, Mr. Radcliffe, who resides in West Derby, and by Mr. Whitty, the head constable, whose house adjoins the central police station between George's and Canning docks.

The Town Clerk stated to us that he had been writing in his room till half past twelve o'clock, when he retired. He had been at rest a few minutes, when he was startled by the bed shaking, and the furniture being agitated with considerable violence. This lasted for a period of six seconds, or somewhat longer; and it was followed by an apparent rumbling from beneath, and an indistinct noise in the dressing-room adjoining. Some alarm was of course excited by these unusual circumstances; and Mr. Richard Radcliffe having experienced exactly the same sensations, the conclusion was at once arrived at that it was the shock of an earthquake. The noise which followed the shock, for none was observed to precede it, appeared to the town clerk, and his son to proceed from north to south; but there was neither time nor opportunity for marking the direction with accuracy, and it is probable there may be mistake in this respect, as it does not correspond with the accounts from other parts.—No damage, that we have heard of, has been done at West Derby.

The narrative of Mr. Whitty is more in detail, and from his situation at the time will probably be found on a comparison of all the accounts, to be the most generally accurate. He was in the parlour of his house, off duty, in fact, taking a cup of coffee, when, exactly at five minutes to one o'clock by the police time, he suddenly heard and felt a violent agitation of the windows of the whole house and of the floor in the room in which he was sitting. Being accustomed to hear loud explosions from the works in Albert dock now being excavated, which is at no great distance, he was not much surprised at the noise; but at the same time he observed to Mrs. Whitty that he thought the excavators had purposely caused the explosion to take place underneath his windows. In less than a minute afterwards another shock followed, infinitely more violent than the first; the house shook from top to bottom; and a violent rumbling noise was heard under the house just as if a dozen railway trains had been running through a tunnel underneath. The shock and the noise were so loud and violent as to awaken all the family who had retired, and as if by consent, they assembled on the stairs in a state of great alarm. Having quietened them, Mr. Whitty went into the street, and the policeman on duty at George's Dock bridge told him that he was leaning against one of the pillars there, when suddenly he thought he heard a carriage run rapidly across the bridge, and the ground rumbling and shaking all round him. This officer perceived two shocks. The policeman on duty at the north of Canning Dock was next questioned by Mr. Whitty, and he stated that he first observed some casks, which were lying on the quay, move as if they were alive. They tumbled and shook, he added, as if some men were concealed in them—a very professional idea for a policeman. After this, the house was examined, and it was found that the windows on the second floor (French) had been forced open by the shock, and some furniture had received a trifling displacement, but no damage was done, and the alarm soon subsided. Mr. Whitty added that the shock appeared to him to proceed from east to west, and that nothing could be more distinctly perceptible. The first shock lasted from three to five seconds, and second from seven to ten seconds; and at first it appeared as if the tower of a church, at some distance had fallen down at one crash. Not the least remarkable circumstance was the agitation of the horses in the stables throughout the town, particularly in the south division. No damage has been done, we believe, to the buildings in any part of the town.

In Deane-street, Kensington, and the district adjoining the Botanic Gardens, two shocks were distinctly felt.

In Kirkdale, and especially at the House of Correction, the shock was very distinctly felt. Mr. Amos, the governor, was up at the time; and he states that at ten minutes before one, the porter's lodge, and several parts of the jail, shook and trembled greatly. The difference in point of time of the shock being felt here and at other places, is probably owing to the variation of the clocks. The house of Mr. Appleton, which adjoins the court house, felt the trembling of the earth in a still greater degree.

The shock was distinctly felt at the *Standard* office. The sensation was similar to that experienced by the houses on the line of the Railway Tunnel, when that work was in progress, during the blastings of the rock. Our men were "looking up the forms" at the time, and the noise was ascribed to them. A gentleman in Mount-pleasant describes the effect there as if his house trembled, and the beds in every chamber was shaken. He affirms that the candlestick, which he feels confident he placed at the end of the table, appeared in the morning to be considerably moved.

The shock was felt with considerable severity on the Cheshire shore, opposite to the north part of the town, and extended (more particularly as far as we can yet hear) over the surface in the Wyrall peninsula, on its east side, contained between Wallasey Pool and New Brighton. This includes Seacombe, Egremont, Liscard, the Magasines, Wallasey, &c. In Liscard and Egremont it was distinctly felt by many persons, nearly or precisely at the same time—namely, ten minutes to a quarter before one o'clock.

Mr. Mathie, a gentleman in the employ of Messrs. Gibbs, Bright and Co., and who had before witnessed several earthquakes abroad, was awakened by the shock at a quarter to one o'clock by his watch. He heard the internal rumbling noise that generally accompanies such phenomena, and sensibly felt his bed room shake. The crockery ware on the wash hand stand made a considerable rattling. The house was not, however, shaken so as to crack the walls. There could, he says, be no doubt but it was an earthquake. He got up and dressed. Several persons in the neighborhood also rose from their beds in alarm—the greater part not knowing what to make of it. The windows and doors of many of the houses shook and rattled. A young lady in one of the houses was so alarmed that she ran from her own bed room into that of her sister in law.

Mr. Gibell, in the customs, says he was asleep at the time, but his wife, who was awake, sensibly felt it, and awoke him. She went to the window, and their first impression was that some accident from explosion had taken place at the magazine. More than a dozen respectable gentlemen in the neighborhood felt the shock in a nearly similar manner.

In Mulberry street the shock appeared to have been felt severely. It is in the highest part of the town. It was also felt distinctly in Abercrombie square in the same neighborhood.

At the police station in Brick street, (south part of the town), the resident keeper, David Wilson, who was above in bed, became so alarmed that he ran down stairs, where it had also been felt by Samuel Tuck, of the police, who thought the building was shaken by the cart that sometimes comes to the station.

In the custom house, decidedly the heaviest building in the town, the keeper of the house, Mr. Bronwin, who domiciles at the top, felt it severely and became alarmed, but could not account for the shock. The watchman stationed in the building below also felt it simultaneously, and states that it made the windows and the doors shake and rattle in a violent manner.

We have the names of many highly respectable gentlemen residing in various parts of the town, as well as in Liscard, Egremont, &c.; but we not deem it necessary to furnish them. From their concurrent testimony, no doubt can exist but that a commotion of the earth took place in this locality about the time stated. Happily it was not so severe as to injure buildings or endanger lives; yet, taken in connection with the recent slight shocks felt in this county last week to the north-east of Manchester, as well as with the fearful and destructive earthquakes in some of the West India islands, it has certainly created great interest in some, and apprehensions, never we hope to be realised, in others. Earthquakes of fatal effect, in this island, are not, we believe, to be found on record.

AMERICAN PORK.

In the last batch of United States' Papers, which reached us by the *Acadia*, we find the following striking paragraph:

CINCINNATI PORK TRADE.—More than two hundred thousand hogs—a number exceeding that of any former year—have been packed in Cincinnati and its vicinity this year. Pork packers say that about seventy thousand hogs have been run into lard entirely, with the exception of the hams.

This is a tremendous superabundance of pork in a single district of the United States. We had learned, by previous accounts, that an improved system of cutting and curing had been adopted in Cincinnati, and that some Irish coopers and cutters had been brought over from Belfast.

It will be seen that Mr. Gladstone, in reply to a question put by Mr. Grogan in the House of Commons, on Wednesday evening, expressed his belief of a statement communicated to that Gentleman from Liverpool, to the effect that large quantities of Provisions cured in the United States had been introduced into Canada, and from thence shipped to England as Canadian provisions, upon the ground that the rule enforced by the Government was, that provisions, which had undergone any part of the process of curing, in any country, should be considered as the provisions of that country, and not of the countries from which they might happen to be directly imported.

According to the present arrangement of the Custom House, every part of the process of curing must take place in Canada to entitle the exporter from that colony to enter provisions in British ports at the duty of two shillings per cwt. The duty on United States and all other foreign cured meat is 8s per cwt, very nearly one penny per pound.

This is the present state of the law. Whether any change is to be proposed, in the contemplated measures of Lord Stanley for regulating the trade between the United States and Canada, remains to be seen. That noble lord has announced it as the intention of Government to permit wheat from the States to pass the border upon a payment of three shillings per quarter, after which it would, equally with Canadian grown wheat, be admissible to British ports at a nominal duty. It is stated that United States provisions, as well as corn, are to be subjected to a small fixed duty, on passing into Canada, which would enable speculators to avail themselves of the low duty of two shillings per cwt. If such an arrangement were adopted, there is no calculating upon the amount of the supply of pork from America, in case the prices here were at all remunerative. But at this moment pork is so extremely low in price amongst ourselves, that even the Cincinnati dealers have very little temptation to make exports.—*D. E. Post.*

MAYO—THURSDAY, MARCH 9.

(Before Baron Richards.)

CHARGE OF MURDER—PRIEST'S DUES.

John Gildea and Richard Gildea were indicted for the wilful murder of Sibby Judge, at Crosmolina, on the night of the 21st of October, 1841. They were also given in charge for the offence of manslaughter.

They severally pleaded not guilty, and were defended by Messrs. Bourke, O'Dowd, and Keogh.

Michael Judge examined by Mr. French, Q C.—I knew the deceased Sibby Judge. She was my wife. She died from the effect of a beating she got on her return from Crosmolin, on the night of the 21st of October, 1841. None of my friends were with me at the time of the beating, but my brother in law, Thos. Joyce, was with me shortly before. Thomas Cowley came up shortly afterwards. When I was leaving Crosmolina I met the prisoners. One of them asked why I had not given oats to the priest, and that he could banish the devil. I said that when the rest of my village would be collecting, it was my intention to contribute a share. Gildea, who is a relative of the priest's, said he would leave a sore heart to any one who would refuse the usual allowence to the priest. When we had gone on our way about a mile, the prisoner (Richard) came up to us, or rather was on the road before us. He immediately made a blow at me with a stick, which was so violent that it knocked me down. After I was knocked down, John Gildea came up, and he also struck me. They were beating me until they thought I was killed, and John Gildea turned me twice on the ground. When they went away I got into a potato field, and remained there until I could proceed in safety. I was not then so badly used that I might not be able to walk, and accordingly I did walk a further distance, when the prisoners again met us, having come out of a house on the road side, Richard Gildea flung a stone at deceased which struck her, but did not knock her down. We endeavored to run away, but were followed by the prisoners. They came up to us at the house of Peter Gallagher. Richard Gildea then struck my wife across the head with a piece of iron or stick, so that she fell apparently lifeless. When down, prisoner John gave her a stroke across the head, and he struck me also. We brought her into Peter Gallagher's house, where she was washed, and the blood wiped away. She was attended by Doctor M'Nair for eleven months afterwards and then died.

There were several other witnesses examined on behalf of the prosecution, all of whom concurred in describing the conduct of the prisoners on the occasion in question as violent in the extreme, and without apparent motive to produce it. The outrages inflicted upon the unfortunate deceased were of a brutal character, and her recovery rendered almost hopeless; although the medical gentlemen stated that, until after he had made a *post mortem* examination, he was under the impression that by proper treatment her life might be spared.

FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Bourke addressed the jury at great length, and with his usual ability. He called several witnesses, who swore that the fatal blow was inflicted by a person named Cosgrave, not now in the country; and he stated that the prisoner Richard, who, during the last year was in America, came back expressly to stand his trial. The prisoners also received a good character from gentlemen of their neighborhood.

Baron Richards having recapitulated the evidence, and having commented thereon, the jury after a short deliberation found a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, with a recommendation to mercy on account of previous good character.

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKS OF FINE ART BY LOT RECOMMENDED BY THE COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.—"A paragraph has been extensively circulated, to the effect that every subscriber to an Art Union is liable to a penalty recoverable by any common informer. We have no hesitation in stating that this is incorrect, inasmuch as the 46th of Geo. III. c. 148, provides to the contrary. Art Unions therefore, are not at all affected by any existing legislative enactments. This opinion is borne out by the fact, that the establishment of such societies was recommended by a committee of the House of Commons on arts and manufactures previous to the formation of the Art Union of London, as they would hardly have suggested an illegal proceeding." These associations for the purchase of pictures to be distributed by lot,' says the report in question, 'form one of the many instances in the present age of the advantage of combination. The smallness of the contribution required brings together a large mass of subscribers many of whom, without such a system of association, would never have become patrons of the arts.' Persons may be assured that in subscribing to an Art Union they are infringing neither the spirit nor the letter of the law."—*Art Union March* 1, 1843.

MORE MONOMANIA.

On Tuesday a middle aged man, having the appearance of a Mechanic, was brought before Mr. Twyford, at Bow Street Police Court, charged with being insane and attempting to obtain, under auspicious circumstances, an entrance into the residence of Sir Robert Peel.

The following was the charge entered on the police sheet:—

Edward Colley, 12, Newcastle Street, Strand, ironmonger, late from Browsley, Salop, charged with being insane, and endeavouring to obtain an interview with Sir R. Peel, at his residence.

Constable 16 A said he was on duty in Downing Street, in plain clothes, about one o'clock in the afternoon, when the defendant drove up in a cab to the official residence of Sir R. Peel, and on alighting from it he was informed by the office keeper he did not reside there. He then walked along Downing Street, and crossing over to the Duke of Buccleuch's, rang the bell and inquired where Sir Robert Peel lived, upon which the porter directed him to the residence of the right hon. baronet, in Whitehall Gardens. He accordingly proceeded to the door, followed by witness and the cabman, and being told by the porter he should make any communication to Sir Robert in writing, he went away and held a short conversation with the cabman, paying him his fare, as witness believed, and having then walked away in a very strange manner, he went up to him, and told him he was connected with the government offices, and if he wished to communicate with Sir Robert, he would give him paper or he would write a letter for him. To this he made no answer, but his eyes appearing very wild, and witness finding he could not induce him to leave the place, called two other constables to convey him to the station house, where, on searching him, were found a newspaper, a bunch of keys, and several letters relating to religious subjects.

Mr. Twyford inquired of the defendant if the letters were in his handwriting.

The defendant replied they might be, but he could not say unless he heard them read.

Mr. Twyford then directed the clerk to read one of the letters, of which the following is a copy:—

"Newcastle Street, London, Monday Evening,
Half past Eleven o'Clock.

"MY DEAR FATHER—I wish to communicate to the authorities that what I have hitherto advanced has been written or sent from the impulse of the moment, but no I state for—

"The government office men who can read well that the form as hitherto used should be continued and that I wish to send to my house for my wyfe (say Tuesday early per the ironmonger invention) as that is the maxim of mine. I don't aime so high as the state, therefore let proper men administer the laws according to the old mixims and statutes and the church of England is on a sound basis and marriage should be solemnised therefore as heretofore—and that no man be suffered to have above one—(This may be strange but in opinion correct.)

"As if theologians search they will find that the lawe was given by Moses, but grace and truth by (J. C.) that the whole may be crowned by one being able to say glory to God in the highest, peace on earth and good will to men.

"Adieu, if I don't see you before I goe.

"E. G. C."

Mr. Twyford inquired what was the nature of his business with Sir R. Peel,

The defendant replied he wished to have a little conversation with him.

Mr. Twyford—But you must have known that Sir Robert is almost always engaged, having a vast quantity of business to transact.

Defendant—I am aware of that, but I did not want to annoy Sir Robert; far otherwise.

Mr. Twyford—Have you any relation in town to whom I can send?

Defendant—Yes, there's a distant relation of the same name, a saddler, in Cockspur Street, with whom I have been lately working.

Mr. Twyford directed the constables to proceed to Newcastle Street and to Cockspur Street to make the necessary inquiries.

In a few minutes, Mr. Higgins, the defendant's landlord, being in attendance, informed the magistrate he had been lodging at his house for some time, and conducted himself in a very proper manner; but yesterday morning something strange was observed in his manner, and he put on his best clothes, saying he was going out of town. He, however, returned in the evening, and took leave of the several persons in the house, as if he was going away for ever. The circumstance was so unusual, he (Mr. Higgins) was sent for from the Olympic Theatre, and from the strangeness of the defendant's manner, he thought he was going to commit suicide; a young man was employed to watch him. In his bed room prisoner wrote several letters. He next proceeded to the drawing room, and, after a short delay, he suddenly jumped up, and rushing out of the house did not return. He (Mr. Higgins) immediately proceeded to Cockspur Street, where he was informed that the defendant's mother was insane, and that insanity ran in the family.

Mr. Colley, of Cockspur Street, said the defendant was very strange at times, and that the disease ran in the family.

The defendant was again brought in, and on being asked if he could give any reason for seeing Sir R. Peel, he replied, he "thought he might make some suggestions to him."

After some further conversation,

Mr. Twyford told him he did not think it quite safe that he should be allowed to go at large, and he should order him to be taken care of by the parish authorities of Saint Margaret's Westminster, where the offence was committed.

He was then removed in the custody of the officers.—*M. Herald.*

ANOTHER MONOMANIAC.

MANSION HOUSE.—A man of respectable appearance named Edward Blythe, was brought before the Lord Mayor, in the custody of a constable in the employment of the Board of Customs, and charged as a person whom it was dangerous to allow to go at large. Mr. Rutherford, the solicitor to the customs, attended and stated that the prisoner, who had formerly been employed on a foreign station as an officer, had been very urgent in his application to have an interview with the commissioners, and acted very violently and incoherently.

Mr. C. J. Maclean, clerk to the plantations in the customs, stated that the prisoner had been in the service of the customs, having been appointed a landing waiter in Newfoundland, in the year 1835.—By the certificate it appeared that he was born in the county of Essex, on the 11th of January, 1812. After having remained in the service of the customs until 1849, he was sent home to England as an insane person, and his leave of absence was continued from time to time till the month of October, 1841, when he was discharged upon a gratuity. Upon his arrival in London it appeared that he made some noise at the Horse Guards about the Queen, and was conveyed before a magistrate. He subsequently was confined at St. Luke's, and at Dr Warburton's establishment, from the latter of which he had been lately discharged as incurable. He had that morning called at the custom house, and wanted to see the commissioners, of whom he spoke in a very incoherent manner. He was, witness was given to understand, quiet until he was roused, but he was extremely exciteable, and became violent when excited.

The Lord Mayor—Of what do you complain now?—Witness—We complain that he comes to the Custom House, and, without any reasonable ground, insists upon seeing the commissioners, betraying violence at the same time, from which danger is to be apprehended.

The Lord Mayor—What seems to be his object?—Witness—He appears to be under the impression that he is still upon leave of absence; and all we can collect from his words is, that he supposes he can prevail upon the commissioners to send him back to his situation.

After some investigation into the prisoner's state of mind,

The Lord Mayor, being of opinion that he was not in a fit state to take care of himself, sent him for the Compter, giving directions that his wife, who keeps a shop at Newington, should be informed of his position, and consulted as to what had better be done with him.—*Ibid.*

IMPORTANT FROM CABOOL.

(Private correspondence of the Herald.)

BOMBAY, FEB. 1.—We learn by our latest letters from Cabool, that Akhbar Khan had descended from the mountains of Kohistan, and taken possession of the city without any resistance. The fickle and mercenary Kuzzilbashes, as usual, changed sides and joined him, pursuing their usual system of fighting with the strongest party. The Bala Hissar, with the ammunition and guns which we had left for its defence, had fallen into the hands of the Sirdar, and the puppet prince Schah Poor had fled to Jellelabad, on his way to India, to seek refuge, and a pension from the company. Dost Mahomet is at Lahore, on his way through the Punjaub, though rumour has it that he may possibly proceed through Scinde, by the Bolan Pass, Quettah, and Candahar. This last seems improbable. His favourite son now rules at Cabool, and will, in all likelihood, have everything in readiness for the reception of his father. It is understood that every effort was made to obtain possession of the person of Akhbar Khan, by fair means or foul, before we quitted Affghanistan, and that he would have been hanged without trial had we caught him. Lord Ellenborough's Simla proclamation of the 1st of October pledges us to recognise him should the Affghans choose him as their ruler. The feelings of the father and son must be eminently friendly and favourable to the government which intended them such eminent marks of kindness. The ruins of the bazaars will, for the next twenty years, keep alive their recollection of the English attentions to their welfare. Some military fragments of the poison of Lord Auckland's policy are likely enough to embroil us in Belochistan at no distant day. When, in 1839, we took Khelat, and slaughtered Mersh Khan and his chiefs, we placed a distant relative, Newas Khan, on the throne. In May, 1840, this chief was deposed by the people, who would insist on having Nussea, the youthful son of the late Merah restored to them. Had he let them settle their quarrels as they thought fit, it would have been all right; but after fighting 20 months with them for GOD knows what, nothing would serve us but we must affect a dreadful fit of friendship for the young prince, and set about restoring him with all pomp and circumstance, as if he had been one of our feudatories or dependents. The Bombay 25th Regt., with Col. Stacey and Major Outram as politicals, went on purpose to Khelat to make the ceremony of the investiture, with which he had nothing on earth to do, sufficiently imposing. When we left Quettah we restored to the chief the fertile province of Shawl, which we had shortly before attached to Schah Soojah's dominions. Up to this moment, in fact, we have remained on terms of the strictest alliance with him. Newas, whom he had permitted to fall aside, has managed to raise up a party in his favour, and now threatens his youthful kinsman, who applies to us in this emergency for assistance. A pretty dilemma this places us in. We can neither help him nor refuse him help without committing ourselves. The whole of the troops lately assembled at Ferozepore, and which for a fortnight amounted to 35,000 men, have retired to their respective cantonments. His lordship had gone to Delhi with about 8,000 military attendants.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

(From the Montreal Gazette, Feb. 6.)

Various rumours, some of rather an alarming complexion, have lately obtained general circulation regarding the turbulent conduct of the workmen employed upon the Lachine canal, who have, for the last ten days, refused to work, excepting upon their own terms, and have, as is usual on such occasions, used threats and violence to deter others from accepting the terms offered by the contractor. The authorities on Sunday found it necessary to send a military force, consisting of two companies of the 71st Light Infantry, and a party of the Dragoon Guards, under the command of Major Myers, of the first named regiment, for the purpose of aiding the civil power in the preservation of peace. As the leaders, together with the most violent of the men, have been arrested, it is to be hoped that the contractor will be enabled to continue his operations, and that those men who are willing to accept the fair terms offered by him, will, by the presence of the military, be protected from interference on the part of the malecontents. These unhappy disturbances are not, as it is generally believed, in reality, so much attributable to discontent with the rate of wages hitherto paid by the contractor, as to the mutual jealousy on the part of the respective natives of Cork and Connaught. It is truly painful to observe these manifestations of hereditary hatred, imported amongst us from the various provinces of Ireland, but it is still more painful to find some of our contemporaries exciting the passions of the people, whose almost every fault may be traced to their warmth of heart and impetuosity of feeling.

(From the Same.)

The disturbances at Lachine have not yet subsided. We were informed, yesterday morning, on the most undoubted authority, that in spite of the great efforts used by the city and local magistrates, assisted by the military, to restore peace and order, several fresh outrages had been committed by the rioters. At about nine o'clock on Sunday night a party of the Corkmen, armed with guns, pistols, &c., made a furious attack upon the Blue Bonnet Tavern, where several of the Connaughtmen, with their wives and children—amounting to fifteen in all—were lodging. The latter were ordered immediately to depart, on pain of instant death, which they did in self preservation. It may be remarked, that the tavern is a considerable distance from Laflamme's, where the troops are stationed, and that the acts of violence were perpetrated before any assistance could be rendered. Such, in fact, was the unsettled state of affairs, and so fearful were the inhabitants of fresh outbreaks, that the local magistrates deemed it necessary to apply to the Commander of the forces, for leave for the military to remain. One company of the 71st regiment, under Captain Stack, have consequently been permitted to remain. We give below a list of the names of the rioters, who were lodged in the Montreal jail on Sunday night; it is likely, however, that several of them, taken up on suspicion, will be released, so soon as their cases shall have been inquired into. The ringleaders will, of course, be detained for trial, and be made a severe example of:—John Connell, Matthew Keefe, John M'Namara, Michael M'Caffey, Patrick Quinlan, Peter Laffy, Michael Garvey, Thomas Derrich, James M'Carthy, Pat. Welsh, Timothy Colloran, Dennis M'Carty, John Carey, David Canavan, Charles Hayes, Owen Daley, Barney Styles, Robt. Graham, Wm. Spring, Jos. Bree, Jeremiah Lorden, Michael Corcoran, Jer. Lynch, John Cochran, Cain Colloran, Mat. Sullivan, and Pat Connell.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINESE RANSOM, MARCH 15.—Her Majesty's ship Blonde, Captain Sir T. Bouchier, arrived at Portsmouth on Friday last from China, having on board, Sycee silver to the amount of 3,000,000 of dollars. The Blonde is the third ship that has brought to this country a freight of this description. Mr. J. W. Cooper, of her Majesty's Treasury, who has received the whole of the treasure brought over by her Majesty's ships Modeste and Columbine, on the two previous occasions, was directed by their lordships to proceed to Portsmouth to receive the amount now brought by the Blonde. The silver was packed in 523 cases, some of them containing 20,000 dollars each, and weighing each half a ton. The unloading commenced on Monday morning, under the immediate direction of Mr. Cooper; it was a task of considerable difficulty, the weight of the metal and the motion of the ship having so severely tried the strength of the packages that a large number of them were repaired. This was so successfully accomplished that not the slightest loss took place during the transfer. By great exertion the unloading was completed on Tuesday evening, and yesterday morning one half of the whole amount brought by the Blonde left Portsmouth at eight o'clock, by the Southampton Railway. It arrived at the Vauxhall terminus shortly after one o'clock. Mr. Cooper came up by the same train, in charge of the treasure. On its arrival it was transferred to waggons, which, at a quarter past two o'clock, started under the escort of a party of the 75th Regiment, for the Royal Mint, where it was safely lodged. Mr. Cooper was to return to Portsmouth by the train yesterday evening, to take charge of the remainder of the silver brought by the Blonde, which will be brought up to the Mint this day. Her Majesty's ship Herald, having on board silver to the amount of nearly two millions dollars more, is daily expected at Portsmouth from China.—*Standard.*

RIOT IN A HOUSE OF WORSHIP.

We (*Packet*) give the following story as pointing to one of the signs of the times. It goes pretty far towards proving that the flocks of the Romish Priests are beginning to see the difference between right and wrong, and putting out a determination to espouse the cause of truth, spite of all other influences. To this complexion it must come at last. *Magna est veritas et prævalebit.*

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING PACKET.

"SIR—As your valuable journal has been made the vehicle through which the public became acquainted with the recent controversy between the Rev. Mr. Nowlan, of Dunkerrin, and Mr. Rolleston, relative to the appointment of our poor law guardian, I can no longer resist the temptation of giving you a brief but true account of a deplorable occurrence, which has stained the altar of the Dunkerrin Roman Catholic Chapel with blood.

"On Sunday, the 20th of February last, when the rev. gentleman above mentioned, dressed in his pontificals, stood before his congregation, and, by denouncing his opponent, turned what ought to be the house of prayer into an agitating hustings, one portion of the audience, which espoused Mr. Rolleston's cause, turned against his reverence, who immediately threw off his robes, and headed his own partisans.

"A regular battle ensued in the body of the chapel, and *blood was spilled!* The priest was actually worsted, and forced for a while to retire. He, however, again robed, and fiercely denounced his opponents, who were obliged to quit the scene of disorder as the police came up under arms.

"The chapel was closed the next Sunday, and we thought it could not be again used for public worship, after being polluted with gore, for the space of twelve months, but behold you, it turns out—as the story goes—that the titular bishop, by praying *at home for one fortnight*, could wipe away the stain. Be this, however, as it may, the fact is, the chapel was re opened last Sunday.

"Now, Sir, we have heard of contending priests causing the doors of chapels to be shut against each other, and we have known of many fierce contentions, in which the war by scions of '*infallible*' Rome have figured, but such a scene as the above is certainly not common, and may be said to put Popery in a new light.

Yours, &c.,
VERITAS.

Moneygall, March 13, 1843.

P.S.—You ought to give this to the public.

Mr. O'Connell took occasion not long ago to laud the feats of arms of such of his countrymen as figured in the recent campaigns in India and China. The author of "The Green Book," seems, however, determined to go a point closer to the wind than the liberator, and he accordingly invites all Irishmen serving her Majesty in both army and navy, to give from under their own hands a full true, and particular account of their numbers, as compared with the English and Scotch, of the regiment or vessels they serve in, &c., in order that all the *green* hearts throbbing under scarlet coats may have their full meed of applause in the forthcoming history of the Irish brigade. The *Freeman* has the following upon the subject—

"THE IRISH IN THE ARMY AND THE NAVY.—We would direct the particular notice of such of our countrymen in those two departments of the English service as do not forget their native land in their profession, to the request addressed to them by Mr. O'Callaghan, in his letter recently read at the Repeal Association by Mr. O'Connell, for information as to the numbers of Irish, compared with English and Scotch, in the army and navy. This request can be complied with by each Irish officer, soldier, or sailor mentioning by letter, post paid, to Mr. O'Callaghan, in what regiment or vessel he served, and for what time, adding the comparative amount of Irish and British in such regiment or vessel, according to the result of actual observation, while in the army and navy. The purport of such communication to Mr. O'Callaghan will be given in his work with or without the writers' names according to the wish they may express on that point; and as every little makes a mickle, it will be well that the number of Irish in such a company or troop as each correspondent may have been in should be stated, where the total of Irish in a regiment may not have been obtained. Other particulars, such as the religion, political principles &c. of parties concerned, should also, where possible, be particularised. It is full time that Irish bravery, whether Catholic, Protestant, or Presbyterian, should no longer be hid from the world, under the low and fraudulent designation of English or British, for what object, on the part of those who kept up this game of deceit, the present provincial state of Ireland, the producer of that bravery, can best answer."

INDIA SHIP DERELICT.—Captain Douglas, of the Pandora, arrived in this port, reports having fallen in with about five p.m. on the 12th instant, Loop head then bearing S.S.W., distant 20 miles, the ship Windsor Castle, of Liverpool, from Bombay, with cotton, silks, spices, gums, indigo, &c., dismasted and abandoned. A heavy sea being then running and every appearance of dirty weather, Captain Douglas did not consider it prudent to risk his own vessel by taking her in tow, besides she was so far to the northward that he did not think he could bring her with safety to his own charge, into the Shannon. A steam packet from Kilrush having gone in search of the derelict vessel, she was brought up as far as Kilbaha bay by the western pilots, and it is supposed that by this evening she will have reached Scattery roads in safety. They anticipate a golden salvage prize. The Windsor Castle, it is said, was run foul by an American ship on the 3d of March, and was abandoned by her crew. She is 900 tons, with a cargo of 3,500 bales of cotton. In the cabin was found a dead goat, from which there proceeded no offensive smell, so that it is supposed the death was of recent occurrence; and on the deck everything appeared to have been properly secured by the crew before the abandonment. The crew of the Windsor Castle, M'Clelland, have arrived at Liverpool by the Hudson, Page, from New Orleans, which took them on board, after deserting the vessel off Cape Clear.—*Limerick Paper.*

MONS. JULLIEN.—We learn that M. Jullien is still under arrest in Paris, in consequence of an *affaire de police* 3 or 4 years ago, for which he was sentenced to 2 months' imprisonment, and a fine, which judgment he suffered to go by default, and came to reside in this country. He returned to Paris shortly afterwards *incog*, and was not interfered with; but, on his present visit when he announced his concerts publicly, he was given to understand that he must surrender. A commutation of the sentence was prayed for, but the authorities were inexorable. His liberation is expected to take place next month.—*London Paper.*

ABDUCTION.—On Friday a gang of ruffians broke into the house of a man named Flanagan near this town—forced his daughter off her bed, and compelled her to walk, almost in a state of nudity, a distance of four or five miles. The police commenced a pursuit, and were enabled to rescue her, but unfortunately her assailants have for the present been able to escape.—*Roscommon Journal.*

In the last monthly list of patents, we observe that two ingenious gentlemen (asphalte manufacturers) have taken out a patent for certain improvements in coffins.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—The disease among cattle is more general than supposed. Farmers are persuaded by victuallers to keep the disease a secret, otherwise they would not purchase the diseased cattle. It would be just to inspect the different markets, as several diseased carcasses are offered for sale. The disease is raging through England to a great degree; in Norfolk, Suffolk, Leicestershire, and Lincolnshire, and all the Eastern counties. One farm lost 25 milch cows, 10 oxen, and 60 sheep; the cows and oxen averaged £20 each.—*Watchman.*

In one of the engagements during the war in Egypt, a poor Frenchman, falling into the power of a Highland sergeant, screamed out the only English word he was master of. "Quarter! quarter!" "She'll no ha'e time to quarter ye the noo," replied Donald, "she'll just cut ye in *two*!"

"What are you going to *be?*" said a master printer to his apprentice.—"The *clock* replied the devil."

WATERFORD:—Printed and Published for the Proprietor by R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Wednesday, March 22, 1843.