

the opening of Trinity term on the 22d inst. The Judges according to this version, are likely to occupy two days at least in announcing their reasons for refusing to disturb the verdict. The usage is for the Chief Justice to express the opinion of the Court when its members are unanimous; but it is said this practice is to be departed from in the present instance. It is however rumoured in other quarters that the whole Court were unanimous in declining to grant the motion for a new trial as against all the parties convicted, with the exception of the Rev. Mr. Tierney; and that Mr. Justice Crompton stands alone, and upon some minor point, with regard to that gentleman. However, all speculations on the matter must be received with caution, and it is supposed that there was some material cause for delay, when the Chief Justice so unequivocally expressed his "sorrow" for the postponement.—The weekly meeting of the Repeal Association took place on Monday in Conciliation Hall, Mr. Fitzgerald, Ex-Judge of the Peace, in the chair. Mr. O'Neil Daunt gave notice of a motion, to the effect that the Association were of opinion that the proposed abolition of the ancient office of Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland—an office which has been in existence for six centuries—is felt to be degrading and insulting, and as having also a tendency to increase the drain of money from this country, and weaken the attachment of the people to British connexion. Some ordinary business having been transacted, Mr. O'Connell rose for the purpose of alluding to a topic personal to himself, which he would take notice of now for the last time. He was not in the habit of noticing the variation of newspaper calumny, but he had recently seen the report of a debate in the House of Lords, wherein some contradictory statements had been made by Lords Wharncliffe and Normanby with respect to an offer made to himself. He now wished distinctly to state the facts of the case. In the first place, it was admitted by Lord Normanby himself that he had been offered the Mastership of the Rolls, and on that point there was no controversy. If he had accepted that office, he would have had about 25,000. of the public money in his pocket by this time, but then he would have done nothing for Ireland. It might be the greatest extreme of vanity, but still he thought Ireland wanted him. Now, the question to be decided was, whether he was offered the Mastership of the Rolls and the Chief Baronship, or not. The first was admitted; Lord Normanby denied the latter! but there was this comical circumstance about the offer—the Rolls was not then vacant, and Lord Normanby had not asked the assent of the gentleman who filled it to make any transfer. When the vacancy occurred in the office, Mr. Wolfe wrote to him (Mr. O'Connell) stating that though the Chief Baronship would be given to him as a matter of routine right, yet he would waive that right altogether if the Government intended to give him (Mr. O'Connell) that office. After that he had the honour of an interview with Lord Normanby, who spoke to him about the vacancy, but he (Mr. O'Connell) interrupted him, and said, "Spare yourself the trouble, my Lord; I do not wish to say anything unpleasant to you, but I will not take any office under Government." He said now that he did not offer him the Chief Baronship. That must be true, as his Lordship said so, and he must be best able to tell what he meant; but it was strange enough that he (Mr. O'Connell) understood it differently, and more so that within a few months after that interview he (Mr. O'Connell) stated in the House, in the presence of Lord John Russell and other members of Government, that the choice had been offered to him, and that statement was not contradicted. Twice he repeated that statement without being set right; and it was really too hard for Lord Normanby, after a lapse of two years, to come out now with a statement to the contrary. After a lengthy address to the Protestants of Ireland, the hon. gentleman alluded to the appointment of Mr. O'Brien. He declared that "So help him God" he would not advocate the Repeal if there was any restriction of any Protestant right of conscience. Mr. O'Connell then informed the audience that he was about to leave them for England, and retired amidst great cheering, which lasted for some minutes. The rent was 453.—The dissolution of the Dublin Conservative Society took place on Monday. Captain W. S. Bull presided on the occasion, and attributed the decay of the society which once numbered 1200 members to the liberalism of Sir Robert Peel's administration which has paralyzed the zeal of Conservatism in Dublin.

TIPPERARY.—On the 10th inst., Mr. Lee, steward to John Carden, Esq., of Barnabo, near Templemore, was fired at from a plantation, close to which he had to pass. The ball took effect, and lodged in the flesh of the arm, from which it has been extracted. Mr. Lee is a respectable man, and has been for many years in the employment of Mr. Carden. The reason assigned for the outrage is, that he was getting houses levelled from which defaulting tenants had been ejected. Mr. Carden has escaped more than once from assassins on the same lands.

LEITRIM.—A man named Thomas Nash, residing in the parish of Cloone, in this County, was attacked in his own house, on Sunday week, by a party of five armed men, and murdered on the spot.

LIMERICK.—On Wednesday night, (says the *Limerick Chronicle*) the surrounding country was illuminated for the supposed triumph of Mr. O'Connell over the Attorney-General in the Court of Queen's Bench!

The society for the promotion of Christian Knowledge has transmitted the munificent contribution of £500 in aid of the fund for ecclesiastical purposes in Newfoundland, to be placed at the Lord Bishop's disposal.

The Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords meets on the 23d inst., to consider the claim of Sir Augustus d'Este to the title and dignity of his father, the late Duke of Sussex.

WINDSOR.—Another attempt to destroy the plantations of firs and young oaks in the Great Park at Windsor, was made last week but was fortunately discovered in time to prevent the extensive destruction which otherwise must have ensued. The heath, close to the Clock-case, in the Great Park, and but a short distance from the Fishing Temple, at Virginia-water, was discovered by Her Majesty's head game-keeper to be on fire, the wind at the time blowing from the north-east. Mr. Maslin, surveyor of Woods and Forests, who was near the spot, instantly summoned all the assistant-keepers, who aided by several other persons, succeeded in subduing the flames, and preventing their extending beyond 30 or 40 yards from the vicinity where they first ignited. Had not the discovery taken place at so early a period, and before the flames had attained any great ascendancy, the whole of the plantations in this part of the great park, extending over nearly 150 acres, and also a great quantity of the game and pheasant eggs in the preserves, must have been destroyed. We regret to state that no traces of the offenders (who are no doubt part of the same gang who fired upwards of 700 acres of Prince Albert's plantations in the neighbourhood of Bagshot a fortnight ago) have yet been discovered.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS.—The outrages upon agricultural property which commenced last winter in Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, and Essex have happily ceased, but in Suffolk the incendiary continues to pursue his occupation with impunity. In one division of the County there is an organized rural police; whilst in the other a well-appointed local constabulary force is maintained. The Secretary of State, at the request of the Magistracy, has also sent down some experienced officers of the detective police. The farmers, for the most part, employ nightly watchmen upon their premises, at considerable expense, yet, notwithstanding all these precautions, scarcely a night passes without the recurrence of this outrage. In addition to the long catalogue already reported, no fewer than 12 fires have occurred within the space of as many days. The secrecy is almost invariably, such as to baffle ordinary vigilance. It is a remarkable fact that in many instances fires break out during the day, whilst the farmer and his servants are on the premises, and in such cases it has been found on examination that ignition has been caused by chemical preparations deposited in the stack or in the thatched roof of the barn during the previous night, and such preparations having the property of a fusee, will burn some hours before combustion takes place. This indicates system, and is, perhaps, the most alarming character of these atrocities. Among the most recent fires reported to the Magistrates are the barns, outbuildings, &c. on the farm of Mr. R. Kent, of Rattlesden Hall; a farmhouse and offices at Thurlow; the entire homestead on the farm of Mr. Corner, at Caddenham; a wheat-stack on the premises of Mr. Richardson, of Foulden, the homestead of Mr. Slywood, of Exning; the premises of Mr. Rushbrooke, of Grange-farm, Chippenham; the dwelling-house, granaries, barns, and stables of Mr. Corsals, of Dimock's Court; the barns, &c. of Mr. Blake, of Redgrove; the premises of Mr. Belts, at North Lopham; the stacks of Mr. Bowtall, of Haddenham, and the hay-stacks on the farm of Messrs. Folkes, at Barton Mills.

WARE.—The Anti-Tractarian schism which has so long disturbed this town has at length assumed the character of dissent. The incumbent having demurred to the resolution of his parishioners, the Churchwardens have been empowered to proceed against him in the Ecclesiastical Court; and, in order to mark more distinctly their secession from the Church, the Town-Hall has been fitted up as a temporary place of worship. The officiating minister is Dr. Robert Alder, a member of the Wesleyan connexion, who officiates without stipend. The Town-Hall was opened for the first time on Sunday, the 5th inst., on which occasion a large number of persons attended. The service is in all respects conformable to the usages of the Established Church.

WHITEHAVEN.—The *Carlisle Journal* states that a married woman, residing in Distington, near this town, previous to last week, suffered severely for some months past from a pain in the stomach, and every means adopted for its removal proved of no avail. On Wednesday last however during a fit of coughing, she ejected from her stomach a living reptile, about 12 inches in length, resembling the water-asp, and has ever since been comparatively free from the pain she had hitherto endured. It is conjectured that the reptile had been swallowed in water when very small.

BIRMINGHAM.—A meeting was held in this town on Monday, the Mayor in the chair, at which several resolutions condemning the New Poor Law, and the proposed interference of the Commissioners with local acts under which the parishioners have the management of their own funds, were unanimously carried, together with a petition to Parliament embodying the resolutions. Several gentlemen addressed the meeting against the New Poor Law, among whom were Mr. Joseph Sturge, Mr. Muntz, M. P., and Mr. Oastler.

ARUNDEL.—On Saturday evening a wheat-rick belonging to the Duke of Norfolk, at Park-Bottom, near the dairy, was fired by an incendiary and entirely consumed, but by the exertions of the fire brigade the adjoining buildings were saved. This is the first incendiary fire that has ever occurred on his Grace's estate, and great exertions are making to discover the offender.

Lady G. Pollock, the wife of the hero of Afghanistan, has just arrived in London, from India, with her daughter.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Marquis of Bute to be her Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland.

In the House of Lords, on Monday, the 13th, Lord Brougham delivered a long speech on the second reading of his Bill for the Consolidation of the Criminal Laws. He stated his object to be the condensation into a distinct and intelligible code of the present enormous mass of our criminal statute law. The Lord Chancellor expressed himself in favour of the principle of the measure, but recommended that, after being read a second time, the bill should stand over till next session, when the Government would co-operate with Lord Brougham in giving it effect.

In the House of Peers, on Friday the 17th, Lord Brougham inquired if anything definitive had taken place between the authorities in this country and the United States with regard to Texas? The Earl of Aberdeen said, he was not prepared at present to give a positive answer to the noble and learned lord; there certainly was a treaty for the annexation of Texas to the United States, which has been signed but not ratified, and he certainly shared in the hope that Congress would not agree to the treaty. It was necessary that two-thirds of Congress should agree to it before it could be ratified.

It is definitively arranged that the Queen will not attend Ascot races this season; and the reason is said to be, that the royal consort does not approve of horse racing, on account of the gambling and other immoralities always displayed on race courses.

SECRETARY AT WAR.—Sir Thomas Freemantle has been appointed to this office, vacant by the elevation of Sir Henry Hardinge to be Governor General of India.

A letter from Dresden, dated April 29, says that Queen Victoria will not come to Germany this summer, but the King of Saxony will go to England on the 29th of May to pay a visit to the English Court. His Majesty will also visit Scotland. The whole journey is to be accomplished in six weeks.

There is a highly favourable promise of fruit this spring.—The blossom, particularly on the apple and pear trees, is quite luxuriant, and the prospect of wall-fruit is equally gratifying.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Charles Fitzgerald, Esq., Commander in the Royal Navy, to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over her Majesty's settlements in the Gambia.

The Manchester Theatre-Royal was almost wholly destroyed by fire on Tuesday week, in little more than an hour. The actors saved their property, but the lessee is a serious loser.

Sir Robert Peel stated, in the House of Commons, the other evening, that there are no fewer than 22,000 applicants for government situations.

ITALY.—The military commission which sat at Bologna some time ago, on the 11th of March condemned twenty persons engaged in the political disturbances to death, thirteen to the galleys for life, three to the galleys for twenty years, and two for five years, and the whole of them to confiscation of their property. Of those condemned to death, fourteen had their sentences commuted to condemnation to the galleys for life. The six others were shot on the 6th. This execution has made a great sensation at Bologna. On the 2d several other persons were arrested in the same city, among whom were M. Galletti, L.L.D., one of the most distinguished lawyers of Italy, and his clerks, MM. Orsina, father and son, who are furnishers of military stores to the Government, a student of medicine, and two or three others. These arrests make the greater impression, as it was expected that after the numerous condemnations by the military commission, the Government would have relaxed in its rigour. From Naples we learn that insurgent armed bands, consisting of 2000 men, traverse Calabria from one end to the other, that they had already had several encounters with the troops, and that the insurrection had extended to the province of Apulia. New arrests of suspected persons had taken place at Naples, and the Government was much alarmed by not merely the political ferment which prevailed, but by the depth of misery in which the population were plunged. A letter from Reggio, dated April 29, states, however, that the 7000 troops sent to Calabria at the commencement of the troubles at Cozenza had been recalled—a circumstance which would indicate that no alarm existed respecting the situation of that province. The disputes between Sardinia and Tunis are settled.

PORTUGAL.—In Portugal the rebellion has expired, and Almeida has surrendered—Count Bomfin tried to obtain a promise from Viscount Fonte Nova that his officers and himself should retain their posts in the army, and not be punished in any way, but Viscount Fonte Nova replied that he would not grant any other terms, but that their lives should be spared. Some sharp skirmishing had been kept up between the opposing armies for several days previously. At four o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th of April, the soldiers left their arms in the fortress, and marched before the besieging troops to the places to which they were ordered; but the officers escaped into Spain.

SWEDEN.—A letter from Stockholm states that a report was current that, from motives of economy, the King will not be crowned either in Sweden or Norway. Three other Kings in Europe, those of France, Prussia, and Belgium, not having undergone this ceremony, the King of Sweden feels that he can dispense with it.

SWITZERLAND.—The last accounts from Switzerland state that the Government of Valais, finding it impossible to terminate the dissensions which disturb that canton, had applied to the Vorort for its intervention. The Duchess of Kent had arrived at Geneva on Sunday, and took up her residence at the Hotel de l'Écu de Geneve.