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PENNY

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RAILWAY REPORT.

LETTER III.

To Thomas Drummond, Esq., John Fox Burgoyne, Esq., Peter Barlow, Esq., and Richard Griffith, Esq., Commissioners of Railways in Ireland.

GENTLEMEN,—In my first letter I took leave to call your attention to the whole of the clauses of instruction contained in your commission.

I now take leave to request your particular attention to that part where the Crown commands, "3dly, that you should make inquiry as to the port, or ports on the West or South coast of Ireland, from whence the navigation to America may be best carried on by steam or sailing vessels; and that you should investigate particularly the facilities for construction of LINES of Railroad ACROSS Ireland to such port or ports in connexion with the greatest possible collateral benefits to internal communication." These instructions came to you from Great Britain; they came from the Sovereign of the United Kingdom and the colonies thereof; and allow me to hope that while I direct your attention to this subject, you will open and look carefully at your instructions, and at the Map, No. 6, in your Atlas. Come now, Gentlemen, choose your harbour in fairness towards all parts of the United Kingdom, "from whence the navigation to America may be best carried on by steam or sailing vessels," observing that you fail not, according to your instruction, in "taking into consideration not only the existing means which the country presents, but those which may be anticipated from the resources which may in future be developed." Come now, Gentlemen, proceed. There is Scotland and England lying east and stretching along to north-east and south-east from Ireland, and America lying down west of the latter, and you are commanded "to make inquiry as to the port;" "and that you should investigate particularly the facilities for construction of LINES of railroad ACROSS Ireland to such port." Your instruction directs you to look for the port first "on the west;" here we find the bay of Galway; and "the existing means which the country presents" to consist of this town, famous for its hospitality, containing thirty six thousand inhabitants, an immense inland navigation just opened, and as to its capabilities as a sea port we have a very satisfactory account in 1835 by Capt. Evans, R.N., who reported on it, as to its advantagesas a sailing packet station, alluding to the difficulties of beating in and out, which can only apply to sailing vessels.

"Galway roads is the only place where a vessel can lie afloat at low water. It lies to the south east of Mutton Island, and has from three to six fathoms good holding ground.

"At present this roadstead is exposed to the south west and requires a breakwater to be run out from the south end of Mutton Island to protect it. The breakwater would not extend more than two cables length to the southward of Mutton Island, to embrace a good anchorage with four fathoms at low water, spring tides.

"Mutton Island being steep too, an excellent quay might be constructed at a moderate expense, along its southern beach, connecting the minor part of the breakwater with Slate quay, now forming the larboard entrance into the river. Along the quay ships would always lie afloat, and be well protected, having their heads to the south-west, the best possible direction.

"A ridge of rocks extends from Mutton Island to the main land, over which an excellent causeway might be constructed. The expense of the work would be amply repaid by the value of the land for building store-houses.

"A tram-road along the causeway would facilitate the removal of cargoes; and for all commercial purposes, be equal to having the ships at the town.

"A very good dock is now constructing at Galway, which, at high water, will admit vessels drawing fourteen feet. It is intended to communicate with a lake above the town, and thus open the resources of the country.

"This dock will be very useful for steam vessels until the breakwater is made, as they can lie afloat in it.

"Westerly gales alone could prevent a vessel beating out of Galway bay; and, sheltered as the bay is by the Arran isles, if a ship could not beat out of it, she would make but little progress outside.

"A vessel beating out of Galway bay has the same advantages as if she was beating out of the English channel; that is, by keeping in the parallel of latitude of the bay, she would have several harbours under her lee in case of necessity."

These are the capabilities of Galway, looking at it as a port for America, where sailing packets were to beat in and out; how much more is she fitted to be a steam packet station? Indeed, I may ask, where can you get her equal? clear of delay from the prevalence of southwest winds when bound to America, or, as your instruction says, "whence the navigation to America may be best carried on by steam or sailing vessels," which is certainly not the case at Cork; and what are "the existing means which the country presents" elsewhere? Certainly none at Berehaven nor Valentia.

I am particularly anxious in this place to call attention to your own opinion of Cork and her advantages for a packet station. Here are your words, (part 3, page 66), "We consider that Cork, under present circumstances, will answer every purpose for which a western port can be required to promote a steam communication with America. It offers, however, at this moment, no other advantage than that of a port where vessels may complete their supply of fuel previous to taking their final departure. But by the establishment of a Railway from Dublin to Cork, and also of the most improved and rapid Railway and packet communication between London and Dublin, (which is also indispensable) the intercourse with North America might be accelerated to the utmost degree, which it would be, as yet, *prudent to attempt*, and freed from some portion of danger and inconvenience." I am pained at your inconsistency; for in any wise selecting Cork harbour, which is particularly exposed to the influence of South west winds, totally preventing sailing vessels and impeding the course of steamers, to a considerable degree, weathering Cape Clear; indeed, in describing the south-west wind as affecting vessels coming from Bristol to Waterford, you did not forget to state that we are exposed to the opposition of this wind "for at least 9 months in the year;" the reason is, it answered your purpose there, but here it would not, and you suppress it.

Again, I say your inconsistency pains me, nor can I find any excuse for it: your commission orders "that you should investigate particularly the facilities for construction of LINES of Railroad ACROSS Ireland to such port, or ports in connexion with the greatest possible collateral benefits to internal communication," and you most preposterously do the reverse. You are more particularly desired, in orders received from Great Britain, to look to the west of Ireland for a harbour to communicate with America, and to make Railroads *across* the country to communicate with this harbour; but, in place of doing so, you recommend a harbour on the south-east extremity of the country, at Cork, and you plan your Railroads to run parallel to Great Britain and not across Ireland; or, in other words, you lay down your roads from north to south, as if our merchants and farmers in the north would bring merchandize and agricultural produce from Belfast, Newry, or Dundalk to Dublin, or those in the south from Cork, Youghal, Dungarvan, or Waterford, to have them shipped at Dublin for Great Britain.

Oh, why are you not fond of consistency and truth! one line of truth supporting, and supported by, an honest name at the foot of it, is of real genuine value immeasurably above a lying folio volume, though bound in gold, and backed through Ireland by a Castle hack, exceeding in bombast and pride of office the greatest, I should say, the most contemptible hero of Tory jobbing! applying his own, and his masters' stories to the misrepresentation and suppression of our capabilities, the disorganization of our combined international energies for the advancement of Railway Communication, and to the saucy contradiction, not only of our true and honest citizens, but also of the very statements contained in those documents which you as his masters had given him in command to disseminate and explain. Yes, gentlemen; hurrah for truth! I exaggerate nothing, I appeal to every man who attended the Railway Meeting at Waterford, if this now self-acknowledged assistant Commissioner of Railways did not in the face of that assembly deny that you had in your second report charged the Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry with having made false returns in their fourth report connected with the woollen trade of Ireland—I stated to the meeting on that occasion that I mentioned the circumstance as a general charge against commissions like yours, and to show how little dependence ought to be placed in returns contained in your reports on railways; but "like master like man," your worthy representative arose strong in misrepresentation and suppression of facts. These came to his aid, and your assistant denied the charge, declared there was no such statement in your report, and threw down the volume, defying me to shew the page, secure as he supposed, and rightly so for the moment, from detection, through your withholding from me a copy of your Report and Maps. But I was in no hurry to detect him. I have awaited the time in security, certain that while the Press is free and open to the virtuous, there is no fear that public delinquents can travel far without detection. I now, therefore, strong in my integrity, take leave in this, my third Letter, to call your attention to your Second Report on Railways in Ireland, where you allude to the Fourth Report of the Commissioners of Revenue Inquiry, and testify as to the incorrectness of returns contained therein relative to the woollen trade of Ireland. Of these returns you say, (Part 1st, Page 7,) "With regard to the woollen trade, a considerable diminution appears to have taken place since 1822. A statement of its extent and value at that period is to be found in the appendix to the Fourth Report of the Parliamentary Commissioners who were then engaged in an inquiry on the state of the revenue in Ireland. *We have reason to believe that the estimate therein given, both as to the quantity and value of the woollens stated to be then manufactured is too high.*"

And again (Page 8,) "With regard to the flannel trade of Wicklow and Wexford, the annual value of its produce is estimated in the document above referred to at £56,000. *This was probably much above its actual value at that time.*"

I have now convicted your Commissioner, choose whether of falsehood or of ignorance; in either case, I must leave him in your hands as an ornament consistent, and in just proportion with your Second Report on Railways. Oh! what a worthy stock to shoot forth such a branch! as he declared in Cork, equal to O'Connell, and greater than Sheil! This hero who in the battle field of Reform struck down the mitre of a Doyle! eclipsed the wisdom of a Grey, the honesty of an Althorp, and the justice of a Mulgrave! Bah! take him away!

I trust, after this conviction, I may in future look upon you as a repentant body, and that consistent with such a change of mind you will henceforth allow no hired agent of yours to travel through this country, usurping the rights of the crown, and the deliberative privileges of Parliament by endeavours to form the public opinion, on a great and important measure, involving the best interests of the united kingdom and her colonies; not under the sanction of wholesome laws, but by appealing to the selfish considerations of localities and teaching the people to despise and distrust the wisdom of the Legislature.

May I not in astonishment demand how your chairman, Mr. Drummond, could, as represented by your assistant at Cork, compare such agitation as this with that wholesome and legitimate outcry which we so justly raised and still raise against penal laws and the anti-christian impost of tithes? When did a disciple of O'Connell's roam about the country *incog*, ashamed of his mission? Never! We glory in it! Heaven and earth unite in supporting our cause! it is the cause of humanity and of the christian world. As for you, I see indeed but one single ray of light to lead you back to hope through your dark and dismal errors; it is that your friends and supporters of the press declined to notice the partnership portion of your assistant Commissioner's speech at Cork, and that he has since then declined to appear before the public as agent on your behalf.

Not so, however, the hero of the *Evening Post*; he can find room for everything, however vile; whether it be for his own ridiculous conceptions or the clumsy lies of a Waterford citizen, so called, I say; so called, because it is impossible to conceive any man so base as to live in a city and misrepresent the proceedings of its inhabitants assembled to investigate and pass resolutions expressive of their opinions upon a great question, involving considerations connected with their trade and commerce. But why should I blame to any great extent the conduct of your poor assistant? Have not your wretched example and assumed power been productive of evil in other quarters? A portion of the press, too, of our city, wholly I believe through mistake, and not like the bully of the *Evening Post*, bolstered up your cause in allowing itself to be imposed upon by consenting to insert resolutions that were not even proposed at the meeting—

The first resolution, and which was really passed with acclamation, was proposed by Robert Curtis, Esq., and seconded by Sir Benjamin Morris, in the following words, and unanimously resolved

"That it appears to this meeting that the position, population and commerce of the city of Waterford entitle it to the most direct and complete communication by Railway and Steam Packets with the metropolis of the United Kingdom, and those towns which depend upon the port of Waterford for the readiest transit to the English markets, compatible with the public interests and the private rights of individuals."

I had the honour of proposing the second Resolution which was seconded by Owen Carroll, Esq. and which was about being put from the chair by his Worship the Mayor, who presided at the meeting, when a most extraordinary interruption took place, apparently well concerted, in consequence of a Mr. Hanton addressing the chair, requesting to say a few words, as he said, for the purpose of removing some of the odium which my letter had thrown upon your second report on Railways. I cannot but observe here that Mr. Quinn, your agent, addressed this person familiarly by name, and that this individual has or had some connection with the press, of which I understand Mr. Quinn is an *attache*. I alone appeared to understand perfectly what Mr. Hanton wished to say; his object was to explain that I had charged you with omitting the name of Dungarvan from a map in your Atlas containing the general lines of proposed Steam Packet and Railway communication between, and through Great Britain and Ireland; the map is No. 6; he was obliged however to acknowledge that the name of Dungarvan did not appear upon this map to which I alluded, and endeavoured in the absence of all argument to convince the meeting that the engraver alone was to blame; but when I assured the meeting that Milford was also omitted, and that I believed designedly, there was no further opposition on this head; he also endeavoured, but without the slightest effect, to prove that the proposed Railway from Waterford to Valentia by Dungarvan and Cork, to which I alluded in one of my letters complaining of its being omitted in the map, was never so proposed; and yet this supporter of your agent's views was, when questioned by me before the meeting, obliged to confess that he acted as Secretary to the very meeting which was respectably attended, when the Mayor of the city at that period presided, that the Railroad was not only proposed, but that he had seen the plan of it which was examined and approved of by the meeting, and that several respectable and wealthy men had entered their names as subscribers; but he said as there was no money paid in, he considered it a bubble. Remember this, gentlemen; give him money or he will bubble you! really you have very odd supporters in Waterford. I have now disposed of Mr. Quinn's first disciple and disturber of the meeting at Waterford. In alluding to the other four who were not perfectly agreed to throw you overboard, I must do them the justice to admit that they confessed themselves to know nothing upon the subject, and, though in opposition, appeared greatly staggered when a Mr. Smith who attended the meeting, explained that Waterford was to have but a single railway; this your unfortunate and woebegone agent, Mr. Quinn, had also the assurance to deny. But Mr. Smith having a copy of the report, opened the page and convicted him before the whole meeting. He promised, however, that the single railway should be doubled. Oh! what a government we have, to allow such an official to go about the country, pledging them not only to the construction of railroads, but to the very alterations thereof! I shall now endeavour to describe the circumstances connected with the persons who said anything in support of allowing the government to act as proprietors or absolute shareholders. Observe that none of them approved of your plans of Railroads in Ireland; and while I acquit all of any really dishonest motives, I will not overlook the strong political and pecuniary considerations that may have in the usual way erected a desire in them to comport themselves fittingly for favors past or for those which have been already sought for or promised. Thus, for instance, one gentleman has had an application made through the member of our city who now holds the keys of the Treasury, and it is supposed would have had the boon granted before now but for the interference of many persons who did not desire to have their property under the controul of a person in their own trade; but the thing is, I believe, not yet quite decided by their Lordships.

I would however in a friendly way caution our representative to attend our public meetings and look after important means of increase to our trade and commerce, rather than to these petty place-hunting concerns.—Another gentleman who held for a time a learned lucrative situation under the crown could not without ingratitude act in direct opposition nor indeed differently from what he did. A third gentleman, who, according to Mr. Nimmo's original plan, was to have the terminus of the Limerick Railway upon his premises, thought it well not to oppose you, as you have unfortunately declined farther than Clonmel to decide as to final proceedings towards Waterford; and the last that did not, absolutely cry shame upon you, is as staunch an O'Connellite as myself, but appears to look at things differently, for he leaned towards me in the meeting and told me "if you continue the opposition we shall have the government out."

I now wish you joy of your supporters at Waterford, and of holding office under a Government who could allow you to employ a secret agent to attend our meeting and raise a cabal in opposition to a Resolution which was proposed and seconded, and about to be put from the chair in the following words:—

"That we consider the judicious extension of Railway communication through the four Provinces of Ireland, as a matter highly important to the development of the national resources, and that we are of opinion that should private enterprise not be adequate to the accomplishment of the project, sanctioned by, or to be brought before, the legislature, aided and assisted as to Parliament may seem proper; the Government of the country should, as a great national work, and on grounds of public advantage to the empire, make such absolute grants and advances as would induce competent parties to undertake the projects approved of, and that government should do so without reference to individual profit as mere undertakers."

But it is in vain to expect that any person not having an opportunity of seeing and knowing by absolute inspection of your plans, the horrible bungling absurdities contained in them, could possibly believe they existed: for instance, the City of Kilkenny, which is dependent upon the port of Waterford for timber, groceries, foreign spirits, wines, and dye stuffs; and for transmitting her woollen goods to Liverpool and Bristol: and is distant by common road from Waterford only 28 miles, you have removed from Waterford 112 miles by your line of railway.

But however absurd, I will once more direct attention to your Second Report on Railways to show that your proceedings are of a nature to endanger the existence of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland—not that I would regret such a result, if obtained constitutionally and above board—but to those who are reported as having recommended you to the Crown, and are self-declared opponents to every argument, circumstance and matter that could endanger the union of these countries; to them I wonder it never appeared necessary to consider that if the Crown and the Imperial Parliament are desirous of maintaining permanently the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland, the principle upon which you acted when arranging your Reports and Maps relative to Dublin, as a terminus of a Grand Trunk Railway, must be dangerous in the extreme.

But let me more particularly remark as to the preservation of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland—that if England is to remain supreme—with Scotland and Ireland in union with her, it is but reasonable to look to London as the great centre of all wholesome circulation in law and commerce, and the great terminus of our Railway and Steam Packet communication.

Dublin has ceased to be the capital of an independent country, and as a commercial city is declining; she has, however, all advantages to connect her with London, through her present direct communication with Liverpool; her intercourse too with the interior of Ireland is very great indeed, through the Royal and Grand Canals, while all that she can more expect is to have the quickest post-office communication from all quarters; and this she can best obtain through means of the Belfast and Kilkenny Railways by continuing the latter through Waterford to Cork, and connecting the former with Londonderry.

Nor ought I to overlook the fact that our troops travelled from Halifax to Quebec during last winter: I mention this circumstance in the hope that the question may be entertained by the legislature, of connecting the United Kingdom by Steam Packet and railway communication with the capital of *our* American colonies, and not leave our people in either country dependent upon the United States, as the only convenient line of communication to, or from our settlements there, and in the West Indies. In alluding to this subject in my former letters I did not anticipate such early proofs of the correctness of my views as have since turned up.—First, in the failure of fuel on board two of our American steam vessels bound to New York. And Secondly, in having the Government dispatches kept back by a refusal on the part of a private company to delay their vessel even one day unless paid the enormous sum of five hundred pounds. Were Galway a Steam Packet and Emigrant Ship station, there would be an immense saving in fuel, and time for the former; and shortness of passage for both; and a further saving and shortening of passage, by terminating the voyage at the noble harbour and port of Halifax, in Nova Scotia—which, like New York, is an open harbour throughout the winter, and presents the greatest possible advantages in embarking and disembarking at the wharfs—the tide never rising or falling more than between seven and eight feet.

When the termini of the northern and southern Railroads from Belfast and Waterford shall be at Galway; and our Government open a Post-office communication by strong iron steamers for an extensive Immigration and Emigration communication between the United Kingdom and her American colonies; and means of emigration be obtained as the reward of good conduct amongst our agrarian population, then, and only then, will other legislative measures produce wholesome effects upon our present disorganised state of society. And, with regard to our Provincial Colleges, let them, by all means, be placed at Galway, Cork, Kilkenny, and Armagh, that they may all lie upon and partake of the advantages of these grand lines of communication.

The position and population of our towns on these lines, and the direction of our intercourse with England and Scotland, secure me in taking up this position. And as our trading and mercantile transactions are chiefly carried on at our sea ports, I maintain that the nearer the first parallel of Railroad lies along the coast, opposite to Great Britain, the more advantageous it must be to our commercial and trading communities, while the lines *across the country* would develop the resources of the interior to the whole extent of the produce on the banks of the Shannon and the inland waters of Connaught; and allowing only the produce of ten miles on each side of these roads, we should have an immense direct communication with the interior and along the coast.

In concluding, I take leave to observe that the blocks of land lying in the interior between the lines of Railway, may be hereafter opened by the application of Sir James Anderson's locomotive carriages; and I would suggest that as we differ from the Americans, in having our towns already built, we ought to prefer running considerably out of a straight line rather than leave a town of any note out of the course of the Railway.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient,
Humble servant,
MOSES ROBINSON.

Waterford, Nov. 6, 1838.

ABSENCE OF MIND.—"The causes of absence of mind," said Mr. Scuttle, "have been vainly conjectured. Last winter, I recollect that one evening I was seated in my study discussing a bottle of Burgundy, where I took it into my head to have some chestnuts. I accordingly summoned my servant, and desired him to bring me some of those edibles; and in order to make myself more comfortable, I ordered him to get me my slippers at the same time.—Well, gentlemen—he brought them; and, what do you think I did? Why, I put the chestnuts into the slippers and my toes between the bars, and never found out my mistake till I had'nt a bit of skin left on my foot."—*Pickwick Abroad.*

TAXING STEAM VESSELS IN LIVERPOOL.

A project is now on foot in Liverpool for raising money to construct new docks. One of the plans proposed is to nearly double the dues on steam vessels; another is to build public warehouses after the London dock fashion, along the Liverpool docks. Of the injustice of the former, Mr. Williams, the manager of the Dublin Steam Company, ever watchful of the interests of the company, has given the proposition, we think, a *quietus*, in the following letter in a Liverpool paper. We insert Mr. Williams's letter, because everything affecting steam navigation in Liverpool is deeply interesting to our friends on this side the water; and it may be well that the Liverpool Corporation should know that we on this side will have a voice in the question when their proposed bill comes before Parliament.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

SIR—I should not have intruded my opinion on this "Warehouse Question," had it not been so mixed up with that of dock accommodation, and that the want of such accommodation is given as a reason for an additional tax on steam vessels; I am also unwilling it should be supposed that those interested in steam navigation, should, by their silence, be supposed to acquiesce in the justice of such increased taxation.

The report states, that, "In connexion with the proposed increase of accommodation of steam vessels, the sub-committee have seen the necessity of adopting a different mode of measuring steam vessels, so as to increase the dock tonnage duty on such vessels, in *a just and fair proportion for the accommodation afforded them.*" In the first place, no increased accommodation is required for the general purpose of steam vessels in the port. A large entrance may be required for some few steam vessels, and such as may be intended for transatlantic intercourse; but this demand is necessarily so limited, as not to justify any measure affecting the body at large. On the principle, however, as laid down in this very report, the owners of steam vessels will be prepared to prove, that if there be any change in the rating of steam vessels, it should be by a reduction, rather than an addition to their rates.

The report lays down a principle that the dock tonnage duty on steam vessels should be in "a just and fair proportion for the accommodation afforded them." In this equitable principle I entirely agree, and add, that this alone should be the basis by which the scale of taxation should be graduated.

The Clarence Dock is said to be "the least productive of all the docks." If this applies to the mere amount of dock dues received, relatively with the expenditure on the same, no doubt it is so. This, however, is a very erroneous test, either of the relative value of the dock, or the propriety of an additional tax on steam-vessels; and I assert, that the steam-vessels in the port are heavier taxed than other description of vessels, *relatively with the accommodation they receive.*

In the Clarence Dock and Basin about forty steam vessels are weekly accommodated, paying on about 10,000 tons or 520,000 tons annually. Now, let this extent of business, and the limited quay room this dock affords, be compared with that of any other dock, and the measure of accommodation will then be duly estimated. It is not mere floating room that a vessel requires. It is quay accommodation, that which gives the convenience of loading and unloading, and which allows the business of the vessel to proceed.

Now, I take the table, printed by authority of the Dock Committee, as a means of ascertaining what amount of accommodation is required. I find, by this table, that "vessels are allowed to remain in a loading berth, stage, or quay, as follows:—

Vessels of 500	tons or upwards	..	..	30 days.
Ditto 400	ditto	..	..	21 do.
Ditto 300	ditto	..	..	16 do.
Ditto Under	ditto	..	..	12 do.

Add to this, the time occupied in discharging the cargo, and we have a correct estimate of the scale of accommodation by which the rates should be regulated and levied; and this is the very essence of the question at issue. On the other hand, take the Clarence Dock and Basin. The average accommodation enjoyed by steam-vessels is one day for discharging, and one for loading—say *two days accommodation*, and for which full rates are paid. This will be found the average for the fifty steam vessels, and 10,000 tons, accommodated *weekly* in the Clarence Dock and Basin. To this may be added the number of steamers which never enter the dock, in consequence of the limited time for keeping the gates open, and which vessels are compelled to discharge their cargoes at anchor in the river; having, perhaps, to sail on the same or following tide, but which also pay full rates.

Were it not for this small amount of accommodation required by steam vessels, what would be the condition of the port? Not the smallest, but the largest of its docks would be inadequate, were they to require or receive the same measure of accommodation afforded to other descriptions of vessels. Were steam vessels to come within the above scale of accommodation, admitted by the dock authorities as reasonable, and to require from *one to two months* quay accommodation, instead of from *one to two days*, often but one tide, then indeed might the Committee be justified in saying that "a just and fair proportion for the accommodation afforded them" would justify a higher rate of duty.

Before we speak of the justice of an additional tax on steam-vessels, let the principle laid down by the Committee be adopted throughout; namely, of requiring all vessels to pay the dues in "a just and fair proportion to the accommodation afforded them." Let the dues be levied according to the number of days each vessel may occupy a loading or unloading birth. This will not only put the saddle on the right horse, but go much farther in meeting the demand for more accommodation than any warehouse system whatever could effect.

Now let us see how this change of plan (by the adoption of the principle laid down by the committee) will meet the difficulty. Under the present system, no commander will move his vessel until ordered to do so. He invents excuses and causes of delay, and lingers at his comfortable quay berth till necessity compels the authorities to order him out, to give quay berths to others in their turn. But, change the system, and see what the result will be. Let the charge for quay berths be such as to make it the interest of commanders to economise time and expedite their work, and of the owners of vessels to lessen the number of days for which they will have to pay quay berth dues, and the dock masters will no longer have the ungracious task of ordering a vessel to give way to others. On the contrary, we shall find the owners and commanders of vessels, instead of insisting on the maximum of their authorised time, hastening to give the necessary notice which would relieve them from the tax. This system alone would add 20 per cent. to the real accommodation required, that is, quay accommodation.

Of all the principles, however, on which the increasing the tax on steam-vessels could be urged, that of the small per centage return on the cost of the Clarence Dock is the most indefensible. It is well known, that the cost of construction of a small dock, must be greater, in proportion to quay accommodation, than a larger dock. This is peculiarly applicable to the Clarence Dock and Basin.

But, I ask, is the increased cost of the construction of the Clarence Dock to be considered as the measure of the "just and fair proportion" of their dues, or of the "accommodation afforded to steamers?" If so, then should the owners of steam vessels who were to be taxed in proportion to such outlay, have been consulted on an expenditure which was to be taken as the measure of their future taxation. But I will not go into any detail on this prolific but unpleasant subject.

As to the consideration of how far the having warehouses on the quays, will give increased accommodation, the only kind of accommodation wanted; the connexion between these two objects is far from being so manifest as is generally supposed, and the conclusion to which the advocates of the "Warehouse System" have so hastily come, will not hereafter, I imagine, be found justified by experience. Having already trespassed too much on your space, I shall only now beg permission to return to the subject on another occasion.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.,
C. W. WILLIAMS.

October 30, 1838.

Captain Mason. R.N., Governor of the Four Courts Marshalsea, who died on Wednesday last, has left at the disposal of government a situation of £900 a year.

THE ARMY.

The 25th (King's own Borderers) regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Courtney Chambers, will march from Limerick to Cork in a few days, being the 1st corps for foreign service.

The 10th regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel H. Custance, will march from Templemore to Limerick, to relieve the 25th regiment.

THE GREAT WESTERN.

We are glad to be able to announce that the Great Western (steamer), for New York, has been seen "all well," since the hurricane of Sunday night last. She was seen on Monday, 2 p.m. in lat 50 9, long. 11 W. on the edge of soundings, with a very heavy sea running, "making her way in gallant style," after experiencing the hurricane of the night previous.

THE LIVERPOOL STEAMER.

The sailing of this vessel has been deferred until this morning. The object of the delay was to afford opportunity for an experimental trip, which was commenced on Sunday, and which was accomplished to the satisfaction of the able and experienced seamen (Captain Parker of the *Victory*, and Captain Storey of the *Lee*), under whose direction it was conducted. The trip was to Tuscar and back. She started from Passage at eight o'clock in the morning; at eight in the evening she rounded the Rock, and at the same hour yesterday morning she re-entered the harbour. The distance was about 185 miles—the time, 24 hours, and at full speed, with a strong wind both before and abaft the beam the whole time, her consumption of fuel did not exceed 25 cwt. an hour.—*Cork Constitution of Tuesday.*

This vessel sailed yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, with a strong wind from the East, and ere this she is at least 200 miles on her voyage. The public are already aware of the nature of her experimental trip. On her experimental voyage the Liverpool exchanged numbers with the Royal William, carrying all sail and steaming away in great style up channel. Mr. Shaw has gone out in the Liverpool, as well as a first-rate engineer belonging to the City of Dublin Company, with about 43 passengers. The Queen Victoria steamer left Cove for Dublin yesterday at 12 o'clock. It blew very hard from East, but this morning the wind shifted to S.W.—more moderate—but still wearing an appearance of bad weather.—*Cork Standard of Wednesday.*

GENERAL MILITARY HOSPITAL, PHŒNIX PARK.

This magnificent establishment, it would appear, is now doomed to destruction—failing in the attempt to annihilate the Royal Hospital—the veteran soldiers' retreat, or the Military School in the Park—the refuge of the soldiers' orphan. Some establishment must be sacrificed to the mania for destruction, from which the peculiar usefulness of this fine Infirmary cannot save it. This extensive Hospital is divided into five distinct compartments—the medical, surgical, opthalmic, and fever, which latter stands apart from the rest—its great object is to receive the sick of all regiments leaving the garrison or kingdom—of affording, in extreme cases, peculiar medical aid, and treatment impracticable in mere regimental hospitals—and especially for separating cholera, fever, opthalmia, and other infectious disorders, from the large masses of soldiery, and thereby preventing contagion.

The spot on which this grand structure stands is a beautiful eminence, originally chosen for the salubrity of its situation; but no consideration, it seems, will avail to arrest the progress of Whig-destructive principles. The "heavy-blow" system is now to be applied to the military establishment, having failed to overthrow the fabric of the Protestant church.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

COUNTY OF DOWN.

SERIOUS OUTRAGE AND DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.—On Wednesday evening last a riotous mob, to the number of 900 or 1,000 individuals, assembled at Messrs. Moreland and Co.'s potato starch-mill, near Dromore, on which they wreaked their vengeance—first, by smashing the machinery and every thing breakable in the concern, and then by burning it to the ground. By a letter received in town yesterday, we learn that the mob began to assemble in Dromore before the shops were closed, and paraded through the streets, armed with sledge-hammers and a variety of weapons, with which, on reaching the concern, they smashed the boilers, &c. After the work of destruction was completed in the interior, they proceeded to daub the exterior of the buildings with a combustible they had provided, something like vitriol, and then set it on fire. One man belonging to the works had the courage to force the mob, at the foremost of whom he snapped a blunderbuss, but it did not go off. The value of the property is said to be over £1,000. We have not yet heard whether the property was insured, It gives us very great pain, indeed, to be obliged to record such a wanton and atrocious outrage, committed by the hitherto peaceable and industrious peasantry of the North of Ireland, and especially by a comparatively rural population, such as the inhabitants of Dromore, and its vicinity must necessarily be. The only cause we have yet heard assigned for the destruction of the concern is, that the people became exasperated on account of the necessarily large consumption of potatoes required for the production of the starch, and for some time past the disgraceful proceeding related above had been threatened. A lengthened and patient investigation into this nefarious outrage has taken place before the Rev. H. E. Boyd, J.P. of Dromara, and two of the ringleaders were in custody when the letter from which we obtained the information was dispatched from Dromore, and probably a greater number have been taken by this time, who will be made to feel that the law of the land is all powerful.—*Belfast Chronicle,*

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN THE CITY OF KILKENNY AND THE TIDE-WATER AT INISTIOGE.

On Saturday last a preliminary survey of this long contemplated line was finished, under the direction of Mr. Carter, the County Surveyor. The celebrated Mr. Bald, after mature consideration in the developement of the capabilities of the Nore for a navigable communication to the Tidewater below Inistioge, finally determined on the superiority of a *Tram Railroad*, as superior in every respect to water conveyance. The expense of constructing such a line would not amount to more than one-half that of a Canal for the same distance, though the River must be crossed by a Bridge or Viaduct three times between Kilkenny and Inistioge;—these bridges may be made of timber, and only of the ordinary breath, viz., 21 feet, to admit of two Lines of Rails. Both expedition, facility, and economy will be realized in the transmission of the agricultural produce and mineral riches of six Counties, to the British markets;—four horses of ordinary strength will be enabled, with appropriate waggons, to convey 120 tons of goods, at the rate of five miles an hour. The quantity of Lime-stone which would be necessary to supply the adjoining County Wexford alone would form a most cogent reason for the utility and necessity of this communication; and from the vast quantities of Lime and Limestone, conveyed through Inistioge for the various districts along the Nore and Barrow, and to the interior of this and the Counties of Wexford and Carlow, from the calcareous districts near Thomastown, in capital expended on the beforementioned tram road, would pay 5 per cent. on the conveyance of this one article alone! 25 per cent. would be saved in transmitting goods to the English Markets from this and the surrounding Counties, by this mode, and through the port of New Ross; and an equal saving would be the consequence in importing British and Colonial produce through the same channel—particularly Coals, Iron, Timber, &c., articles so necessary for the comforts and advantages of this country. The people of Kilkenny, New Ross, and surrounding Counties, should not be apathetic.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	197
3 per Cent Consols	92⅛
3½ per Cent. Stock	100⅛
3½ ditto new (1839)	100⅛⅛
3½ do. Debentures	92⅛⅛

LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS.

3 p. Ct. Consols, 93⅞ 4⅛ 3⅞ 4 3⅛	Bank Stock, 201½ 2½
Consols for Account, 643⅛	India Stock, 260
India Bonds, 60 63	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, Nov. 10, 1838.

STATE AND PROSPECTS OF TIPPERARY.

We were perfectly right in the prediction that the murder of Mr. O'Keeffe would produce effects upon the Government, which neither the former atrocities perpetrated in Tipperary—nor the remonstrances of its magistrates were able to accomplish. Mr. O'Keeffe was a Roman Catholic of wealth and respectability—he was of the Liberal—that is to say, the popish party in politics—he fell a victim to the enforcement of the legal rights of a Roman Catholic landlord; in short his entire case touched the interests of the Roman Catholic cause in their tenderest parts, and the Priests and Agitators felt that his case was their own: that—(to use the impressive language of Mr. Howley the Assistant Barrister, in his recent charge at the Quarter Sessions of Thurles) "although to day we may fancy ourselves out of the power of the assassin, we know not how soon it may be our lot, like that of the lamented gentleman who was amongst us when we last assembled here, to be taken from our families—the victims of cold and bloody minded assassins." This selfishness has had its due effect. Priests and agitators have assented at last to the assertion of the magistrates, and the chief Secretary of State for Ireland has written to the noble chairman of the late Tipperary meeting, assuring him (and through him the county at large) that his Excellency will at last condescend to "give his most unceasing attention to the consideration of any measure calculated to render more inviolable *the security of life and property*, which he naturally considers to be his *first* duty." Had his Excellency thought of "his *first duty*," when *first* called upon—12 months ago—what torrents of blood, what ruin of property might have been prevented! Poor Austen Cooper might still have sat in the bosom of his family:—and the living spirit of Charles O'Keeffe had not been made a mournful ghost to haunt and scare the guilty orgies of the approaching Thurles dinner.

The letter of Lord Morpeth, so far as it goes, is calculated to produce salutary effects. It affords encouragement to the loyal and well-disposed by the countenance and support of government:—and it strikes a blow against the boldness of the conspiracy; by demonstrating to them that Government will no longer act the part of an armed neutrality between the peasantry and their landlords; but that the ordinary laws will be reinforced by the extraordinary provisions made for the meeting of extraordinary exigencies. Though Lord Morpeth has not directly mentioned the precise measures to which the Government means to resort—we have no doubt that the passage which promises attention "to *any* measure calculated to render life and property inviolable," alludes to the recommendation of the Earl of Donoughmore for disarming the peasantry. In truth, until this be done, whatever appearance of tranquillity the disturbed districts may assume for a time—there can be no security for life—none for property. Under the British constitution—where the law, if applied to, is the sufficient shield and buckler of the subject, the peasant has no need of fire arms for self-defence; and he should not be allowed to possess them for aggression. The only honest use he has for a gun, is to shoot or frighten crows that infest his corn; but when a scare crow of rags and tatters will answer every useful purpose as well, it is too bad, that, under such a pretence, he should possess the effectual means of depriving his neighbour of life.

The peasantry must be disarmed.

RAILWAY REPORT.

The Report of the Irish Railway Commissioners, its various faults, misstatements, and misrepresentations, has been exhibited in so many shades of blundering incapacity, and jobbing trickery, and so ably taken to pieces and exposed by the press, as well as by private individuals, that it might be imagined the subject was now exhausted, and that the measure of its delinquency was already full; but no—the more we examine this wilfully base attempt to divert private enterprise from its legitimate course—the more closely we look into this plan to legalize public robbery—the stricter our inquiries are carried as to the way in which the instructions given to the Commissioners for their guide and governance have been carried out, the more Proteus-like does this victimising attempt of the fashionable swell-mob assume, the greater energy does it require to expose its *infamous* fallacies. We are happy to refer to a letter from our respected and talented correspondent, Mr. Robinson, addressed to the Railway commissioners. In this letter he has brought his powerful energies to bear forcibly on the question—he takes up a different position from that which he hitherto assumed,—and applies himself with Herculean force to cleanse this Augean stable of railway monopoly.

Mr. Robinson, in the letter to which we would now direct minute attention, takes for his text that portion of the Royal instructions which *commands* inquiry "as to the port or ports on the West or South coasts of Ireland, from whence the navigation to America may be best carried on by steam or sailing vessels." Here it might be supposed that the great, the national, the imperial importance of the subject would have caused minute attention to this portion of the instructions, that the vital importance of this part of the Royal commands would have elicited an observance of duty on the part of the Commissioners; of duty, however, the respectable junto were totally oblivious, and the Report, *par excellence*, *lucus a non lucendo* comes before the public with falsehood, blundering, ignorance, and trickery, interwoven in its pages, more like the production of "blind conceit," or the composition of "the dupes of crafty knaves." As regards the collateral benefits arising from internal communication, the want of consistency, and the absence of all truth displayed on the subject, Mr. Robinson has ably exhibited; he presents the deformed jumble of trickery in its true light, and lays on the colours with the hand of a master; the arguments which he brings forward—the statements which he lays down—the strong matter of fact proofs which he presents, must convince a brain of more than ordinary stolidity, that the Commissioners, far from performing the duty which they bound themselves to—far from inquiring into the local and national capabilities which Ireland presents, have, if not guilty themselves, at least connived at the schemes of others, and suffered themselves to be branded with impotence of intellect, and wan of observation. We now come to a subject painful because, in a certain degree personal, but as the gentleman in question has earned for himself a kind of scandalous notoriety; as he has, whether self assumed or not is of no consequence, put himself prominently before the public, distinguished only by overweening vanity, and marked by an ignorance of the subject to which he addresses himself to be equalled only by his petulnace; a second Sir Pierce Shefton, with all his foppery, without any of his redeeming qualities, he has so far made himself public property, and as public property must be dealt with—we allude to the itinerant Mountebank-Orator-Railway-Assistant-Commissioner, Quinn, of Egg-and-Ionishowen celebrity. For an expose of this gentleman's consistent inconsistency, and of his admirable failure in the several positions which he advances, we refer to Mr. Robinson's letter, but what, we ask in the name of common sense, and of common honesty, can be thought of a cause which requires the aid of a bungling itinerant to force the mendacious statements contained in the Report on the country? Here appears a failure in the matter, a weakness in the cause, a total rottenness in the system; the Report would not be suffered to work its own way on the public mind—no, no—that would not suit the Omnibus clique—the gilded pill must be forced down the throats of the community—but it will not tell—the Irish will not suffer themselves to be so easily gulled—the subject is even now working its own cure—a little more information respecting the nefarious trick will cause a revolution in the general mind—and though the volumes of the report are too unwieldy, and too enormously dear to be found in the possession of private individuals, many of whom are concerned, still through the medium and exertions of the press, the question shall be thoroughly sifted, viewed in all its bearings, and so dealt with by the dissecting knife of truth, that this wretched carcass of emblazoned corruption shall be exposed in all its filth and rottenness. Here we must refer to the hole and corner proceedings resorted to by the Omnibus toadies, at a meeting in Dublin, on Tuesday, at the house of Lord Charlemont. This meeting was convened for the purpose of taking the Railway Report into consideration, adopting certain measures relating thereto, and calmly and dispassionately taking its several merits into consideration. In vain, however, will any new light be thrown on the subject by a perusal of the proceedings at this wretched display; we give it elsewhere, as a rarity of its kind; there was no discussion, no elucidation of facts, no argument brought to bear on either side—it will be natural to ask, wherefore? We shall give the information—though there were present men of influence and intelligence—men who had made themselves masters of the subject—they were told by Lord Charlemont, who presided, that "those who differed from the Railway Commissioners' Report, should consider themselves present but by *sufferance*." Sufferance! my Lord Charlemont—Sufferance! to men invited, your superiors in intellect—many of them your superiors in rank; we would whisper in his lordship's ears that such language would not be suffered in any private gentleman's house—nay, that in the veriest shebeen that disgraces a road side, the utterer of such a word would soon feel his head's antipodes rather roughly treated; so much for discussion on the subject.

In concluding our remarks under this head, we would in addition to Mr. Robinson's letter, refer to another signed C. E. and addressed to the editor of the *Freeman's Journal*. Taken together, these two letters form an admirable comment on the Mahony job, the former with reference to the whole face of the report as regards the country, her capabilities internal and external; the latter as relates to the immediate vicinage of Waterford, the injustice, the palpable injustice as relates to Waterford, and the delusion in which some of the inhabitants rest respecting the falsehood of the Report in connexion with the *Urbs Intacta*. The remarks which we have made have extended to a greater length than we intended, but the crying nature of the evil requires the strictest animadversion.

MINIATURE AND PORTRAIT PAINTING.—It will be seen, by a reference to our advertising columns, that that eminent artist, Mr. Buckley, is still sojourning amongst us. We have seen Portraits executed by professors who were considered eminent in their art, which were rather caricatures on the countenances they intended to represent, than likenesses. But with Mr. Buckley all is true to nature, from the sunny brow and downy cheek of youth and loveliness to the more staid and maturer grace of after years,

> The very life seems warm upon the lip,
> The fixture of the eye has motion in't.

For truth of expression, delicacy of colouring, and exquisite attention to outline, Mr. Buckley stands unrivalled, and we urge those who have not hitherto availed themselves of his invaluable services, to seize an opportunity which may not again present itself in this part of the country.

Mr. O'Connell will make a public entry into this city on Tuesday next.

We have been particularly requested to direct the attention of the authorities to the house opposite the Shambles, in High-street, as it is in a falling state.

The *Dublin Statesman*, of Wednesday, has not been received, at this office.

We have also to complain of irregularity in the reception of the *New Farmer's Journal*, as also that of the *Court Gazette*.

Capt. Ponsonby, Carbineers; Lt. Parker, 11th Light Dragoons; Capt. Kellett, 52d; Lt. Gomm, 67th; Lt.-Col. Nicholls, 84th; and Lt. Irvine, 96th Regt. sold out of the Army on Friday week.

John Nickson Nunn, Esq., of Rosebill, Wexford, is the only lay Magistrate omitted in the new commission for that county.

We have to announce the dismissal of Captain T. Gleeson, Sub-Inspector of Mayo, and stationed at Castlebar, from the Police establishment. The many respectable friends of Captain Vignoles will hail this as an act of tardy but retributive justice.

A preliminary meeting for a Précursor Society on an extensive scale for Limerick, was held on last week. A meeting for the same purpose was held there on Friday.

Notwithstanding the failure in the attempt to form a steam communication between Limerick and London, steps are now being taken to establish a company for the formation, on a firm basis, of steam navigation between the former city and the metropolis.

The Magistrates of Clonakilty fined Mr. Matthew Franks £5, or two months' imprisonment, for laying a whip to Mr. James Owgan's shoulders, after that person had thrown a bottle of ink in his face!

The despatches from India contain the most urgent demand for additional European troops. The Governor-General solicits the assistance of a Regiment from Ceylon, and another from the Mauritius.

Captain Jameson, 70th Regt. has left Nenagh on leave; he is about to retire from the Service.

Lieut. G. D. Warburton, R.A. has returned from the North Coast of Spain on sick leave.

The infantry barrack at Ballyshannon is to be converted into a work-house, under the Poor Law Act. The Hon. Captain Clements, one of the Commissioners, is now there.

Lieutenant Hartman, 9th Regiment, at Chinsurah, is sentenced by court-martial to be reprimanded, for intruding at a ball-room improperly dressed, and refusing to withdraw when ordered by his superior officer, Captain Douglas.

THE LADY CHARLOTTE.—Captain Mackie, who was despatched by the underwriters to the wreck of the ill fated Lady Charlotte, has addressed to them a letter, received this day, in which he acquaints them with the progress he has made in his attempts to recover the valuable cargo with which the brig was freighted. He states that the vicinity of the wreck is crowded with an immense number of boats hovering about, as it would seem, to snatch at any chance which might enable them to plunder. Captain Mackie has promptly demanded the assistance of the revenue cutter, and has stationed along the shore, immediately opposite the wreck, a detachment of the coast guards. These precautions he deems sufficient to repel the aggressions of the most insatiable land pirates whom the mercantile marine have to dread—the lawless peasantry of the south of Ireland. After as accurate a survey of the position of the vessel as circumstances would allow, he declares it to be his opinion, that, as the bottom on which the vessel lies is rocky, the specie and some considerable portion of the cargo may be saved.—We may be allowed to add, that although the amount and nature of the property with which the Lady Charlotte was laden, were known to us at the time the melancholy circumstance of the loss of her was noticed in the *Standard*, we were induced to compile a brief narrative of the disaster, lest the mention of the character of the valuables scattered on the southern coast of Ireland might, by becoming a subject of common rumour, quicken the energies, and whet the cupidity of the harpy wreckers with whom that district abounds.—*Standard*.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROYAL WILLIAM.

MOST IMPORTANT FROM CANADA—PROCLAMATION OF LORD DURHAM.

Liverpool, (Monday Afternoon).

The *Royal William* arrived from New York this morning in fifteen days. She came up the river in beautiful style, and, from the various pier-heads, which were thronged with spectators, she received an enthusiastic welcome. She has on board twenty-nine passengers, including the son of Sir John Conroy, who is the bearer of official despatches from the Earl of Durham to the Government. During her homeward passage, the *Royal William* experienced two terrific gales, which seriously impeded her progress. On her last arrival from New York she performed the voyage in fourteen days and a-half. The passengers who have arrived by her give a highly flattering account of her capabilities as a sea boat. The unfortunate disaster which the *Liverpool* experienced, may, for a time, arrest the navigation of the Atlantic by steam; but the prejudice can only be temporary. It is reported here to-day that the *Great Western*, which sailed from Bristol on Saturday week, has been compelled to seek shelter on the coast of Cornwall, owing to stress of weather. The report, is extremely current.

The only political intelligence brought by the *Royal William* (which sailed on the morning of the 20th October) is a long official document by Lord Durham, issued by him on the occasion of proclaiming the indemnity act, passed at the close of the last session of Parliament. The document is an extremely lengthened one. It will excite vast interest in Great Britain, and tend to fill up the vacuum which would otherwise probably exist until the meeting of parliament. This document is an elaborate justification of Lord Durham's Canadian policy, and he argues the question respecting the transportation of the political prisoners to Bermuda, without attempting to justify the *legality* of the ordinances. But he never imagined, he says, that a petty technicality could have been allowed to stand between him and the great benefits of the policy which he was desired of carrying out. One thing is certain—that his lordship will return. On that point his mind is finally and irrevocably made up. According to some of the accounts, Lord Durham intends to remain in the United States two months. His reception there, it is evident, from the tone of the papers, will be cordial, if not enthusiastic.

The business accounts from New York, by the *Royal William*, are extremely favourable. Money was abundant, and bills on England bore a premium of 9½ per cent. Beyond Lord Durham's proclamation, there is nothing in the American papers worth notice. It is quite evident that the *Locofocos*, or Government party, are gaining strength by the pending elections. This is admitted by the opposition papers, but the accounts are so confused that no accurate result can be arrived at,

CANADA.

Lord Durham takes no pains whatever to disguise his deep mortification at the treatment received at the hands of her Majesty's Government. His expectations, he distinctly states, have been "painfully disappointed." The Ministers of the Crown, he charges with "tacit acquiescence" in the attacks of his enemies, and openly tells the Canadians that certain Members of the House of Lords (he does not expressly name Lords Melbourne and Glenelg, but for them the rebuke is manifestly intended) have been labouring under "ignorance or indifference" in their conduct towards the American colonies. Indeed, judging from the whole scope of the proclamation, it is impossible not to perceive the evident and strong leaning in his Lordship's mind to the cause of the Canadian democrats. This we regret to say, is but too obvious, and, therefore, we hail the return of the noble Lord for more reasons than one, as an auspicious event to the British nation.

That Lord Durham will leave the Canadas in a far more perilous state than that in which he found them on his arrival, is painfully deducible from his own words, no less than from actual facts. For what does his Lordship announce in his official address? He declares that though that portion of his ordinances which goes to the punishment of the traitors, either by exclusion or transportation is repealed, still the amnesty continues in full force and effect. In other words, the rebels in Canada are now free to go at large without the slightest restraint or dread of molestation—and this circumstance the noble Whig Dictator seems to make known with much apparent exultation. Nor indeed can it be at all doubted that in this respect Lord Durham is completely right. The following extract from the *Montreal Courier*, dated October 16, is abundantly confirmatory of his Lordship's view of the law:—

"Louis Perrault, one of the rebel refugees, had the effrontery to return to town yesterday. It is our belief the authorities will not lay hold of him. Those whose business it is to take the 'bull by the horns,' will, we suspect, be very glad to sneak under Lord Durham's late declaratory proclamation. We, of course, think our interpretation of the effect of this last proclamation to be correct; but we have no objection to see the matter properly tested."

While upon this subject it is impossible to pass over unnoticed a few simple, but most important, facts contained in a private letter, addressed by a friend in Canada to a member of the University of Oxford, and for which we are indebted to the *Standard* of last Saturday. In that letter the writer states positively that the same dispatches that conveyed to Lord Durham the votes of the British Parliament, rescinding his ordinances, contained also Lord Melbourne's letter, approving of the Dictator's entire conduct. The writer adds, as a positive fact, the appointment of Mr. Turton, which the same noble Viscount publicly regretted in his place in the House of Lords, had taken place at his own special request and solicitation. If these be so, it is impossible that Lord Melbourne can remain in office for one week after the Earl of Durham's return. Well might the last-named Lord have told the Canadians—as he is reputed to have done on taking leave—"Gentlemen, I can be of more service to Canada in Westminster than in Quebec." On the whole, we may be prepared for no ordinary exhibition in the next session of Parliament.—*Dublin Evening Packet*,

The *Montreal Herald* says Lord Durham was expected to pass through that city on the 20th of October, on his way to New York, where the Malabar was to await his arrival. His Lordship, it must be presumed is now on the broad waters of the Atlantic.

It appears that the newly appointed Assistant-Barrister for the county of Louth, Mr. William M'Dermot, was obliged on Saturday week to abandon the business of the Session at Louth, in consequence of his having opened it on the 25th ult., the 24th being the day fixed by act of Parliament. By this blunder justice to some of the Precursors, will be delayed, and some of the gang will become entitled to the jail allowance for a longer period than that contemplatd by law.—*Dublin Evening Packet*.

We hear a very serious charge has been made against two of the Tipperary police, who have been committed to Bridewell, preparatory to the investigation that is to take place to-morrow, before the Magistrates at the Petty Sessions; the assault, as alleged against them by a married woman, occurred on Saturday last, after she left the town, and was on her way home.—*Clonmel Herald*.

Head Constable Mulholland, an active and intelligent officer of this establishment, with a party of police from the Tipperary station, under his command, succeeded on Sunday morning last in arresting Patrick Cleary at Cullen, who is fully committed to Clonmel jail to abide his trial at the next Spring Assizes, for the barbarous murder of a poor widow in that town, about eleven years since.

On Monday last a general court of the Stock Holders of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland, was held at their establishment in Fleet-street, Dublin, when a ballot took place for a Board of Directors for the ensuing year. The scrutineers reported the election to be as follows—James Dwyer, Esq. Middle Gardiner-street Dublin; Henry Watson, Esq. Limerick, Alderman; Arthur Lloyd Saunders, Esq. Killarney; William Hodges, Esq. Alderman, Dublin; Philip Jones, Esq. Dublin; John Chambers, Esq. Dublin; Charles Mally, Esq. Castlebar Gustavus Wilson, Esq. Dublin; Joseph Robinson Pim, Esq. Dublin,

REV. MR. DAVERN'S LETTER TO MR. O'CONNELL.

The Rev. Mr. Davern has once more taken the field, and with an ability which we have the courage to admire even in an enemy, though the reverend individual himself may question the sincerity of our praise. Mr Davern is, unquestionably, a man of great talents and energy of purpose, and he writes with the indignant vehemence which rouses all the faculties of the mind into eleqience. Taking for his theme the maxim which all history vouches—

"That no man ever accomplished the ruin, or degradation, or the enslavement of his country, who had not first won their confidence by great talent or extraordinary success, and that where principle and honour are not connected with the highest mental endowments, they become prospectively more dangerous as they dazzle or astonish."

he scrutinizes the recent parliamentary conduct of Mr. O'Connell with the eye of an adept, dissects it with the hand of a master, and reads a lecture upon it, which if it have not the effect of opening the ears of his countrymen to the truth, and closing their hearts against future confidence in a convicted traitor, we can only say that they have neither ears to hear, nor hearts to conceive the national degradation of being dragged through the mire of agitation by an impostor so hollow and so thoroughly open to detection.

That Mr. Davern is not one of those, his letters attest—that he is not singular in his opinion, we have his own assertion, and a thousand corroborative facts. Mr. O'Connell, in fact, has drawn too liberally on public credulity. He has strained the chord of popularity till it has cracked. Henceforth he is powerless; for the tyrant that may be laughed at is no longer formidable. We, indeed, dare not venture on a smile in the despot's presence; yet we cannot resist turning aside our head and enjoying a secret titter at his expense, when we read the exquisite irony in which Mr. Davern, confident of general sympathy, so freely indulges:—

"Above all Sir," quoth he, "when I think of the enthusiastic love with which you always speak of your native land—when I read your rapturous description of your own wild mountains in the west—the delight with which you hail the vast billows, as they roll in from the Atlantic, and spend their driftless fury at the base of your cliff-bound home—the foudness with which you listen to their music as they sound all night by your pillow, and seem to murmur of peace and happiness which you are yet to win for your ill-used country—I say it is impossible—for this man feels and speaks as never false man felt and spoke."

King Log was a very respectable King, till the frogs took courage to jump upon his back and make mouths at him. De te fabula narratur, *Daniel!—Dublin Evening Mail*.

SPORTING.

LIMERICK RACES—MONDAY, NOV. 5.

The first race was for the Newtown-Pery stakes of ten sovs, half forfeit, to which six sovs were added; and the following are the horses which started, and the order in which they came in:—

Mr. Barry's Arthur	1
Mr. Graydon's Ringlet	2
Mr. O'Reilly's Crough Patrick	3
Mr. Rush's Lady Emily	4
Mr. Walsh's Whalebone	5

In the second heat Arthur and Lady Emily only started; but Arthur won cleverly in both heats.

The second race was for the Tallyho Stakes of three sovs, to which twenty sovs were added. The following horses started:

Mr. Thomas's Changeling, pink and white stripe	1	1
Mr. Canny's Gipsey, yellow and crimson cap	2	2
Mr. Considine's Jacob Faithful, blue	3	0
Mr. Powell's Enterprise, violet and blue cap	4	3
Mr. O'Neill's Splendid, black and red jacket, black cap	5	4

The contest for this match displayed good runnning, and a third heat was expected, but Changeling maintained her position, and did not give them a chance. Jacob Faithful broke down in the second heat.

WRANGLER STAKES—TUESDAY.

Mr. O'Neill's Splendid, 7st 9lb.	1	1
Mr. Fitzpatrick's Waitstill, 10st 12lb	2	2
Mr. Jameson's Ringlet, 7st 2lb.	3	3

HARKAWAY TRIBULATIONS.

Mr. Thomas's Changeling, 12st 7lb	1	1
Mr. Horan's Whalebone, 11st.	2	2
Mr. Canny's Gipsey, 11st 7lb	3	3
Mr. R. Westropp's Julia, 10st.	4	4
Mr. Bridgeman's Carlos, 9st 9lb.	0	

The racing generally was better than yesterday, but the rain came down in torrents from one o'clock, and *cleared* the course of many visitors.

HARKAWAY.—This horse, we understand, broke down in taking a sweat near Carlisle, towards the end of last week. He will now, we believe, return to "Ould Ireland," where his respectable owner will, doubtless, be received with becoming honors.—*Bell's Life*.—[This accounts for Harkaway's not going for the Queen's Plate at Carlisle, for which he was entered.]

CLONMEL FAIR.—Our half yearly fair, which was held on Monday, presented a large show of stock. There was a good attendance of buyers, and a brisk demand, especially for store cattle; few or none of which remained unsold at an early hour of the day. Hoggets, store Wethers, and well fleeced Ewes, were also in request; but the supply of sheep, in general, was, comparatively speaking, scanty. The following are the rates which farming stock sold at during the day, and which we give from personal observation:—Prime fat Cattle, £8 to &11; Milch Cows, £7 to £10; Heifers £4 to £6; Strippers, £3 to £7. One new milch Cow brought £15. The Horse fair was rather thinly attended; the inferior description of which was in no demand, excepting farming drafts which in some instances, brought from £12 to £15.—*Constitution*

By an unacountable accident we have mislaid an extract from a private letter announcing the arrival of the Governor of Cape Coast Castle and his lady (so well known as the delightful L. E. L.) at that fort, where they found the Castle so dilapidated by the late rainy season as to be almost uninhabitable. Some uneasiness was beginning to be exhibited by the Burmese, which would lead to the inference that they would not long be quiet in that quarter. We hope to recover the missing document by our next publication.—*United Service Gazette*.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A journeyman baker named Michael Lawrenson, in the employment of Mr. Little, of John street, went into the shop on Monday evening apparently in good health, to make arrangements for the delivery of the bread on the following morning, which having done, he returned to the bake house, where he expired in the course of a few seconds!—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

The Subscriptions to the Reward, for the apprehension of the murderer of the late Mr. O'Keeffe, are pouring in fast.

Nearly all the church bells in Dublin rang many merry chimes on Sunday, being the anniversary of King William's (III) birth.

Mr. Charles W. Williams is very unwell in Liverpool.

On Monday a young woman while struggling with a countryman, in a public house, in Lady's-well-street, Cashel, was thrown with such violence across a bed that her back was broken.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has appointed his cousin, William Colles, Esq., to be Deputy Keeper of the Court of Exchequer, Dublin, vice Jackson, deceased.

Mr. A. Harte, Fellow, Trinity College, and Professor Butt are called to the Bar.

Lieutenant Peel, 25th, left Limerick for London on Tuesday. This officer does not join his present Regt. any more, being on the eve of exchanging into the Cavalry.

Serjeant Drysdale, and private Franklin, Royal Marines were shot by the Carlists at St. Sebastian, last month.

It is said that a battalion of the Foot Guards will be sent to Malta, to assist in the duties of that important garrison, during the Queen Dowager's residence.

The Rev. E. V. Lockwood and Rev. E. Repton, late chaplains of the House of Commons, are presented to stalls in Canterbury and Westminster.

COMMISSION COURT—WEDNESDAY.

SENTENCE ON CARRICK THE MONK.

Judge Moore pronounced the sentence of the Court in a long and feeling address to the prisoner. His Lordship said that had the jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder no one could have said it was unjust. The law alone provided a distinction through which he escaped an ignominious death. His Lordship concluded by pronouncing the sentence—that Joseph Jerome Carrick be transported for life.

THE CHURCH.

At an ordination held at the Cathedral Church of St. Mary's, Tuam, by his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Tuam, the following gentlemen were admitted to Holy orders.

PRIESTS.—Rev. William Noble, B.A.; Rev. John M. Maguire, B.A.; Rev. Thomas, Walsh, B.A.; Rev. John Hamilton, B.A.; Rev. John Crofton, B.A.; Rev. John M. Lindon, B.A.

DEACONS.—Thomas Henry, B.A.; Arthur Thomas, B.A.; Thomas K. Little, B.A.

PRECURSOR ASSOCIATION IN BELFAST.

A meeting, in order to form a branch of this absurd political society, was held in this town (we are informed) on *Sunday* last, in the *National School-house*, in the chapel-yard in Donegall-street. We would not credit the rumour that such an outrage would be committed in Belfast on *Sunday*, until assured of it by a gentleman who heard the shouting on the street as the various resolutions passed. And where was this meeting held?—In the *National School-house*. This is *national* education with a vengeance.—*Ulster Times*.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN DUBLIN AND LONDON.

We (*D. E. Mail*) subjoin a reply, received this morning, from the Earl of Lichfield, Postmaster-General, to a memorial signed by the members of the Northumberland News Room, Eden-quay, for the purpose of obtaining the delivery of two packets from London *via* Liverpool to this city, morning and evening:—

"General Post office, London,
5th Nov., 1838.

"SIR—In obedience to the commands of the Postmaster-General, I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26th ultimo, transmitting a memorial from the members of the Northumberland News Room, in the city of Dublin, respecting the packet communication between Liverpool and Kingstown—and to inform you that this important matter is under particular consideration.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
"THOMAS LAURENCE,
Assistant Secretary.

"To Mr. Edward Powell, Proprietor,
Northumberland News Room, Eden-quay. Dublin."

MURDER IN THE STREET OF CLONMEL.

An inquest was held to-day, at the Surgical Hospital of this town, on view of the body of a farmer named Pierce Brazil, who was murdered in the Main-street, on yesterday. It appeared that as the unfortunate deceased was going from Bridge-lane to the Main-street, he was followed by a number of country people with sticks, and repeatedly struck. A man named David Condon struck him a blow with a spade handle on the head, which felled him to the ground, from which he was taken up and brought to the shop of Mr. O'Halloran, apothecary, and thence to the hospital, where he died during the night. Two witnesses deposed as to Condon being the man who struck him with the spade-handle, from the effects of which he died. The unfortunate man's skull was dreadfully fractured, which produced extravasation of blood, Drs. Dowsley and Neligan, after a *post mortem* examination, gave it as their decided opinion that the injuries he received were quite sufficient to cause death. The Jury returned a verdict that the deceased came by his death from the effects of a blow he received on the head, with a spade-handle, from David Condon, aided and assisted by others as yet unknown. Condon is in custody, and has been fully identified.—*Tipperary Constitution*.

We regret to state that in a fight which took place near Bridge lane between some factions from the county Waterford, a man named Brazil was so savagely beaten on the head with sticks and a spade handle, that he died in the hospital during the night. An inquest was held, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased came by his death from the effects of a blow he received on the head, with a spade-handle, from David Condon, aided and assisted by others, as yet unknown. Condon is in custody.—*Tipperary Free Press*.

LORD NORMANBY'S REPLY TO THE NOBLEMEN AND MAGISTRATES OF THE COUNTY TIPPERARY.

The following answer to the late Address of the Magistrates of the county Tipperary, to Lord Normanby, has been received by the Earl of Donoughmore:—

Dublin Castle, Nov. 3, 1838.

My Lords and Gentlemen—I have had the honor to receive and to lay before the Lord Lieutenant, the memorial of the Noblemen and Magistrates of the county of Tipperary, assembled at Thurles, on the 31st of October last, and I am directed by his Excellency to assure you, that its subject matter has already engaged his most anxious attention. His Excellency remarks, that the two instances of loss of life, which, together with the equally murderous attack on Mr. Stoney, are alluded to in the memorial as having occurred within the present year, had excited—from peculiar circumstances attending the fate of those much respected gentlemen, the strongest sympathy and most general indignation, and were therefore naturally calculated to spread alarm as well as horror through the entire country. His Excellency, at the same time, cannot but trust, that the extreme audacity marking the crime which more immediately caused the late meeting of the Magistracy, will have the effect of raising the well-disposed body of the population to more active and adequate co-operation with the government, in vindication of the laws, as they cannot but feel that it is a stigma upon the whole district, if, in despite of the exertions of the executive and local authorities, such daring miscreants should escape with impunity. His Excellency hardly feels it necessary to add, that you may depend upon the most vigorous exertion of every means in his power, for the discovery and punishment of crime—and that he will give his most unceasing attention to the consideration of any measures calculated to render more inviolable the security of life and property, which he naturally considers his first duty, and in the discharge of which he relies with confidence upon the assurance of your zealous and strenuous support.

I have the honour to be,
My Lords and Gentlemen,
Your very obedient and humble servant,
MORPETH.

THE 15TH HUSSARS.—We understand that some days ago, Lord Hill sent instructions from the Horse Guards to Lord Greenock Commander of the Forces in Scotland, at Edinburgh, forthwith to proceed to Glasgow, with Lord Robert Ker, Adjutant General, and with the aid of Colonel Fleming, Inspecting Field Officer of this District, to institute an inquiry as to the late dog fight in the cavalry barracks, and the *capriole* of Lieutenant Knox through the Arcade on horseback. The inquiry has accordingly been instituted, and a number of witnesses examined. The business was concluded on Tuesday last, and has been reported by the Commander-in-Chief to Lord Hill, at the Horse Guards. We notice with much pleasure that neither Col. Badcock, Major Scott, nor any of the other officers of this gallant corps, with the exception of the two gentlemen formerly mentioned, are at all implicated in the foolish proceedings complained of.—*Glasgow Herald*.

A man named M'Grath was drowned in the Canal Limerick, on Tuesday night.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Conservative Society on Monday, one of the speakers in alluding to the state of the county Tipperary said that such was the alarm felt by numbers of the gentry that not only did they carry pistols with them when pursuing their ordinary avocations but that fire arms were often on the table during dinner hours.

THREATENING NOTICE!—Mr Otwey Cave, M.P., is said to be disposing by auction of all his stock, &c., and is going to leave the country.

DINNER AT KANTURK TO MR. O'CONNELL.

On Tuesday evening Mr. O'Connell was entertained to a public dinner at Kanturk. In the course of the evening the honorable gentleman's speeches were marked with his *usual* delicacy, truth and feeling; he spoke of Lord Brougham as "the most unprincipled man that ever disgraced humanity, his baseness being in proportion to his talents," and that he was "the pilot of a little cock-boat of his own, greatly ornamented with a good deal of sail but no ballast." he next with fiendish exultation alluded to the melancholy fate of "carotid-artery-cutting Castlereagh;" then he dashed into the subject of tithes, spoke of *moral* organization; with unblushing effrontery dilated on the present delightful, and peaceful agitation "without a single drop of blood being shed" in total obliviousness of the blood stained annals of the past month. Not a sentence was breathed in reference to the dreadful death of the lamented Mr. O'Keeffe, one of the nominated stewards of the Thurles' banquet, to partake of which fete Mr. O'Connell left Kanturk on Thursday.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the Nenagh Guardian.)

About midnight on the 1st instant, the house of John Carey, of Bantass, Borrisokane, was attacked by two persons unknown. There was a regular siege laid to the door, and a shower of stones quick and thick volleyed at it, Carey, on attempting to escapee received a blow of a stone in the breast. On the night of the 2d inst. two men attacked the house of Thomas Ardell, of Cloghjordan, with stones, and, after smashing in two windows, they attempted to break in the door. Ardell, who had been in the house at the time, made away with his life out of another door, and succeeded in making his escape, though discovered and hotly pursued by the ruffians who were seeking him. On the night of the 4th inst. the windows of the house of Harry Donnelly were broken in with stones; one of them struck Donnelly in the leg, and injured him severely. Donnelly is steward to Henry Saunders, of Greyforth, Esq.

About a week ago, Michael Ryan, of Upper Church, Borrisoleigh was attacked by his two brothers Martin and Patrick, and had his skull fractured by a blow of a stone. Doctor Pinchen, who is attending him, entertains some hopes of his recovery.

The Lord Lieutenant has offered a reward of £50 for such information as may lead to the apprehension of any or all of those persons concerned in burning the house of Michael Quinlan, Curraghaneddy.

On the evening of the 2d inst. William Moran, Thomas Davis, Richard Gough, and Denis Curtin, private soldiers of a detachment of the 10th Regiment of foot, now stationed at Roscrea, arrested a fellow named Patrick Murphy who had deserted from their corps. They were set upon and attacked by a party of men who rescued the deserter, and bore him off in triumph. It is gratifying to say, that five of these miscreants have been arrested already; their names are Michael Maher, Michael Kenna, Thomas Matthews and Richard and John Taylor.

MILITARY PUNISHMENT.

On last Tuesday there was a Court Martial holden in Cashel, on the corporal and private of the 58th regiment, who suffered themselves to be disarmed by one of the "bold peasantry" as noticed in our journal of the 24th ultimo. The former was reduced to the ranks, and sentenced to 28 days' imprisonment; the latter is to be confined for 61 days, and to be afterwards put under stoppages fer the price of the firelock, which he suffered to be taken from him by an unarmed country fellow.

On Sunday night last three armed men, one of them having his face blackened, visited the house of Mr. James Heney's herd, at Brittas, within a mile of Cashel, and took from him a gun and a pistol.

About nine o'clock on Monday night, some of the County Waterford "Poleens" and "Gows" had a fierce contest near the Workhouse Bridge, Clonmel.

LORD DURHAM.

We have never admired Lord Durham, nor lauded him *much* or little. We have *defended* his policy in Canada, because we thought it *legal, just,* and *good*—and because we saw it attacked by Lord Brougham in *malice*—the attack supported by better men in *error*, as we must ever think—and because the absent nobleman was deserted and betrayed by those who ought to have supported him. No generous minded man will blame us if we did not think it necessary to qualify our defence of a man so assailed and so abandoned, by a reference to what was objectionable in his conduct in other times and other places. Lord Durham may be or may not be a Republican—his *British* and general politics are now out of question—when they came properly before us we dealt freely with them and had the honor to be prosecuted by his lordship really for the freedom of our animadversion ostensibly for a paltry paragraph copied from a country paper, with the name of the paper annexed. We beat his lordship well in the matter of the prosecution, and there all ill-feeling ended on our part. But even if we cherished such feeling—if we still considered Lord Durham as the *Republican* which the American journalists say he is—that had nothing to do with his government of Canada. In his government we find him encouraging the British party in the spirit of Mr. Pitt, disposing of traitors mercifully, but effectually, after the precedent of the late Marquis of Londonderry; and we cannot upon the authority of any modern statesman, insult the memory of these great and good men, by condemning in Lord Durham the imitation of their acts.—*Standard.*

At a recent ball in Kilkenny a young lady danced with an admirer after having refused to be led out by another. A challenge was the consequence. The affair remained unsettled from Friday to Wednesday, and having become blown in the meantime, one of the parties was arrested in his house. It was then resolved they should proceed to Carlow; but one forgot where he was to stop, and went on to Dublin, and the other waiting the necessary time returned to Kilkenny. *Wexford Independent.*

On Sunday, Mr. Thomas Burrowes, Head Constable, was entertained at a public dinner by the inhabitants of Killenaule on his removal from that district to Cork.

THE EGREMONT ESTATES.—Colonel Wyndham, who has succeeded to the Irish, as well as the Yorkshire, estates of the Earl of Egremont, has been with his family spending a few days at Beverley, and has minutely gone over his extensive possession at Leckonfield and the neighbourhood. The tenantry have expressed themselves highly gratified with the affable and condescending manners of their new landlord, and were astonished at the information and knowledge he displayed on agricultural subjects. We are glad to learn the gallant Colonel presented a handsome donation to the East Riding Conservative Association, and enrolled himself a member of that body, and his weight and interest will add much to the Conservative cause, in the riding.—*York Chronicle.*

Lieut. Wm. H. Ford, Royal Engineers, at present doing duty with the Portsmouth division, is ordered to place himself immediately under the orders of Colonel Holloway, C. B. commanding the Royal Engineers at Dublin. This officer is just returned from the West Indies. The pressure of duty on this corps is such, that most of the officers are only 18 months or two years in the United Kingdom when they are again ordered abroad, whereas it is matter of complaint that some fortunate few remain at home from six to twenty-five years! An augmentation at all events is loudly called for in this branch of the service.

The valuable living of Templemichael, formerly worth £2,000 a year, has been for many turns in the gift of the Crown, in consequence of the elevation of several successive Incumbents to the Episcopal Bench. The late Bishop of Meath, Dr. O'Beirne, was rector while his brother was parish priest of the same parish! The late Dr. Warburton, successively Bishop of Limerick, and of Cloyne, had been Rector of Templemichael; and the late Incumbent, (Lord Farnham,) succeeded to the living on the elevation to the Bench of the late Bishop of Waterford, the Hon. and Right Rev. Dr. Bourke. We believe this preferment had been held by several other Prelates previous to their consecration.

FOREIGN NEWS.

RUSSIA—THE CIRCASSIANS.

Desertion of 300 Cossacks to the Circassians—Engagement with loss to the Russians of 825 killed, and 500 wounded.

The *Commerce* has the following letter, of the 10th ult., from Odessa:—

"A courier of Anapa, who has just arrived from the coasts of Abasia, brings news from the theatre of war. After the advantage gained by General Rawjewski, a check and treason have occurred at the same time to afflict the Russian army. Three hundred Cossacks, of the Black Sea, with their officers, have deserted to the Circassians in a body, with their horses, arms, and baggage. They subsequently joined the Abases in an attack upon the infantry regiment Navagenski, which was posted in front of the fort Soudjouk Kale and commanded by Colonel Poltynine.

"The combat was terrible. Major-General Lenguen arrived from Soudjouk Kalê to the succor of his corps, with the brigade of the 20th division and artillery. He succeeded in arresting the fury of the assailants, but the Russians sustained a loss of 825 killed, of whom twenty-five were officers, and 500 seriously wounded. The combat will doubtless induce the Circassians to take the offensive against the Russian posts, and the more so as secret correspondence exists between them and the Cossacks.

"The desertion of so large a detachment of one of the bravest corps of the Russian army, has alarmed the Generals, Rajewski demands that the Cossacks of the Black Sea be replaced by those of the Don, but these are neither so brave nor so accustomed to the war against the Circassians as those of the Black Sea.

"The Russian troops continue to occupy the frontier of Wallachia and of the Danube. Many Russian regiments are marching towards the Don, in order to reinforce the army of Caucasus in case of war in Persia.

"Recent accounts from Tiflis and Anapa state that the Russian troops act on the defensive, while the Circassians are making preparations for the invasion of Georgia and the two Kabardahs. The Circassians have not only among them many Russian and Polish officers, but many Russian privates, who have deserted; and these arrive in such numbers that the mountaineer chiefs have determined on forming a legion of those Russians who may be disposed to combat the despotism of the Autocrat. This measure has caused great alarm to Golovine, the military governor of Georgia and the Caucasus, who has issued an ordonnance menacing the severest punishment to every inhabitant of those countries who may have either direct or indirect communication with the Circassians. The number of police agents has been doubled in the Asiatic countries of the Russian Empire, and among the Cossacks of the Don. The latter unequivocally express their dissatisfaction with their Government, which has abolished many of their rights, and menaces to suppress their fisheries on the Don and the Volga, in order to sell that privilege for money. They are no longer permitted to distil brandy for domestic use, and the right of electing their Ataman General has been taken from them, in order to invest the heir of the throne with that command. If the Circassians come to a perfect understanding with the Cossacks of the Don, they will not only drive the Russians from their country, but emancipate from slavery all the population inhabiting the shores of the Black and Caspian Seas, and the Sea of Asoff, who have been subjugated by the arms or the treachery of Russia."

Dr. Phelan, Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, has arrived in Dublin from London.

At Dungarvan Quarter Sessions, Lieut. Browning was sentenced to pay £5, and be imprisoned three months, for horse-whipping Mr. Barry Drew.

The Rev. Mr. Slater has succeeded the Rev. Mr. Blacker in the curacy of St. Andrew's, Dublin.

KANTURK, Nov. 5, 1838.—The fair here on this day was tolerably well attended by buyers. Milch cows (an immensity of which were to be disposed of,) considering the present price of butter, sold rather low; strippers, a large show of, but of inferior quality, sold at from £3 to £5; fat cows, from £8 to £11, apparently a fall in beef. There was a considerable number of pigs (the owners of which evinced an anxious wish to get rid of); sold at from 30s to 36s; fat sheep in some demand from 30s to 40s; store from 15s to 25s.

Although our own market on Tuesday evinced little tendency to advance, we find by the London and British provincial journals, that wheat is still rising every where, except at Liverpool, barley following with some rapidity, and even oats, which, thank God! is a superabundant crop in Ireland, looking steadily forward.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

It is said that an illustrious personage has forwarded to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Orleans a valuable *cadeau* for the infant Count de Paris.—*Morning Herald.*

HARKAWAY.—This celebrated horse has arrived at the Curragh. He is said to be in prime condition. —*Evening Packet.*

Don Miguel, of Portugal, and the Prince Borghese had a quarrel lately at Rome. Don Miguel sent a challenge to the Prince; but the Prince replied that he could not fight with a man who lived on the charity of the Pope.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

6th—Wm. and Joseph, Crisp, Archangel, pitch, tar, &c.
John Royal, Jones, Liverpool, salt.
Sovereign, Jones, ditto, ditto.
H. M. Packet Monkey.
Ellen, Murphy, Liverpool, salt.
7th—Sultan, Read, Glocester, ditto.
Harmony, Shaddock, ditto, ditto.
Maria, Mahony, Glandore, slates, for Ross.
Providence, Hawkey, Cardiff, coals.
Duke of Montose, Lewis, Liverpool, gen. cargo, for Nantes.
Commodore, Cosens, London, m.g.
Martha, Howlan, ditto, ballast, a seeker.
Royal Eagle, Allen, ditto, ballast.
Confidence, Angel, ditto, m.g.
H. M. Packet Adder.
St. David, (steamer,) Gallway, Dublin, m.g., for Cork.
John Miller, Quinlan, Cardiff, coals, a market.
Clonmel, (steamer) Pond, Bristol, m.g.
8th—St. Patrick, (do.) Shute, Liverpool, ditto.
Caravan, Davies, Newport, coals, for Cork.
Three Sisters, M'Donough, Cork, whiskey.
Ann, Blair, Miramichi, timber and deals, for Wexford.
H. H. Packet Pigmy.
9th—Mermaid, (steamer) Hearn, Liverpool, ballast, for Ross.

SAILED,

6th.—Gipsy, (steamer) Clarke, g.c.
H.M. Packet Pigmy.
7th.—H.M. Packet Monkey.
8th.—St. David, Galway, abovementioned.
H.M. Packet Adder.
Brothers, Trenouth, Cardiff, grain and flour.
Friends, Burnard, Newport, grain.
Superb, Dick, Runcorn, ditto.
Landshipping, Morgan, Liverpool, flour, &c.
9th.—Victoria, Roche, Lancaster, grain.
Duke of Montrose, Lewis, Liverpool, g.c. for Nantes.
Criterion, Bellamy, Portsmouth, oats, &c.
Mary Jane. Tobin, Cardiff, flour.

Wind, W. to S.W. and W.

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE, WEDNESDAY.

The supply of wheat and barley was moderate, but of Irish oats the arrivals were liberal. The wheat trade supported the rates of Monday. Flour was firm at our quotations. Our maltsters and brewers evinced no disposition to purchase barley at the present advanced prices, and where sales were forced, a slight reduction was submitted to; oats were held firmly at the advance reported on Monday, but the extent of business transacted was very inconsiderable; peas were in good demand, at an advance of 1s per qr. on Monday's prices, and beans fully supported that day's rates.

DEPARTURES FOR BRISTOL.—Messrs. Bradshaw, Tenwick, Jones, Powell, &c., &c.

WINTER FASHIONS.

MRS. CARROLL

BEGS respectfully to announce to those Ladies who were waiting her return from London, that she will have ready this day her second display, for the season, of ENGLISH AND PARISIAN MILLINERY, &c., the entire of which has been selected by herself from the most fashionable West end Houses, within the last week, and will be found to comprise the latest fashions for the season.

In her Ware Rooms will be found the most novel patterns, in Cloaks, embroidered Shawls, Dresses, Mantillas, Long Shawls, and also the new material in all the prevailing shades, 'Velours glace.'

Commercial House, Quay,
Nov. 7, 1838.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

TUSCANY GRASS AND STRAW BONNET MANUFACTORY,
LADY-LANE.

M. & M. WESTWATER

RESPECTFULLY inform the Ladies of Waterford and its vicinity, that they have just returned from Dublin with the most elegant and fashionable selection that London and Paris can produce, IN NOVELTY AND TASTE SURPASSING ANY PREVIOUS SEASONS, comprising Shot and Plain Velvets; ditto Terrys, French Ribbons of the newest design; French Satins; Blond and Thread Laces; embroidered Silk Velvet Shawls and Reticules; French Flowers; Gold, Silver, and Pearl ditto, of every device; Gold and Silver Tiaras; Brussels Lace and Quilling; Black real Lace Veils; Ostrich Feathers; Scarfs and Handkerchiefs.

They have as usual a large and fashionable supply of DUNSTABLE and TUSCAN BONNETS.

M. and M. WESTWATER respectfully invite an immediate inspection of their Show Rooms, which will be found well worthy of attention, as they contain an elegant and superb display of real Fashion, and which they feel assured cannot be equalled in this city.

Waterford, 10th Nov., 1838.

WILLIAM WHITE, & COMPANY

ARE now discharging the Cargo of the WILLIAM and JOSEPH, J. CRISP, Commander, direct from ARCHANGEL, consisting of—

1500 Barrels of Tar,
8000 Mats,
80 Barrels of Pitch,
30 Casks of White Candle Tallow, Junk, Lathwood, &c.,

Which they offer to the Trade and Customers on moderate terms.

Thomas-street, 11th Month, (Nov.) 9, 1838.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of MILFORD, and joining the Marquis of Waterford's Demesne, at Curraghmore. The House is Spacious with a very fine Garden, and about Thirty Acres of choice ground.

For particulars, apply to ABEL LABERTOUCHE, Esq., Dublin; Mr. PATRICK HAYDEN, Carrick-on-Suir; or RICHARD POPE, Esq, Waterford.

Waterford, May 30, 1834.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands of BALLYHAMMORE, containing about 1800 Acres, and are desirably situated in the Barony of Decies Without Drum, being within 2 miles of Cappoquin, and 6 miles of Dungarvan; both Seaport Towns, respectably tenanted, and producing at present a Yearly, well paid, rent of £1505 17s 6½d. The above Lands are held by a Lease of Lives renewable for ever, at a Pepper Corn fine, subject only to a yearly head rent of £167 6s 2d. For further particulars, and as to title, apply to WILLIAM COSGRAVE, Esq., 15, North Great George's-Street, Dublin, and also to RICHARD G. CAMPION, Esq., Bushy Park, Rathcormac, County of Cork.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERMS AS MAY BE AGREED UPON,
THE PREMISES ON THE ADELPHI,
LATELY OCCUPIED BY THE
BRISTOL AND WATERFORD STEAM COMPANY.

FROM their commanding and eligible situation, adjoining the Government position for the Mail Packets, and also intervening between the Bristol Company's present Office and the City, these Concerns afford a most desirable site for any business requiring space and eligible situation on the River.

ALSO TO BE LET,

On same terms as above, two large and convenient Stores, situated on the Pill, from which vessels of burden may load or discharge their cargoes alongside. These Stores have been lately rebuilt, roofed, and repaired.

Application to be made to MR. JEREMIAH O'BRIEN, Quay, Waterford.

BACON CONCERNS, CORN STORES, &c.

TO BE LET,

THE extensive BACON CONCERNS, situated in THOMAS-STREET, lately in possession of Mr. Richard Knox, Merchant, in excellent order, and fit for immediate business. Also, the CORN STORE situated near the ADELPHI, lately occupied by Mr. James Smith, Merchant, in good order, and capable of containing from 5 to 6000 Barrels of Grain. Also, the CORN STORE situated in KEYSER'S-LANE, near the CUSTOM HOUSE QUAY, in excellent order, and capable of containing 3000 Barrels of Grain. Also, a LARGE STORE in the SAME LANE, with considerable Ground Room, fit for Storing dry goods. Also, a SMALLER STORE adjoining thereto.

Apply to
WM. MARCHANT ARDAGH,
Paul's-Square.

Waterford, Oct. 25, 1838.

MR. J BUCKLEY,

MINIATURE AND PORTRAIT PAINTER,

RESPECTFULLY announces to the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of WATERFORD and its vicinity, that he has arrived in Town from Tramore, where he had been during the Summer Months, and purposes to devote his time to his profession, so as to ensure a continuance of the favour and patronage, with which, since his residence in this City, he has been so highly honoured.

Terms may be known and specimens of his skill and ability—to which he would invite public inspection—seen, at Mr. B's. apartments, Mr. CLEARY'S, Woollen Draper, New Quay.

Scriptural pieces, &c., executed or renewed, and Old Paintings refreshed, after the most approved formula.

Mr. B. begs to use this opportunity to convey his warm and sincere acknowledgments to all who have generously supported his exertions.

New Quay, Waterford, Sept. 22, 1838.

TO WILLIAM M. ARDAGH, ESQ. MAYOR.

SIR,

THE Committee of the Mendicant Asylum request you will convene a Meeting of the Citizens, at your earliest convenience, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present deplorable state of that Institution, (the Funds being not only totally exhausted, but the Charity also deeply in Debt) as if means cannot be immediately devised for its future support, the last distressing alternative so long threatened, must be adopted, that of closing its doors; and thereby casting forth the wretched inmates, at this inclement season, to infest our streets, already crowded with objects of misery and wretchedness.

THOMAS R. CHERRY,
ROBERT CURTIS,
HENRY GALWAY,
On behalf of Committee.

Committee Room, Mendicant Asylum,
Waterford, Nov. 6, 1838.

In compliance with the above, I hereby most earnestly request a Meeting of my Fellow-citizens at the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at ONE o'Clock, for the purpose therein stated.

W. M. ARDAGH,
Mayor.

Mayor's Office, Nov. 8, 1838.

Henry Purcell was found guilty at the Dublin Commission of the manslaughter of Thomas Kelly at Kingstown last August, by running down a pleasure yacht upon a yawl, when Kelly was drowned.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,
With or without a Fine,
No. I, NEWTOWN VILLAS,

CONTAINING Two Sitting Rooms, Seven Bed-Rooms, Kitchen, Closets, &c.
A Walled-in Garden in the Rere.
Good Water on the premises.

Apply to
THOS. H. STRANGMAN,
39, Mary-Street.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that SPECIAL SESSIONS will be held at
SAINT PATRICK'S HALL, on Tuesday, the 27th day of November, 1838; and at
LISMORE, Saturday, the 1st Day of December, 1838; and at
DUNGARVAN, Tuesday, the 4th Day of December, at ONE o'Clock each Day,

For the purpose of examining the LIST of JURORS returned by the High Constables and Collectors of the several Baronies of the County of Waterford, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 3d and 4th William IV., Chap. 96, entitled "An Act for Consolidating and Amending the Laws relating to Jurors and Juries in Ireland."

The Justices of the Peace are requested to attend the Special Sessions, to be held for the Division of the County in which they respectively reside, and all High Constables and Collectors are required to attend at the Special Sessions for the Division of the County in which their Districts lie, with the original lists prepared by them, in order to be examined.

Copies of the Lists are deposited at the Peace-office in Waterford for the inspection of all persons concerned.

By order,
BAT. DELANDRE,
Clerk Peace.

Waterford, Nov. 3, 1838.

TO THE PUBLIC OF IRELAND.

WILL OPEN
ON MONDAY, 5TH NOVEMBER,

In connexion with two Houses of the largest Capital and first extent in London, for the exclusive Ready Money Sale of the undermentioned Goods, at a positive Saving to the Public of from Fifteen to Thirty per Cent.

THE LONDON AND DUBLIN
WOOLLEN, CARPET, BLANKET & FLANNEL WAREHOUSE,
10, *COLLEGE-GREEN,*
OPPOSITE TO TRINITY STREET.

IT is most respectfully intimated that, with a view of placing the Ready Money Woollen Trade of Ireland on a footing of UNPARALLELED advantage to the Public, the Proprietors of the above spacious premises have connected themselves with two Houses of the *greatest eminence* in London, one in the Woollen Line, which, by the well known principle of cheapness and respectability upon which it is conducted, has established the *largest trade in London. The other House* with which they have been so fortunate as to connect themselves, is in the Carpet, Blanket and Flannel Trade, and stands equally eminent for the extent of its business, and the well regulated principle by which it is governed. The Sales of *the Two Houses combined* amount, annually, to upwards of

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS,

and by the extent of their capital they are enabled to conduct their business on the principle, so beneficial to the consumer, of buying and selling for *Cash only.* Looking to *Large Sales, Extraordinary Small Profit,* and *Quick Return,* as the elements upon which their trade is sustained, *this Concern* will be conducted on the same principle; and the Public will derive the great saving arising from it, as well as the additional advantage of having the partners connected with the London and Dublin establishments constantly in the markets, and, from a thorough knowledge of their fluctuations, being enabled, by purchasing large quantities at a time, to effect an enormous saving in the *buying of all their Goods,* varying (according to the need that exists for cash amongst manufacturers) at a reduction of 30 per Cent. frequently—very generally from 25 to 20, and never less than 15 per Cent. The arrangements the partners have made for keeping up a constant and fresh supply of goods from the London houses, are on a first-rate *business-like* footing, embracing a stock of the greatest possible extent, variety, and usefulness. And *as it is determined to give the Public the full benefit* arising from the *great advantages* set forth, the Principals are prepared to demonstrate, *beyond the possibility of doubt,* that the goods will be submitted at such extraordinary low prices as must ensure a most extensive and rapid return.

In order to carry the object intended fully into effect, the entire House has been converted into Ware-rooms. The Stock is now daily arriving; and

THE FIRST, OR WOOLLEN DRAPERY DEPARTMENT,

will be found most extensively assorted with goods at all prices, comprising a *first rate supply* of superfine Blue, Rifle Green, and Medley Cloths, of all shades, wool dye; Blacks, of the very best character, *warranted to keep their colour;* Doeskins, Elastic Cords, and Buckskins of the newest design and of every denomination; rich French Velvets, Figured Satins, Pine Shawls, Persian Velvets, and fine Silk Swansdown Waistcoating, of the most novel description; superior Milled Cloths for Gentlemen's Great Coats and Surtouts; Treble Milled Box Coat Cloths; fine Waterproofed Tiverton Beavers, of a new description, impervious to wet; superior Beavers and Harringtons, for Frock Coats; Petershams, wool dye Pilots, light Bath Coatings and Bearskins, of all colours; Scarlet milled shrunk Cloth for Hunting Coats; Green milled Cloth for the same purpose, and white Buckskin for Breeches, Cassimeres, and Kersey Hunters of every shade, with a variety of neat and durable Cloths at all Prices for Young Gentlemen's wear, and fine Aberdeen Plaids and Tweeds for Trowsers.

The Ladies will find a magnificent assortment of Coronation Plaid Cloakings, made of fine Lama Wool, light and warm, which have been introduced exclusively by their London Establishment, and are the most leading articles in use in that great metropolis for Carriage and Walking Cloaks; also, a very beautiful variety of soft Plaid Cloakings, for Children's wear. Their Stock of Fine Cloths, for Riding Habits is unrivalled, comprising the greatest variety in shades, amongst which can be seen the Victoria Brown, and many other fashionable Colours, now worn in London. The assortment of Pelisse Cloths for young Ladies, Plain Cloths for Cloakings, and Fancy Coloured Prunellas for Children; as also neat soft Plaids and Checks for Tunic Dresses, will be found most varied and extensive.

The Noblemen and Gentlemen can be supplied in this Establishment with every variety, in quality and colour, of Livery Cloths, Mohair Plushes, Waistcoatings, Windsor Cords, Barragons, Velveteens, and every description of Livery Goods at an unusually Cheap Rate.

IN THE SECOND; OR CARPET WARE ROOMS, which are most extensively assorted, there can be seen a superb Display of the newest Designs, in Turkey, Satin Velvet, Brussels, Kidderminster, and Venetian Carpetting, Hearth Rugs of every size, pattern, and quality, Stair Carpeting, of all widths, Printed Druggets and Plain Crumb Cloths all of superior character, and at Prices that deserve the especial attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and every one who require such Goods.

IN THE THIRD, OR BLANKET AND FLANNEL WAREROOMS,

there will be submitted the best assortment of Goods in England or Ireland, to which *the attention of the Ladies* is most respectfully solicited. It will be found to contain every size and quality in Blankets; Flannels of every width, substance, and character that can possibly be sought for; amongst which are some of a very handsome printed and coloured description, with the greatest variety of Marseilles, Quilts and Counterpanes, the entire of which need only an inspection to insure a ready sale.

IN THE FOURTH DEPARTMENT, WHICH IS DEVOTED TO
WHOLESALE WAREROOMS,

Country Shopkeepers who are in the habit of vending good and fashionable Articles, are earnestly solicited to visit, as the variety and cheapness of the Stock, will, at once convince them of the utility to them of such an Establishment in Ireland.

The most respectful attention will be paid to every one who favour the House with their patronage, the greatest care taken to represent no article, to be of any character or quality but what it *bona fide* is, and to supply the description of goods suited to their purposes and wishes.

Every article will have *the lowest selling price* marked *in plain figures,* from which no deviation can be made; and as the goods are all *bought for Cash,* they will be *sold for Cash only.*

COMYNS, CARR, AND COMPANY
Proprietors.

London and Dublin,
October, 31, 1838.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, NOVEMBER 10.

Wheat, millers	38s 0d to 41s 0d
Ditto, white	36s 0d to 41s 6d
Ditto, shipping	33s 0d to 38s 0d
Barley, malting	15s 0d to 16s 6d
Ditto, shipping	12s 0d to 15s 6d
Oats, black	12s 0d to 12s 6d
Ditto, white	11s 6d to 13s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt	12s 0d to 13s 0d
Second Flour, per sack	62s 0d to 65s 0d
Thirds, ditto	50s 0d to 58s 0d
Fourths, ditto	30s 0d to 35s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	38s 0d to 41s 0d
Heads, ditto	25s 0d to 26s 0d
Offal, ditto	2 s 0d to 21s 6d
Newport Coals, per ton	19s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	18s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay New	40s 0d to 45s 0d
Cork, Whiskey, new	6s 0d to 6s 4d
Mutton	0s 5d to 0s 5½d
Beef	0s 4d to 0s 4½d

Butter from 89s to 94s 0d per cwt.

Weighed on Wednesday, 128; Thursday, 172; and yesterday, 135 firkins.

CORK MARKET, NOV. 8.

BUTTER. To the Merchants.—92s—88s—85s—75s—65s—46s. To the Country—83s—79s—76s—66s—56s—46s—per cwt.

KILKENNY, NOV. 6.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	48 0	— 00 0	Wheat	38 0	— 42 6
Inferior	44 0	— 46 0	Do. inferior	29 0	— 32 0
Thirds	28 0	— 30 0			

WEXFORD, NOV. 6.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	84 0	— 86 0	Beans	20 6	— 21 6
Wheat	35 0	— 40 0	Flour, fine	50 0	— 00 0
Barley	15 0	— 17 0	Oatmeal	15 0	— 16 0
Oats	10 9	— 12 0	Pork, per cwt.	40 0	— 44 0

CLONMEL, NOV. 6.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	84 0	— 88 0	Barley	13 6	— 00 0
Oatmeal	14 0	— 00 0	Wheat, per st.	1 4	— 00 0
Pigs' Heads	00 0	— 00 0	Oats, per do.	0 8	— 0 0

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—NOV. 6.

We continue to have but a small supply of grain at market. Very prime wheat maintained the currency of Friday, but secondary and inferior samples were sold at a reduction of 1s per brl. Oats and barley brought an advance of from 6d to 1s per barrel.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, white	42 0	— 44 6	Oats	13 0	— 14 0
Miller's red	39 0	— 43 0	Old, ditto	22 0	— 25 0
Inferior	34 0	— 38 0	Oatmeal	13 0	— 15 0
New Barley	16 6	— 19 3	Second Flour	22 0	— 25 0
New Bere	15 0	— 16 0	Rape	22 0	— 25 0

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, NOV. 5.

We had a short arrival last week of all kinds of Grain. The shew of Wheat this morning by land carriage samples from Essex was considerable, but not much from other places; fine samples of English have been taken by our millers at an advance of 1s to 2s per quarter on the currency of this day week; Foreign is also fully 1s per quarter dearer, but the demand for the country not so extensive as last week. Barley 1s fully 1s per quarter dearer.

PROVISION MARKET, Nov. 5.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 8,191 firkins Butter, and 1,447 bales Bacon, and from Foreign Ports 6,315 casks Butter. We had a brisk demand for Butter since our last and at a trifling advance in prices, the stock at the wharfs is still light, owing to the detention of vessels by contrary winds, several are, however, in the river, and further arrivals daily expected. The market is firm at the following quotations, viz:—

Carlows....92s to 95s on board....92s to 96s landed.
Waterfords . 89s .. 92s..............90s .. 94s
Corks......91s .. 92s..............93s .. 94s
Limericks .. 91s .. —s..............93s .. —s
Sligo ......88s .. —s..............91s .. —s
Dublins ....87s .. —s..............89s .. —s
Fine Dutch..............................104s per cwt.

Bacon, landed scarce, prime sizeable 56s per cwt. On an increase of stock, no doubt, we shall have a decline in price. Parcels on passage selling at 52s per cwt. on board. Lard a dull sale, 68s to 66s per cwt. landed.

STOCK.

	BUTTER.		BACON.	
	Stock.	Delivered.	Stock.	Delivered.
1835	17,690	11,000	3,240	2,000
1836	16,520	7,060	3,820	1,800
1837	23,380	8,680	2,370	1,95
1838	9,030	2,550	2,550	1,430

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY.

CORN EXCHANGE.—Nov. 6.—This week's supplies of British Grain and Flour were moderate; of Oats and Meal the arrivals were considerable; and of foreign produce there has been received into this port, since this day se'nnight, 7,000 quarters of Wheat from the Mediterranean, 1,044 barrels of Flour from Canada, 290 from India, 400 from N. Y. The sale for free Wheat, particularly towards the close of the week was limited; the currency of Tuesday, however, was obtained, viz., 11s to 11s 6d for prime English and Irish, and 9s 6d to 10s 9d for middling qualities.

TWO O'CLOCK.—Our market was thinly attended this morning, and very few transactions are reported in Wheat or Flour. Some holders of Wheat submitted to a reduction of 1d to 2d, and Flour may be considered 6d to 1s lower. Meal and Oats supported last quotations. Some fine Wicklow Oats sold for 3s 9d; but 3s 7d to 3s 7d to 3s 8d were the general rates. No alteration in Barley.—The import of Butter this week 11,608 firkins. We have had an improved demand, at 1s to 2s advance. Belfast, 69s to 98s; Carlow, 93s to 96s: Waterford, 90s to 96s.—No alteration in Bacon or Lard.

CATTLE MARKET.—Nov. 5.—The number of Beasts at market to-day has been considerably less than for some weeks past, and the demand brisk at an advance from our last quotation; the primest Beef met ready sale at 5¾d, with middling and inferior qualities from 4½d to 5d.

The supply of Sheep was smaller than last week, and the demand good at last week's prices. The best Wethers at 6½d, inferior and Ewes 5½ to 6d.

SHIP NEWS.

The Pheasant, Fisher, with a cargo of grain, butter, &c., for Gloucester, which was grounded on the mud at Ballyhack on Thursday, in getting under way—we are glad to say, that owing to the extreme exertions of the Captain and crew, she was got off without any damage next day, and sailed.

Arrived at Deal—The 4th, Alexander, Nicholls, from Waterford, and Prudence, Angel. The Hibernia, from Youghal, with loss of sails &c., having been on her beam ends during a hurricane on the 28th ult.

The Columbia, of Dungarvan, was put into Swansea on the 3d, broke a drift with much damage and sunk, but has been raised and her cargo discharged.

Sunderland, Oct. 31.—The brig Friendship, of this port, was picked up on the 29th, off Scarboro, by the crews of two smacks, who succeeded in getting her into Bridlington. There was no person on board: she had lost her canvass, and had five feet water in the hold. Some of the persons who assisted in getting her into port state that they had been alongside before they took possession, when one man was on board who said he was the master, and that the crew were washed overboard.

On the 26th ult. the hull of the sloop Forth, of Inverness, from Sunderland for Sheerness, was washed on shore at Scotstown Head; as no account has been heard of any of the crew, it is to be feared that they have all perished.

Dover, Nov. 1.—A large barque, apparently loaded and newly coppered, painted black, with a jolly boat painted black and green inside, was fallen in with on the 26th ult., abandoned; she was supposed to have been on the Knock, and is presumed to be the Albion, Le Mesurier, from Hamburgh to Guernsey.

MARRIED,

October 30, Emily, eldest daughter of ——— Fitzgerald, of Muckbridge House, Esq., to John Fitzgerald, of Ballinkennely, county Waterford, Esq.

In Dublin, Michael Haurahan, Esq., proprietor of the English cloth hall, Main-street, Tipperary, to Miss Armstrong of Thurles.

At Newfoundland, James Crowdy, Esq., secretary for the Island, to Caroline, daughter of John Dunscomb, Esq.

DIED,

In Limerick, where he was staying under medical treatment, on Tuesday last, M. Keys, Esq., of Mitchelstown-down, near Knocklong. He was for upwards of thirty years the principal horse buyer in the South of Ireland; he having the supply of several cavalry regiments for a long period.

At Ballygarret, of Fever, which he caught in the discharge of his pastoral duties, the Rev. James Harper, P.P.

At Barbadoes, William May, Esq., 73th Regiment, third son of the Rev. Edward May, of Belfast.

TRIAL OF CARRICK THE MONK.

COMMISSION COURT.—Nov. 5.

WILFUL MURDER.

The Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Moore took their seats on the bench at ten o'clock, when Joseph Jerome Carrick was arraigned at the bar, charged with the wilful and felonious murder of John Touche. There were sixteen counts in the indictment, setting forth the different ways in which the alleged cruelties were inflicted upon the child.

Mr Pigot, Q.C., stated the case. He said that the prisoner stood charged with the homicide of an infant of two years old, under circumstances which, if the evidence were true, would call for a verdict of either wilful murder, committed by the prisoner, or at least manslaughter of that infant. The circumstances were rather peculiar; it was his duty to state them, and present to the jury a brief outline of the evidence.—The testimony to be given would present the prisoner as first known in the capacity of a school-master. At what period he filled that capacity he was not able precisely to state; but in the month of May last he assumed another character, and stated that he was a monk or friar belonging to some religious order, and that he was collecting contributions either to institute or support an establishment in the nature of a monastery or orphan house for the support and education of orphan children. He believed it would appear that he did receive upon these allegations some contributions from persons who thought proper to engage him.—About the month of May two young boys were entrusted to his care—one was a boy named James Howlin, who was twelve years of age; the other Stephen Devine, seven years old. These children were entrusted to his care upon the faith of his representation that he would take them to Balscaddin monastery. A rather respectable famale, named Letitia Broncordi, married to an Italian, who was in the service of Mr. Greene, the fishmonger, of William-street, and lived at No. 33, in the street, became in some way acquainted with the prisoner and his pursuits, and was induced, about the end of July, to commit the child, James Touche, for whom she had stood as god mother, to his care. A sum of nine pounds, collected by subscriptions, was given by this woman to the prisoner, with the infant. About the last week of July the prisoner, who gave this woman to understand that he was about to take the child to Balscaddin, came to William-street with James Howlin, and took it away, not to Balscaddin, but to an obscure lodging in a single back room, first floor, John-street, St. Catherine's parish. The learned counsellor here referred to those facts which will be found detailed in the evidence. He then said that about the 25th or 26th of August a letter, of which the following is a faithful copy, was written and directed by the prisoner to a person named Doyle, who for some time acted as his teacher:—

"August 25 1838

"Dear Larrence

i sopose you know the trubbil that i am in that is the reason i now rite you to let my father know a bout me i am in Dundalk at present you go to my father and tell him to pay for the roome and to keep all the things belonging to me as you will soon here from me soon a gain the roome is onley 10*d* the week and one week is own to Mrs. Murphy o dear Larrence Pray for me do not tell anney person onley my father that you have heard from me

"i will rite to you next week

"Your afflicted friend

"J.F.C.

"Burn this."

The above letter was directed to the care of Mrs. Carty, for Mr. L. Doyle, 14, Bow-street, near Smithfield. The learned Counsel then adverted to the law of the case, and said, to constitute the crime of wilful murder, malice must be proved; but the law laid down that direct malice might in some instances be proved by evidence, so was it implied by law from that species of proved misconduct which to the knowledge of the party by whom it was committed was likely to terminate fatally upon whom it was applied. It was also held in more instances than one, that whether a person of tender years was placed under the control of an adult, whether a child to be instructed, or an apprentice articled to a party, a duty existed to take proper care of the individual, and a gross and wilful neglect of that duty, followed by the death of the persons by whom that care ought to be administered, might be a circumstance denoting gross misconduct, amounting to the crime of wilful murder.

Letitia Broncardi examined by Mr. Plunket.—I knew the child called John Touche. I know the prisoner. I gave the child John Touche to him. It was two years old. The child had been previously nursed in Kingstown. I saw it while there occasionally.—When I gave the child to Mr. Carrick it was in good health. Upon the 7th of August, the prisoner gave me the parish book to collect subscriptions in the parish of Balscaddin. The child had been nearly a fortnight with the prisoner at the time. The prisoner when he gave me the book authorised me to collect for the orphan-house of Balscaddin. I saw the prisoner at the orphan-house of Michael and John's before I gave him the child. I believe he was looking for collections. I did not hear him ask for any though. I did not live in the house, but a friend of mine did. I saw him twice or three times previously, and spoke to him about coming for the child. He stated he had eleven orphans in Balscaddin Convent or Monastery, and under those circumstances I gave him the child to be taken to the monastery. He got £9 from me, and the promise of a weekly collection. He was to clothe and educate the child in return. He was also to feed it. After that I never saw the child alive. I gave the child into James Howlin's hands, and the prisoner was sitting by his side, in 33½ William-street; he told me he was going straight to Balscaddin, and that he had brought James Howlin with him, to save me the trouble of carrying the child to the carstand. I saw the child afterwards on Thursday in the station-house of St. Michan's parish. This was a month and a few days after I gave him to the prisoner. I asked him how many miles Balscaddin was from Dublin, and he replied that it was between fifteen and sixteen miles, but he did not tell me in which direction it lay. He said, after awhile, my husband should pay him a visit at Balscaddin, to see the place. It was after I gave him the child that I asked him where Balscaddin was. The prisoner, after I gave him the child, till his death, visited me twice a week, and three times, I believe, in one week. He breakfasted with me the morning that I heard of the death of the child. The first fortnight he spoke of the child, and said he was getting on well, and that he was a nice little fellow. He did not tell me that the child was in Dublin. After the first fortnight he did not speak of the child because he was too much engaged in asking about teaching my eldest boy, and indeed I had no suspicion about the child's comfort and health. The last day the prisoner was with me was upon Wednesday, and he did not mention any thing about the child's death.

James Howlin examined by Mr. M'Kane.—I am going on twelve years of age. I know the nature of an oath. I was placed under the prisoner's care, but I don't recollect the time of the year. I was with him about two months before John Touche came to him. The last day I saw him there he was dead in the bed on Sunday morning. This was in John-street, in Mrs. Murphy's place. It was in a back room in which the prisoner lodged. He had only that room. Mr. Doyle and the prisoner's father lived with him when I first went to him. His father left him. Doyle remained. The deceased John Touche and Stephen Devine were living with him also. I came there first, Stephen Devine next, and then Johnny Touche. Doyle was a week when the child died. The prisoner did not teach me anything, but Mr. Doyle did. I remember going to William street with the prisoner to Mrs. Broncardi. Mrs. Broncardi was going to carry the child herself, but the prisoner said that I would do so. I saw her give him nine or ten pounds. The child had a dress like a silk coat upon him. It was braided. I went with the child to John-street to the prisoner's room. The prisoner accompanied me. The child was a month there. I was there all the time. When the child was brought there first he was put into bed, but he would not stay in it, and began to cry. He got a bit of bread. Doyle came in and asked if that were the child that was to come, and the prisoner made a bed for him with straw. He slept upon that bed that night. There were coats used as covering for the child. The next day Doyle made some stirabout, and the child got his breakfast of it and milk. After that the prisoner took off the child's clothes, and put on him instead a torn flannel shirt of his (prisoner's) own.—That was the only covering he had. He used to have it tied round his waist with a string. He wore the shirt every day, but on a Sunday he dressed him again in his clothes. The shirt went to his ancles. He had not shoes or stockings upon him. The child used to be in bed all the day, and then he made us take it up in the evening, and run it about the floor. He used to tell us to walk it, and then he would give it a box in the back to make it run. The prisoner then put him into bed, having given him his supper. The prisoner used to feed him in the morning upon his knee He was then put back to bed. He used only get two meals. He used to get potatoes and milk for supper. Sometimes I gave it to him. Sometime the prisoner. The other boys also got their supper. He was never brought into the open air. After the child was a week in the house his head became sore, and the prisoner got a cabbage leaf and placed it upon it. Every day when he'd come in he'd take him up and beat him with his fist in the stomach, and on the back, at the same time stopping his mouth with the other hand, to prevent his crying. He'd beat him till he'd make him do his ———. He used to give him potatoes and milk, and smash the potatoes down his mouth, forcing him to take it. One day he sent me out for a dose of salts, as he said the child was ill. I brought the salts in. He asked me if I had any hot water in the house, I said I had not. He said "no matter, I will give it to him dry." He then put some of the dry salts down his throat, and gave the rest to Stephen Devine and me. He made me put some of the salts down Stephen's throat. Stephen put some down mine, and he put some down my throat himself. I also saw him burn the child upon the lower part of his back with a candle. I only saw him do this once. In about a fortnight after this he died. The prisoner used to beat him every day, and make me wash the unclean clothes of the child. A woman named Mrs. Curry, used to wash the prisoner's shirts and cravats, my shirts, Stephen Devine's and Doyle's. He washed the deceased on Saturday night in cold water. He said he would not have the trouble of washing him when dead (a sensation of horror) And he told Stephen Devine and me that Mrs. Broncardi said she wished the child was dead. He also said on the Saturday he hoped it would be dead next day, for it would go to heaven, and be a little angel. He (the infant) was ill for three weeks before his death, The child's head did not get well. It was sore when he died.

To the Chief Baron.—I saw the child dead upon the Sunday morning. The prisoner washed him in cold water on the Saturday before.

Witness.—I remember one evening the prisoner put Johnny on the table, washed him, and beat him when he'd cry. He also put water on his head till he was almost smothered. He used to be hoisting him up, playing with him, and when done, beat him. He used to let him out of his arms and catch him by the flannel. The child used to cry. It did not please the child. I ran away from the house when I saw the child dead. The prisoner said if I told any one that the child was dead he would cut me within an inch of my life. The child used to cry when the prisoner washed it, and the prisoner used to slap it in the stomach with his fist.

The Chie Baron.—How did he strike him?

Witness.—With his clenced fist.

To Mr. Walsh.—He beat him strong on the stomach, and put his hand upon his mouth when he cried. On the Saturday evening before the child died his stomach was quite black. He held the candle under the child, and was looking at it when it was burning. He was burning the child (much sensation). I went to see my aunt during the time of my living with the prisouer. I used to say my prayers every night and morning. I can read and write. The prisoner sent me regularly to Mass. The prisoner used to do that—(clenching his fist and knocking it against his mouth)—to shove the potatoes down the child's mouth. When he'd beat the child and make him cry, he used to say to him—"You ought to laugh instead of cry."

Re-examined by Mr. M'Kane.—I saw a mark upon the child's body after the burning. It did not continue long burning. The mark was a sore. It continued till he died.

To the Chief Baron.—Saw the sore upon the Saturday before the child died. I examined him to see if he was sore. The prisoner said that the child had convulsions, and was black in the stomach. The prisoner was rubbing his stomach hard. The child was crying then.

To Mr. Walsh.—After burning the child he stopped its mouth.

Stephen Devine examined by Mr. Plunket.—I am seven years old. I used to say my prayers night and morning, and go to Mass. I would go to hell if I told a lie. Good people go to heaven when they die. God lives in heaven. All the bad go to hell. I would not be happy in hell. I would be happy in heaven. (The Court expressed itself quite satisfied with the answers of the witness, and received his evidence).—I know the prisoner Carrick (identified him). I lived with him. I saw the prisoner thumping the child in the belly. I saw him take a rod out of a broom with which he used to beat him. I did not see him do anything else but beat him with a rod. I used to see him stuffing stirabout down his throat. He used to thump him hard with a spoon on the mouth. I saw the child on Sunday morning, but I forget whether he was dead or not then. I saw him on Monday morning when he was dead. On Sunday morning we got tea. The prisoner and Doyle got tea. I never saw the prisoner do anything else to the child. The prisoner gave us raw salts, but I don't remember the day. He put it down our throats. He put it down Johnny Touche's throat. The salts were dry. I don't know whether the salts made the child sick or not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran.—Miss Carolan sent me to the prisoner. She lived in Park-street. She was a neighbour. My father is dead. My mother is in Bass-place. She is in no situation. I did not see my mother during the time I was with the prisoner. I did not see any of my friends when I was with him. Miss Carolan never called to see me. We used to get bacon and cabbage on Sundays. I got corned beef on the Sunday I ran away. The prisoner gave halfpence each to the last witness and me. I got three meals every day. I got enough to eat and drink. I got my breakfast at nine o'clock, my dinner sometimes at three o'clock, sometimes at six, an I my supper at ten o'clock. I got a clean shirt every Sunday. The child was neither sickly nor dirty. I ran away because the prisoner burned me. He burned me on Saturday, the day before I ran away. I would not have gone away but for James Howlin. The prisoner beat me with a horsewhip, for nothing. I did nothing. He complained of me, but did not say anything at all. Every day when he'd come in he'd beat me with a horsewhip. "Will you run away?" said James, "I will," said I. He was crying. James did not say to me to mention that I was beaten. When I would not have off my prayers, or A B C, he beat me. It was for nothing he beat me, He put a candle to my body.

Mrs. Elizatbeth Forbes examined by Mr. M'Kane.—I am the aunt of James Howlin. He was three months under the care of the prisoner. I did not see him from the time he left me till the 19th of August. He came to me at three o'clock. It was Sunday. In consequence of what he said to me I went to the house in John-street. I went first into the parlor, and then up stairs. I told him I came to make inquiry about a boy named Howlin who was under his care, and he told me that he had given him a penny to go out and buy fruit. I accused him then of bad treatment of the children. I said they went away from his barbarity. He said he did not know me at all. He asked me if I knew what payment he had received for James Howlin. I told him I did not. He told me to speak easy, and if I were a decent woman I ought to speak low. I replied that if his actions could see the light he ought to call out more loudly than I did. He refused to be accountable to me for his conduct to young Howlin, but said he would meet me the next day at Mrs. M'Mahon's, his aunt. I then said, "let me into the room, to see the dead body of the child." I observed a change in his countenance. I saw his cheeks grow pale, and his lips lose their color. He also smiled when I made the request. He said there was no child there, that he would not let me in, and that I had no authority to go in. I was very much irritated. I spoke in very angry terms. He would not allow me into the room, and I went away. I went there between six and seven o'clock. I returned home to the child, and I questioned him more closely regarding the transaction.

Anne Murphy examined by Mr. Plunket.—The prisoner lodged in my mother's house in John-street. I heard the prisoner beating the children. I heard him lashing the children and the children crying. I saw him beat the boys with a leather lash cut into four stripes. I saw him one day pouring water on the stomach of the child The child wore a frock made of the cover of a tea-chest. I heard him say himself that it was a tea chest cover. I never saw anything else upon the child. It was at ten o'clock in the morning that I saw him throw water on the child. I saw all this through a split in the door. I saw him on another occasion put the child's head in a basin, and throw water upon it. I also saw him take the child up by the leg, walk round the room with it shaking it, and throw it into a corner. At first I thought the bed was in that corner, but I found afterwards that it was not. I did not know of his throwing water upon John Touche oftener than twice.

Cross examined by Mr. Curran—I went to Mrs. M'Mahon's three times at Stephens's Hospital, and told her that the prisoner had ill-treated the children. It is usual for children to cry when washed. After the prisoner was arrested her mother seized his goods. I thought him a holy man. Used to converse with him about religion (laughter).

To the Chief Baron.—I heard the prisoner tell his father that he had sent the child to Baltinglass on Monday night. He was interred that morning. I saw no coffin, no funeral, no preparation for the interment of the child.

Margaret Lestrange examined by Mr. M'Kane.—I lived in John-street when the prisoner was there. I saw the child through the key-hole of the prisoner's room, and the prisoner washing it. The child was moaning, and when I went down, I said "he will soon settle him." I always heard him very severely chastise the children. I used to make noises in my own room, which was under the prisoner's, in order to prevent him ill-treating the children. The child died the night I saw the prisoner ill-using him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Walsh.—I attended at the coroner's inquest.—[The depositions of the witness before the coroner were then read by Mr. Bournes.] The testimony I gave before the coroner was true.

Mr. Walsh.—You swore before the coroner that you saw the prisoner thump the child in the stomach?

Witness.—I did; and he did thump him in the stomach after he took him out of the basin. He was the most cruel villain to have any child under his care.

Winnifred Curry examined by Mr. Plunket.—I used to wash and mend for the prisoner. I never did any thing in the room for him, but I lived in the house. I never saw any petticoat or flannel upon the deceased. He always had a tea chest cover about him. I used to hear the deceased crying. On Saturday night I asked him how the little boy was, and he replied that he was very ill, and that he would send it to the country on Monday.

Cross-examined by Mr. Curran.—I know plenty about the case, and I am also very sorry I knew so much.

Laurence Doyle deposed that he went with prisoner to get a coffin. When they brought it home prisoner placed some shavings in it and put in the body of the child. The lid was not nailed down. At three o'clock next morning witness carried the coffin to Michan's churchyard, where the sexton nailed the lid to it. The coffin was not concealed. The prisoner was living in Eadestown Monastery as one of the fraternity.

Mary Pilkington deposed that the prisoner paid her 5s 6d as fees for the burial of the child, whom he called James Doyle.

Samuel Chillingsworth deposed to searching for prisoner in various places. He found him in custody in Liverpool.

Mr. Lyons Browne, Surgeon, deposed that he examined the body of the deceased on the day of the inquest, 22d of August. The external part of the abdomen appeared in a state of decomposition. Upon opening the abdomen I found the lining membrane of it in a high state of inflammation. Within the cavity of the abdomen was an infusion of brown fluid. Found inflammation in the stomach, the extent of which was quite sufficiant to account for the death of the child. The intestinal canal was on a high state of inflammation. The treatment which the child is represented to have received was exactly what would have caused the inflammation. Saw a mark on the child's side, which seemed like an excoriation, but could not say what it was. Believed the child had been dead five days when he saw it.

George Fay, grave digger, deposed that the prisoner and another man brought the coffin to the churchyard on the Monday before the inquest, which was laid about a foot under ground.

The case for the prosecution closed here.

Mr. Curran addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and called four witnesses, one of whom was a Roman Catholic Priest, who gave the prisoner a character for gentleness and humanity.

Judge Moore then charged the jury.

At half-past nine o'clock the jury returned into their box, when the foreman intimated to the court that there was no likelihood of their agreeing. The jury was then locked up for the night.

TUESDAY—VERDICT.

At the sitting of the court this morning, at ten o'clock, the jury entered the box with a verdict of "Aggravated Manslaughter.

CURIOUS TYPOGRAPHICAL ERROR.—The celebrated printer Henri Ettine, son of Robert, (both known in the learned world by the name of Stephanus), was once engaged in the printing of a splendid quarto Missal. The great number of subscribers seemed likely to make ample compensation for the heavy expense required by the undertaking. After the sheets had been corrected with the utmost care, the work was printed off, splendidly bound, and delivered to the subscribers. It would be impossible to describe the astonishment of the learned printer, when one copy after another was returned to him, till all were sent back. He enquired the reason of this extraordinary circumstance, and was informed that in one place the compositor had put *Ica le petre clera sa cullotte*, (here the priest will take off his breeches), instead of *calotte*, (small black cap), and the error escaped the correctors of the press. In vain did the poor priuter offer to make a cancel; the subscribers who were almost all ecclesiastics, positively refused to take the work on any terms. This unfortunate affair is said to have been the first and chief cause of the derangement which afterwards caused Henri Ettine to be confined in the Lunatic Hospital at Lyons, where he died in 1698. There is a copy of the Missal with this unlucky error, in the royal library at Paris.

Tuesday night last a countryman about 50 years of age, and about 5½ feet high, went to lodge at the house of Mrs. Tobin in Grafton Alley, Cork, and on going upstairs fell down several steps and fractured his skull, of which he died in the South Infirmary on Thursday. He is supposed to belong to the neighbourhood of Macroom.

CIVIC HORSEMANSHIP.—It turns out that upwards of £120 was paid out of the corporation funds for teaching the aldermen and common councilmen to ride, to whom the equestrian part of the procession, on the Queen's visit to the city, was assigned.

IRISH RAILWAY COMMISSION—WATERFORD RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL.

SIR—Being well acquainted with the proposed railroad from Waterford to Limerick, I trust, in the present state of railway affairs in Ireland, that the following observations may be deemed both interesting and useful to many persons, but particularly so to the citizens of Waterford.

In examining the Railway Commissioners' second report, and estimates, it appears that no railway whatsoever has been planned, estimated, or levelled under the royal commission to connect the city of Waterford with either Limerick, Dublin, Cork, or Kilkenny, as the estimates, the sections, and the engineer's report fully testify; and that the terminus of the railway system, extending from Limerick to the south-eastern district of Ireland, is at Clonmel, and not at the city of Waterford, and, consequently, twenty six miles and a quarter of railway to connect these latter towns have not been either surveyed, levelled, or estimated for by the Irish Railway Commissioners. So great an oversight in a matter of so much importance is rather remarkable. I shall proceed to the proof that no railroad has been laid out to connect the city of Waterford, by simply laying before the public the two estimates contained in the second report of the Irish Railway Commission, and in which will be seen the length of each proposed line of railway, with its general estimated cost, for the southern division of Ireland. *See Commissioners' Second Report, pages* 18 *and* 19.

ABSTRACT OF THE ESTIMATES FOR MAKING A SYSTEM OF RAILROADS THROUGH THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.

GRAND DIVISIONS.	Dist. in Miles.	£	Amount of Reduced Estimate.
Main Trunk Line. Entrance into Dublin,	1¾	92,618	£ 80,389
1.—*Main Trunk Line.* Inchicore Avenue to Holly cross,	89¾	1,181,693	965,558
2.—*Shannon Line.* Hollycross to Tarbert,	69¾	847,971	560,810
3.—*Cork Line.* Hollycross to Cork.	76¾	1,204,029	680,457
4.—*Berehaven Line.* Blarney to Berehaven,	71	1,441,228	1,049,658
5.—*Limerick and Waterford Line.* Donaghill, near Tipperary, to Clonmel,	24	291,741	178,099
6.—*Kilkenny Line.* Maryborough to Kilkenny,	26¼	258,604	148,382
Total, . . .	359	5,317,884	3,648,353

Neither in the estimate of £5,317,884, nor in the reduced one of £3,643,353, for making a system of railroads through the south of Ireland, is any item to be found for the making of the continuation of the Waterford and Limerick railway from Clonmel to the city of Waterford, being twenty-six miles and a quarter, which, at £10,000 per mile, is an omission in the Railway Commissioners' estimates of £262,500, and, consequently, entirely excludes the port and city of Waterford from all the benefit of railway communication, which, no doubt, was the kind intentions of the executive should have been conferred on a city and port possessing so extended a trade, and so great a commercial intercourse.

Mr. Vignoles states, in his report, Appendix A., No. 1, page 11, that he made no survey of the Limerick and Waterford proposed railway for the commissioners further than Clonmel, nor does it appear that any survey, sections, or estimates have been made of the line of railway from Clonmel to Waterford by any one under the railway commission; therefore, this proposed project of a railway, surveyed and estimated by the Railway Commissioners, should be called the Limerick and Clonmel railway, because, according to the estimates and sections, its terminus is at Clonmel, and not at the city of Waterford, as the citizens suppose it to be.

Waterford, with a population of about 30,000 inhabitants—an immense shipping, consisting of both steam and sailing vessels—an export trade of more than two millions sterling, a noble natural harbour, capable of floating ships of the largest size, connected with the magnificent navigations of the Suir, and Nore, and the Barrow, which water and traverse the most luxuriant and productive agricultural regions in Ireland—truly the garden of the island. The geographic position of the port of Waterford offers a ready communication with Milford Haven, Bristol, and Liverpool—the ports of Brest, Rochelle, Nantes, and Bourdeaux, in France, and also with those in Spain and Portugal, the East and West Indies, and the States of America.

Is it not, then, remarkable that Waterford, possessing all those advantages, should not have been chosen as a terminus for the railroad, in place of Clonmel? Nor has any reason been given by the Railway Commissioners why they had not done so, nor why they did not level, section, and estimate a line from Clonmel to Waterford. All the allusion the Commissioners make to this line of railway in their report is contained in page 62, part II., and is as follows:—

"3. Waterford, and Limerick branch—First the distance between Waterford and the junction of the Cork line, 37 miles, will cost for a single line, at £8,000 per mile, £296,000."

"Again, the distance between this junction and that of the Limerick branch is 13 miles—the cost of construction for a single line, £104,000."

Although the above is stated in there port, it does not appear that the expense of making a line from Clonmel to Waterford has been put into any of the estimates. The distance is twenty-six miles and a quarter, and if calculated at £10,000 per mile, would amount to £262,520, as before mentioned.

The two paragraphs quoted above, and the engraved map of Ireland, contained in the *Atlas*, by the Commissioners of Irish Railways, showing the Limerick and Waterford line of railway, terminating at the city of Waterford, are, I affirm, quite delusive, for this reason, that no estimate for making the railway from Clonmel to Waterford is to be found in the general estimates of £5,317,884, and £3,643,353 for making a system of railways through the South and South-West of Ireland; but, on the other hand, it will be seen that estimates for railways in Limerick, the harbours of Foyne Island and Tarbert on the Shannon, Cork, Bantry-bay, and Berehaven, are amply provided in the general estimates contained in the commissioner's second report. Waterford may be said to have been excluded by mere mistake, but those who are interested in this matter should look a little deeper to arrive at the true reason of this very extraordinary proceeding on the part of the royal commissioners, in the exclusion of Waterford from the benefit of railway intercommunication both with the Irish capital and also with the interior of Ireland.

Mr. Editor in concluding, permit me to add that in looking over the calculations of the power of four locomotive engines, at page 104 and 105 of the Irish railway report, where the diameter of the cylinders, the length of stroke of the pistons, diameter of the wheels; and the weight of the engines, and tenders are given, it mentions—

"Now, the whole power of these several engines is found by multiplying the area of their respective pistons by the pressure (54. 7lbs.) and then reducing this product to the circumference of the wheel."

"In this way, it will be found that the whole power is, Class First, 3755lbs.; Class Second, 2488lbs.; Class Third, 2337lbs.; Class Fourth, 2090lbs.

I have examined with care those calculations, but I have not found any one of them correct. Will the Railway Commissioners, or any one for them, favour the public with a detail of the calculations from which the above powers of the four engines have been obtained? The labours of this railway report have been so much extolled and praised by numerous writers, that it is not, perhaps, too much to expect that they will be able to show that there have been no errors committed in these calculations; particularly as they rest on the very humble operations of simple decimal arithmetic, and not on those sublime combinations of transcendental analysis. Yours, &c.,

C. E.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY MEETING.

A highly respectable meeting of landed proprietors and persons interested in the extension of Railways through Ireland was held on Tuesday at Lord Charlemont's, mansion, Rutland-square, Dublin. Among those present were—his Grace the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Charlemont, Lord Gosford, Messrs. Wm. Curry, Bond, T. Wilson, Sharman Crawford,—St. George, Birmingham, M'Keogh, Blacker, Leahy, H. Caulfield, Hone, Professor Butt, &c.

At one o'clock the chair was taken by the Earl of Charlemont, when the requisition convening the meeting was read by Mr. Nelson, the Secretary. The noble Chairman briefly stated his reasons for calling the meeting, after which Lord Gosford proposed the first resolution, to the following effect—

"Resolved—That it appears to this meeting that an inland railway communication from the city of Dublin to the west and north-west of Ireland, in the lines laid out and recommended by the Government Commissioners, would tend much to promote the commercial prosperity and develope the resources of those parts of Ireland."

Mr. Birmingham suggested some alterations in the proposed lines, to which Lord Gosford objected. After a brief discussion the resolution, as originally proposed, was seconded by Mr. Birmingham and unanimously passed.

Mr. Wilson proposed the second resolution, to which Mr. Sharman Crawford moved an amendment to the effect that it would be prudent, ere commencing operations, to ascertain whether the Government would give its support by a grant or otherwise.

His Grace the Duke of Leinster said he entirely agreed with Mr. Crawford, and feeling the great importance of railways through the country, he had drawn up an address to her Majesty, praying the attention of her Government thereto. After some further remarks his Grace read the address.

The noble Chairman doubted not that the address would produce the most beneficial effects.

Mr. Wilson then begged to withdraw the original resolution; on which Mr. Crawford drew up an amended one to the following effect:—

"Resolved—That a Committee be appointed to communicate with her Majesty's Government, to ascertain how far it may be expedient that the recommendations of the Railway Commissioners will be acted on with reference to obtaining aid from Government in the projection and execution of the principal railway lines proposed in the report, but more especially as to those projected to the north-west of Ireland."

Mr. Wilson seconded this resolution, which passed.

The following Committee were then appointed:—His Grace the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Charlemont, Lord Gosford: W. Curry, — Bond, T. Wilson, and Sharman Crawford, Esqrs.

After some further discussion it was agreed to adjourn the meeting to that day fortnight. The Duke of Leinster being moved to the Chair, and the thanks of the meeting given to the Earl of Charlemont, the meeting separated.

EFFECTS OF PRINTING IN GOLD.

Mr. Gurney Turner, the resident medical officer at the Aldersgate-street Dispensary, has published a communication of considerable interest, in the *Medical Gazette* of the present week, on the effects of printing in gold, as exemplified on the men employed at the *Sun* office who were engaged in printing "The Coronation, or Golden Sun." Mr. Turner's attention was directed to the subject by the singular appearance of a young man who became a patient at the dispensary. John Oakey, aged 19, the young man in question, had been employed at the *Sun* office, and gave the following account of the printing process:—"The golden hue is communicated by brushing a fine bronze-coloured powder (composed according to the workmen's account, of copperas, verdigris, and quicksilver) over the type, which is first printed in yellow ink. This powder is given to those engaged in ounce packets, and about forty hands were thus employed, almost all of whom had been obliged after a time to give up the work, some keeping at it only two days, others for a week and more, but all suffering more or less from its effects." Mr. Turner's curiosity having been excited, he obtained permission to see the process of printing these papers. He says the ink is prepared with size and gamboge. He asked for some of the powder, with the view of examining it, but was refused. "It looked very like very fine brass filings, the whole air of the room was loaded with it, and," he says, "my coat glistened, as also did my face and hair, which rivalled in brightness the wig of Caligula, who had recourse to gold dust to produce the effect I obtained so cheaply." Oakey, when he presented himself at the dispensary, was labouring under a most distressing itching and irritation, with inflammation and an eruption on every part of the body where hair grows; the hair itself was peculiarly harsh, dry, and matted, and had assumed a decided *grass green colour!* He was taken ill, on the third day of being thus employed, with vomiting of a green-coloured fluid, a sensation of heat and constriction of the gullet, pain in the stomach, &c., which he referred to swallowing and inhaling portions of the powder floating in the air. About a dozen persons were employed in the office when Mr. Turner visited it, some of whom said it had produced deep ulcers, others that it had salivated them, and all were more or less affected by the powder. The symptoms are clearly referrable to the poison of copper.

DISMISSAL OF THE MARQUIS OF HEADFORD FROM THE LIEUTENANCY OF THE COUNTY OF CAVAN.

We have just been informed that a memorial is about being got up by the 'good men and true' of Protestant Cavan to their Sovereign, her Most Gracious Majesty, Victoria, humbly entreating of her Majesty to dismiss from her councils the Pro-Popery Irish Marquis of Headford, commonly called Baron Kenlis, (the title by which he sits in the Imperial Senate,) a Lord of her Majesty's Bedchamber, and a Lieutenant of one of her Majesty's most loyal and truly Protestant counties in Ireland, (Cavan;) for that HE, the said Baron Kenlis, contrary to his most solemn oath as a Privy Councillor, to protect and maintain the Protestant Established Church in these realms, DID aid and assist a Popish band of conspirators at Navan, in the county of Meath, on the 24th ult., to subvert and undermine the means and support of the Ministers of the Protestant faith in Ireland, and eventually to exterminate from their homes the faithful and firm supporters of her Majesty's crown and dignity resident in this country. We would earnestly exhort our Protestant brethren in Cavan (if they have not done it already) to forward a requisition to their High-Sheriff, for the purpose of convening a meeting of his bailiwick to adopt such means as they may deem fit and proper in order to rid their country from being disgraced by having for its Lieutenant a Pro-Popery Whig-Radical incendiary—the avowed enemy of the Protestant religion in this kingdom, and the professor of Republicanism and revolutionary principles in the highest degree.—*Drogheda Conservative.*

PARIS.—A greater abomination of vice and wickedness than Paris cannot exist on earth. There is a perpetual tumult and scramble, as it were, for some new device to cultivate and develope with earnest zeal all the base and sinful passions that belong to the worst parts of human nature.—*Sir W. Knighton.*

AWKWARD MISTAKE.—"What is your business, Madame?" asked a counsel recently of a witness on the stand. "I keep a seminary for the destruction of young ladies" was the answer.—*Boston* (America) *Herald.*

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