



FASHIONABLE NEWS.

The Earl of Wicklow has been appointed Custos Rotulorum of the county Wick, &c. The late Earl of Wicklow has been appointed Custos Rotulorum of the county Wick, &c. The late Earl of Wicklow has been appointed Custos Rotulorum of the county Wick, &c.

IRISH SHARE MARKET—(Yesterday.)

Table with columns for share names and prices. Includes items like 'Mining Comp. of Ireland', 'Dublin and Belfast Junction', 'Dublin and Drogheda', etc.

THE LATE LABEL CASE.

From a circumstance which came to my knowledge this week, I deem it but a matter of justice to Mr. Usher to express my thanks to him, more fully and fairly than I yet have done, for his kindness in granting me my liberty.

DUNGARVAN PETTY SESSIONS.

(From our own Correspondent.) The gentlemen on the bench were—E. Orme, Esq., R.M.; Robert Longan, Esq., J.P.; Robert Howell, Esq., J.P.; A. M. Giles, Esq., J.P.; John Clarke, Esq., county Inspector of police, &c.

WATERFORD UNION—THURSDAY.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians was held at the Workhouse on this day. Present:—Captain Newport, J. P. (in the chair); Captain Morris, N. A. Power, J. P., John Bogan, Richard Cooke, Alderman Slaney, John Lawlor, A. Kerwan, Charles Cotton, J. Dwyer, Nicholas Power, Richard Phelan, Walter Hally, B. Grant, T. O'Rielly, Alderman Phelan, James Nowlan and J. Rice.

THE ARMY.

PROMOIONS AND EXCHANGES. War-Office, March 26, 1851. 18th Regiment of Foot—Ensign J. E. Swallow to be captain, without pay, vice Major deceased; Ensign A. H. D'Almeida, from 97th, to be Ensign vice Swallow.

Circulation—Over 1860 Copies !!

The Waterford News.

SATURDAY, APRIL 5, 1851.

OUR AMERICAN NEWS.

In our first page will be found a most interesting letter from our American Correspondent. It will be seen that he is the only person who reported, for an Irish Journal, the great banquet on Patrick's Day in New York. For the first time since the late "cabbage garden rebellion" is Mr. Richard O'Gorman brought forward in his proper person.

CORNELIUS REDMOND.

We thought in our innocence that the days of romance had long since passed away—that the hobgoblin and ghost stories with which our dear old nurse Betty was wont to excite our infant mind, had faded from the world, with all that was mortal of that venereal personage; but we have been deceiving ourselves all along in thus ruminating on the subject—let us see—yes we have; for we point to Reginald's Tower, in this our good city of Waterford, as furnishing ample proof to the contrary.

A FEMALE PUGILIST.

Dungarvan, March 31st. The lead over the front door and window of Mr. Burke, Pawn-broker, was stripped off on Sunday night, March 29, by some malicious person or persons. A similar act has been done to the front windows of the late Mr. Baker.

THE 17th LANCERS.

We regret to announce the departure of the gallant troop of the 17th Lancers from this city en route for Newbridge, this (Saturday) morning. We cannot sufficiently commend the praiseworthy conduct of the non-commissioned officers and men, and the gentlemanly bearing of the officers in charge during their stay in our city; and we may safely assert that the majority of our inhabitants sincerely regret their removal.

MISS TALBOT'S CASE.

On Tuesday, in the Chancellor's Court, London, the following decision was come to on this most important case:—"The Lord Chancellor summed up very minutely, and concluded by stating that, on a consideration of the whole case, Mr. Berkeley ought not to pay the costs of the inquiry; that he should not be allowed to attend the Master; that he might, however, have conceded to the lady, as she was of proper age to determine her own inclinations as to whom she would be agreeable to see, but the lady must be consulted upon the subject. With respect to Dr. Doyle, his costs must be paid out of the estate of the young lady. Mr. Berkeley's petition must be dismissed, and that of Dr. Doyle allowed, and costs paid out of the estate."

SPOTTING.

SPEEDY BIRN WITH THE QUEEN'S COUNTY (LORD ASHERBROOK'S) HOUNDS.—On Wednesday, the 26th inst., the meet was at Strathilly. The hounds of the Queen's County (LORD ASHERBROOK'S) HOUNDS.—On Wednesday, the 26th inst., the meet was at Strathilly. The hounds of the Queen's County (LORD ASHERBROOK'S) HOUNDS.—On Wednesday, the 26th inst., the meet was at Strathilly.

ROMA—THE POPE.

The Grande of Roma announces, that on the 10th, being the second Sunday of Lent, His Holiness proceeded in state to the Sixtine Chapel, where Mass was read by Monsignor Lizer, Archbishop of Genoa, and Vice-Regent of Rome. A sermon was afterwards preached by Father Fulgenzio, of Turin, Procurator-General of the Order of Observant Monks.

ATTACK ON A PRIEST IN DUBLIN.

Shortly after twelve o'clock on Monday the congregation assembled for Divine worship in Adam and Eve Chapel, Marlborough-street, was thrown into a state of fearful excitement and consternation, in consequence of an outrageous attempt by a fanatic to assault the Rev. Mr. M'Alroy, while in the act of celebrating mass. Immediately after that part of the mass called the ablution, a man named William Leahy pushed over the railing in front of the altar, rushed upon the platform of the latter, close to the Rev. gentleman, and endeavored to seize him by the collar of his cassock, and was proceeding to offer violence to his person, when he was prevented by the clerk of the church, who seized and forced him down off the altar. Some police officers who were on duty about the place at the time, promptly got within the building, secured the offender, and carried him out of the sacred edifice. The indignation of the crowded congregation was extreme.

To the Editor of the Waterford News.

Sir—I see in your paper a recommendation to take more land for the Waterford Workhouse. It is a recommendation which I think would be useful; but all depends on the way in which the land is managed.

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To the Editor of the Waterford News.

Waterford, April 4, 1851. DEAR SIR—With some pain, mingled with a large share of pity, I have seen on walls, in the public press, and in pamphlets, some of the state exploded caricatures which have been put forth, in your issue of the 26th, and in your issue of the 26th, and in your issue of the 26th.

REGINALD'S TOWER AND THE GHOST!

We thought in our innocence that the days of romance had long since passed away—that the hobgoblin and ghost stories with which our dear old nurse Betty was wont to excite our infant mind, had faded from the world, with all that was mortal of that venereal personage; but we have been deceiving ourselves all along in thus ruminating on the subject—let us see—yes we have; for we point to Reginald's Tower, in this our good city of Waterford, as furnishing ample proof to the contrary.

THE TOWER GHOST.

"BROTHERS OF MINE—Why dost thou not attend at my evening levee, with the hundreds of the following citizens who crowd to my levee every evening, and who have ever condescended to lay foot within the narrow walls of this neglected stronghold. Come, then, and bring with thee certain gentlemen for whom I have the most supreme contempt, and on whose backs I shall by stripes, to the utmost extent, for their interference on a late occasion in seeking to continue the occupation of my present apartments, by those whom your honorable legislators have resolved to the eternal and the hapless infamy of my name that I stay here in but a short season, and that those who wish to receive my signal favor, in the shape of a slight head-ache, rheumatism, sore throat, &c. &c., or any other fashionable complaint they may think desirable, will be kindly awarded them by their punctual attendance on the Mall, at 10 o'clock in the evening, where it is expected they shall remain stationary for at least two hours. It would be preferable if the gentlemen would manage to come in dress coats, and the ladies in slight bonnets, or slipper-shoes, lest too vulgar an appearance might prevent them from receiving that attention which I would otherwise bestow."

THE WAY TO "LAY" A GHOST!

We have heard that His Worship the Mayor has given orders to the keeper of the Tower—under pain of extermination or something of that kind—to go to bed at seven o'clock, at least, in the evening! After all, we believe the poor, docile "keeper" was better pleased whilst dealing with his old friendly "cases," than he has been with the new owners—the "Ghosts"—who now disturb his bed and board with their sportive nocturnal gambols.

A NEW RATE.

On this subject the report of a committee as to the propriety of borrowing a sum of £3000 from the Pressurer, or striking a new Rate, was read to the following effect:—"That the guardians would be £1000 in debt after the payments of this day were made; that would not occur if the guardians of the Kilmacothomas Union had discharged their debt to this Union of £1900; that it would be well if the Commissioners permitted the Board to borrow £3,000—the interest of which could be paid out of the profits of the manufacturers or from the interest which would be fairly due them from the Kilmacothomas Board.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REPORT.

The Chairman thought when an efficient committee was appointed that his suggestions ought to be adopted by the Board; he was sorry that he was, himself, unable to attend on the occasion in consequence of having important business to transact in the country. He would object to the striking of a new rate now because it would be so much against the farming and shop-keeping interests; the Commissioners should be made aware of the recommendation of the committee and the wishes of the Board on the subject, as to the borrowing of the £3000 and the postponement of a new rate for some time.

MR. BURKE'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Burke stated that the £3,000 would merely support the establishment to the middle of August and pay off the present debts of the guardians. Chairman—It would be advisable that some gentleman would move a resolution to the effect that, the communications we have before us from the National Bank and the report of the committee be forwarded to the Commissioners expressing a hope that they will allow us to borrow £3000 so as to enable us to pay our debts; and stating that a rate should be made as soon as the government valuation shall be completed.

MR. BURKE'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Burke—About the middle of August. Mr. Dwyer then moved a resolution to the effect that a resolution embracing the terms alluded to be entered on the minutes and transmitted to the Poor Law Commissioners—Passed. A lengthy discussion here ensued on the subject of the defalcations of Messrs. Phelan and Fitzgerald, late rate collectors, and the nature of the proceedings already instituted explained by Mr. Newport, one of the Solicitors to the Board. Further proceedings were recommended and instructions given to Mr. Newport, accordingly, for the recovery of those sums. [Our reporter states that it was the wish of several members of the board, that the press should not go into the particulars of this discussion—we refrain from doing so as we perceive by his notes that the question was of no public interest whatever; but we would beg to remind the guardians that no subject should be discussed in the board room unless it was fit to meet the public eye.]

SUPPORT OF PAUPERS FROM OTHER UNIONS.

Mr. Dwyer—Mr. Chairman as there is nothing new before the board, I would beg to call the attention of the meeting to the heavy expense imposed upon the rate-payers, by the support of paupers in this house from other unions. I understand that there are two sisters here who have been admitted by the Waterford Relieving Officer from the Thomastown Union. In the first instance they were limited to two or three days; but they left the house and were re-admitted without limitation. I consider this a great hardship that the union should be saddled with their support. These girls lived at Ballyhae, near Thomastown, which formerly comprised a part of this union. Why not limit them to a few days on admitting them and send them home to their own union? Chairman—It is quite easily done by sending them down to New Ross in the steam-boat, as that union must accommodate the paupers of the Thomastown union until the guardians shall have a house erected to receive them.

MR. LAWLER'S REPORT.

Mr. Lawlor—Mr. Dwyer seems not to be fully informed on the subject. I was present here when the Relieving Officer stated that they did not belong to Thomastown Union, and that he knew them to reside in Waterford, or at least to be patrolling about the streets for a considerable time. Mr. Dwyer—This is all very fair; if you ask those girls where they belong to, they will inform you that they are from Thomastown Union. Mr. Lawlor—Ask them where they have been for the last three years, which must decide the question with the guardians, and try what their answer will be.

MR. BOGAN'S REPORT.

Mr. Bogan—We are bound to relieve them wherever they come from, if they make application to us. Mr. O'Reilly thought it was one of the greatest difficulties the guardians had to contend with, and one which it was almost impossible to grapple with. An application was then read, by the Clerk, from Mr. Heavn, one of the relieving officers for the city, requesting an increase of salary—it showed that he was originally appointed at £60 per annum, of which he continued in receipt until the close of 1848; that it was then reduced to £50, and subsequently to £55. He, therefore, claimed an adequate remuneration for his services and attention, which were now drawn upon to the utmost extent.

CAPTAIN MORRIS'S REPORT.

Captain Morris—It is quite out of the question to increase the salary of any officer now, in consequence of the state of our finances. The Chairman was quite sure that if Mr. Heavn was not satisfied with his present salary, they could get many men, equally capable, to fulfil the duties of that office for a similar salary, by merely holding up their fingers for them. Mr. O'Reilly and several other guardians stated that Mr. Heavn was a most excellent officer, and that it would be very difficult to procure a man in his place who would transact those duties in the same satisfactory manner.

BALANCE SHEET OF MICHAEL-STREET AUXILIARY WORKHOUSE.

A lengthy and important document was read from Mr. Walsh, master of this auxiliary workhouse, accompanied by a balance-sheet, showing the saving of £112 8s. 1d. to the union, on goods manufactured in that establishment, for the half-year ended 25th ultimo. He also stated in his report that several young females were taken out of the house as children's maids, &c.; and that he was of opinion that they were getting on to the satisfaction of their employers, having heard nothing whatever against the character of any of them.

CHAIRMAN'S REPORT.

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Chairman—One general principle should be adopted with respect to the employment of our inmates, namely—that we should not interfere with the trade of the shopkeepers in the town, and that we should take stock of everything we require in this house before we think of employing them on embroidery work. It is a very fine thing in its way to show visitors when they attend, but it is not the most remunerative employment for the guardians; we should take an inventory of all the articles of wear which we now require for use, and have them manufactured before anything else.

Mr. Slaney—I think that embroidery work ought to be kept up there, as none are employed upon it but the children, and Mr. Carleton will pay them for any work they may return him. Captain Morris—In the first instance we should supply our own wants.

Mr. Slaney—The house is supplied with the necessary clothing, the Fever hospital is also supplied, and if you do not keep them engaged in this work you will not have anything else for them to do. You would save as much by their labour in this way in one year as would enable them to emigrate, or it might go towards their support in this union.

Chairman—Because Mr. Carleton keeps them to work some of them who were employed by him outside came back again to that auxiliary house; and if you keep that description of poor house where paupers will prefer living in, to working for their support outside, you will be doing a great wrong to the citizens of Waterford. That house was taken as a mere temporary establishment at a time when we experienced a great pressure from the increased numbers applying for relief; and several gentlemen had declined against its being occupied permanently.

Mr. Slaney—I think that it is calculated to prove a great benefit to society, and I am only surprised to hear any objection made to it; there is such a quantity of spun thread now in the house, as appears by the report of the visiting committee, that it has to be sent to weavers outside, our own being unable to work the quantity prepared.

Mr. Lawlor—That has been put an end to by the Committee—I think that it is necessary for me to state that Mr. Carleton proposes to pay the full amount for the labour of the inmates provided that you appoint and pay a superintendent to inspect the work and instruct the girls. What has got directions to keep all the inmates there employed, so far as it may be found necessary in the preparation of clothing for this house; but I would advise you to come to some arrangement with Mr. Carleton at once on this important subject.

Mr. Slaney—Mr. Carleton will do either of two things—he will pay a superintendent himself and deduct her salary from the earnings of the girls, or he will pay the full amount of their earnings if he will pay the salary of the superintendent.

The Chairman would ask the master whether he had a sufficient stock of clothing for the number at present in the house? Mr. Farly—Not entirely a sufficient quantity.

Several guardians thought every exertion ought to be used to weave all the articles required for the inmates inside of the house.

Mr. Lawlor—We cannot put on any more hands on the looms—they are all at work; and to put an end to this discussion I move that a committee of four be appointed to arrange the matter with Mr. Carleton and report the result to the board on this day week—the committee to consist of Messrs. Slaney, Dwyer, Bogan, and Lawlor.—Passed.

THE CENSUS.

Doctor Mackesy inquired of the master if the return had been prepared. Mr. Farly stated that it was with the exception of that for the Fever Hospital; but that he had not been called upon for it yet.

Doctor Mackesy—My reason for asking the question is, that I fear they will not be able to supply you with the number of deaths for the last 10 years, some of the records for that period having been mislaid; but they can do so from the 8th of June.

REPORT OF VISITING COMMITTEE.

This report having been read a discussion ensued on the subject of the quality of the soup supplied to the sick in Hospital which the committee stated was very inferior. Mr. Lawlor (one of the members) stated that the patients told him on his visit that it was no better than water; he had seen it himself and he was quite certain that instead of serving them it was calculated to do them an injury.

Mr. Farly having been called on to explain the matter stated, that in the first place, the present contractor had not supplied a good quality of meat, and secondly, that the quantity, (60lbs of which 20lbs was bone), was not sufficient for the supply of the very large number which he had now in the infirmary.

The Chairman requested the master to state why he did not report the circumstance to the guardians of the bad or inferior quality of the meat supplied by the contractor.

Mr. Farly explained that the contract was recently taken—he had delivered but twice since he had received it, and on the last occasion he (Mr. Farly) took the earliest opportunity of reporting the circumstance to the visiting committee.

Mr. Dwyer would be for compelling all the contractors to enter into a bond to the guardians for the supply of the several articles required. The master was then directed to inform the contractor that at any time he might send an inferior quality of meat to the work-house, it being at variance with his tender, he (the master) would buy the best meat in the market and charge the difference to him between the price so paid and that agreed upon by the contractor.



WATERFORD MAYOR'S COURT—MONDAY.

DESERTING A SHIP.

(Before the Mayor and Mr. Tabiteau.) Thomas Solomon, Thomas Frazer, John Turner, Charles Wilson, Wm. Rowe, and George Bull, were charged by Capt. Gate of the barque Ellen, of London, with deserting said ship on the river Suir, on the 27th March, although they had signed articles in Cardiff on the 10th March, 1851, to proceed from that port to the west coast of Africa.

Mr. Arthur Smith (solicitor) stated the case for the prosecution. He said the captain of the Ellen was obliged, from illness, to put into Passage, when the crew of the vessel refused to proceed on the voyage. He (Mr. S.) drew their worships' attention to the 78th section of the late merchant seamen's act 13th and 14th Victoria, and called on them either to send the sailors back to their ship or to commit them to prison.

Capt. Gate sworn and examined by Mr. Smith—He said the sailors refused to get the ship under way, although she was not in a leaky state, and were unready to be seaworthy.

Capt. Bellard (water bailiff) deposed that Capt. Price and himself inspected the Ellen, and found her to be perfectly seaworthy.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hassard—Was of opinion that a ship-carpenter was the better person to examine a ship, but at the same time thought the ship was seaworthy; she was laden with coals; would not say that if a vessel made five or six inches of water she would not be seaworthy.

Richard Lewis (mate) sworn—Kept the log book; believed the vessel was seaworthy; since she left Cardiff she did not make 12 inches of water in 12 hours.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hassard—The pumps were not going all the time since we left Cardiff; the pumps checked several times, but they have been remedied; there are 16 hands in the ship.

Mr. Tabiteau said the sailors complained to him that they had too much labour at the pumps.

Mr. Smith remarked that that was no reason why they should have deserted the ship.

Mr. Hassard addressed the court, and stated that the sailors had no objection to sail with the captain, or mate, and that the only thing they had to complain of was, the unseaworthiness of the ship. The vessel was going a long voyage, and if she sprung a leak at sea, he need not say what would be the feeling of the magistrates if, in that case, any lives were lost.

Mr. Smith said that the Ellen was a first class vessel at Lloyd's; and that as the magistrates had the testimony of Capt. Bellard, Capt. Gate, the mate, &c. as well as the fact that the sailors got one month's wages in advance, he called on them (the magistrates) not to disbelieve such evidence.

Mayor—There is not a single tittle of evidence to show that the vessel is not seaworthy. Mr. Tabiteau—There is nothing to warrant the fears of an ordinary nerve—the question now before us is, are we to send the prisoners for 12 weeks to prison and hard labour. The captain and mate ran in as much danger, if the vessel were not seaworthy, as did the prisoners.

Mr. Smith—It was a clear case of combination; and if they refuse to go back to their employment, he (Mr. S.) would call for a conviction. Mr. Hassard then consulted with the men, when they consented to go back. The case then closed.

FOLICE OFFICE—MONDAY.

A DARING RUFFIAN—STEALING AND DRINKING MILK. Patt Brien (a young man with an awful black eye) was charged with stealing a quart of milk from a young countrywoman, in John-street, on Sunday morning.

The young woman stated her complaint—she said prisoner and four others came up to her and told her to take down her can and give him a drink of milk; and he would then pay her; witness did so, being rather afraid of prisoner; when he drank the milk he went off and would not pay a farthing.

Brien (looking daggers)—Now did I take de milk from you again your will, did I? sure I ax'd you for it, and toul'd I you'd pay you, and you wouldn't take the money.

Young Woman—Oh! your worships, all he's sayen is lies; she called for the policeman to take him.

Policeman (with a black eye too)—Your worship he assaulted me. Constable Barrett—He took the great coat off the policeman, your worship and knocked him down.

Policeman—Your worship he assaulted me. Mr. Tabiteau—Oh, you are always complaining of being assaulted; you never arrest any one that does not assault you (laughter).

Brien—Oh! the villains; was there ever a man so wronged as I am?—the peeler says I struck him, knocked him down, tore his coat, and blackened his eye—and that lady there (pointing to milk girl) says I broke her pitcher and drank her milk. In the expressive words of an old poet well may I exclaim— "O! my eyes from my enemies."

Brien was then sent to the quarter-sessions for trial; from which place he had been acquitted for a supposed offence, on the previous day.

BEING A RELIEVING OFFICER. Mr. Grady (relieving officer) charged a poor looking boy with stealing a coat out of his house in the Manor, on Friday last, whilst he (Mr. G.) was busy writing. Committed.

STREET BEGGING. A stout dirty-faced man from Cork, was charged with street begging, and committed to prison.

Mayor—Your hair will be cut close, and you will be well cleaned and scrubbed in jail.

Mr. Tabiteau—You will be better able to travel when you are cleaned and washed (laughter).

Prisoner—Oh, God bless you're honest!—You're killing me with kindness!

THE VICEROYALTY. Lord John Russell has given up his intention of abolishing the Irish Viceroyalty.

THE MEMBER FOR DUNGARVAN. The Evening Post states that it was impossible for the Hon Mr. Ponsonby to have voted on the Papal aggression bill on Tuesday, because the return of the sheriff had not been received in London in time to give him an opportunity of taking his seat.

PAPAL AGGRESSION. The committee on the aggression bill is postponed till the 2d of May, the day after the opening of the great exhibition. Forty or fifty Irish members met on Friday night, and appointed a committee to communicate with our hierarchy on the Penal law, and prepare such amendments as will tend to defeat the bill.— Freeman Correspondent.

THE DISTANCE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW YORK IS 225 miles.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Saturday.

At ten o'clock on this day the Assistant-Barrister took his seat in the County Court, with Thomas Carew, Esq., J.P. and Joseph Tabiteau, Esq., R.M.

The following grand jury were sworn—Rbt. Backus, Esq., foreman; James Power, J. W. Langley, James Kearney, Robinson Thomas, M. W. Briggs, Stephen Gamble, James A. Merritt, John R. Steele, Samuel Woods, William Moore, Thomas Feehan, John W. Maher, Henry Wilson, Francis Grady, Pierce Slattery, George Moore, Thomas Kelly, and Wm. Kelly, Esqrs.

The court proceeded to entertain applications for spirit licenses, in the course of which his Worship stated that the moral conduct of the people was of the utmost importance to preserve, and never in his life could he be persuaded that whiskey was of the least service to any human being, with the exception of the distiller; it was the source of all the moral and social evils which they had to complain of; it would be cruel, on the 29th day of March, 1851, to take away the innocence of the people by giving them whiskey shops, which of all the evils that existed, were the very greatest.

Mr. Smith remarked that that was no reason why they should have deserted the ship. Mr. Hassard addressed the court, and stated that the sailors had no objection to sail with the captain, or mate, and that the only thing they had to complain of was, the unseaworthiness of the ship. The vessel was going a long voyage, and if she sprung a leak at sea, he need not say what would be the feeling of the magistrates if, in that case, any lives were lost.

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and that part of the fleece and feet were found in an open field in the direction of prisoner's house, who had been in the employment of Sir Henry Winston Barron previous and subsequent to the occurrence; that goes to a certain extent against him. His Worship continued to review the evidence very minutely, and informed the jury that the credit which they would attach to the evidence of the two women should form the ground of their verdict.

The jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of guilty.

His Worship proceeded to pronounce sentence on the prisoner; and in doing so reminded him of his ingratitude to Sir Henry, in whose employment he was, and who assisted him to support himself and family; no farmer in the country would be secure in his property if he gave employment to such people. The Court would, therefore, to mark the enormity of the crime, sentence him to transportation beyond the seas, for the term of 7 years, to such place as Her Majesty might direct.

Mary Bible pleaded guilty to the charge of having stolen 5oz. of worsted from the House of Correction, on Hennessy's road.

The Governor of the county jail stated that he knew her to have been convicted of other offences, three or four times, but that she had given a different name each time she was imprisoned; that prevented him from being able, fully, to identify her.

Court to prisoner—You would have been transported now but that Mr. Trip-hook is unable to identify you. I do not know if it be any use to warn you; but I give you notice, that if you ever stand before me again in that dock I shall feel great pleasure in awarding that sentence which you so justly deserve. I shall now sentence you to confinement for 12 months and to be kept to hard labor.

Prisoner—Thank God I'm not transported at all events.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND ROBBERY. John Leary, John Divine, Thomas Gill, Michael Roche, and Daniel McCarthy, were indicted for breaking into the house of Richard Kennedy, at Mullintra, on the 12th inst., and taking therefrom two barrels of potatoes, one shovel, and other farming implements, to which all pleaded guilty, but McCarthy, who was accordingly put on his trial.

Richard Kennedy sworn—Remembers the 12th of March, and that his potato-house was broken into that night, and the above-named articles taken out of it; the yard was formerly surrounded by houses and partly by a fence; was unable to tell the hour at which it was broken into, but it was sometime in the night; saw it on the evening before and locked it himself; was very sure that the shovel was there then, which he saw now in court; believes it to be worth a shilling.

Court—How far is the potato-house from your dwelling-house? Witness—About a couple of perches from it.

Quinnell sworn—Recollects the 13th of March; saw prisoner on that day in the Mayor's walk, and saw that shovel in his hands, which he asked witness to buy; prisoner asked 10d. for it, but he bought it for 5d; gave it up afterwards to the policeman.

The prisoner here stated that he gave the shovel to witness who sold it for him and returned him 5d. for it.

Constable Pallace proved to having received the shovel from last witness, on the 18th of March.

Jeremiah Hally, an approver in the case, was then produced by prisoner, to prove that he was not one of the gang, on the night in question.

Examined by his Worship—Prisoner was not one of the gang, nor was not with them on the night of the robbery; he (witness) did not go into the house, but remained outside, and got a spade for his share.

Mr. Barron—You had a bad cough, I believe (laughter).

Examination continued—Could not tell how prisoner got the shovel; he was merely a lodger in the house with the others, for about a week previous to the transaction.

It appeared from the words of the court that this witness was twice convicted, of stealing potatoes on former occasions, and that he had been punished by imprisonment for these offences. It was stated that he was one of those idle fellows, about town, who, occasionally go into the country and steal grass for the purpose of selling it to the cart-men.

The court, in addressing the jury, stated that when property is stolen the party in whose possession it is found is considered guilty of the offence; but that they might reason the matter in this way for the prisoner's sake, that he got it from the other parties without knowing it to have been stolen, as he lived in the same house with them at the time.

Verdict—Guilty.

Mr. Trip-hook having read from his register a great number of similar offences, of which the other parties were convicted, the court sentenced each of them to 12 months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

James Kavanagh pleaded guilty to the charge of having stolen a shirt, of the value of 2s., the property of Maurice Daniel.

The prisoner was found guilty of a similar offence some time passed, and was not long out of jail.

Sentence—One month's imprisonment, with hard labour, to be kept on the reduced allowance, and to be privately whipped in the presence of the medical officer on the day previous to discharge.

Mary King was indicted for stealing two turkeys, the property of James Coleman, of Kiccup, to which she pleaded guilty.

Sentence—One month's imprisonment.

James McGrath also pleaded guilty to the charge of having stolen a coat and trousers, the property of Patrick Carroll, of Kilonan.

Sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Patrick Hallissy, who was out on bail, was placed at the bar to answer the charge of Wm. Bowsanek for stealing three pieces of timber, of the value of 6d. each, on the 16th of Feb., near Portlaw, to which he pleaded—not guilty.

Michael Foley, sworn, and examined by Mr. Barron—It appeared from the evidence of this witness, and that of Lawrence Cashin, and Wm. McGrath, who were afterwards examined, that the timber was in a field near Mr. Bowsanek's house, that having been missed, search was made for it and after some time it was found in prisoner's house, in Portlaw, cut up for firewood; that prisoner was in the "rag and bone" trade, but that he bore a fair character previously.

Ellen Connors for the defence deposed that she saw prisoner buy the sticks from Margaret Hallahan to whom he gave 6d. for them. It was in her (witness) house that she lodged; did not know what time the timber was brought in; she did not live with witness since that day; got no part of the 6d. herself.

A Constable was next examined, who stated

that he knew the last witness; that she lived in Portlaw for the last three years, and that she kept lodgings of every description (laughter); he brought Hallahan before a magistrate who allowed her to give bail on her own recognizance for the prosecution of the prisoner, but that she did not attend to-day for that purpose.

The court thought it would not be right to convict the man of the offence.—Acquitted.

After having been cautioned very strictly not to buy timber in that way again, or if he did, he would most certainly be punished severely, the prisoner was discharged.

HORSE STEALING. John Hearn and James Roche were indicted for stealing a horse, of the value of 10s., the property of James Phelan, of Kilmacaden, on the 8th inst.

Thomas Phelan examined—Is brother to the owner of the horse; saw the horse in the field the day before he was stolen; never saw him after, but saw the skin; thought that he was worth 30s.; the skin was at a house in Portlaw; knew it by several marks as the horse was of a peculiar colour; could not say what the skin was worth.

Prisoner—Don't you know that your brother gave me the horse? Witness—No; he did not—he was sick in bed at the time.

Patrick Punsheon, sworn—The prisoners came to my house and asked me what I would give for an old horse; I told them I would give them three or four shillings; in two days after the prisoner Hearn brought me an old horse for which I paid him 3s. 3d.; that was 2s. 6d. for the skin and 9d. for the carcass.

Prisoner to the court—Roche had nothing, whatever, to do in the transaction.

Court—What does he mean? Mr. Barron—I suppose he intends being counsel for the other prisoner (laughter).

The Court, in charging the jury, said—it would be monstrous to convict Roche of the felony, because he was with the other prisoner a few days before when he asked Punsheon what he would give him for a horse; if the brother of the first witness had given Hearn the horse then of course there was an end to the case; but they had no evidence to that effect.

The issue paper having been handed to the jury, they, without delay, returned a verdict of guilty, against Hearn, and acquittal for Roche.

His Worship, in passing sentence on the former said—There was a time, and it has not long gone by, when you would have been hanged for the offence of which you have now been found guilty—at this moment you could be transported for 15 years, do you not think that you have acted very foolishly, to say no more; the owner of the horse would not have sent his brother here to prosecute you if he had given him to you; and by your stating that he did, you have added considerably to your crime; but the jury were not so simple as to believe such a statement. The sentence of the court is, that you be imprisoned for six months, with hard labour.

BURNING A RICK OF HAY. Mary Morrissey and Ellen Murphy of Cappoquin, both pleaded guilty to the charge of setting fire to a rick of hay at Kilmacethomas, the property of Charles Bianconi.

Mr. Trip-hook stated that both these offenders had been convicted of larceny on several occasions.

His Worship stated that in the course of his practice he had always found that women were more generally convicted of burning houses, &c. than any others, and continued—how pitiable it is to see young girls like you lead so fearful a life, in the commission of crime; but you now finished it by committing one of the very worst characters—setting fire to a man's valuable property. You had not that miserable plea either in religion or law that he had treated you badly; but it is to be hoped that you did not fully see the extent of the injury which you inflicted on the nature of what you were doing.

The sentence of this court is, that you Mary Morrissey, and you Ellen Murphy, be transported beyond the seas for the term of 15 years.

From our Dublin Correspondent. Dublin, Thursday evening.

The Whigs have had a sweeping majority on the second reading of the Persecution Bill. I knew very well that this would be the case, notwithstanding all the boasted dissatisfaction of the Tories with the provisions of the measure. But why did the Tories vote for it? Simply, because they were not in a position to meet Parliament, during Lord John's interregnum with a bill more directly militating against the interests of the Catholic Church! It is now almost a certainty that Lord John's measure will become law. Some say that the House of Lords will throw it out—that the "Duke" has fifty proxies in his pocket to be given against it. I don't believe one word of this. They refused to emancipate the Jews in respect to the right of members of that sect to sit in the House of Commons; and my opinion is, that they would now, if the eyes of the whole world were not upon them, fasten the shackles of slavery more firmly upon the limbs of Roman Catholics than even they were during the horrid days of the Penal Laws.—If English Senators are to be judged according to the Hon. member for Surrey, we have only little justice to expect from them. There are, it appears, many classes of blackguards in society; but the greatest is he who assails the virtue and religion of a class in our community, whom all right-minded people admit to be spotlessly pure during the whole course of their lives. It was reserved for a "licensed ruffian" in the Saxon Parliament to hint at immorality in those sacred places where the Holy name of our Redeemer is appealed to for forgiveness to all—where all the virtues that adorn woman are momentarily exercised—where nothing but purity dwells, and where the Glory of God is associated with the most sublime truth—the most enduring piety. Oh! shame upon the man who would basely make such charges. Yet, from a mind filled with prejudice such as that displayed by Mr. Drummond, something nearly as offensive, but not quite so gross and scandalous, might be expected. TRASH GREGG, of noted celebrity, is the only person I believe who ever equalled in obscenity of assertion, the villainous statement of Mr. H. Drummond. It is satisfactory to know that the Irish members, during the "Drummond row" insisted on silencing the offensive speaker with a pertinacity which does them credit, and which, if they had exhibited on all other occasions, when the honour of their country was insulted, would have soon taught the Prime Minister and

his bigoted followers how dangerous it is to trifle with the interests or insult the feelings of an oppressed people. In the present state of matters, it is hard to say what course the Irish people should take; but if the bill pass into law, they should be most plainly and most distinctly told not to obey it—still to call their Bishops—Bishops—to know them under no other name; and if the English government persist in persecution, let the people give the question not a sectarian but a national tendency.

J. R.

SCRAPS FROM THE AMERICAN PRESS.

John Hancock wore at the time he put the name to the Declaration of Independence, a coat with buttons of silver of American manufacture, the device, a shepherd shearing his sheep—the motto, "You gain more by our lives than by our deaths."

"More trouble coming," said Mrs. Partington lying down the paper, "there's the State of Affairs; I suppose it'll soon be applying for admission into the Union," and the old lady re-umed her darning with a look of patriotic anxiety.

Let no man be too proud of work. Let no man be ashamed of a hard fist or a sun burnt countenance. Let him be ashamed of ignorance and sloth. Let no man be ashamed of poverty. Let him only be ashamed of dishonesty and idleness.

Cabbage says the Edinburgh Review, contains more muscle-sustaining nutriment than any other vegetable whatever. Boiled cabbage and corned beef make fifty-two as good dinners in twelve months as a man can eat.

The eccentric Sidney Smith, in speaking of the prosy nature of most sermons said, "They are written as if sin were to be taken out of man, like Eve out of Adam, by putting him to sleep."

If you don't wish to fall in love, keep away from calico. You can no more play with girls without losing your heart than you can play at roulette without losing your money.

A girl in Pittsfield was struck dumb by the firing of a cannon. A number of married men have in consequence invited the artillery companies to parade upon their premises.

An Irishman in Allany is going to get his life insured, so that when he dies he can leave something to live on, and not be dependent on the cold charities of the world, as he once was.

If your wife be of opinion that absolute monarchy is better than constitutional government, be resigned; you cannot say your sovereign was not of your own choosing.

A newspaper, in puffing a quantity of fire-sates, that a rooster was put into one during an unprecedented hot fire, and when he was taken out, he was frozen to death.

Miss Tucker says it's with old bachelors as with old wool. It is hard to get them started, but when they do take flame they burn prodigiously.

In a virtuous course, not to proceed is certainly to go backward, there is no third estate between advancing and retreating.

Horne Tooke, on being asked by George III. whether he played cards, replied "I cannot tell a king from a knave."

An extraordinary surgical operation was lately performed which killed the patient. The physician is doing well.

He who follows in the footsteps of another will always remain behind.

RENT OF HOUSES. We have received some communications this week relative to the unwillingness of some of the owners of house property in Dundalk, to reduce the rents which the occupiers are called upon to pay. Now, let it be understood that we do not look upon house property as we do upon land. The former was built at a large cost—if we may so speak, it is the creation of man, while land was given us by God, a free gift to all mankind. But still we are of opinion that rents of houses should vary in accordance with the prosperity of the country. And at present house property in Dundalk is not worth within 35 per cent of its value ten, or even six years since. We know some shopkeepers who are as much oppressed by the rents they pay as the rack-rented farmers in the country. To persist in charging those rents, will have the effect of leaving many houses tenanted, because it is quite impossible that the business at present done in the town could enable the occupiers of many houses to pay the enormous rents demanded. A reasonable abatement should at once be made, and in the end it will prove serviceable to all parties, to the landlord as well as to the occupier.—Dundalk Democrat.

THE "PENAL BILL." The bill, it is understood, will now be held over till after Easter. In the meantime, we should be done? Without a doubt, in our humble opinion, the Bishops both of Ireland, England, and Scotland should petition the House to be heard severally by counsel at the bar against the bill; and the Catholic members should urge on a proposition to this effect as an amendment to the motion for going into committee whenever that is proposed.

In the next place, we humbly submit to the Irish members that it is their especial business to organise to the progress of this bill through committee a more formidable opposition than they have yet put forward.

The business of the Irish members during the recess is to prepare and arrange every possible form and variety of amendment, and to be prepared every member of them, to speak on every amendment. Suppose, for instance, twenty amendments were duly drafted, and twenty Irish members were engaged to address the House on the merits of each of them. Each amendment might be made to occupy at least one night, at a very moderate calculation and making no allowance for motions of adjournment. Supposing, then, that the bill were to occupy 7 weeks of the public time, it would constitute a very formidable amount of delay and impediment.—Tablet.

AN IRISH PROJECT. A new steam packet company to run packets between Galway and the United States, has been set on foot by the Midland Great Western Railway, aided by Messrs. Bewley, and Dargan. The railway and telegraph communication will soon be finished. The Galway route to America will shorten the sea voyage to Liverpool 100 miles. This company propose to raise a capital of £250,000 in 5,000 shares of £50 each.

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Original Poetry. SHARDS OF IRISH PORTRY. NO. 3.

By H. E. GIBBS, OF THE 17th LANCERS. My mother bids me once more sing The songs she lov'd of old, But broken is the fine string— The tones are lone and cold. I dare no sweep again the lyre, My burning heart would break To breathe again the words of fire, That made 'em on thy quirk.

Oh, natives and exiles, now, now, is your day, Freedom's trumpet is sounding. What do you say? Hear the groans of the trampled. It now lies with thee, Whether man shall for ever be shackled or free? Now or never! Ye brave ones, strike, strike for each land.

Where liberty's grappled by tyranny's hand. Arouse all, for God's sake—for mankind, arouse! For the ejected Irish re-build the old house! Ye exiles return—oh! return you once more, To see and to free your own green shamrock shore! When the struggle shall come, let each hard-hearted man Be the first to return in proud liberty's van.

Young nation, to arms! assist your own mothers! Up, up! to their aid! They're the same, and no others, Than your sires once adored, with the same old detestation, When they drank their white breasts, with ecstatic emotion, With the sword for their strife—sweep off their bondage! Save our grey-headed sires from the scourge of the enrage!

The old homes are ravaged by each rude savage stranger, Their children are banished—oh, look to their danger! The remnant are furnished—ach once oblige! Will you leave them, unarmed, in their rugged abode? By our martyrs' green graves, by the grief that hangs o'er me, Come on! now—rush on! I ask and implore ye.

Americans! adopted and native, now rally, To arms! to arms! and make you best ally, The drums are beating—come! I break their high hope: With thee and with freedom they never can cope. Oh, exiles! stand to our own native island, Called Hibernia of old, or the Western Isle, JOHN W. O'NEILL.

NEW YORK. CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY. The monthly meeting of the Catholic University Committee, held on Tuesday, makes the cheering announcement that the month's contributions to the fund already handed in amount to seven thousand pounds, of which Dublin—with almost unexpected liberality—has contributed two thousand. This is the only contribution already made up and transmitted to the Committee. In many instances considerable sums have been collected, but are not yet made up and sent in; and it is hoped that the fruits of the St. Patrick's Day collection, when all put together, will be upwards of ten thousand pounds.—Tablet.

SPIRIT OF THE JOURNALS. (From the Times.) In fact, every thing is as it was six weeks since, or rather, it is no respect better, but in some respects worse. The prevailing idea was, that a Whig Government was a necessity—the prevailing idea