The Waterford Mail.

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THE QUEEN AND HER COURT.

One of the many absorbing topics of the day is connected with her Majesty; and while the estrangement which undeniably exists between the first personage in the empire and her mother, now of some months continuance, and which has precluded all friendly intercourse between them though living under the same roof, presents a subject of regret to all, the reports which have been widely circulated as to the state of the court of a virgin Queen is such as to strike the loyal and virtuous with dismay. Under this head we find the following cutting article in the *Sunday Times*, one of the leading and most powerful radical journals of the day:—

A PLAIN WORD OF ADVICE TO THE QUEEN, WITH A ROYAL CHRONICLE FOR A MONTH.

Madam—If the persons who are technically called your advisers honestly performed their duty, there would, perhaps, be no necessity for any other man to take upon himself so ungracious a task; but, since it is abundantly clear, either that those ministers do not conscientiously execute the duties of their office, or that the counsel they consider it prudent to give has no influence over your conduct, it ought not to be considered disrespectful on our part, if we perform, gratis, one of those important functions which ministers are paid to discharge. We respect you, Madam, as we do every other person in the realm, to the utmost extent of your deserving, and would not be understood in what follows, to aim at detracting from any praise which you may merit, at misinterpreting any of your actions, or at directing the public gaze towards anything which ought to be concealed from it. By the laws of our constitution, you are the first magistrate of this mighty empire, and as such, it may be supposed, have to act a serious and important part affecting the freedom, the prosperity, the happiness of more than one hundred and fifty millions of human beings. It will not, therefore, we trust, be deemed unreasonable to study a little, and explain for public benefit, that 'chronicle' of your royal movements which recounts the great achievements and extraordinary services rendered by you to the country at large. Your tastes and habits, childish and frivolous as they are, you take no pains to dissemble, but present yourself constantly to the eyes of the people in a character harmless indeed, and for the most part inoffensive, but very different from the ideal model which men have hitherto been accustomed to form of a chief magistrate. In the first place the nation has observed with surprise and regret the natural guardian of your Majesty's youth and inexperience, though now, by law, your subject, and your inferior, seldom appears abroad in your company—seldom forms one of your social parties—seldom, in short, is any where seen with you, save when the forms of public worship call you both to the same chapel. Persons who love and esteem each other, do not, in general, seek to establish a conviction of the fact by sedulously avoiding each other's society, but, on the contrary, without reflection, plan, or purpose of any kind, they are led irresistibly to be together by the instincts of affection. We earnestly counsel your Majesty, in which we shall be joined by your sincere well-wishers throughout the kingdom, to put on the appearance, at least, of deference for your only remaining parent. Nothing, in this religious and high-minded community, could more effectually impair the respect due to your character and station, than any failure on your part in so important a duty; and it is a matter of general remark that your Majesty seldom admits your parent to be a partaker of your pleasures, or of your hospitality. The blame, no doubt, must rest with ministers, who ought to reflect upon numerous remote consequences, necessarily had from your youth and inexperience. It is upon them, accordingly, that the people's indignation will alight. They will be regarded and condemned as faithless and perfidious counsellors, since it cannot be doubted, that, did they advise rightly and honestly, your Majesty would yield to the suggestions of their superior wisdom, and avoid those occasions of scandal at which we have hinted. Another point, to which we desire to direct your attention, Madam, is the silly and unqueenlike manner in which you are reported to spend your time. If public rumour may be believed, your palace in converted into a sort of gymnasium, in which the chief magistrate of those realms (a girl of nineteen), and the prime minister, a corpulent *Pococurante* of sixty, may every day be seen playing at battledore and shuttle-cock, to the infinite amusement of the Marquis of Headfort, Miss Spring Rice, and Lady Paget. Amusements, unquestionably, your Majesty should have, there being no necessity that the Queen of England should affect seclusion, and live retired like a nun. But as the nation has been most liberal and munificent in its provision for you, it expects, and not, we think, unreasonably, that you should devote some of your time to public business; or, if that be too much, that you should at least extend between yourself and the public the veil of affectation, and seem to do so. The vulgar are easily deceived; only pretend to perform your duties, and they will give you full credit for the fact, and applaud you as the most exemplary of sovereigns. But then you must suppress the 'Court Circular,' and not suffer that anti-monarchical scribe to chronicle, day by day, the trifling, common-place, boarding-school fashion, in which you are said to live. You yourself are perhaps too young for reflection, and scarcely remember to-day in what manner you were yesterday engaged. We will, therefore, perform for your Majesty the office of conscience, and place faithfully before you a full record of all your public services during a whole month, that you may at one glance perceive how much, and for what, the nation is indebted to you. It will thus be seen, how very little is the time which the first magistrate of the greatest empire in the world needs to devote to public business, and how much more easy it is to enact the first part in the great drama of society than the last. As we must begin somewhere, and would not be thought to select purposely the most insignificant part of your Majesty's career we shall commence with the new year, and lay before you, with a running commentary, that magnificent record of your achievements, upon which the future historian and the philosopher will have to meditate in studying the transactions of your reign. Shades of the Cæsars, tremble in your aether abode! for your glory must be eclipsed, and your fame dwindle, before the mightier deeds of the puissant and renowned Victoria, by the grace of God Queen of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, and Defender of the Faith! Let us turn back to the first day of the year. What, as chief magistrate, were your Majesty's acts on that day? *The Court Circular* replies, 'The Queen this afternoon rode out on horseback along the Lewes road!' However, we cannot sufficiently admire the tone of mystery in which the court historian speculates on the probable movements of his monarch. 'It is *confidently asserted*,' observes he, 'that her Majesty will leave Brighton for the metropolis on Tuesday, the 8th, this day week. We have heard in some quarters that her Majesty does not quit till Thursday the 10th. It is understood, however, that the court is to take its departure *very* shortly.' On the 2d of January of this memorable year, 1839, the aforesaid historian resumed his important task, and affirms that 'The Queen this morning rode on horseback for a short time in the riding-school, and afterwards quitted the precincts of the palace and rode over the hills. The weather was delightfully pleasant.' We are informed with much gravity, that your Majesty 'quitted the precincts of the palace,' not, as was customary among your great ancestors, to make an incursion among the barbarians, but 'to ride over the hills.' Lastly, to wind up 'this strange eventful history,' a circumstance is introduced always of the protomniest interest to an Englishman—viz., the state of the weather, which we are told was 'delightful;' a thing truly worthy to be recorded in a country where such a circumstance is a phenomenon. But alas! how uncertain is the continuance of human happiness! This same blithe chronicler, who chuckles and is so merry over the delightful weather in the morning, feels ere night—

"A change came o'er the spirit of his dream."

Sadly and heavily he records his doleful anticipations. 'With much regret,' says he, 'we have to communicate the intelligence that the stay of the court at Brighton will be unexpectedly brought to a close, and that her Majesty will take her departure for Buckingham palace in the course of the ensuing week. Tuesday is the day at present fixed upon; and preparations have already commenced for the removal. It is said that reasons of state,' (viz., battledore and shuttlecock,) 'render it desirable that the Queen should return to the metropolis; be that as it may, we cannot but remark that her Majesty seems to have spent a very quiet, if not a dull, Christmas.' Over many points of national importance, we, without the slightest disrespect to your Majesty, are compelled to slide; but it is impossible to dismiss without grave comment the dark speculation wherewith it concludes. Quietness, as all your subjects know, is no friend of your Majesty's, and if it were, it would, surely, in the ordinary course of things be so at Christmas, the season of pantomimes and broad-grins, the season of roast beef and plum-pudding, the season in which the sage prime minister of England might have been expected for your entertainment to relax his classical muscles, cut capers half a yard higher than ordinary, and in short enact the part appropriated to *Motley* in the ancient courts. How happened it then, that your Majesty's Christmas was quiet? Was there even a single fool at court? Could not Mr. Van Amburgh and the lions have been sent for? Was your Majesty, in that Batman retirement, sighing for the pantomimes of 'reasons of state,' which your Majesty pleases—with all those delightful adjuncts which beget mirth and laughter in the *chaste* purlieus of Covent-garden and Drury-lane? We do not presume to decide; but as your historian says your Christmas was dull, we believe him, without venturing to scrutinize what my Lord Baron pronounces 'inscrutable.' The *Court Circular* insists that your Majesty is always on horseback. 'The Queen rode out.' 'The Queen rode in the riding-school.' 'The Queen rode over the hills;' we have serious fears that we shall next see it in print that her Majesty rode down the drawing-room, or *across her bed chamber*. Be this, however, as it may, on the 3d of January we find it recorded as follows:—'The Queen rode out on horseback this afternoon'—neither sooner nor later, but precisely at two o'clock. What an exact historian! But this wicked scribe does not inform us that the Duchess of Kent accompanied her royal daughter, on any of the above-mentioned interesting occasions. On the contrary, he reports that your companions were almost wholly of the male kind; 'mostly' antediluvian *guidances* who apply themselves to politics, as a pastime, just to employ the interval between the ride and the dinner table. January the fourth—'The Queen rode on horseback at two o'clock this afternoon along the cliffs to Rottingdean.'—'The Duchess of Kent took a carriage airing this morning; her Royal Highness also drove out again this afternoon.' Your Majesty, we find, cantered over the hills in one direction and your [illegible] mother, [illegible]. January the [illegible]—'Her Majesty did not quit the Pavilion this day, but the Duchess of Kent took a carriage airing at noon. The Queen gave a dinner party in the evening.' We bestow unqualified commendation on this *morceau*, which represents your Majesty as staying at home *one day* in the week, allowing your mother to ride out alone, and entertaining your private friends—*not* including the Duchess—in the evening. *January the Tenth*—Sunday: 'Her Majesty, the Duchess of Kent, and the Princess Augusta were present at divine service in the Palace Chapel this day.' It is some satisfaction to observe, that your Majesty's mother was under the same roof with you. Her presence may have probably suggested sundry useful reflections as to the manner in which you had spent the preceding week. Nothing you will observe, is recorded of any public transaction in which you take any part. You ate, drank, rode out, slept, and rose again next morning; but of public duties not one word is said.

(From the Morning Post.)

When we see a Minister not satisfied with an office of such deep responsibility at the present moment as that of British Premier become an inseparable and directing member of a young Sovereign's domesticity, it is impossible for those whose duty it is to watch the course of events not to animadvert upon the painful rumours that circulate in the metropolis. They pervade the conversation of every class of society; the only difference being that we have heard them with more positive detail in the higher circles, and that they acquire, as they descend, a degree of grossness and exaggeration calculated to impair loyalty of feeling. As to the grounds of these rumors, they are such that we will only sketch their outline in the most distant manner language will admit of. It would appear that a young lady of rank attached to an illustrious Duchess had rendered herself an object of jealousy to the party in power at Court by her friendly intercourse of long standing with persons who, since her Majesty's accession to the throne, have lost their influence. It is added that this malevolence, which had produced much family difference, has assumed within a few days a more decided and virulent form; that an imputation of an odious description was raised against the honor of the noble maiden; and that the name of a certain member of the faculty was introduced into the intrigue in corroboration of the foul and unfounded insinuation. A noble Marquis, however, nearly connected with the lady in question, is said to have forthwith repaired to Buckingham Palace, and, requesting an immediate audience, to have repelled with respectful indignation the base charge, and duly vindicated the fair fame of his maiden relative. We most sincerely hope that the above alleged facts may prove totally devoid of truth. We have but mentioned the gentlest of all the statements we have heard, and it has reached us from one of the highest *re-unions* in this town. But whilst we should see with most poignant regret that the august lady—the object of universal affection and solicitude—had, at the tender age, been made by Court intrigue a party in an affair so abhorrent to all delicacy, we cannot but think that, even should all these rumors prove utterly groundless, the influence now guiding the Court must be of a very injudicious nature, when such reports are rife in the metropolis. It is understood that the rashness of the member of the faculty above alluded to has been visited with such marks of serious displeasure as will relieve him of future trouble and attendance at the Royal Palace.

(From the Argus.)

It is with great regret that we allude to current reports of serious differences between an illustrious lady and her mamma; certainly all things are not so agreeable as they ought to be. For some four or five weeks there was a continued coolness, and almost total absence of communication, the elder lady residing in her *distant* apartments, and during that period receiving only *formal* messages. Recently, if we might judge from appearances, that breach was for a little time healed; but, anon, there is reported to have arisen another and more serious cause for complaint, not arising out of any act of the young lady, but more immediately concerning the conduct of some of her household, upon which her mamma thought it necessary to seek the advice of a very distinguished warrior. Such, we say, are the reports circulated in the neighbourhood of St. James's, and we only allude to them to show that we know what is pasing around us.

Can it be true, we ask, that a high Church dignitary, one of the most amiable and worthy men that ever breathed, has also been subjected to some intentional slight in his visits to the great house, such as placing him in a wrong position at the dinner table, for the premeditated purpose of avoiding his instructive conversation? such things, we know, are freely spoken of. We can fancy there may be occasions when it may be necessary for the young lady to correct the trifling errors of her maids; but surely, when one of them had been banished to her room for merely playing with the locket about her neck, which act annoyed the nervous sensibility of her mistress, it was rather tyrannical to include another lady in the decree, because she sympathised with the distressed feelings of the first offender, and endeavoured to procure her forgiveness. These little traits of disposition, more than public acts, display the real character of the mind, and persons in high places should be very cautious how they give just occasion to their inferiors to think ill of them. The presenting another high lady with a watch, to remind her that she had hereafter no excuse for want of punctuality, was fair enough; although we wonder how the pride of one of England's loftiest and wealthiest daughters could have brooked the jewelled remonstrance.

(From the Stafford Gazette.)

The Queen and Miss Davys.—Her Majesty has relinquished the further services of Miss Davys, to whom her Majesty had formerly shewn marks of warm friendship and esteem. The dispute between her and her Royal Mistress was a very angry one, the Queen expressing her sentiments in a very undisguised and unequivocal manner. Miss Davys is a young lady of high talent and integrity, the daughter of a dignitary of the Church of England.

(From the Bristol Journal.)

We do not know when we have announced a piece of intelligence which has given us more real pain and concern than the above. The Church dignitary alluded to is the Dean of Chester, who was her Majesty's English preceptor while she had as her advisers and guides in the Royal household those pure and unblemished characters the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Duchess of Northumberland. When her Majesty came to the throne, and her Ministers made choice of her attendants, Miss Davys was not included in the number; at which her Majesty is said to have expressed so much displeasure that she insisted on having her as an extra Lady in waiting; and Miss D. continued so much in the Queen's confidence and society that she was considered in the light of her secretary or amanuensis. It is not for us to divine what part of Miss Davys' conduct has led to such marked displeasure as is insinuated in the above paragraph. It has been asked, was Miss Davys too religious, too moral, and too plain spoken a character for the Court as now constituted? Let Lord Headfort, and such as he, answer the question.

(From the Cork Constitution.)

Where are these things to stop?—when are we to have done with disclosures and disputes?—is there no friendly voice to breathe into the Royal ear, that, of the irregularities by which we fear the Palace is pervaded, there can be no end until the Court is purged of the moral nuisances which pollute it? More than one of the ladies in attendance on Majesty has been obliged to resign—Lady Charlotte St. Maur we believe was the last; and unless the services of one or two noblemen with whose names the public are unfortunately too familiar be dispensed with, others will probably have soon to follow her example. Better, this, however, than that the scenes of the Court of the second Charles should again profane the palaces of England.

THE NEWCASTLE SAVING'S BANK MURDER.

A true bill has been found against Bolam for the late murder in the Saving's Bank in Newcastle; no bill was found against his housekeeper Mary Walker. The trial of Bolam has been postponed till the summer assizes. The learned counsel who applied for the postponement remarked that he was convinced that from the great [illegible] that prevailed, and the strong general prejudice [illegible] ed against the prisoner, he could not obtain a [illegible] ther in the town of Newcastle or in the county [illegible] berland, and that the excitement was chiefly ca[illegible] observations of the press, as they were not [illegible] so much against the crime itself as against the pri[illegible]

The prisoner was then removed, and on leaving [illegible] there was a yell set up by the dense crowd in the co[illegible] and cries were uttered of "Hang him! hang him!"

Some minutes elapsed before order was restored, and Mr. Baron Alderson remarked that the present conduct of the people was quite a convincing proof that the court was right in postponing the trial.

In alluding to the subject the *Morning Herald* remarks: The decision of Baron Parke and Baron Alderson, in postponing the trial of *Bolam*, charged with a murder which has excited great public attention, and which was expected to have been tried at the present Newcastle assizes was such as might have been anticipated of judges of their high character, anxious for the consideration and dispassionate administration of justice, to which every British subject is entitled, let him be charged with what crime he may. Too many of the local journals are in the habit of hunting down prisoners charged with great crimes, before trial, in order to gratify a taste for the horrible in the multitude. The conduct of the populace, when *Bolam's* trial was postponed, was so disgraceful that we way well thank Heaven we do not live under a *democracy*. We prefer the law administration by the Queen's judges to American "Lynch law," sanctified, as it is, by the *vox populi*, under a democratic constitution.

The main incident of the day, at the levee last week, was an attempt on the unfortunate gentleman who has made himself so notorious by his conduct and deportment towards her Majesty on many occasions when she has appeared in public to gain admittance to the presence of the Queen. Due care is, however, taken to prevent the approach of all such intruders; and the deluded individual did not penetrate beyond the tapestry chamber, where the gentlemen at arms are stationed. The mental aberration under which this unfortunate gentleman is labouring does not at all induce violence, as nothing is more quiet and subdued than his demeanour. He was, therefore, not ejected at once, but merely prevented from proceeding. William IV. was also annoyed by a lunatic, though the arrogance was manifested in a different way. In his case the madman was an officer holding a commission in the navy, and who once reached the presence, when he addressed the King in a most incoherent manner; care was taken he had not an other opportunity.—*Times.*

Rothschild's Opinion on the Corn Laws.—At the first meeting of the "New Shoreham and Rape of Bramber Loyal Conservative Association," held on Thursday last, Sir C. M. Borrell, Bart., M. P., after stating that he had been intimately acquainted with the late Mr. Huskisson, whose opinions were that it would be destructive to the country to admit corn without a duty, said, "that he had also been acquainted with the late M. Rothschild, who, although not connected with agriculture, possessed the power of money, and might be said to have had the control of nations. To this gentleman he was introduced on business, which being concluded, this distinguished character addressed him by saying, 'You, Sir Charles, are, I believe, one of the component parts of the landed interest. There is one piece of advice I wish to give you—never give up the corn laws; if you do, all the links of society will be destroyed, and confusion will follow, the funds will be endangered, and the violent man will take to himself what does not belong to him, and whatever he believes will be to his benefit.'"

On Thursday the 42d Highlanders were presented with new colours by Lieutenant General Sir Edward Blakeney in the Royal Square, Royal Barracks, Dublin, previous to which the imposing ceremony of their consecration was performed by the Reverend Mr. Simpson who delivered a suitable and most impressive discourse on the occasion. The nobility and gentry present then repaired to the mess-room of the Royal Highlanders, and partook of a splendid *dejeuner*, provided by the officers for the occasion. At three o'clock the whole of the non-commissioned officers and men, women and children, sat down to an excellent dinner, in their respective barrack-rooms, which, together with every necessary addition to make them comfortable, was provided for them by their officers. A sumptuous dinner was furnished in the officers' mess-room in the evening.

ADDRESS OF THE KING'S COUNTY MAGISTRATES TO HER MAJESTY.

The following is the address of the King's County magistrates, presented by the Earl of Charleville at the Levee on Wednesday:—

"May it please your Majesty,

"We, the magistrates of the King's County, humbly pray permission to approach your Majesty, and most respectfully to tender the assurance of our devoted attachment to your Majesty's Crown and person.

"Convened by the lieutenant of our county to consider of its condition under afflicting circumstances, and anxiously desiring to discharge the duties imposed upon us by your Majesty's commission in a manner becoming the faithful servants of your Majesty, we feel that the most urgent of these duties is to implore for the peaceable and well-affected inhabitants of this unhappy country your Majesty's gracious protection.

"We venture humbly to assure your Majesty, that we would not dare to abuse the Royal mind by misrepresentations reflecting dishonour upon Ireland, and all who administer its government. We have no interest in the excitement of bad passions, or the agitation of the public mind. Our prosperity is in the repose of the country, and the tranquillity that flows from order and submission to the law. We are, one and all, impressed now, as we have ever been, with the paramount obligation of suppporting with our hearts and means your Majesty's executive authority, to whatever hands committed. To us there can be no gratification in the expression of our solemn conviction, that the peaceable and well-disposed subjects of your Majesty have little security in Ireland for their possession or their lives.

"The latest evidence of this truth is the event we are assembled to investigate and deplore. It may be thought that the feelings which influence all men in the circumstances we have witnessed have drawn us into conclusions which are too general, and that our representation of our condition is suggested by the fatal outrage upon the Earl of Norbury. We humbly pray your Majesty to believe that the convictions we have presumed to express have not been so formed. They are the experience of our life, the result of observations which none of us can avoid, and in which we all agree. We see in the destruction of a resident nobleman a proof of increased audacity in the mysterious combination by which we are surrounded; but it wanted not that sad proof, to satisfy us of the existence of such a combination, or its deadly hostility to all that is respectable in the land.

"As guardians of the public peace, and in common with the magistrates of Ireland, we have laboured to avert the calamitous condition to which society is now reduced; and we presume humbly to assure your Majesty, that this deplorable change is in no degree attributable to any relaxation on our part, in the discharge of our important duties. If our authority has no longer the efficacy it evinced in other times for the maintenance of public order, we trust it will be remembered that a power greater than we possess has been suffered to develope itself in an organised agitation that pervades the country. With the true objects of that agitation we are not permitted to be acquainted, since it conflicts upon all occasions with the exercise of the authority deputed to us by your Majesty; but, whatever its objects, we feel that we should abandon our duty if, assembled upon this lamentable occasion, we hesitated to express to your Majesty our deliberate conviction that the toleration of such a confederacy has been disastrous to the prosperity and safety of Ireland.

"We humbly beg leave dutifully to place at your Majesty's service all such means as are within our power for the assertion of the law and the vindication of your Majesty's authority. We can never forget that our right to your Majesty's protection is the unconditional and honest discharge of the duties exacted by our allegiance. Actuated by the faithful spirit of this principle, it will be our happiness at all times to co-operate with your Majesty's government; having no other object in this humble expression of our sentiments than the protection of the faithful subjects of your Majesty, and the preservation of the peace committed to our care."

REV. MR. BERESFORD.

When the life of the Rev. Marcus Beresford was assailed by the assassin, the *liberal* journals, who abhor bloodsheding of all things, and think assassination a method of destroying a man

"More Irish, and less nice,"

than "doing him to death by slanderous tongues," exclaimed one and all against the report as a fiction; and assigned a thousand ridiculous solutions of the imaginary horror. One would have the attack to be a sham-battle of the Orangemen—another, that it was a plot got up by the reverend victim himself to malign the inoffensive peasantry—a third, that the shot was fired, (that the report might be heard,) by the rev. gentleman himself—and a fourth, that a gun in Mr. Beresford's carriage went off of its own accord, and thus unintentionally either frightened its master with the proximity of his danger, or scandalised him so with its Sabbath pursuits, that to conceal the blunder he invented the tale. All this was very pleasant while it lasted; and of course very humane and considerate. But the assizes have at length come round; and of three men arraigned before the Judge presiding in the Criminal Court of Cavan, for having fired at the Rev. Marcus Beresford with intent to kill—one has, upon the solmn oath of twelve honest men, been convicted of the capital office. What will the Liberal press say now.—*D. E. Mail.*

TIPPERARY (SOUTH RIDING) SPRING ASSIZES. CLONMEL.

The Grand Jury were occupied on Wednesday and Thursday in the discharge of the fiscal business.

In cases of presentments, where the amount was chargeable on the county at large, three-fifths, were apportioned to this, and two-fifths to the North Riding.

A sum of £953 was voted for building a new Session-house in the town of Tipperary.

A discussion took place as to whether a presentment for £994 would be passed for the erection of a Session house in Carrick-on-Suir. The Grand Jury were unanimous in their opinion, that the sum presented for would be too large an outlay of public money—that a house on a more limited scale would answer all the purposes required. There being no lower tender before them the presentment was disallowed.

A similar discussion arose on the consideration of a presentment for the erection of a Session-house in Clogheen. The sum presented for was equally high. Several of the Grand Jurors, who spoke from personal knowledge, said, that the present Session-house was sufficiently commodious and capable of affording the necessary accommodation for the discharge of the public business; and that it would be altogether an unnecessary expense. The presentment was accordingly torn.

The sum of £4,949 16s 10d was voted for the half-year's expense of the police force for the South Riding of the county.

The application for the appointment of a Presbyterian clergyman to the county jail, was negatived.

Mr. Boyle Minchin was appointed inspector of weights and measures for the North Riding, at a salary of £150 a year.

CROWN COURT—FRIDAY.

Mr. Justice Crampton entered the Court soon after 12 o'clock, and Mr. Carmichael having read the commission, the Grand Jury were called and re-sworn, with the exception of Mr. Crosbie Moore, who, we regret to say was reported indisposed.

The following is the Calendar for the South Riding:—Murder, 37; Conspiracy to Murder, 4; Manslaughter, 7; Rape, 6; Assault with intent to Murder, 2; Shooting at the person, 1; Highway Robbery, 1; Assault and Robbery, 5; Robbery, 2; Demanding arms, 1; Robbery of arms, 1; Horse Stealing, 3; Pig Stealing, 4; Grievous Assault, 1; Embezzlement, 1; Forgery, 1; Uttering Forged Notes, 2; Arson, 7; Posting Threatening Notices, 1; Assaulting Habitations, 3; Sheep Stealing, 2; Larceny in Shop, 2; Do. in House, 1; Obtaining Money under false pretences, 1; Malicious breaking down a Mill Dam, 1; Cutting and Wounding, 1; Cow Stealing, 4; Assault, 1;—Total, 104.

North Riding Calendar.—Murder, 27; Manslaughter, 6; Conspiracy to Murder, 1; Burglary, 3; Grievous Assault, 1; Cow Stealing, 3; Escape, 1; Uttering a Bill having a Forged Endorsement, 4; Highway Robbery, 1; Rape, 1; Sheep Stealing, 3; Abduction, 1; Robbery from Person, 1; Shooting at a Person, 1; Goat Stealing, 1; Having in Possession the Lock of a Pistol, 1;—Total 56.

The Learned Judge in addressing the Grand Jury, said:—

Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of the County of Tipperary, this is the first occasion on which you have assembled at an Assizes since the division of your County. Gentlemen, that division was effected by a proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant, founded on an Act of Parliament, 6th and 7th, Wm. the 4th, and has all the effect of a statute of the realm, though it is not found in our statute books, but in the *Dublin Gazette*. This change has wrought a great and important change in the financial and criminal laws, or rather in their administration in this county, which, I trust, will be found beneficial in promoting its peace and security. The administration of the laws will be certainly attended with more trouble to your Sheriff and County Officers, but their trouble and exertions will, I am sure, be cheerfully made to secure the more effectual administration of justice.

Gentlemen this county is divided into two Ridings. The Southern Riding of which you are the representatives, has Clonmel as its Assizes town—the Northern Riding's Assizes town is Nenagh—these two Ridings are to be deemed in many respects as two distinct counties—they will have their separate Grand Juries and jurisdictions, and in time their separate jails—the Grand Jury of the Southern Riding retains the power of presenting for the salaries of public officers, and in other cases; but in some respects the two Ridings are to be considered as parts of the same County, having only one High Sheriff, and one set of public officers, and the Grand Jury in each division being sworn for the county generally. This division of the county is for the better administration of justice, and very minute rules and regulations have been accordingly laid down in the proclamation under which it is divided, and should any difficulty appear to you in arriving at the due construction of any of them, I shall feel most happy to assist you with my advice.

Gentlemen, your two important duties are the financial and criminal business of the assizes—the fiscal part, I am happy to learn, you have finished, subject to the approbation of the judge, and I shall be soon ready to hear your presentments—the criminal, the most important of the two, is now to be done, and I regret to state that our duties as appears from the calendar before me, are very heavy, no less than 435 prisoners being at present in the county jail. I should state that 333 of that number are under former rules and sentences, the great majority being those of your very able Chairman at Quarter Sessions which would leave 102 prisoners for trial at this assizes, but I hope we shall find the time allotted sufficient for the discharge of our duties. Hitherto the circuit ended here, and there was no fixed time, but eight days are now allowed for the discharge of the criminal business of the South Riding, and I trust with diligence on our parts, and good attention on the part of jurors, and all others bound for the due administration of justice, that time will be sufficient.

Gentlemen, I find here 44 persons charged with the dreadful crime of homicide, 27 being laid as cases of wilful murder, and 7 of manslaughter—there are also 8 cases of conspiracy to murder. It would be unreasonable to suppose that all those cases bear the character or murder, and many of them, I have no doubt, will be found to be of the more mitigated character of manslaughter. Although 44 are so charged we are not to suppose that so many lives have been taken away. The remainder of the cases on this awful calendar are those of persons charged with violence to person or property, and cases of fraud. Gentlemen of the Jury, many of the persons thus charged we may also assume as innocent; indeed it is a merciful provision of our law to suppose every man so until the verdict of a jury of his country pronounce him guilty. Gentlemen, when we bear in recollection that a few weeks have only elapsed since the Special Commission closed in this County, the mass of crime which this calendar presents gives a fearful pre-eminence to your County for a disregard of human life, not only over every other part of this country, but over every other part of the civilized world. Gentlemen, our business is to interpret and administer the law—by diligently, zealously, humanely, but firmly, administering the law, much may be done in dealing out justice between the crown and the subjects, according to the oaths which the jurors take on coming into the box.

Gentlemen, a late statute has made a change in the practice of the law, and has given a power to your Foreman or any member of the Grand Jury, in presence of 12 other, to administer oaths to witnesses, but no witnesses are to be examined before you but those whose names are endorsed on the bills by the Clerk of the Crown. It is not requisite that I should say anything to you in the way of instruction on the discharge of your duties, your own knowledge and experience, and the recent advice you have had at the commission, render it totally unnecessary. You will find no bill but on evidence well sustained by the crown, and such as, if you were a petty jury, would warrant you to find a verdict of guilty—cases of murder may, on consideration, prove to be no more than manslaughter, and where the jury entertain reasonable doubt, it would be better to reject the bill altogether, for by putting parties on trial on slight grounds, the ends of justice might be frustrated. Gentlemen, I am now ready to receive your presentments.

After the fiature of the presentments, several prisoners were arraigned. Such prisoners against whom bills were found being arraigned, and such prisoners as were confined by green-wax process being brought before his Lordship, all those who were confined for not appearing as witnesses on trials at Quarter Sessions, were remanded for the decision of the Assistant Barrister, John Howley, Esq. Q. C. One man, named Nick Doyle, who was summoned as a witness at the late Commission (in January last), and who refused to appear, was remanded. This man was arrested before the close of that Commission, and has since that period been in custody.

Foreign Flour.—It should be generally known, though Foreign Wheat may come in, Foreign *Flour*, is excluded from importation into Ireland under a heavy penalty—namely, *Confiscation*, and a fine of £5 per cwt. Let the importers look to this.

The Clonmel monthly fair which was held on Wednesday, the 6th instant, was well attended, but very thinly supplied with all sort of stock. New milch Cows, and Springers were eagerly sought after, and the few that appeared fetched good prices, say £8 to £10 each. In calf heifers were also in good demand; and some sold at £7 to £8. there were only a few fat cattle, and a very poor supply of sheep; but a few transactions took place in either. The Horse Fair was well attended, but the cattle were mostly of an inferior description. In the course of the day some exchanged owners.

Ennis Assizes proved maiden.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons—Wednesday, March 6.

Sir H. HARDINGE gave notice that on the army estimates he should bring under consideration the case of the Chelsea prisoners.

Mr. GORDON stated (in answer to Sir R. PEEL's inquiry) that he expected, on Friday, to present the promised papers regarding the frontier of India.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE asked, as the government had adopted strong measures to defeat the resolution of that house regarding Theatres in Westminster, whether there was any objection to produce the correspondence between the lessee of Drury-Lane Theatre and the Lord Chamberlain?

Lord J. RUSSELL denied that the ministers had taken any strong measures to defeat the resolution of that house, but said that he had no objection to produce the correspondence.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE thought that the government had adopted strong and unprecedented measures for such a purpose. He moved for the correspondence, expressing a hope that no time would be lost in its production.

Sir R. PEEL inquired when the bill regarding the Canadas would be brought forward.

Lord J. RUSSELL answered that, as there were some points that required to be further considered, he apprehended that it could not be introduced until after Easter.

Sir R. PEEL, wished to ask the noble lord what course he purposed to pursue on Friday. I presume that the Irish municipal corporation bill will be brought on for a second reading; but will the vote for £2,500,000 for railways in Ireland also be taken on Friday.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the vote would not be taken on Friday next, nor on Monday. He should merely propose to take, as the first order of the day on Friday, the second reading of the Irish municipal corporation bill.

Mr. O'CONNELL said it was very desirable to know whether any account had been received by the government of the most horrible butchery that had been perpetrated on unarmed prisoners by Colonel Prince. The statement which appeared in the papers received this morning was, that one of the prisoners taken by the 34th Regiment, commanded by Captain Broderip, had expressed great apprehension that he would be massacred, when the captain replied, "Sir, you have fallen into the hands of a British officer, and need have no apprehension of that kind." But no sooner was he put into the hands of Colonel Prince than he was butchered in cold blood. It would be satisfactory to know whether the government had received any information on the subject.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that any statement he might make, not having the circumstances immediately present to his mind, might be incorrect; he would, therefore, say that in the absence of his right hon. friend, the Under Secretary for the Colonies, he could not answer the question at the present moment. But he begged the house not to conclude, from his not answering the question now, that there was anything that could reflect on the conduct of Colonel Prince, or that the circumstances could not be explained.

Mr. O'CONNELL then gave notice that he would repeat the question to-morrow.

Lord J. RUSSELL (in answer to Mr. Fitzroy Kelly's question) said that in the course of a week or ten days he expected to be able to state when the government would bring forward the subject of "church rates."

COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH.

Viscount DUNGANNON postponed his motion for a committee of inquiry into the state, expenditure, and system of education in the Roman Catholic college of Maynooth, until Friday, the 15th insant.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY—NAVY ESTIMATES.

The house then, on the motion of Mr. C. WOOD, resolved itself into a committee of supply, Mr. BERNAL in the chair.

On the question that 34,165 seamen, boys, and marines be employed for the service of the year 1839 and 1840.

An extended and rather general discussion ensued on the state of the navy, in consequence of Mr. C. WOOD's speech on Monday, in which Sir G. Clerk, &c., took part.

The motion was agreed to, and the CHAIRMAN reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

The house adjourned at one o'clock.

House of Lords—Thursday, March 7.

RAILWAYS—IRELAND.

Lord BROUGHAM presented petitions from two places in the county of Tipperary, in favour of promoting railways in Ireland. The noble and learned lord said, that having presented these two petitions from the respectable persons who had signed them, it was but fair for him to state, that although he approved of every facility that could possibly be given for the construction of railways in Ireland, yet, that he should most decidedly oppose any attempt to obtain from this country a grant of the public money, for, that in his opinion, most unjustifiable project—(hear, hear, and cheering)—very fit to be carried into effect without any undue pressure either for or against it, highly unfit to carry money for it, unnaturally to a country to which it would not naturally go—contrary to every sound principle of legislation—(hear, hear.)—and, very likely in any country except Ireland to be made the means of practices which were called jobs (much cheering from the opposition benches). Therefore he gave notice, that he should strenuously oppose any such effort, and with a view to enable him to oppose it more successfully, he gave notice, that he should next week move for certain returns for showing what, in an inflammatory way, was generally stated to be untrue, namely, the large sums we got from Ireland, and the very little we did for it (hear). It was too much the practice to make such statements; he did not grudge anything that was done for Ireland, but he wished to have the truth stated.

STATE OF THE NAVY.

The Earl of HARDWICKE referred to the statements he had made the other night as to the effective state of the rigging of line of battle ships in Plymouth dock yard, and defended the correctness of those statements.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said this country was at war in two quarters of the world, Asia and America, and yet we pretended to carry on war on a reduced peace establishment. He had warned the house against such a system two years ago, and he only hoped we should not meet with renewed disasters from the continuance of such a system. It was impossible to carry on war on a peace establishment.—The French did not attempt to do so. They sent a war establishment to Mexico. The war both in Asia and America required all the force we had to bring it to a successful termination. At present the war was carried on with risk because there was not sufficient force. He repeated, that it was impossible to carry on war successfully with a peace establishment.

The Earl of WICKLOW presented a petition praying for inquiry into the state of Maynooth College.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH brought forward his motion for papers respecting the manner in which the prerogative of mercy had been exercised by the Marquis of Normanby when Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

After some explanation from Lord Normanby the motion was withdrawn.

The house then adjourned to Friday.

House of Commons, Thursday, March 7.

Several petitions for and against any alteration of the existing corn-laws were presented.

Mr. LUCAS presented a petition from the proprietors of the Great Central Irish railway, praying for an extension of time to bring in their bill.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented two petitions from parishes in Waterford, declaring that the petitioners were determined to perish rather than abide by the union, unless justice was done to Ireland. Also, one signed by the Lord Mayor of Dublin and many noblemen and artizans praying the house to afford the government the means of giving Ireland the benefit of railroads, as they could never be introduced into that country by private speculation.

Mr. F. FRENCH postponed the motion of which he had given notice for the extension of railway communication to all parts of Ireland, till the 21st inst.

Mr. PRYME gave notice that, on the 25th, he would move the resolutions, of which he had previously given notice, for a gradual reduction of the duty in foreign corn.

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice that, on that day fortnight, he would move for copies of the several memorials and petitions from Charles Bianconi, a native of Milan and now of Clonmel, in the county of Tipperary, addressed to the Irish government, praying for letters of denisation, and the answers thereto.

Mr. HARVEY gave notice that to-morrow he should move an humble address to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty would be pleased to direct that an alphabetical list be made out of all persons through whose property the line of railway proposed by the Irish railway commissioners from Dublin to Cork was intended to pass, distinguishing the name of each person who was a member of either house of parliament (hear hear, and great cheering from the opposition benches.)

Colonel PERCEVAL seeing the noble lord the secretary for Ireland in his place, begged to ask of him when the report of the commissioners of public works for 1838 would be laid on the table of the house? It ought to have been produced before.

Lord MORPETH—The report had been referred to the Treasury, and he understood would be very soon produced.

STATE OF IRELAND.

Mr. SHAW, in rising to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, for the production of papers with respect to the state of Ireland, said he had been forced to take his present course because there was no allusion whatever to the present state of Ireland in her Majesty's speech from the Throne (hear, hear.) Unless he was sure that it would throw an air of ridicule over a matter which he thought should be discussed most gravely, he would have asked that that small paragraph, which alone related to Ireland, should have been read by the clerk. It simply set forth that corporations were essentially necessary for the interests of that country. Now he would ask whether it was possible that any part of her Majesty's subjects—he would ask either side of the house whether they could be contented with a mere paragraph to that effect, at a time when in that unhappy country there was security neither for life, person, or property—when the laws were set at open defiance. Civilisation itself could scarcely be said to exist in a portion of that country. He had framed the return for which he proposed to move with a view to present to the house and the country a true picture of the state of Ireland. The extent of crime and outrage which prevailed there—the causes that had produced the evils that had affected that country—and as inseparably connected with them, the conduct of the Irish government, particularly during the administration of the Marquis of Normanby. He thought he should be able to satisfy the house of the necessity of such returns; as he would show that the returns with which the house had already been furnished were incorrect, insufficient in extent, and in many respects delusory. First, with respect to the returns from the clerk of the crown and the inspector of prisons—the returns from those officers professed to be the same, but there was a remarkable discrepancy between them. They both professed to return the number of persons tried and convicted. Now what was the real fact, looking at the returns made in 1837. The inspectors of prisons reported 14,804 criminals, while the clerk of the crown reported their number to be 27,340, the difference was 12,924; and in 1836 there was a difference—30,000 returned by the clerk of the peace, and the inspector of prisons returned 23,241, a difference of upwards of 6000. The returns, therefore, were so inaccurate that they could not be relied upon; but in Ireland the number of offenders tried bore a very small proportion to the number of offences. Therefore he (Mr. Shaw) had, in the first place, moved for returns of all the crime committed in Ireland during the last four years. They were very imperfect returns, and for a very small period of time of outrages, and his objection to those returns was, that they merely gave the returns made to the constabulary office which did not include any important places—Dublin, for instance for which there was an item of 2800 prisoners—and those returns did not show the remarkably small proportion which offenders tried bore to offences committed. But he had a more serious objection to these returns—that they were in many respects delusive, and the noble lord (Morpeth) had been himself deceived, and had been the means of deceiving the house. In 1837 the noble lord moved for returns of outrages for five months from September 1837, the object upon the face of the document being to show the diminution of crime in 1837, from what it was in 1836, and the numbers given were in 1837—739; and 1836—1760. But the inspector-general had affixed a note to the return of July, 1836, stating that, by new arrangements, which had been adopted, there would be excluded from the returns in future many trifling cases such as licenses and common assaults. The amount of crime according to the returns in July, 1836, was 509, while looking at the returns for the previous month they amounted to 1664, making a great apparent diminution in crime; no reason was given for this diminution; no explanation was offered of the returns. The hon. and learned gentleman concluded by moving for returns of various kinds, connected with the state of crime in Ireland.

Mr. O'CONNELL should move for similar returns for England, Scotland, and Wales, during the same period (cheers).

The SPEAKER said the time for doing so was when the first resolution was put from the chair.

Mr. O'CONNELL said that he would take the opportunity.

Lord MORPETH said it was certainly some satisfaction to him—for, although the attacks of the right honourable gentleman had been directed against the government of Ireland, he (Lord Morpeth) was personally involved in it—and it must be some relief to the excited apprehensions of the country, to find that, after repeated threatening the explosions that was to overwhelm the Irish government with shame, confusion, and utter ruin; which was to lay bare their crimes and their misdeeds, had at last taken place, and had ended—not in a vote of censure upon that government (hear.)—not in a motion for their removal from office, least of all in a declaration that the line of policy which they pursued was erroneous; but in a motion for a return of papers (loud cheers from the ministerial benches). For the last few months what declarations had not been made of the state of Ireland at public meetings, and at festive meetings in the same country, and within the walls of parliament; of law trampled under foot; of the insecurity of life and property caused by the connivance of the government—(hear, hear, from the Tories)—of the church ruined; of the throne menaced; of Protestantism at its last gasp—(hear, hear, from the ministerial benches)—and to meet all this they had a motion for the production of papers—(cheers from the ministerial benches)—while the Marquis of Normanby was waiting to meet the threatened attacks that were to be made upon him—while Lord Ebrington was waiting for the address that was to be presented to the crown to remove him from the office to which he had been justly appointed. Yet they found that none of these things were now to be attempted, but that, in their stead, they were to have a motion for papers, which was made every year, and which was granted as a matter of course (cheers from the ministerial benches). The right hon. gentleman declared his determination to appeal to the Sovereign and to parliament, and he ended with a motion for papers—(laughter)—anything but a vote of that house—(cheers)—anything but a motion to eject the members of the Irish government from their seats (cheers)—for no doubt the hon. gentleman opposite would endure anything rather than occupy those seats (hear, and a laugh). As to the motion of the right hon. gentleman, he would just observe that he should have no objection to it.—His lordship then reviewed the state of Ireland in former as well as the present times—going through a variety of returns—controverting the statements of Mr. Shaw—vindicating the letter of Mr. Drummond to the magistrates of Tipperary, and proving that there was a more vigourous administration of the law at present, and less of real crime, than there had been under any former government.

A long debate ensued in which Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. O'Connell, Sergeant Jackson, Mr. Pigott, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Fitzsimon, and other members took part. Mr. O'Connell read the recent case of Lord Lorton against the Widow Murphy, at the Longford assizes as proof of the real causes of crime in Ireland.

At two o'clock on Friday morning, the debate was adjourned till that night.

House of Lords, Friday, March 8.

The Bishop of LONDON presented three petitions against any further grant of public money for the College of Maynooth.

Lord KENYON presented a petition from Bridport against any alteration of the corn-laws.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The Earl of RODEN said, he thought it right to take that opportunity of giving notice, that it was his intention, on the 21st of this month, to submit a motion to their lordships on the state of Ireland, (hear, hear.) He could have wished for an earlier day, as it would have suited his convenience much better; but he was obliged to consult the wishes of several noble lords, who were kept in Ireland, particularly in the disturbed districts, performing their duty as magistrates, and who found it impossible to be in their places much before the period he had mentioned. He should therefore, to suit the convenience of those noble lords, bring forward his motion on the 21st inst.

Several petitions against the repeal of the corn-laws were then presented.

A lengthened discussion respecting the late insult to the British flag then took place, after which the house adjourned to Monday.

House of Commons, Friday, March 8.

The SPEAKER took the chair to-day precisely at four o'clock.

IRISH CORPORATION BILL.

The Lord Mayor of Dublin appeared at the bar in his robes of office, and presented a petition from the corporation of Dublin, praying that their rights and interests might be protected by the house in any measure of municipal reform for Ireland which might be agreed upon.

Upon the motion of Mr. SHAW, the petition was read at length, and ordered to lie on the table.

Petitions in favour of the corn-laws were presented by Mr. R. Palmer, from Berkshire; and by Mr. Pringle, from the Border Agricultural Society, and a number of places in Scotland.

Mr. ELLIS presented a petition, from Newry, against any public grant for the construction of railways in Ireland.

Mr. CAYLEY also presented a petition (we could not learn from what place,) and stated that he could not concur in its prayer, which was the exclusion of Roman Catholics from the Commons House of Parliament.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND) BILL.

On the order of the day for the second reading of this bill a discussion took place, in which Mr. O'Connell, Lord Stanley, Sir R. Inglis, &c., took part, the house then divided.

For the second reading	300
Against the second reading	39
Majority	261

After some further business being transacted, the house adjourned to Monday.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock	196
3 per Cent Consols	92⅝
3½ per Cent. Stock	99⅞
3½ ditto new (1830)	100⅛
3½ do. Debentures	92⅝

LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS.

3 ₽ Ct. Consols, 93⅜ 2⅞	Bank Stock, —
Consols for Account, 93⅝ ⅞	India Stock, —
India Bonds, 66	

The Mail.

[illegible]RD, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, 1839

BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

[illegible] only public rumours, but private letters which we have received, are full of something more than hints that a war with America is not to be looked to at any very distant event.

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE FROM INDIA.

Mr. Waghorn's establishment in Egypt has put us in possession of Bombay papers to the 19th, Madras to the 12th, and Calcutta to the 7th of January. It appears that a change has come over the Affghans, and the Chief at Herat has joined Dost Mohammed, and his brothers against us. Mr. Campbell, who was formerly in the East India Company's service, and now in that of Dost Mohammed, is busily occupied in fortifying the passes on our proposed line of march to Kandahar. Russian intrigue appears to be as actively at work as ever. A considerably force, under the command of Major General Bowen, was taking the field against Jhansee, which it was expected would be shortly reduced. An Envoy from Hydrabad had arrived at Sir John Keane's camp, with the avowed object of arranging for the peaceable advance of the British troops to that city on their way to Cabool; but it was more than suspected that his object was to reconnoitre the strength of the British army.

The Madras papers state that the probabilities of a war with Burmah increase fast.

About the end of November three of a party of seventy conspirators, who were taken a few leagues below Prome, were crucified at Rangoon, having their mouths cut from ear to ear, and a stick thrust down their throats. One lived about six hours, the other two about twelve hours. Their bodies remained on the cross three days. On the 8th December five more were crucified, they all dying like martyrs to their cause.

THE WATERFORD FANCY BALL.

We elsewhere give a list of the Stewards to this fete, which takes place on Wednesday, the 3d April, and which it is expected will come off with more than usual splendour. If we may judge by the names on the list, and the artist to whom the arrangements are entrusted, we may safely promise our readers with an entertainment every way worthy of our good city.

The London Correspondent of the *Limerick Chronicle* writes:—

A piece of Court news of a harmless description is, that of the highest personage in the realm having had a slap on the cheek administered to her by a Garryown girl! The facts from report are these:—The highest personage, had reason to remark more than once, on some trifling inattention to toilette arrangement, and on the part of the the young lady alluded to, while attending to her official duties, which elicited a passing remark from her Royal Mistress. A short time afterwards there was room for further observation, which was accompanied with a playful slap on the cheek from the Royal hand, which the young lady, mistaking, really offered to return the compliment with interest, alleging at the same time that the salary of £300 a year attached to the appointment she held was totally inadequate to the expences that would be incurred if the style of dress pointed out were attended to.

CAVAN—ADJOURNMENT OF THE ASSIZES.

IRISH TRANQUILLITY.—The assizes have not ended, but been adjourned to the 26th inst. There is one unfortunate man condemned to die for the murder of his wife. He is a Romanist, she was a Protestant, of respectable family, and beautiful person. He is to be hanged on the 25th.

Sentence of death recorded against another.

John Brady to be transported for life, for firing at Mr. Beresford. The Judge told him the law was very recently changed, otherwise the penalty of his crime would have been death, and if so it would have been carried into execution. Five ditto for life, for robbery of arms at night, with assault; four or five by Baron Pennefather, for the same crime, without assault, 14 years.

Eleven other prisoners sentenced to be transported for life and 14 years for various crimes. There remain two bad murder cases to be tried; one has been put off till the next assizes; in fact, the work of an ordinary assizes still remains to be done. From the practice of the crown in not challenging jurors, which allows the murderer to be tried by his *peers*—from the intimidation of witnesses, juries, and indiscriminate pardon of the very few that can be brought to justice, evil doers of all kind are loosed from restraint—laugh at the remote chance of penal consequences, and fill the counties with rapine, bloodshed, and terror.

THE CONFESSIONS OF HARRY LORREQUER—IN NUMBERS.

DUBLIN: WILLIAM CURRY, JUN. & CO.

Here we have an old friend in a new dress, no less than a reprint, in periodical numbers of the Confessions of our mirth inspiring friend, Harry Lorrequer, which originally appeared in the *Dublin University Magazine*, and whose expected appearance we announced in our notice of the Irish *Regina* for February. The specimen number of the *Confessions* now lies on our table, and we must say that it reflects considerable credit on the publishers. The illustrations are admirable. The first plate represents Harry at early drill with the traces of his last night's Thespian begrimement, in the character of Othello, still black upon his visage, the back ground characters are inimitable, and such as would provoke laughter from an anchorite. The second displays the *conflustrification* of Miss Betty O'Dowd when informed that the vehicle to convey her precious *corpus* from the night's entertainment was in waiting; the announcement being uttered, in the Irish idiom by her double distilled Irish servant, of "Miss Bessy, alanah! the thing you know is at the door," "*the thing you know*" being neither more nor less than a farmer's car with the appendices of a feather bed and quilt. The story is told with an unequalled originality of humour; the series still progresses in the excellent periodical in which it first appeared.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

In answer to numerous queries respecting our Irish Blackwood the only reply we can give is, that the number for the present month has not been received, or we should have laid some of its treasures, ere this, before our readers.

THE CENTENARY OF METHODISM.

(Dublin: Philip Dixon Hardy.)

A work under the above title has just appeared, presenting a condensed history of the rise, extension, and continuance of the system of which that eminent divine of the Church of England, the Rev. John Wesley, was the founder. Nothing could be more appropriate at the present time than the volume before us; one hundred years have just gone by since the origin of Methodism, and still, like the venerable establishment of which it is part and parcel, far from exhibiting symptoms of decay, or of feebleness attendant on the increase of years, its energies have grown with its growth, and strengthened with its strength. *The Centenary of Methodism* has long been a desideratum; untainted by party spirit, unmingled with any, even the slightest tinge of sectarianism, it presents a fair and impartial statement of the principles on which Mr. Wesley founded his society "containing the legitimate claims of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodists of Ireland to the honour of occupying as it regards the Established Church, and other denominations of Christians, the position he maintained to the close of his life."

The introductory chapter on the state of Religion in England anterior to the origin of Methodism is written in a style and with a perspicuity, truly admirable and worthy of the subject; the state of society in England when Mr. Wesley commenced his labours, and the effects which Methodism has produced as viewed in a national point of view, and as bearing on the everlasting welfare of mankind are of considerable interest.

Under the head of "Organization of Methodism," we find the following observations on the subject of itinerant preaching, which will be perused with pleasure:—

"The most ancient itinerancy for promoting a revival of religion that we have on record, is that which was established by Jehoshaphat, King of Judah, in the third year of his reign. We are informed that "he sent to his princes, even to Ben-hail, and to Obadiah, and to Zechariah, and to Nethaneel, and to Michaiah, to teach in the cities of Judah. And with them he sent Levites, even Shemaiah, and Nethaniah, and Zebadiah, and Asahel, and Shemiramoth, and Jehonathan, and Adonijah, and Tobijah, and Tobadonijah, Levites; and with them Elishema and Jehoram, priests. And they taught in Judah, and had the book of the law of the LORD with them, and went about throughout all the cities of Judah, and taught the people. And the fear of the Lord fell upon all the kingdoms of the lands that were round about Judah, so that they made no war against Jehoshaphat."

It was by itinerancy the gospel was first introduced into every country by the Apostles and their successors; and it has been generally found that no great work has ever been effected in the Christian Church without adopting this plan in a greater or less degree. The Anglo-Saxon bishops were accustomed to itinerate throughout their respective dioceses, and where there were no churches, to preach in the open air.

The same observations may be applied to the clergy of the ancient Irish Church. The converts having no fixed chapels or pastors, the latter were sent to instruct them occasionally; and the place of meeting was always where such assemblies were usually held in times of Paganism, at upright or pyramidal stones, or in stone circles. These upright stones were, by an easy operation of carving a cross on them, converted from a Heathen to a Christian symbol; and they served for churches both among the Saxons and the Irish.

Nor was the custom of itinerancy entirely given up after the salutary regulation of dividing every diocese into parochial districts was adopted. The different orders of mendicant friars pursued the same line of conduct; and in the reign of Edward the Sixth, the reformers deemed it necessary to send out preachers upon a similar plan, who sometimes preached every day in the week. It was even in contemplation at that time to establish a regular system of itinerancy in addition to the parochial clergy in England, and to have some persons in every diocese who should take their circuit and preach like Evangelists, as some of the friends of the Reformation denominated them.

The limits to which we are unavoidably confined, precludes the possibility of giving any thing like an adequate summary of the contents of this volume; it must be read as a whole in order to be fully appreciated; the minute details of Methodism in all its bearings from the commencement to the present time—from the "day of small things" to the period in which we see it going forth, like a giant to run his course, through the length and breadth of the land—the difficulties it has had to encounter—the opposition presented on the right hand and on the left—are all matters of such absorbing interest that an abridged detail can give but a faint idea of the subject. But as connected with the hallowed fabric of the apostolical Church of England, which in those "days of trouble of rebuke and blasphemy" is threatened with a heavy blow and great discouragement, we cannot close our remarks without presenting the following:—

"There are certain considerations which give the Primitive Methodists a claim upon the established clergy, that they have not upon any other body of Christian teachers throughout the world. Amongst many others we would suggest the following, to which we would beg the serious attention of the reader.

1. The number of the clergy at present is not sufficient to give religious instruction to the Protestant population of Ireland, and as the church has no system of aggression by which she can gather in the wandering sheep, that "have erred and strayed from the right way;" it is no imputation on the zeal, energy, or activity of the established clergy of Ireland to say, that under these circumstances additional labourers are wanted.

2. Notwithstanding the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist connexion includes a considerable number of Protestant dissenters, who never were and are not now members of the episcopal establishment of this country, yet, perhaps, nine-tenths of the society belong to the Established Church, believe her doctrines, adhere to her communion, and as civil members of society, are at least upon an equality with any other class of persons professing to be within her pale.

3. The Primitive Wesleyan Methodists of Ireland have, as a body, given incontestable proofs of their strong attachment to the Established Church; as rather than submit to a measure which had for its object a separation from her communion, they broke up their connexion with their former friends, (which was a sacrifice that perhaps few persons unacquainted with Methodism are able to estimate;) that they had expended in the erection of the old chapels, and spent many thousands more in the erection of new ones, that they might continue their connexion with the establishment.

4. They have given all the security it is possible for a voluntary society to give, for their future attachment to the Established Church. The "General Principles," binding them to the *old plan* of Methodism, must be subscribed by every preacher who is received to travel in the connexion: the chapels which they erect are settled on trustees for the exclusive use of those members who adhere to the original plan; and should all the members at any time depart from it, and leave the communion of the Established Church, those chapels are thereby forfeited to the crown, and to be disposed of as charitable property.

5. The very *existence* of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist connexion depends upon their attachment to the church, for the moment they leave her communion they renounce the very principle which united them together in their reorganized state; so that, as the judicious author of the *Conference Reviewed* observes, their "connexion with the national church is not, as was heretofore the case, that of accidental contact, but a continuative union growing out of deliberate choice."

6. The object of the labours of the present preachers is, to make those doctrines which are held by the Established Church more generally known, and the duties of religion more generally practised; and, were it not for their exertions, many souls would have become the prey of popish priests, and others would have perished for lack of knowledge, who are now under the comfortable and salutary influence of religion, and adorning the doctrines of God their Saviour.

7. The political principles of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodists are those which are found in the Word of God, taught by the Church of England, so much wanted in the present day, and which are calculated to promote the happiness and welfare of society at large.

8. The labours of the Primitive Methodist preachers are carried on at such times and under such circumstances, as not to prevent the members of the Established Church from attending her service, whilst at the same time, they are calculated to raise the tone of religious feeling amongst a considerable portion of those who abide by her communion.

These considerations ought to be sufficient to convince the clergy of the establishment that it would be their wisdom, as a body, to treat the Primitive Methodists with more cordiality than they have hitherto done: nor should they be insensible of the sacrifices that have been made by this society for the sake of those principles that bind them to the church. This would imply no compromise of any principle upon the part of the highest churchman in the nation; nor would it even require an approval of all the peculiarities of the discipline and economy of the Methodist body.

Our duty, so far, is concluded, we lay by the volume with regret, and would strongly recommend its perusal to those who appreciate a work of sterling merit; and which, as is justly remarked in the preface, will give those who are comparatively unacquainted with the principles of the Methodist body a just view of its bearings and design, tending to remove much of the prejudice which might probably exist in their minds respecting it, while those who are members of the society will see the privileges they possess, as well as the difficulties with which the system was obliged to contend in its first propagation and establishment.

To us the subject is connected with many valuable recollections: when we look back through the vista of one hundred years, and then consider our own day, cheerful anticipations of the future present themselves, and we regard the present but as the forerunner of a brighter period, resembling that of the apostolic church when it was hallowed by the pentecostal blessing from on High, and when the "dew of heaven lay all night upon the churches' branches, and glittered in celestial beauty."

THE COUNTY JAIL.

We refer with pleasure to the report of the Board of Superintendence of our County Jail, at the Spring Assizes, which, with the report of the Inspector General of Prisons, we were obliged to hold over to the present. It will be seen by those documents that through the unequalled zeal, activity, and intelligence of Mr. Ryan, the governor of our county prison, a system of discipline has been upheld which has conduced in a degree the most satisfactory, not only to the punishment and suppression of crime, but also to the future reformation of character, a subject we regret to say, hitherto too much neglected in this country, but which Mr. Ryan has effected in the most salutary manner. Independent of the statements contained in the reports to which we have alluded, the Grand Jury who visited the jail during the Assizes, in a body, and not as hitherto by a deputation, expressed their unqualified gratification at the state of the prison, the improvements effected, the discipline maintained, and the degree of order exhibited in its most minute details. It may not be amiss to state, in connexion with the foregoing, that several gentlemen were heretofore strenuous advocates for the removal of the Assizes hence to Dungarvan, owing to the alleged inefficient state of the county jail; Sir R. Keane, the foreman of the Grand Jury, we believe was one the most forward in support of the change; we are pleased to find that Mr. Ryan's exertions have been so highly acknowledged by all, that there is no chance of such an alteration, Sir Richard Keane, we understand, was among the foremost to express his gratification at the measures being carried out by that highly meritorious public officer.

ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Saturday morning, Edward Eyres, a prisoner in our City Jail, awaiting trial at the Sessions for stealing money, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat. He inflicted a dreadful wound, but the rash act that he had committed was immediately discovered, and the prompt attention of Dr. Briscoe, the Physician of the jail was procured. The wound was sewed up, and everything done that the situation of the man required. He has since been going on in a favourable condition. The circumstances under which Eyres was committed to jail, on Wednesday, were these.—He fell in with a countryman who had just previously been paid £22 10s for pigs that he had sold—which money Eyres discovered the countryman had secured by cunningly sewing it up in the tail of his shirt! The parties drank together at one or two public houses, and the countryman at last fell asleep, when Eyres contrived to get at the nether end of the garment we have just mentioned, and abstracted the money. Eyres was arrested soon afterwards, and two £10 notes of the money were fortunately recovered from his wife. A further discovery was made at his lodgings of a quantity of steel stolen from an ironmonger's shop in this city, the loss of which was actually unknown to the owner until the steel bars were found at Eyres' lodgings.

The Limerick Club will give a splendid fancy, and dress Ball and Supper on Wednesday, the 10th April. The arrangements are on a very extensive scale, and eighty members of the Club have subscribed £5 each for the entertainment.

On Sunday night week, the mills of Bansha were broken into and robbed of money to the amount of over forty pounds. This occurred within a few yards of the military and police barracks.

The same night, a farmer's daughter was feloniously assaulted, and treated in the most brutal and savage manner, near the village.

Directions have been given for the dissolving of the board of health at Wexford.

LORD FORTESCUE.—TITHES.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

SIR,—Having read in your last publication a letter signed "William Frazer, Incumbent of Corbally," wherein he states that his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland directed his agent to pay the tithes of the Fortescue estate in that parish, I am induced to state that so far Mr. Frazer has done his Excellency an act of justice, but, in order that the public might be enabled to form a more correct judgment of his Excellency's friendly or hostile disposition towards the Established Church, I think Mr. Frazer should have also stated whether (circumstanced as the estate is) the proprietor was or was not *liable* to the payment under Lord Stanley's tithe act, and also whether his Excellency, through his agent, did or did not deduct from the amount the fifteen per cent. allowed by that act to proprietors *only* who paid or undertook the payment for their *liable* tenants.

By giving this letter a place in your next publication you will much oblige,

A CONSTANT READER.

Waterford, 11th March, 1839.

MRS. HALL.

The following letter has been received from our talented countrywoman on a subject to which we have previously referred; we shall watch the production in question and give it our most cordial support:—

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

SIR—During a recent and somewhat prolonged visit to Ireland, it was suggested to me by several wealthy and influential persons, that I might render service to my country by publishing a series of stories, addressed more especially to the humbler classes; designed to correct certain faults in the Irish character, which, because of their universality, may be almost termed "national;" and that my object would be essentially advanced by adopting some channel of communication with them to which they might have easy access.

I have acted upon this advice, and in the columns of "Chambers' Edinburgh Journal," a work in the highest repute, as at once cheap and good; I humbly but earnestly hope I may succeed in my desire, first to interest, and next to benefit my fellow countrymen and countrywomen. I shall, indeed, heartily rejoice if I am permitted to contribute even a little to their social and moral improvement. The task I do not consider a difficult one, or unpromising of success; since, assuredly no people are so easily biassed either for good or evil; and, although rarely disposed to learn from their opponents they are ever ready to listen to a friend.

My design is to exhibit and illustrate in each story, some peculiarity in the Irish character, which may be treated as the root of much evil; habits, not in themselves vicious, which commonly lead to vice; prejudices, from which nothing but injurious results can be expected; or ideas and pursuits which are not considered dishonorable or dangerous, but which are unquestionably both. It will also be my study to show the brighter as well as the darker side of the picture; and to delineate those virtues which are, to say the least, as prominent and as distinguishing parts of Irish nature.

It may not, however, be assumed that my stories will be exclusively calculated for the Irish peasant; my aim will be to render them interesting to a higher grade of society, and at the same time to create a more intimate and more kindly acquaintance between the people of Ireland and that of England and Scotland.

It is clear that without the co-operation of the IRISH GENTRY the important part of my project must be of none avail. Small as the cost of this publication is (three halfpence) those to whom it may be made most useful cannot afford to buy it; and unless it is *introduced* into the cottages of the people, it will not find its way to them. I earnestly hope, therefore, the wealthier and more influential of my countrymen and countrywomen—*if they approve my design and the manner in which it is conducted*—will answer this call to make a small weekly sacrifice in order to distribute among the cabins of their tenants and dependents, a journal which has been so long conducted on a plan that cannot fail to interest amuse and instruct them.

The first number will be published on the 16th March.

I have the honor to be Sir,
Your obliged,
ANNA MARIA HALL.

The Rosery, Old Brompton.
Feb. 22d, 1839.

NEWSPAPER STAMPS.

Extract from the late Parliamentary return of the number of Stamps issued to the Irish Provincial Newspapers for the NINE months, ending the 30th day of December, 1838.

Waterford Chronicle, and Waterford Weekly Chronicle (four days)	25,000
Waterford Mirror (three days)	16,000
WATERFORD MAIL (two days)	20,000

The Countess of Norbury and her sorrowing family took their departure from Ireland on Friday—driven by murderers from their native home—and never to return. This is one of the practical effects of a hellish conspiracy, deadly in its conception as it is universal in its ramifications.

ELOPEMENT.—A very lamentable circumstance has occurred in the family of a gentleman holding a high official situation in this city. His daughter, a lovely girl, has eloped with her father's groom; she was in the habit of taking equestrian exercise, which brought her into daily communication with the servant.—*Dublin Correspondent of the Morning Post.*

Lord Clements has been elected representative for the county of Leitrim, in the room of his lamented brother. The election took place on Wednesday.

The total rank and file of the army in Ireland for this month is as follows:—Artillery, 830; Cavalry 1,370; Infantry, 13,142. Total—15,342.

The 88th are about being removed from Templemore, in consequence, it is generally believed, of the late row there. A Court Martial was to have been held, on the offenders.

A company of the 67th Regt. is vacant by the death of Captain Dean, at Demerara. Lieut. Byrne, senior Subaltern, gets the company, and his promotion vacates the Paymastership of the 79th Depot.

No final dividend is yet paid by the late Bank of Cotter and Kellett, Cork, which failed in 1809.

The gentry of Lower Ormond will build a club-house at Nenagh.

As a tin-plate worker named Spriggs, was returning on Friday morning from his work to breakfast, he dropped suddenly in the South Main Street, Cork, and was dead in a second of time. Bleeding was tried, but it produced no effect. He has left a widow and four orphans.

Mr. Swan, of the Society of Friends, in Monaghan, was crushed to death by the loft of a store falling upon him.

Messrs. Ashby and son, Regent-street, London, Bankers and Army Agents, failed on Friday last, for £30,000.

Mr. Wm. O'Brien, second class Chief Constable, at Mountmelick, is appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to the situation of first class Chief Constable, to be stationed at Tullamore.

Some magistrates having concluded that because the deputy mayor of Cashel was not included in the late general commission, he could not, therefore, although the charter of Cashel expressly states that a deputy mayor is a magistrate for the county, act as magistrate, the Lords Justices have decided the question by having referred the case to the Crown Lawyers, who have stated that the deputy mayor of Cashel is a magistrate for the county, and that as he is created such by charter, there was no occasion of including his name in the general commission. This decision is of much importance to the public in the magisterial district of Cashel, inasmuch as there was often time much difficulty in getting summonses signed, when Captain Nangle was absent on official business.

The Provincial Bank of Ireland having been appointed the County Bank for Tipperary, by the Grand Jury, and the county being now divided, the Provincial Bank will open an office at Nenagh for such time as attendance for county purposes will be required.

A soldier was deprived of his gun near Mockler's Hill, county Tipperary, a few days back by some Precursors.

The result of cold winds, dense fogs, damp atmosphere, &c. are frequently subversive of female comfort and attraction, by generating cracks, chaps, and a harsh rough skin, and signalising a prominent feature of an otherwise beautiful countenance with unseemly roughness. To successfully oppose those innovations, the Ladies have a powerful friend in ROWLANDS' KALYDOR—and where the results mentioned have attained progress or completion, this infallible specific excludes and remits with an effective and rapid energy truly astonishing, rendering the skin delightfully smooth and pleasant; and, as increasing the fairness and transparency of the skin, exceeds all competition.
See Advertisement.

TO BE LET,

FOR such Terms as may be agreed on, and immediate possession given, a HOUSE and BACON CONCERNS in THOMAS-STREET.
Apply to
JOSEPH NASH & Co.,
Bridge-street.

N.B.—The House will be let with or without the Concern.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, MARCH 12.

The supply of grain of all sorts scanty; the price of butter nominal.

Wheat, millers	34s 0d to 36s 0d
Ditto, white	32s 0d to 37s 0d
Ditto, shipping	28s 0d to 32s 0d
Barley, malting	18s 0d to 19s 0d
Ditto, shipping	16s 0d to 18s 0d
Ditto, Chevalier	19s 0d to 20s 0d
Oats, black	12s 0d to 12s 6d
Ditto, white	11s 0d to 14s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	14l 0s to 15l 0d
Fine Flour, per sack	52s 0d to 55s 0d
Seconds	45s 0d to 50s 0d
Thirds, ditto	35s 0d to 40s 0d
Coarse, thirds	30s 0d to 35s 0d
Fourths, ditto	25s 0d to 30s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	37s 6d to 39s 6d
Scalded, ditto	33s 0d to 35s 6d
Heads, ditto	25s 0d to 26s 0d
Offal, ditto	22s 0d to 23s 6d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	27s 0d to 29s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	19s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	18s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay,	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Cork Whiskey	7s 0d to 7s 6d
Mutton	0s 5d to 0s 7d
Beef	0s 4½d to 0s 7d

Butter 76s to 92s per cwt.

Weighed on Saturday, 32; Monday, 0; and yesterday, 14 firkins.

CORK MARKET, MARCH 11.

BUTTER. To the Merchants.—82s—80s—70s—60s—56s—48s. To the Country—73s—71s—61s—51s—47s—38s—per cwt.

WEXFORD, MARCH 8.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	80 0	— 84 0	Beans	22 0	— 23 9
Wheat	32 0	— 37 0	Flour, fine	48 0	— 00 0
Barley	18 6	— 22 6	Oatmeal	15 0	— 16 0
Oats	12 6	— 14 6	Pork, per cwt.	36 0	— 40 0

CLONMEL, MARCH 8.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	80 0	— 84 0	Barley	17 0	— 18 0
Oatmeal	15 0	— 16 0	Wheat, per st.	1 9½	— 1 11½
Pigs' Heads	28 0	— 00 0	Oats, per do.	0 11½	— 0 12

CARLOW, MARCH 8.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	88 0	— 90 0	Wheat	40 0	— 00 0
Flour	44 0	— 00 0	Barley	20 0	— 21 0
—— Thirds	38 0	— 00 0	Oats	13 0	— 13 6
—— Fourths	00 0	— 00 0			

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—MARCH 8.

Our market remains at the currency of Tuesday, and we continue our quotations of that day.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, white	38 6	— 44 6	Oats	12 0	— 16 6
Wheat, red	34 0	— 43 0	— (Canal)	—	— 0
Inferior	30 0	— 34 0	Oatmeal	14 6	— 16 0
New Barley	20 0	— 25 0	Second Flour	22 0	— 23 0
New Bere	00 0	— 00 0	Rape	0 0	— 0 0

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 8.

CORN EXCHANGE, FRIDAY.—About 2,800 quarters of foreign wheat, and 3,080 barrels of American flour, have arrived since Tuesday, but our import of other articles has been small. A few country dealers attended our market this morning, and took a little foreign wheat at a decline of about 2d. per bushel, but there was very little purchased by the town trade, and the market closed very heavy. There was no inquiry for oats or oatmeal, and both articles might have been had on rather lower terms. Flour was quite neglected.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—FRIDAY.—A very good business has been done in fine butters this week, at an advance of 2s to 3s per cwt. and the inferior qualities may be quoted 2s. to 3s per cwt. lower. Beef and pork very steady, and prices looking up. Bacon has been in moderate request.

Butter, per cwt.	s.	s.		s. d.	s. d.
Belfast	98	to 92	Beef, new prime		
Banbridge	78	82	Mess per tierce	105 0	to 115 0
Coleraine	80	82	India	— 0	— 0
Derry	75	82	New Pork, per brl.	— 0	— 0
Dundalk	—	—	Prime	78 0	82 0
Sligo	76	80	Bacon, per cwt.		
Kilkenny	93	94	Long middles	48 0	49 0
Carlow	80	92	Short do.	— 0	— 0
Waterford	75	92	Hams, New	60 0	62 0
Newry	75	80	Lard, bladdered	60 0	62 0
Ballymoney	—	—	firkin	58 0	60 0
Cork, new	—	—	Clean Grease	00 0	— 0
dry 3ds, new	70	72	Scrapings	— 0	— 0
pickled 2ds	84	86			

CORN MARKET—SATURDAY.—There was a better show of samples in market to-day than usual, and the Farmers seemed more inclined to sell; but the trade was very dull, and the highest prices for the best samples of white wheat did not exceed 11s per 70lbs.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—MARCH 8.

We have a considerable arrival of Foreign Wheat this week, which has had the effect of rendering the trade generally very dull, this article was offered at a reduction in some instances of 2s to 3s per quarter, but very little business was done. Barley slow sale at 1s to 2s per quarter decline, Beans and Peas same as last week. We have had a steady demand for really fine dry samples of either English or Irish Oats, but other sorts particularly the Galway feed and Irish black (of which the great portion of the supply no where consists) cannot be disposed of although offered at a reduction of 6d to 1s per quarter on the terms of Monday last.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

8th—Alexander, Hooper, Cardiff, coals.
Ann Phillips, Swansea, culm.
Bee, Daniel, and Ann, James, Cardigan, slates, a market.
Flint Castle, Jones, Chester, coals.
Jason, Reynolds, Weymouth, malt, for Liverpool.
9th—Rose, Macroom, Evans, Glasgow, coals, for Ross.
Aurora, Williams, Milford, culm, ditto.
Shamrock, Roche, Glasgow, coals, a market.
Western Star, Williams, Barnaw, ballast, for Swansea.
Patrick, Kavanagh, Swansea, culm, for Dublin.
Wave, Murphy, and Mary, Devereux, Liverpool, coals, for Wexford.
Margaret, Organ, Fethard, ballast, for Swansea.
10th—[illegible] (steamer) Hyde, Bristol.
H.M. Packet Jasper.
11th—Ruby, Minton, Newport, coals.
Two Brothers, Granwell, Liverpool, g.c. for Falmouth.
H.M. Packet Adder.
Design, Blaxland, St. Michaels, fruit, for London.
Elizabeth, Usher, Newcastle, coals.
12th—Jane, McKinnis, Bayonne, grain, for Liverpool.
Princess Charlotte, Sproules, Bombay, cotton, hides, wool, & gum, ditto.

SAILED.

9th—Mary, Dempsey, Kinsale, ballast, from Arthurstown.
10th—H.M. Packet Pigmy.
11th—H.M. Packet Jasper.
12th—Wind, S. by E.

Weather cold and cloudy with strong breezes all this day. At night less wind.

SHIP NEWS.

SHEERNESS, MARCH 8.—The schooner Candidate, Goodwin, of Waterford, arrived from Leghorn, for Sandgate Creek, and turning out, the wind baffling, and flood tide making, she was obliged to bring up, to prevent going athwart the Hawse of one of H.M. vessels.

BIRTHS.

On Saturday morning, the lady of Thomas Fogarty, Esq., of a son.

On Sunday, the lady of John Everard Feehan, Esq., of twin daughters.

February 27, in London, the Countess of Huntingdon, of a son, still born.

By the late Act there is no additional emolument derived by the Clerk of the Crown for an adjourned assizes, hitherto a great expense upon the city or county.

In the Matter of
PATRICK POWER,
AN INSOLVENT.

THE several Creditors of the Insolvent in this Matter, are hereby required to attend at the Office of ROBERT WM. CHERRY, Gentleman, agent to the Assignee, at No. 17, William-street, in the city of Waterford, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of April next, in order to strike a dividend.

FOR SALE,

A Cargo of excellent WHITEHAVEN COALS, on board the Brig *Lady Bentinck*, JOSEPH HAMILTON, Master, now lying at the Market-house.
For particulars of price, &c., apply to
MICHAEL DOWNEY,
Ship Agent, Quay,
Or, to the Master on board.
Waterford, 12th March, 1839.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.
FLOUR MILLS.
TO BE SOLD OR LET,

THE New and Extensive MILLS at DANGAN or KILMACOW, within three miles and a half of the City of Waterford, lately finished, and of the best materials, containing 85½ feet in front by 64 in depth; new Metal Machinery, capable of manufacturing 300 barrels per week, and upwards; a fine supply of Water, capable of driving four pair of stones; Storage for from 7 to 8,000 barrels of Wheat. The Mill is situate within half a mile of Water Carriage, on a Navigable Pill; a long Lease can be given.

Application to be made to Messrs. CHERRY and HASSARD, Solicitors, No. 41, [illegible], Dublin, and 17, William-street, Waterford; or to the Proprietor THOMAS JACOB, at the Mills.
6th March, 1839.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE.

GLENCAIRN ABBEY,
TO BE LET,
From the 25th of MARCH, or 1st of MAY next,
For such Terms as may be agreed on.

IT is beautifully situated on the Banks of the BLACKWATER, Three Miles from LISMORE, and is fit for the immediate reception of a Family, being fully Furnished, and with suitable Offices, Garden, and Pleasure Ground. It is worth the attention of a respectable Family, who can have any number of Acres, under FIFTY, of prime Land in high condition.

Application to be made in the absence of the Proprietor (CAPTAIN BUSHE) to BARRY DREW, Esq., Flower Hill, Lismore, who is authorised to treat with a Tenant.
The Steward on the spot will show the premises.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
No. I,
PRICE ONE SHILLING,
(To be continued Monthly,)
OF THE
CONFESSIONS OF HARRY LORREQUER,
Late Captain in the 4—th Regiment.
WITH NUMEROUS ILLUSTRATIONS,
BY PHIZ.
Dublin: WILLIAM CURRY, Jun. and Company, 9, Upper Sackville-street, and all Booksellers.

CHARLES JONES,
SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURER,
PARADE, WATERFORD.

C. JONES

BEGS leave to inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, that he has just returned from London, where he has selected a large assortment, comprising every article in the trade, of the very best quality, which he is enabled (from his connexions in England) to sell on terms most advantageous to the Purchaser.

C. J. also begs to state that for the accommodation of Gentlemen who prefer LONDON SADDLES, he has made an arrangement with a first rate Saddlery Establishment in London, by whom he is supplied with HUNTING SADDLES, of the same make and quality as those of the celebrated Saddlers, Messrs. WILKINSON and KIDD, London.

C. J. takes this opportunity of returning his most sincere thanks for the kind patronage bestowed upon him since his commencement in business, and begs most respectfully to solicit a continuance of their favors, it shall be his study to give general satisfaction.

N. B.—Portmanteaus of every description.

PAPER HANGINGS
AT ONE SHILLING PER DOZEN,
HOUSE PAINTING AND DECORATING,
No. 51, MARKET HOUSE QUAY, WATERFORD,
(Next Mr. Fennessy's Seed Ware-House.)

RICHARD HENNESSY.
Manufacturer of Paper Hangings, and House Painter and Decorator, &c.,

IN soliciting the patronage of the Nobility and Gentry of the County and City of Waterford, begs leave to remark that the unusually low priced Paper Hangings on sale last season at Mr. Sharpe's Auction Mart, were of his manufacture, the great demand for which has induced him to withdraw Mr. Sharpe's Commission, and open the above mentioned Ware-House, *where only his Paper Hangings can hereafter be purchased.*

Having learned his business of House Painting in London, Gentlemen honouring him with their commands will be certain of having their work elegantly executed. His style, particularly of finishing those beautiful imitations of woods and marbles, warrant him, he trusts, in hoping for their approval.

He has just received from the first Manufacturing Houses in London a splendid variety of the newest and richest designs for the season in Paper Hangings—which, with those produced at his own Manufactory, comprise an assortment consisting of Chamber, Parlour, and Drawing-room Papers; Marble, Gothic, and Landscape ditto, for Halls, Shops, and Staircases; Crimsons, Crimson Flocks, Flock and Gold, and richly embossed Gold Broidery, &c., all of which he will sell at Manufacturers' Prices, FROM ONE SHILLING TO THREE GUINEAS PER DOZEN.

FANCY DRESS BALL, WATERFORD.

THE ANNUAL FANCY DRESS BALL and SUPPER will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 3d of APRIL next, at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, TOWN HALL.

STEWARDS:
The Right Worshipful the Mayor and Sheriffs of Waterford,
Nicholas Power, Esq., High Sheriff,
The Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford,
The Earl of Huntingdon,
The Right Hon. Lord Carew,
The Right Hon. H. Villiers Stuart,
John Power, Esq., M.P.,
W. Villiers Stuart, Esq., M.P.,
H. Winston Barron, Esq., M.P.,
Thomas Wyse, Esq., M.P.,
Hon. C. O'Callaghan, M.P.,
Major Hoey, Captain Gillman, H. A. Ouvry, Esq., H. Wynne, Esq. } 68th Light Infantry,
Sir Benjamin Morris,
P. G. Barron, Esq., Eastlands,
John Congreve, Esq., Mount Congreve,
Sir Samuel Roberts, C.B., R.N.,
Captain Bolton, R.N.,
John Power O'Shee, Esq., Gardenmorris,
Wm. Christmas, Esq., Tramore,
Congreve Fleming, Esq., Greenville,
Richard Cox, Esq., Castletown,
Wm. Greene, Esq., Kilmanahan Castle,
John Jones, Esq., Mullinabro,
N. A. Power, Esq., Bellevue,
C. W. H. Steward, Esq., Rocklands,
John Greene, Esq., Rockshire,
Captain Doyle,
W. R. Kearney, Esq.,
James Galwey, Esq.,
Captain Keatinge,
Henry Scott, Esq.,
R. W. Morris, Esq.

The Rooms will be opened at NINE o'Clock, and no persons will be admissible except in a Fancy Costume or Uniform. No admission for Masks.
Gentlemen's Tickets, 9s. Ladies ditto, 6s.
Tickets to be had of the Stewards.
No Tickets will be issued after TUESDAY, the 2d of APRIL. No money received at the door.
Waterford, March 5, 1839.

SEED OATS.

EDWARD LYNCH

HAS this day landed from on board the MARTHA, J. HOWLAN master, from London, 60 Barrels of POLAND OATS, grown in Essex Marsh, quality very superior. Also, expects daily from London, 100 Barrels of Prime CHEVALIER SEED BARLEY.

E. LYNCH returns thanks to his Friends and the Public for the kind preference they give him in purchasing at his shop, Oils, Paints, Colours, Drugs, &c., &c.; also at his Stores, Flour, Bran, Oatmeal, Corn, Sacks, &c., &c.
Commission and Agent office, Hanover-street.
Waterford, March 5th, 1839.

IMPORTANT SALE OF STOCK.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst.,
AT TYBROGHNY CASTLE, CARRICK-ON-SUIR, the Residence of the late MICHAEL ST. JOHN RIVERS, Esq.,
28 In Calf COWS,
10 In Calf HEIFERS,
10 Head of FAT CATTLE,
7 STRIPPERS,
6 YEARLINGS,
5 CALVES,
1 New Milch COW,
2 Saddle HORSES,
3 Working HORSES,
Together with some PIGS, a quantity of Hay, Straw, and Oats, Carts, Cars, Horse Tackling, with Farming and Dairy Utensils, all to be Sold, without Reserve, and for ready Money.
PATRICK CAHILL, Auctioneer.
The above Sale is well worth the attention of Gentlemen desirous of improving their Stock, as the late Mr. RIVERS spared no expense in the selection of his Dairy Cattle.
4th March, 1839.

IMPORTANT SALE

OF SIX THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SEVENTY FOUR Acres of FERTILE LAND, in the Counties of WATERFORD and LIMERICK, comprising the KNOCKANEGLAWN, BOGHADOON, KILGOBONET, COOLNASMEARE, BALLYNETTY, and KILLADANGAN Estates, situate near the Town and Port of DUNGARVAN.
Also, the CASTLE-MILLS, KILLEA, BALLYKNOCK, RHINECREW ABBEY, and BALLYCONDON Estates, situate near the Town and Port of YOUGHAL.
And Several ESTATES, situate at and near the town of KILMALLOCK.
IN 28 LOTS,
By Auction, at GRESHAM'S Hotel, in Dublin, on THURSDAY, the 18th of April, 1839, at ONE o'Clock,
By Mr. THOMAS HAWKES.
Printed particulars with Maps may be had, at 5s each, (to be returned to purchasers) of Messrs. M. Barrington and Son, Solicitors, Dublin; of Thomas Foley, Esq., Solicitor, Tourtane, near Lismore; Thomas Weldon, Esq., Riversfield, near Kilmallock; Messrs. Foster and Evans, 28, John-street, Bedford Row, London; of the Auctioneer, Williton, Somerset; at the offices of Messrs. Sewell and Newport, Isle of Wight; or at Mr. Baily's Offices in Cheltenham; or at Nynehead, near Wellington, Somerset.
Dated 18th Feb., 1839.

GENERAL STEAM ACCOMMODATION.
With or without Pilots, and with liberty to Tow Vessels,
BRISTOL, LIVERPOOL, WATERFORD.

ORDER OF SAILING of Steam Packets on the above lines—

BRISTOL AND WATERFORD.
CITY OF BRISTOL.

FROM WATERFORD. TUESDAYS.	FROM BRISTOL. SATURDAYS.
March 5 — 7 Morning.	March 2 — 7 Morning.
12 — 11 Morning.	9 — 11 Morning.
19 — 7 Morning.	16 — 7 Morning.
26 — 11 Morning.	23 — 12 Noon.

NORA CREINA OR CLONMEL.

FROM WATERFORD. FRIDAYS.	FROM BRISTOL. THURSDAYS.
March 1 — 7 Morning.	March 5 — 8 Morning.
8 — 9 Morning.	12 — 3 Afternoon.
15 — 12 Noon.	19 — 8 Morning.
22 — 9 Morning.	26 — 3 Afternoon.
29 — 12 Noon.	

LIVERPOOL AND WATERFORD.
WILLIAM PENN, MERMAID, AND GIPSY.

From Waterford.			From Liverpool.		
Friday,	March	1.	Friday,	March	1.
Tuesday,	..	5.	Tuesday,	..	5.
Friday,	..	8.	Friday,	..	8.
Tuesday,	..	12.	Tuesday,	..	12.
Friday,	..	15.	Friday,	..	15.
Tuesday,	..	19.	Tuesday,	..	19.
Friday,	..	22.	Friday,	..	22.
Tuesday,	..	26.	Tuesday,	..	26.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JEFFERY SMITH & SONS,
Hibernia Wharf, London.
GENERAL STEAM PACKET OFFICE,
1, Quay, Bristol.
JOSEPH R. PIM,
St. George Steam Packet Office,
Clarence Dock, Liverpool.
R. POPE & Co.,
Waterford.

THE TOILET.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.

THIS *Elegant, Fragrant, and Pellucid* OIL is in *Universal High Repute* for its unequalled *Restorative, Preservative,* and *Beautifying Properties.* It prevents HAIR from falling off or turning gray to the latest period of life; changes grey hair to its original COLOUR; frees it from *scurf,* and renders it beautifully SOFT, CURLY, and GLOSSY. In dressing HAIR, it keeps it firm in the *curl,* uninjured by *damp weather, crowded rooms, the dance,* or in the exercise of *riding.* To *Children,* it is invaluable, as it lays a foundation for a Beautiful Head of HAIR.

CAUTION.—Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," and observe that each bottle is (with a Treatise on the Hair 31*st edition,*) inclosed in a Wrapper, on which are their Names and Address in *Red,* thus,
A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN,
Countersigned ALEX. ROWLAND.
The *lowest* price is 3s 6d—the next price is 7s—family bottles containing four small 10s 6d and double that size 21s per bottle.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR,

A mild and efficient protector of the *Skin* and *Complexion* from the baneful influence of *Frost, Cold Winds,* or *Damp Atmosphere;* heals *Chilblains, Chaps,* and renders the most *harsh* and *rough Skin* delightfully *soft, fair* and *smooth;* effectually eradicates all *Pimples, Spots, Redness, Tan, Freckles,* and other *Cutaneous Defects,* at the same time imparting a healthy *Juvenile Bloom,* as well as realising a delicate *White Neck, Hand* and *Arm.* In cases of *Burns* and *Scalds,* it immediately allays the irritability and reduces the inflammation.

GENTLEMEN, after *Shaving,* will find it allay the irritation and make the Skin smooth and soft.
Price 4s 6d and 8s 6d per Bottle, duty included.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,
OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

A *WHITE POWDER,* of *Oriental Herbs* of the most *delightful fragrance,* and *free from any mineral or pernicious ingredient*—It eradicates *Tartar* and decayed Spots from the *Teeth,* preserves the *Enamel,* and fixes the *Teeth* firmly in their sockets, rendering them *delicately White.* Being an Anti-Scorbutic, it eradicates the Scurvy from the *Gums, strengthens, braces,* and renders them of a healthy *red;* it removes unpleasant tastes from the mouth, which often remain after fevers, taking medicine, &c., and imparts a *delightful fragrance* to the breath.
Price 2s 9d per box, duty included.

*** NOTICE—The Name and Address of the Proprietors,
A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON,
are engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on the two latter Articles; also printed, in red, on the Wrapper in which each is enclosed.

Many *Shop-keepers* offer for sale Counterfeits of the above, composed of the most *pernicious ingredients.* They call their *trash* the "GENUINE," and sign *A. Rowland Son,* omitting the "&," recommending them as being *Cheap.*

Be sure to Ask for "ROWLAND'S,"
Sold by them, and by respectable PERFUMERS and MEDICINE VENDERS.

ERIN'S ISLE is now supplied with a Remedy of surpassing value for speedily and effectually curing all Urethral Diseases, as Gonorrhoea, Gleets, Strictures, Gravel, Stone, Irritation of the Kidneys, Bladder or Prostrate Gland, Impuissance, Local Debility, Pains in the Loins, Lumbago, and all diseases, for which those nauseous, uncertain, and injurious medicines, Cubebs, Copaiba, &c. have been so long and so improperly used. This remedy has, by its own merits, established a reputation, and acquired a sale in England, and throughout Europe and America, unparalleled in the annals of Medicine, in all cases having proved superior, in every respect, to any other preparation ever offered for the same complaints; and, in consequence, it is held in the highest estimation by, and supported with, Testimonials from the most eminent in the Medical Profession, who constantly use it in their Hospital and Private Practice, having gladly availed themselves of its means, and hailed it as an especial boon to suffering humanity. It is called YOLAND'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION, and is the discovery of an eminent Medical Gentleman, (an M.D. and M.R.C.S.) and is sold in bottles, with ample directions, price 2s 9d to 4s 6d, and 11s, by Messrs. WARD, PRING, and RANDLE, Dublin; Mr. FARRELL, Mirror Office, Waterford, and by all Patent Medicine Dealers in the Kingdom. Wholesale, by Hannay & Co., 63, Oxford-street, London.

TESTIMONIAL.

"Having tried Yoland's Specific Solution, in our public and private practice, for Urethral Discharges, we readily bear our testimony to its very superior powers, its perfect safety, and permanent effects; altogether we consider it a very efficacious remedy, and far more so than any other in all Urethral Diseases. Signed by Surgeon Cooper; H. Ley, M.D., Lecturer on Midwifery; Dr. Clarke; Dr. Green, &c."

Prepared by Graham & Co. 138, Holborn Bars, London; where the Physician may be consulted as usual, from nine till three, daily. Patients at a distance corresponded with until cured: fee, including medicine, £1; or in any instance, where the object may be merely to be satisfied as to the applicability of Yoland's Solution, and to receive further instructions, the fee for which opinion and advice will be only 10s.

N.B.—Punctuality and implicit confidence may be relied upon, both in consultation and in forwarding medicine.

GRAND EXHIBITION
AT REDUCED PRICES
At the LONDON COMMISSION BAZAAR,
90, CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY, WATERFORD.

GEORGE CLARKE

IS now Selling the following assemblage of necessary and useful property,
15 PER CENT.
Under every other House in the several Trades:—

MACKINTOSHES—Coats, Capes, and Leggins, of various colours.
UMBRELLAS—Waterproof, Silk, Gingham, and Cotton, of every size and quality.
CIGARS—Woodvill's old, of very delicious flavour.
SADDLERY—London made Gig Harness, Hogskin and plain Saddles; Pelham, Snaffle and other Bridles; Stirrup Leathers, Stirrup Irons, Bridle Bits; Driving, Hunting, and Riding Whips; Horse Clothing, Head Collars, Curry-combs, Brushes, Stable Lanterns, Pillows's Portmanteaus, Hair Trunks, Hat Cases, Carpet Bags, and Sponge.
FANCY CABINET GOODS—Portable Cabinets, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, and Tea Caddies, in Rosewood and Mahogany, plain and inlaid with Pearl and Buhl, and Brass bound Travelling Writing Cases, Writing Cases in Russia Leather; Chess, Backgammon, and Draft Boards.
HABERDASHERY—Gentlemen's Stocks, India-rubber Braces, Gloves, Silk Purses, Pocket Books, German Silver, Braid, and Hair Watchguards; Patent Garters, Walking Sticks, Cigar Cases, Snuff Boxes, Ticket Cases, Card Cases and Playing Cards, Pocket Combs, Dressing Combs, Soap Boxes, Windsor Soap, Macassar Oil, Pin Cushions, Portable Boot Jacks, Bottles of Ink and Writing Fluid, Patent and China Ink Bottles, Quills, Steel Pens and Pen Holders, Sealing Wax, Wafers, and Wafer Seals, Letter and Ticket Racks, Watch Stands, Chessmen, Opera Glasses, Magic Lanterns, Kalcidoscopes, Reticules, Necklaces, Head Combs, Jewel Cases, Snow Boots, Fur Shoes and Slippers; Toy Bellows, China Figures; Gilt, Rosewood, and Mahogany small Picture Frames; Feather Dusters, Floating Wax Lights, Measuring Tapes, Boy's Girdles.
BOOKS—A Folio Bible with Copious Notes and Numerous Plates, a numerous collection of Standard Works on Botany, Chemistry, Natural History, Mineralogy, History and Fiction, and other Works of Merit; Juvenile Annuals, and Elementary Works; ne plus ultra Portfolios embossed; Albums of all sizes; French Music Books, full of Plates; Legers and other account Books.
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—An Eight Day Clock, with powerful music, Eight Tunes. Grand Piano Shape Work Box, Two Airs; Landscape Painting in Gilt Frame, Two Airs; Snuff Boxes Two Airs; Accordians, Guitars, Flageolets, and Clock-stand, Three Airs.
SPORTING APPOINTMENTS—Powder Horns, Shot Belts, Percussion Caps, Pocket Liquor Flasks, Lucifer Matches, German Tinder, Spurs, Dog Collars and Chains.
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT—Capital Mahogany Four Post and other Bedsteads; Dining, Breakfast, and occasional Tables, on Pillar and Claw, and on Turned and Reeded Legs; Mahogany Chairs, Satin Hair Cloth Seats; Stained Chairs, Cane Seats; Dressing Tables, and Wash-hand Stands; Chamber Horses, and Rosewood and Mahogany Pole Fire Screens, with handsome mounts.
MATTRESSES—Best London Horse Hair in Fancy Stripe Cases.
DRESSING GLASSES—British Plate in Modern Tray Frames, French Polished, with and without Drawers; Hanging, Shaving, and Hand Glasses, in great variety.
CARPETING—Brussels, Kidderminster, Venitian, and Hemp, also Stair Carpeting of every width and variety of pattern. Carpets made to order.
HEARTH RUGS—Fine Worsted, Ropeback, Imperial and Wilton.
DOOR MATS—Brown and White Sheep Skin, and Cocoa Fibre, bordered with Worsted in various Colours.
OIL CLOTHS—Well seasoned, Suitable for Halls, Stairs and Passages, in great variety of patterns.
TABLE MOLESKINS—Highly Varnished of every Width, and Approved Patterns, cut to every Size and Shape, and made up for Pianoforte, Desk, and Box Cases.
BELL ROPES—Of the most Modern Design, Worsted Coil of every Shade and Size, with Rich Silk Bullion Tassels.
SCOTCH TABLE COVERS—Strong Colors, Rich Plaids, every Size.
COUNTERPANES—In Fancy Colors, Heavy and Richly Tufted.
SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE—Candlesticks with and without Branches, and Snuffers and Trays, Silver Edges.
BRITTANNIA METAL WARE—Tea Pots, Coffee Pots, Percolators, Candlesticks, Shaving Boxes, Liquor Flasks, and Punch Jugs.
CUTLERY—Ivory, Bone, Buffaloe, and Cocoa hafted Dinner, Dessert, and Carving Knives and Forks; Pen-Knives, Razors and Scissors.
BRONZE WARE—Fenders, Umbrella Stands, Hand Bells, and Ink Trays.
BRASS WARE—Fenders, Punch Kettles, with and without Stands; Table and Chamber Candlesticks.
COPPER WARE—Coal Boxes, Newest Shapes, and Tea Kettles.
JAPANNED WARE—Tea, Sandwich, Bread, Knife, and Snuffer Trays; Dinner Waggons, and Waiters, Sandwich Cases, Liquant, and Cruet Stands, Reading Lamps, Nursery Lamps, and Toast Racks, and Vertical Roasting Jacks.
IRON AND STEEL WARE—Fenders, Bright and Green; Fire Implements, Coal Boxes, Kettle Pots, Saucepans, and other Culinary utensils; Snuffers, Corkscrews, Forest and Garden Shears, Rat and Mouse Traps, Dutch Ovens, Lanterns, &c.
BRUSHES—House, Carpet, Hearth, Bannister, Scouring, Stove, Clothes, Hat, Shoe, Horse, Hair, Flesh, Tooth, Nail, Shaving, Crumb, Painting and White Washing.
WEARING APPAREL—Ready made Trowsers, Crapes, Plaids, Drills, Merinoes, Barragon, and other materials for ditto; Waist Coat Stuff, of various qualities and patterns; Gossamer and other Hats, Cloth and other Caps.
MISCELLANEOUS—A beautiful Set of Curtains for Three Windows, of Green Figured Damask Moreen, finished with rich Gold-colour Lace, a Drab Moreen ditto, with Drapery and Fringe; a Set of Pearl Fish Counters, richly Carved; a magnificent India Work Table, fitted in Compartments, capital Eight Day Clock with excellent movements, an excellent Lever Watch in Silver Cases, several achromatic Telescopes, a fashionable Outside Jaunting-Car, a strong Tax Cart, and a Child's Carriage, a Portable Easy Chair with Cushions, a Hyacinth Stand, with Thirty Glasses; Brussels Hassocks, well made; Table Mats and Doyleys, Basket Salt.
Agent for the Sale of Waterproof Preservative Blacking.
Every Article Warranted.
G. C. begs to state that he continues to receive fresh supplies from week to week, of the newest designs and latest inventions, always something tempting in view.
Worthy of Public Attention.

The Grand Jury of the County Clare have directed their Surveyor to take levels for forming a stone tram road from Clare to Ennis, the intention of cutting a canal being given up. The Jury have granted £12,000 to erect a new Court house, and £7,000 to enlarge the jail of Ennis.

WAFFERFORD MAIL.