

... to his (the sheriff's) possession of the d chattles seized thereon, and for an attach- ment the under sheriff for a collusive proceeding possession of the property to another. The e that Mr. Faithful Fortescue died on the 5th nber, and Miss Fortescue, his sister, and now of Captain Barry, was his heirress at law. At of Faithful Fortescue he left personal pro- ceeding £14,000, and his sister, Mrs. Barry, entitled to the several estates under the will ther; but notwithstanding her right, a will e by Faithful Fortescue devising the estate to erin America. Mr. Booth was the attorney aintiff, Wynne; and after the death of Mr. applied to the court for liberty to enter judg- n a warrant of attorney. He got liberty, and dgment upon one of the warrants for 737L- tit of the plaintiff. The application in the ase was that Mr. and Mrs. Barry should be o their possession of the house, for keepers placed in it. A sufficient security was offered b- sheriff for the amount of his execution, n he expressed himself satisfied, and said he e go to Cordelly any more; and the plaintiff timated to Captain Barry that he was reluct- ue an execution against the goods of Faithful , and that he would not have done so but for ho was the brother-in-law of the sub-sheriff. iteside said that the object of the defendant l the goods and put Mr. Fortescue into pos- sion of the premises, and he called upon the Court the design.

Burton observed that he could not give a y order to oblige the sheriff to restore the until he put in an answer in reply to that e plaintiff, Captain Barry.

lestone, of counsel for Captain Barry, asked if he would agree not to give possession to at his client till the order of the court was

urton said that the sheriff would act very y if he did give possession to any one else but ury till the case was decided.

ter stands to enable the sheriff to put in an affidavit.

COURT OF DELEGATES—TUESDAY.

J. Judges Burton, Richards, and Crampton, homas Staples, Q.C. and Dr. Longfield, Q.C. seats in Court at eleven o'clock, and resumed 3 of the appeal in the case of *Guillamore v. the Hon. Waller O'Grady*. Cliffe, Q.C. for the promovent, intimated that irst, with their Lordships' permission, pro- ce the proofs to be given in the case. er then read *seriatim* the deposition of Capt. rady, and Mr. Darby O'Grady, brothers of Viscount Guillamore, Doctors O'Callaghan, and Pitcairn, John Cunningham, steward to d, Henry O'Grady, of Grange, Rev. William lton Waller, Thomas O'Grady, Carew Smith, r-General, &c.

ositions were severally to the effect that the d the present Lord Guillamore were always and most affectionate terms, and that the t all times, expressed great pride in the both as an officer and a senator; that on n of an enquiry in the House of Commons n conduct alleged against the deceased as r Majesty's Court of Exchequer, the manner s character was defended by the present Lord , gave his father considerable and unmixed de- n several occasions he expressed his gratitude nd that shortly before the marriage of pro- l Miss Paget, the late nobleman expressed currence in and approval of the projected e depositions of the members of his family ve that the deceased for a considerable time leath was incapable of transacting business his mind to any subject requiring consid- his mental infirmity was such that he fre- quered "no," when the answer should be t he on various occasions mistook one other, and often when wanting his hat, to, and call for, the poker or tonge- er instances of the incapacity of deceased to affairs appeared in the depositions, and in : of Mr. Bolton Waller, his brother-in-law, ed the words, "there was more pain than witnessing the wreck of so great and pow- d." It also appeared that the deceased ly articulate; that if his signature was re- qu document it was necessary to have the lamore" placed before him in large letters, very frequently took several days to finish h as he would merely write the letters G U and attach one or two additional letters eeding day. The testimony given by the lomen was to the same effect.

Mr. Steele immediately rose. I say it with perfect knowledge, and know that I will say it again with perfect knowledge also—that the lives of the Catholic ministers of religion in Ireland are a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding from out of the throne of God (applause). I would not exchange my function of "O'Connell's Head Pacifier of Ireland," for any regal or imperial diadem in Europe, or in the world—(great applause.)—O'Con- nell deigns to rely upon me as his Head Pacifi- cator of Ireland, among all promoters of disturbance, among Terry Aits and among White Feet, and upon every emergency. I am ready to proceed to Cavan and Leitrim the moment I receive his orders, and I, just before my departure, whisper to those who accuse the Irish Catholic of intolerance and sectarian jealousy, that the Head Pacifier of the Irish Catholic peasantry is not a Catholic, but a Protestant (hear.)

Mr. Ray then read a letter dated "Buenos Ayres," enclosing £112, the subscriptions of "The Irish residents on the western bank of La Plata."

Captain Broderick handed in £9 11s. 4d. from Liver- pool, and sated that having been instructed by the Association to go to that town to settle some differences that had arisen between the Repealers there, he went over, and he was happy to say that those differences had been satisfactorily arranged (hear.)

Mr. O'Connell—I never read anything with more sincere delight than Mr. Grey Porter's second pamphlet, just published, upon Irish affairs (cheers.) Mr. Grey Porter cites a quotation from Mr. O'Connell, in 1844 (laughter.) "I envy men who are younger than my- self, because they will have more time to serve Ireland." This is my sentiment, and one which I entertain most unaffectedly. I do envy younger men, because they will, most probably, have more time to serve their country. I am labouring for the Repeal of the Act of Union—an Act which, if it continues, must sooner or later infallibly lead to the severance of the two countries. Ireland conciliated would be Ireland given to Great Britain; but that conciliation can only be effected through the Repeal of the Union. As long as I exist and continue in the enjoyment of the influence which I possess, there is no danger of severance, but if the Union be not repealed before my death, I have no doubt that when I am in my solitary grave, the young spirit of Ireland will brood over the cruelty of the continu- ance of the Union, and burst into fiery action, which can only result in a social revolution, the most fright- ful calamity that can befall any country. (hear.) The first passage in the pamphlet which I will move to be inserted on the minutes is the dedication which is as follows:—"Register! Register! Register!—Smith O'Brien. I beg leave to dedicate letter A to William Smith O'Brien, Esq. M.P., the Bayard of true Irish- men—chevalier sans peur et sans reproche."—(cheers.)

I thank God that there has been found in Ireland a Protestant gentleman like Mr. Porter—a gentleman of high station, family, and talent—to appreciate the transcendent services of Wm. Smith O'Brien, as they deserve to be appreciated. (cheers.) Though I am sorry for the cause of his absence from this hall to day (it is occasioned by illness—but he will be here next Monday), I am glad, notwithstanding, that he is not here to-day, for I can now speak of him in terms which however well-deserved, I would be loath to employ in his presence—(hear.) Heaven is witness to the sincerity of my declaration, when I assert that I regard him as one of the greatest blessings that God ever conferred upon Ireland—(tremendous cheers.) His char- acter and history combine to render his accession to the popular cause inappreciably valuable, and such confidence have I in his soundness of judgment, integrity of purpose, and clearness of perception, that even though I were first disposed to differ from him in any point, I am sure I would ultimately yield, and adopt his views (loud cheers.) He was an anti-Repealer, he was strongly of opinion that Ireland was better under the present connection with England—he was con- vinced that the Imperial Parliament would do justice—he refused to be returned for Limerick under any im- plication whatever of even considering the Repeal ques- tion—(hear.) Even with the influence that I happen to possess in that county he refused to accept my sup- port because I was a Repealer—he manfully said, let the people return me on my own account, and on no other; and he was returned because the people had confidence in his integrity and honour—(hear.) He tried that parliament—he ended by asking for an inquiry into the grievances of Ireland—the parlia- ment refused to grant him that inquiry, but they granted him an arms' bill—(hear.) Smith O'Brien saw at once that there was nothing for Ireland but the Repeal, and he instantly came forward and joined us. If we got one such man we got a prize of inestimable value; but recollect that the efforts of such a public man are not confined to his own actions; he was an example to others, and Mr. Hely Hutchinson and others followed that example (hear.)

THE LATE EARL OF LIMERICK.

If the late nobleman had lived a few weeks longer, his Lordship would have completed the 87th year of his age, for he was born on the 8th of January, 1758. With respect to his early life and school education, if anything remarkable could be related, it would have long since been well known, if he had been stupid or mischievous anecdotes would have been preserved both of his pranks and of his dullness; and had he been precocious the early wit of a Peer would have been carefully chronicled. At college, however, he obtained honours. He pursued his studies at the University of Dublin with diligence, having been awarded academical prizes of a second rate, but neither in classics nor in science did he attain to distinction. When Lord Limerick quitted college he visited many of the European Courts, making what in those days was called "the grand tour." Unlike other men of his age and class, the time which he passed on the Continent was not misspent, he not only obtained a competent knowledge of the history, statistics, politics, and manners of the people amongst whom he sojourned, but acquired a considerable acquaintance with more than one of the modern tongues—nay, some have gone the length of saying that he spoke several of the Conti- nental languages with fluency; but that assertion must be received with some qualification; of this, however, there can be no doubt, that Lord Limerick was a man of ability and many accomplishments. During his residence in France, he was presented at the Court of Louis XVI. and he appears to have been rather a favourite with that unhappy monarch, and his illustrious but equally ill-fated consort. Very soon after his accession to the peerage he was appointed Clerk of the Crown in Ireland; he subsequently held the office of Lord Privy Seal in that country. From the time that he received these appointments till the great question of Union came to be agitated, his Lord- ship does not appear to have taken a very active part in political transactions; in fact, the disturbed state of the country made his life during this period partake more of the character of a military man than that of a statesman. The rebellion, however, being brought to a close, the great question of legislative union occupied the minds of all; and Lord Limerick, in com- mon with other members of his order, took a most active part in promoting that great national change. When the event had been thoroughly accomplished, it became a matter of course that so conspi- cuous a member of the Upper House in Ireland should be chosen as one of the repre- sentatives of that body in the Imperial legislature. But in this new field of action his Lordship ceased to fill that prominent position which he naturally occupied in the parliament of his native country; still he was an active and intelligent member of the Upper House; sometimes speaking on imperial matters, and never wholly silent on Irish affairs. These it was his practice to discuss with characteristic vehemence—a quality in which Irishmen of both parties are rarely deficient.

As a member of the imperial parliament, Lord Lime- rick supported the ministries of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Perceval, Lord Liverpool, the Duke of Wellington, and Sir R. Peel. Of course he strenuously opposed those of Lord Grey and Lord Melbourne, though his son-in-law, Mr. Rice (now Lord Montague,) was an active, if not an eminent, member of those governments. During the last ten years, however, the noble Earl may be said to have retired from active life; yet till very recently, he was accustomed to go down to the House of Lords to give his vote in person against every piece of Irish policy that savoured of O'Connellism. But when the weight of fourscore years began to depress his intellectual en- ergies, and to exhaust his physical strength, the voice of the Earl of Limerick was no longer raised to support the Throne or the Church—to vindicate the "ascendancy of Protestantism in Ireland," or to denounce the active "machinations of the Popish priesthood;" and his Lordship has at length quietly sunk into the grave after surviving not only his eldest son, but even his eldest grandson.

To the friends and admirers of Mr. Balfe last Saturday night was of great interest, for not only were the per- formances at Drury-lane theatre, for his benefit, but the occasion was chosen as the most fitting for pre- senting him with the service of plate, which has been subscribed for in testimony to his professional worth. The house was extremely well attended, and Mr. Balfe, on his entrance into the orchestra, was loudly cheered, which was renewed with tenfold vigour at the end of his new opera (The Daughter of St. Mark).

GUANO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FARMER'S GAZETTE.  
SIR—I do not know whether the following paragraph taken from "Ulloa's Voyage to South America," has ever been reprinted in any agricultural work: but as an

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