The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XVIII., No. 1848. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1841. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

CHINA, INDIA, AND EGYPT.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE DISPUTE WITH CHINA —DEATH OF KURRUCK SINGH AND OF HIS SUCCESSOR, NOU-NEBAL SINGH, AND ACCESSION OF SHERE SINGH TO THE THRONE OF LAHORE—SURRENDER OF DOST MAHOMED.

(From the Times and Herald.)

We have received by extraordinary express from Marseilles letters and journals from Bombay up to the 1st of December, as well as advices from Alexandria to the 24th, and letters and journals from Malta to the 28th. The intelligence from China is of the highest importance—no less than the near settlement of the China question. Shortly after the capture of Chusan, Admiral Elliot, in proceeding to the Peho river, was met by a mandarin of the third rank of the Chinese empire, though some accounts say by the Emperor himself, while others affirm that Admiral Elliot had arrived at Pekin, and had an audience of the Emperor. The Emperor has agreed to pay £3,000,000 for the expenses incurred by the British in making war; other authorities state £2,000,000 sterling as indemnity for the opium seized, and £1,090,000 for the expenses of the war. The Emperor, either himself or through his officers, has expressed pacific intentions to the Admiral, and he disavows the actions of his Commissioner Lin. This latter, indeed, has fallen into disgrace, and the Emperor offers to surrender him into the hands of the British, to be dealt with as they may think proper. Two commissioners were to be sent either to Canton or Ningpo, with full powers to negotiate a treaty. Chusan is not to be given up until the treaty be signed. The above intelligence, which is up to the 1st of October, was brought by her Majesty's ship Cruiser to Calcutta. No movement southward is expected from Chusan before the 15th of Oct. The Admiral was to leave Chusan for Ningpo in one of the steamers on the 30th of September, and the Blenheim was warping out for the same destination. The Emperor is greatly annoyed at our occupation of Chusan, and his minister hinted "that the Admiral's visit had prevented the march of fierce soldiers to retake the island." The Malacca papers have got up a story, that accounts have been received there that our ships of war had taken the Bogue forts, and, after forcing the passage of the Bocca Tigris, had proceeded to Canton. It is feared that this is not correct. Great complaints are made of the unhealthiness of the men in the expedition against Chusan; the weather at this place is represented as cold and unhealthy. Mortality appears to prevail. Capt. Stean, of her Majesty's 49th, had died. The fleet, however, was plentifully supplied with provisions. The intelligence from India is also highly important. Our extraordinary express from Marseilles received this morning brings intelligence from Alexandria to the 24th ult., on which day the Great Liverpool sailed with the Indian mails. Her trip from Falmouth to Alexandria is the shortest on record—viz., 14 days and one hour from port to port. Twelve days and eleven hours were only spent at sea. The plague had appeared in Alexandria a month earlier than usual, and three deaths had been officially notified. The Indian mails and 18 passengers were landed at Suez on the 18th ultimo, and escorted across the desert by a guard of sixty horsemen furnished by the Pacha to preserve them from the attacks of the Bedouin Arabs, who had lately become hostile and dangerous, seizing the Pacha's stores and attacking the pilgrims *en route* from Cairo to Mecca. Ibrahim Pacha was still with his army at Damascus, to which he had returned in very ill health and beset by the mountaineers, hoping (it was believed) to avail himself of the Napier convention to return to Egypt peaceably and by sea. Mehemet Ali had again written to Admiral Stopford on the 21st ult., and proposed to send another message to expedite the return of Ibrahim and his army. Sir Charles Smith had arrived in the Hydra at Alexandria on the 17th ult., and had an interview with the Pacha on the 19th, and placed the Hydra at his service to convey his despatch to Marmorice on the 22d ult. Sir Charles left Alexandria in the Great Liverpool.—Serious sickness had prevailed at Acre. The storm that visited the coast of Syria with such violence on the 2d and 3d ult., had produced an alarming scarcity at Beyrout and in the mountains, where the new Turkish Governor had recklessly stopped the supplies of grain arriving, and the mountaineers were again nearly driven into collision with the authorities by desperation. No hope is entertained that the Porte will be able to govern Lebanon, now that the population is re armed. Mehemet Ali was still raising batteries and exercising his troops incessantly, and had given notice to the National Guards of Alexandria that they were to consider themselves his regular soldiers. At the same time he was making preparations for the better cultivation of his private estates, and had appointed his son Said Bey, and his grandson, Abbas Pacha, to be resident administrators in separate districts.

CHINA.

(From the Supplement of the Bombay Gazette, Dec. 1.)

Our Calcutta papers of the 16th of November have arrived, and in a great measure confirm the news we gave from Chusan. The Emperor received Admiral Elliot with distinction, and agreed to a treaty to be negotiated at Canton. Three millions are to be paid before Chusan is evacuated. In the meantime a letter has been received at Malacca, which states that our ships have forced the passage of the Bocca Tigris, captured the forts, and proceeded on to Canton.

CHUSAN.

(From the Bombay Times.)

We hasten to place before our readers the following extract from a letter we have just received, dated Chusan, Sept. 30. Several others are much more full of particulars, but the following contains the "head and front" of the news from China:—

"Admiral Elliot arrived in the Wellesley on the 28th, from the Gulf of Pechelee, as I before told you. The result of his negotiation, at the mouth of the Peho, with the third in rank in the Chinese empire, is not fully known; but I may say, that the Emperor is willing to apologise for the insult inflicted upon Captain Elliot, and that his Excellency Lin is to be punished in any way which we please. The chops were couched in very civil language, containing none of the offensive epithets so freely applied to Europeans on former occasions. The Emperor had been kept in ignorance of Lin's proceedings, but many of the nobles of the court had perfect information relative to the Viceroy's conduct at Canton. In referring Admiral Elliot to Canton for the settlement of the matters in dispute, the Emperor said, through his deputy, that 'Granting all which you said to be true, it would be exceedingly unjust to condemn Lin without giving him a hearing;' besides Lin's report is quite different from yours. I will send plenipotentiaries to Canton to make proper inquiries, and who afterwards will arrange with you there.' This reasonable course may have been adopted for the purpose of removing the Admiral from the vicinity of the capital; in that the Emperor has succeeded, but nevertheless the expedition has effected something; the men of war have carefully surveyed the Gulf of Pechelee, and have explored the mouth of the Peho. The Madagascar steam vessel crossed the bar at the mouth of the Peho, and ascended the river for about two miles. The fleet was plentifully supplied with sheep, bullocks, vegetables, and fruits.

"The Kite armed vessel was sent, under the command of Lieutenant Douglas, soon after the taking of Tinghae, to the mouth of the YangtseKeang, for the purpose of surveying; it is supposed that she has been wrecked, as the lieutenant in charge, the captain's wife (Mrs. Noble), and some Lascars, are in the hands of the Chinese at Ningpo, who treat them and Captain Anstruther also with kindness; until the Chinese informed us of the circumstances, we knew nothing of the loss of the Kite. That the vessel has been wrecked, I believe, is an inference only, from the fact of the lieutenant and others being prisoners of the Chinese."

EXTRACT OF A LETTER DATED CHUSAN HARBOUR, SEPT. 24.—HON. COMPANY'S STEAMER MADAGASCAR.

"I sit down to write you a few lines, to give you an account of my trip up to the mouth of Peho, or Pekin river; from this place we had a very fine run up with fine weather, and arrived off that place on the 9th of August, the squadron consisting of the following ships:—The Wellesley, with his Excellency Rear Admiral G. Elliot, C.B.; the Blonde, Modeste, Volage, Pylades, Madagascar steamer, and the Ernaud and Malcolm, with coals and provisions. On the 11th, Captain C. Elliott, R.N., proceeded into the mouth of the river in the steamer, with the boats of all the men of war present, manned and armed, and on our arriving at the bar the steamer anchored, and the boats proceeded into the river with a flag of truce flying; on their arrival off the forts at the entrance, a mandarine boat pushed off to them, and received the Admiral's letter, and after the expiration of six days, the time granted by his Excellency, a chop was received, stating the Emperor required ten days to consider, which time being agreed to, the squadron proceeded to the different islands in the Gulf of Pechelee to water and procure bullocks, the Ernaud transport proceeding with them. They succeeded very well in obtaining a supply, and returned to the anchorage by the 27th of Aug., the day appointed, and the imperial chop was sent off to the ships, and on the 30th an interview took place between Captain Elliott and Khe Shan, the imperial commissioner, who is the third man in the empire, a mandarin of the first class, and red button, and ever since (that is, up to the time of our departure from the Peho, on the 15th of September,) negociations have been going on, and, from all we can hear, it is generally believed that the plenipotentiary is to proceed to Canton to meet the commissioner, Khe Shan, and then to settle affairs, if possible. A portion of the troops remain here to hold this place until matters are finally settled. When the interview took place Khe Shan, the imperial commissioner, gave the party a splendid breakfast. The Chinese government are much alarmed at our being in possession of Chusan; they do not like our being so near their capital, and they will endeavour to keep us to the southward. The island of Lantao is spoken of as the place most likely where the English will be settled at, but the Chinese would prefer our not having any settlement at all. They have offered to punish Lin in any way the English propose. The troops are very sickly at this place, and we are all looking out for a speedy settlement of affairs. Captain Anstruther, of the Madras Artillery, was out sketching a short distance from the city of Chusan, and was seized by the Chinese and made prisoner; he is now at a place called Ningpo, and well treated; the authorities at that place have sent over to say they have 20 more prisoners, but whom they can be, we cannot make out; they say, if we give up Chusan, they will give up the prisoners. The Alligator had a brush with them at Amoy, and returned to this place: the day after the affair 400 chests of opium were sold at very high prices indeed—1,184 dollars a chest, so it is said; the Chinese come on board the ships here to purchase, thinking we have come to sell opium only, and they will have the drug at all risks; in fact, the smugglers benefit much by the war and they hope it may last. Supplies of all kinds in the eating and drinking way are in great demand. During our stay at Pechelee, we had a trip to the Great Wall of China with the admiral. The end comes down into the sea about half a mile! There is a fort at the end of it with a large tower. It is one of the most stupendous affairs I ever beheld. It appears about thirty feet high, and about the same width. It has a watch tower about every mile on it. The land is very high in the vicinity, some of the hills about 3,000 feet, and the wall goes completely over the tops of the mountains, and is seen as far as the eye can reach. Should our government hold Chusan it will be a place of much importance; the whole trade would be thrown in here; the Pekin authorities are well aware of this, and would rather do anything than have a protracted war. Under these circumstances, I think matters will soon be settled."

(From another Letter.)

"Nov. 16.—We hasten to confirm the greater part of the news issued in our extra edition yesterday. We now learn, on the best of authority, that the treaty will be ratified at Canton, under the broadsides of all our fleet. Chusan will not be given up till £3,000,000 sterling are paid to British subjects as compensation, and for the expenses of the war—the treaty provides for all else. This is not on the authority of the government despatches, for they were, we learn, taken to Barrackpore, by the person who had charge of them, and who received orders to give them to the Governor General."

MACAO—DEFEAT OF THE CHINESE.

(From the Canton Press of August 8.)

On Tuesday last her Majesty's ships Druid, Columbine, Larne, Hyacinth, and Nimrod, anchored in these roads, and left again on Thursday last, with the exception of her Majesty's ship Larne, the two former for the Bogue and Capsingmoon, the Hyacinth for the Broadway, and the Nimrod for Chusan. The reports which we noticed last week as to their probable movements have not been confirmed, but we hail the entering of the Hyacinth into the Broadway as an earnest that the blockade of the Canton river will henceforward be strictly enforced. It is with the deepest sorrow we have to announce that a British subject has probably fallen into the hands of the Chinese, Mr. F. Stanton, formerly tutor to the sons of the late Mr. R. Turner.

FIGHT AT THE BARRIER.

It will be seen from the circular copied below, addressed by Captain Smith to the British subjects resident here, that his Excellency the Governor informed him that the Taoutae had left Macao on the 11th of this month for the sole purpose of laying before the Viceroy Lin the strongest demands for the release of Mr. Stanton. On Monday, the 17th, the Taoutae returned, but without Mr. Stanton, and we are informed that the only answer he gave was, that it was impossible Mr. Stanton could be liberated, he not having been seized on Portuguese territory; and that besides he, the Taoutae, had brought with him a number of soldiers to assist the Portugese in driving away the English. It was known before, and we stated it last week, that strong additions had been made to the fortifications at the barrier and to the number of the garrison there, and a great many boats filled with soldiers were on Tuesday seen to pass through the inner harbour towards the barrier, where also were stationed eight war junks, which before had been anchored opposite the town of Macao. The Hon. Company's steamer Enterprise left the road here for Capsingmoon soon after the return of the Taoutae was known, and returned on Tuesday in company with her Majesty's ship Druid, and towing the transport Nazaruth Schah, having the Bengal Volunteers on board. From the Taoutae's answer it was evident that the Chinese had hostile intentions towards the English residents in Macao, and there seemed but the alternative of quietly awaiting the attack or check them by falling upon them first. On Wednesday morning, however, the 19th, her Majesty's ships Hyacinth and Larne were seen getting under weigh, standing towards Fisherman's Bay, and the Bengal Volunteers were embarked on board the steamer, whilst we saw nine boats filled with marines and sailors leave the Druid, and followed in the same direction as the Hyacinth and Larne. The weather was favourable, a light southerly breeze wafting the ships very soon to a favourable position right in front of the barrier and fortifications there, a distance of only about 600 yards. At about half past one o'clock the Hyacinth began the cannonade, which was answered by the Chinese from their fort, or rather breastwork consisting of pyramids of sand bags, having each a foundation of about nine yards square, and upon which the 32 pounders made little or no impression. The Chinese had altogether 24 guns in the embrasures of this fortification, 15 of which were pointed towards the ships, but their fire was very soon silenced by the Hyacinth and Larne, after the guns had been only thrice fired. The neck of land on which the barrier is built, is just there only about 100 yards wide; and close to the land, on the inside, were anchored the eight junks already mentioned, of which from the ships only the masts could be seen, the hulls being hid and in a great measure sheltered from shot by the land. There was besides on this side of the barrier, and on territory hitherto considered as subject to Portuguese jurisdiction, a Joss house, or temple, where there were several cannon, from which a brisk fire was kept up upon the ships, and it was observed that these guns carried further than those from the junks, many of whose shot fell short of the ships. Though several balls passed over the ships, they received no injury in their hulls, but a few balls passed through the awnings and sails of the Hyacinth. After the engagement had begun, the garrison of the joss house was reinforced by about 300 Chinese soldiers, who marched to it from the town of Macao. There was besides a considerable encampment filled with soldiers just behind the barrier, and sheltered by a sand bill; and it is supposed that there must altogether have been about 2,000 Chinese soldiers on the spot, of whom a considerable portion were armed with matchlocks. The distance from the barrier to Macao being scarcely two miles, the whole of the engagement was witnessed from the town, and numerous spectators, Chinese as well as Portuguese and foreigners, crowded the adjacent heights. From half past one until about half past three o'clock, the ships kept up a heavy fire upon the fort and the junks behind, which was latterly only faintly answered from the junks, but with more spirit from the joss house. Parties of soldiers were seen running to and fro between the barrier and the joss house, often interrupted in their course by the shot passing over them or ploughing up the ground near them, when they would cower down, or creep along on all fours. Twice we saw them remove a dead or wounded soldier. At about half past two o'clock the English troops began to be landed on the beach at some distance from and on the Chinese side of the fort. Some Chinese soldiers here, favoured by the rising ground, crept and fired upon the parties landing, but a field piece was brought on shore and planted on the height, and a sharp fire kept up from it upon the Chinese encampment, below upon the junks, and latterly also upon the joss house, which by the positive orders from Captain Smith had till then been spared, as being considered neutral ground; but when the firing from it continued, all pretence to neutrality of course ceased, and a great number of soldiers were seen flying out of it, and from some mastheads, through which a few balls were sent, and running back to Macao. At a little after four, all the troops being landed (180 spahis, 120 marines, and 80 seamen, commanded by Captain Mee, of the Bengal Volunteers,) they marched upon the fort, which they found deserted, but a fire, when already in the fort, was opened upon them from the junks and the joss house, which was soon silenced by the musketry from the Volunteers. The Chinese still on board the junks tried to save themselves by leaping into the water, where many, it is supposed, were killed. Two of the guns in the fort (they were very large and heavy, in bulk equal to 32 pounder carronades, though bored for 18 pounders only) were disabled, the carriage of the one being splintered, and the other broken to pieces by a shot. All the guns were spiked, and everything else in the fort destroyed and burnt. A powder magazine blew up, and two men, we are sorry to say, were severely hurt by the explosion. The Chinese encampment was next burnt, and in fact everything found on that side of the fort destroyed, with the exception of the junks, which escaped being burnt from there being no boats available to get at them. Many of them were, however, so much injured by shot that they will probably never float again. The joss house, from which the liveliest fire had been kept up, escaped destruction, as being on neutral ground, very much to the disappointment of the assailants, who could only by the strictest orders be restrained from attacking it sword in hand. Indeed during this affair Captain Smith seems to have been most anxious not to violate in the slightest degree the neutrality of Macao, although the Chinese had no such scruples, for not only was the joss house on this side of the barrier, and therefore on Portuguese ground, but the greater part of the soldiers that occupied it marched to it from the town of Macao itself. The forbearance of Capt. Smith in not attacking the enemy on neutral ground arose, no doubt, from due consideration of the very peculiar position in which Macao is placed with regard to the Chinese, and we hope that his conduct will in future be imitated by the Chinese, who can have no reason whatever for complaining of the Portuguese in the affair, when even their soldiers, although engaged in active hostilities, were spared because they were on neutral ground.

The English had four men badly, and two slightly wounded; a marine had his arm shattered by a ball, and had to submit to amputation of the limb; another was shot in the body, and two, as we have already said, badly injured by the explosion of the powder magazine. The loss of the Chinese cannot be known with any degree of certainty. Those connected with their mandarins state it at only four killed; but other statements are about 50 or 60 killed, and double that number wounded, and probably more correct. One shot was seen to strike a tank, a boat plying between the junks, and pulled by two women; the boat was shivered to pieces, and nothing was seen of the poor women, who, it is possible, however, may have escaped, they being all expert swimmers.

We hear that the Chinese soldiers ascribe their defeat to the cowardice of their officers, who, they say, were the first to run away, and that they were therefore obliged to follow their example. What the result of this affair may be it is difficult to foresee, but we hope that, having received this severe lesson, the Chinese will hereafter refrain from troubling Macao. The Chinese population here have been very quiet ever since, with the exception of many families removing. Taoutae, it was rumoured, had disappeared since the fight, but we learn he is now at Casabianca. The Keunmin foo and Tao tang have also left Macao.

The following letter was circulated on Monday last:—

"Macao, Aug. 17, 1840.

"SIR—As the British community residing in Macao must be deeply interested in the fate of Mr. Stanton, lately seized by the Chinese, I have now to request you will be pleased to make known to them, that assurances have been received from the Governor of Macao by her Majesty's officers, that the Taoutae, Yir, left Macao at seven p.m., on the 11th inst., for the sole purpose of laying before the Viceroy Lin the strongest demands for the release of the aforesaid British subject; and his Excellency has been kind enough to state that he will make known, at the earliest period, the result of this officer's mission.

I have, &c.,

"H. SMITH,

Commanding the Blockade Squadron.

"T ———, Esq., and other British subjects in Macao."

An attempt was made a few days since to set fire to the transport Nazaruth Schah, but detected in time to prevent injury. A man had mixed among a crowd of Chinese boats which were at the time alongside, and was observed to throw something overboard, but it was only after great exertion that the incendiary was secured. When become aware that he had been detected, and that the boats were being lowered to seize him, he jumped into the water, and diving under the bottom of the ship reappeared on the other side. For some time he eluded the grasp of his pursuers by diving and hiding among the Chinese boats, but he was at last taken, and is now in irons on board the Druid.

INDIA.

(From the Bombay Gazette.)

The Indian intelligence for the past month possesses unusual interest. The first important item is the surrender of Dost Mahomed, the ex ruler of Cabul, to our Envoy at the Court of Schah Soojah, Sir W. M'Naghten. Thus, after a struggle of two years' duration, we have finally established our point, and Schah Soojah is undisputed master of the throne of his ancesters.

The second item of importance is the death of the Maharajah Kurrick Singh, of Lahore, and that of his son, Nou Nahal Singh, by the fall of a beam in a gateway, through which he was proceeding to the river Ravee, to perform his ablutions after his father's obsequies, as prescribed by the Hindoo law. He has left no living heir, but we are informed that one of his wives is in the third month of her pregnancy, and that her mother has possession of the fort, and refuses to give it up to Shere Singh, whom the Lahore Durbar proclaimed sovereign of the Punjaub on the 7th instant. We believe that, by a treaty entered into with Runjeet Singh, we agreed to guarantee the lineal succession of his descendants to the Guddee of the Punjaub; and, in the event of the correctness of the report of the pregnancy of the Ranee, we opine we shall be obliged to take her under our protection. Shere Singh is the son of one of the wives of Runjeet, but he was disowned by him from his birth, which happened in 1809. He is represented as being the idol of the Seikh army, brave as the lion, whose cognomen (Singh) he bears, but cruel, sensual, and debauched. He was appointed governor of Cashmere by Runjeet, who, notwithstanding his alleged illegitimacy, took him into favour, but he behaved so ill there, and managed his government so miserably, that he was recalled in disgrace, and for some years has been in obscurity. The sudden death of the heir to the throne has called him before the world again, but we are very doubtful whether our government will recognise his title to the throne of the Seikhs. A very large army is assembled at Ferozepoor, and the Seikhs themselves are reported to have assembled a force at Rampoor. On all points the British star appears to be in the ascendancy; the troubles in Scinde are fast subsiding, and only one melancholy catastrope cast a gloom over the news from this quarter. Poor Lieutenant Loveday, the gallant defender of Khelat, had been conveyed as a prisoner with the camp of Nusseer Khan to the attack of our post of Dadur. After sacking that town and making an unsuccessful attempt on the British entrenched camp, which was a mile from the town, the advance of a force under Major Boscawen, of her Majesty's 40th regiment, caused the enemy to retreat. In the pursuit, the body of poor Loveday, the late political agent, with the head almost severed from the trunk, was found chained to a kujawah (a sort of camel chair.) His servant was weeping over him. He was quite warm, and the poor fellow said his master had just been killed by a Sowar on the alarm of the approach of the 40th. Thus fell a gallant young fellow, cruelly murdered in the moment when the shouts of his victorious countrymen must have resounded in his ears, and promised him a speedy liberation from his severe and protracted sufferings. His only clothing when found was a pair of drawers. We have no doubt that General Nott will make an example of his murderers, as he is now master of Khelat, which he marched into without any opposition. Since he has occupied it, which was on the 4th of November, the place has been quite tranquil, the townspeople have returned, and the shops and bazaars have been opened. Nusseer Khan is reported to be near Llehree with a host of Bellooches, but nothing certain is known of his movements. He is followed by Major Boscawen's force, who, it is to be hoped will give a good account of him and his rabble followers.

DEATH OF MAHA RAJAH KHURUK SINGH AND HIS SON, NOW NEHAL SINGH.

(From the Delhi Gazette Extra, Nov. 11.)

We hasten to place the particulars of these somewhat extraordinary events before our subscribers. The position of affairs, however, is much altered, and Shere Singh, who is the next heir to the throne, will perhaps, as he is not so favourably inclined to the British as the deceased monarch was, cause a little trouble. The brigade, we understand, is to proceed in the meantime, and it is thought that the integrity of Lahore will be fully maintained. Every one is struck with surprise, and the Punjaub is perfectly tranquil. We must leave speculations to another time.

The Maha Rajah Khurruck Singh, after a lingering and painful illness, expired on the morning of the 5th. No sooner was the melancholy event made known to the Unda ron, than the Ranee Issur Koour, sister of Sirdar Mungul Singh, expressed her firm determination to burn, and accordingly about eleven o'clock of the same day she was immolated with three of her hand maidens.

On the termination of the funeral, the court was proceeding to bathe in the Ravee, but in passing through one of the covered gateways of the town, the crush of elephants causing one of the beams of immense weight to fall, it struck Koonwur Now Nehal Singh, the heir apparent, on the head, and a youth named Mean Oadum Singh (son of Rajah Golab Singh,) who was on the Prince's elephant, on the loins. Oadum Singh died immediately, but the Prince remained in an insensible state until ten o'clock at night, when he expired.

The aspect of affairs in the Punjaub, as regards internal politics, may be considered to be totally altered, but to its British ally the same unfriendly feeling is evinced, so much so, that it is believed the brigade will cross the Satege on the morning of Wednesday next, in progress to Peishour.

SCINDE AND AFGHANISTAN.

The Indian news with which I am enabled to furnish you is of a much more decided character than that from China. The forts of Chareekar, Tootandurra, Joolgah, and Babooshgur, in Kohistan, have been captured by the force under the command of Major General Sir Robert Sale, K.C.B. Official accounts of the same have been published, from which the loss on the side of the British appears to have been but trifling. Captain Connolly, of the 6th Bengal Cavalry, who was killed at the first mentioned place, was buried in the Armenian grave yard, at Cabul, on the 30th September. Lieut. Shaw, of the 2d Bengal N.I., was murdered in his tent at Cabul, by his own servant. The most important event which has occurred in Affghanistan since I last wrote is the defeat of Dost Mahomed at Purwur, in Kohistan, on the 2d of November, by Sir Robert Sale. The enemy were completely routed. Their chief fled from the field, hastened to Cabul, and surrendered himself to Sir William M'Naghten, the British envoy, who immediately despatched expresses to announce the event. On the receipt of the intelligence at Bombay, the government marked their sense of its importance by ordering a royal salute to be fired. No official account of the engagement has as yet been received, but private letters state that Dr. Lord of the political department, Lieut. Broadfoot, Engineers, and Lieut. Criswin, 2d Cavalry, have been killed; and Captains Ponsonby and Frazer wounded. The possession of Dost Mahomed's person will materially aid in extending British influence in the countries beyond the Indus. One or other of the bill tribes will doubtless rebel from time to time, but there is now no leader of sufficient eminence to organise a general insurrection, and contest Shah Soojah's right to the throne.

Dadur was attacked on the 28th and 29th of Oct. by 5,000 Beloochees, under Nusseer Khan of Khelat. They pillaged and burnt the town, but were repulsed from the cantonment by 460 men of the 5th and 23d regiments Bombay N.I., and a party of Skinner's horse. Captain M'Pherson, who commanded, was slightly wounded. On the 1st of November Major Boscawen arrived at Dadur with a wing of her Majesty's 40th and 38th regiments of Bengal Native Infantry. Nusseer Khan was obliged to retreat through the Bolan pass. Some of his followers murdered Lieutenant Loveday (formerly political agent at Khelat), who had been a prisoner in their hands since their recapture of that fortress. This is said to have been done without the knowledge of the Khan. In the hurry of the retreat the Beloochees left the unfortunate gentleman lashed to a camel chair; but one of them, who is said to have lost several relatives in the late war, returned and put him to death. Shortly afterwards the advanced guard of Major Boscawen's detachment came up, and found the corpse of this lamented officer. The head had been nearly severed from the body by a sabre cut.

Khelat has again fallen into our hands. It was taken possession of by the Bengal troops, under Major General Nott, on the 4th of November. There was no opposition, the Belochees having deserted the place.

LAHORE.

The news from Lahore is highly interesting. Maha Rajah Kurruck Singh died on the morning of the 5th of November. His corpse was burnt with the usual ceremonies, at eleven, a.m., of the same day. His favourite wife, Ranee Isour Kour, and three of her female attendants, were sacrificed on the pile. As the procession was returning from the funeral, it passed through one of the covered gateways of the town. From the pressure of the elephants, a pillar gave way, which caused a heavy beam to fall. This struck the new monarch, No Nehal Singh, so violently, that he expired in a few hours, after a brief reign of somewhat less than one day. There being no legitimate descendant of Runjeet Singh in existence, the sovereignty devolves on Shere Singh, an illegitimate son of the founder of the Seikh monarchy.

The obsequies of No Nehal did not take place until the 8th of November. This delay was caused by the ministers concealing his death from the people as long as possible, with the view of preventing disturbances, as the heir to the throne was absent. The revolting rite of suttee was again performed, and two wives of the deceased were burnt. A third was saved by the timely arrival and interference of Shere Singh. This says much for his humanity and freedom from superstition. It appears that No Nehal Singh had a fourth wife, who is said to be pregnant, and is shut up with her mother in a fortress, of which the new Rajah has not hitherto been able to obtain possession. Should she have a male child there will be a contest between hereditary right and actual possession, in which case the British will most likely interfere. We have a large force assembled in the neighbourhood, and it is probable that ere long the Punjaub and Cashmere will be reduced to the rank of tributary states.

Our relations with Nepaul continue very uncertain. It is reported that the government of the country, acting under the influence of China, have collected 28,000 men near the Khalmandoo, with the view of invading the British territories.

THE PUNJAUB.

Only twenty months have elapsed since Runjeet Singh, whose warlike qualities reduced the turbulent democracy of the Seikhs to almost absolute monarchy, expired, and left a peaceful heritage behind him to his weak minded and superstitious son, Kurrack Singh. This feeble monarch, overcome by sickness and superstition, resigned the labours of empire entirely into the hands of his son and his minister—the former, No Nehal Singh, a fierce but self opinionated young prince, who almost from the years of childhood had been employed and entrusted by his grandfather in affairs of state. On the 4th ult. Kurrack Singh, after a long and lingering sickness, expired, and was committed to the funeral pyre, on which the relics of his aspiring son, two days afterwards, were also exposed, he having been slain by the falling of a gate beam, while entering the capital, after the celebration of his father's obsequies. Shene Singh, the present reigning prince, was born in 1809, of one of the wives of Runjeet Singh, but was declared by the latter to be illegitimate.

He was afterwards employed as Governor of Cashmere; but being a young man of debauched and dissolute habits, he fell rapidly into disfavour at court. He is hostile to the English interests. The council of Lahore seems at once, on the death of No Nehal Singh, to have invested him with the ensigns of Sovereignty. Scarcely was the arrangement completed, when it appeared that one of the wives of the late prince was three months advanced in pregnancy. The princess's mother seized the fortress in behalf of her daughter and the expected progeny. At this pitch matters stood on our last intelligence from Lahore, November 9. The Indian government have long cast a longing eye towards the Punjaub, which, occupying the space where the Indus divides its five great branches, covering the earth with the fertility of its inundations, is besides this exactly in a line of our communication with Cabul. The revenues of the Punjaub are about £250,000 (a quarter of a million) annually, but are capable of indefinite increase. There is, perhaps, no inland country in the world which (according to Sir Alexander Barnes) possesses greater facilities for commerce—there are few more rich in the production of the mineral, vegetable, or animal kingdoms. I can see no way in which it can, on the present occasion, except being thoroughly embroiled—no probable way in which it can avoid the favour of the protection of the Indian government, who have at this moment 10,000 men on the western frontier.

EYGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, DEC. 23.—The Great Liverpool arrived there at sunset, on the evening of the 16th ult., after performing the quickest voyage on record between England and Egypt.

We have to regret the early appearance of the plague here Two "suspicious cases" occurred last week in two private soldiers of the 30th regt., one in the Egyptian fleet, and one on shore. Then came the official notification of a decided case on the 16th—a boy, who died in the vicinity of the Pasha's magazines in the western harbour. The following day another death from plague was notified as occurring in the 20th Regiment. Again, on the 21st instant, a third death was announced at Raseiteen (beside the palace) of an artisan employed in the arsenal. The disease has set in this year a month before the time of its appearance last season, and it is feared that, in the crowded state of the city, serious consequences may ensue before it runs its course.

These occurences will also have a depressing effect on travelling and commercial intercourse in the Mediterranean. The quarantine at Malta will be increased to twenty five days.

The dangerous state of affairs in Syria still claims considerable attention, both on the part of the Pacha and of the allied forces, Sir Charles Smith arrived here on the Hydra steamer on the 17th inst., and had an interview with the Pacha on the morning of the 19th. Subsequently to the ceremonial of pipes and coffee, the attendants were ordered to withdraw, and the remaining portion of their intercourse was carried on in hulvet, as the Turks express it, which is not precisely equivalent to *tete a tete*, for there is the dragoman's head and tongue in addition. Three subjects of the Pacha's conversation have, however, transpired—the continuous mischievous intermeddling of Russia in his affairs, to which he attributes the greater part of the opposition his pacific propositions have experienced at Constantinople; the shifting and shuffling conduct of France, with which he is now heartily disgusted; and lastly, the very peculiar position in which Ibrahim Pacha is compelled to remain, despite the wishes of everybody to the contrry.—He had just received information, through the British Vice consul, that the state of disorder still prevailing in Syria was attributed by the allies to the prolonged stay of Ibrahim at Damascus—"But how can he or I help it," concluded Mehemet Ali, "when your admiral stops and sends back my messenger who bore the order for Ibrahim's return?" It appears that the Pacha and Sir C. Smith agreed upon this point, and the good result has been, that yesterday the Hydra was despatched to the admiral at Marmorice with a letter from the minister, Boghos Bey.

ALEXANDRIA, DEC. 24, NOON.—The Great Liverpool is starting with the India mail and passengers, and I have only time to mention that the Pasha has received intelligence (through the French Consulate at Damascus), that Ibrahim Pasha had a desparate engagement with the Druses on the 4th of this month, at Zable, in which he had defeated them, with the loss of 5,000 men, and twenty of their chiefs. The latter were put to death after the battle. Ibrahim's force is estimated at 70,900 men, with 30,000 women and children. He had put his troops in winter clothing, and was to resume his march southwards, to enter Egypt as soon as the weather permitted. The mails and passengers from Suez having crossed the desert in safety under the Pasha's escort of horse, arrived here an an hour after midnight, and were taken on board without delay this morning. Sir Charles Smith is also on board the Liverpool, going certainly as far as Gibraltar, perhaps to England. He leaves Colonel Mitchell in command on the coast of Syria. Reinforcements are spoken of as absolutely necessary to compensate for the sickness experienced there by the British as well as the Turkish troops. The Cleopatra steamer left Bombay on the 1st of Dec., and arrived at Suez on the 18th, at three p. m., and at Alexandria on the 24th, at one a. m.

MEHEMET ALI'S SUBMISSION.

MALTA, DEC. 23.—Up to the moment of departure of the Acheron for Marseilles, the steamer expected from Marmorice, with the result of Captain Fanshawe's mission, has not arrived, but we may venture to anticipate it by stating that we have strong reason to believe that the Sultan will receive the submission, and consequently refuse to reinstate Mehemet Ali, in which case the Pacha will resist to the last, and will, if pressed, retire into the interior, even as far as Sennaar, with Ibrahim Pacha and his army; but it appears doubtful whether the troops will remain faithful; in a contrary case, Mehemet Ali and his son will be obliged to surrender, should they escape with their lives. Unfortunately for him his submission was only nominal, and not accompanied by acts. He should have shown his sincerity by at once sending back the Turkish fleet, which he could readily have done, as the Turkish seamen remaining were sufficient to navigate the ships, and if not, he had only to add some of his own. Should the Sultan refuse to reinstate him, it will be highly interesting to know whether France will interpose, or leave the obstinate Pacha to his fate.

RAISING OF THE BLOCKADE OF THE COAST OF SYRIA.

The following copy of a letter, addressed by her Britannic Majesty's Consul General at Constantinople to the British merchants resident there, has been transmitted to Lloyd's by their agents at that place:—

Constantinople, Dec. 7, 1840.

"GENTLEMEN—I have been requested by his Excellency the Ambassador to inform you, that he has received from his Excellency the Ottoman Minister for Foreign Affairs an official notification, stating that in consequence of the definitive occupation of the coast of Syria by the troops of his Imperial Majesty the Sultan, the Sublime Porte has ordered the blockade of the forts and echells of that coast to be raised.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

your obedient servant,

"JOHN CARTWRIGHT, Consul General.

"To the British Merchants."

MR. O'CONNELL AND DR. COOKE.

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M. P.

Belfast, 5th January, 1841.

SIR—So long as you confined your *Repeal agitation* to the South of Ireland, no man *dared* to meet you. But this want of *daring* was not want of *courage*—it was the mere shrinking of gentlemen from such rude and ungenerous treatment as you furnished to your *courage quondam protege and friend*, Mr. Sharman Crawford, when, in the simplicity of confidence, he allowed himself to be inveigled to the Corn Exchange, where a *fact* was turned aside by a *jest*, and an *argument* replied to by an *insult*.

But when you *invade* Ulster, and unfurl the flag of *Repeal* you will find yourself in a new climate. And as there never yet was a man could equal you in "in putting off or on" to suit his company, I do expect to find you in Belfast as innocent and well mannered a gentleman as any one could desire in a summer day. And were I sure you would never return to your *original nature*, and abuse Belfast, *when you had fairly got out of it*, as lately you did—when, echoing the eructations of a bilious barrister, you pronounced it one of "the most criminal towns in the kingdom;" and were I sure that you would not in parliament brag and boast of the progress of Repeal even in "the black North"—and were I sure that you would not affirm that "from Carrickfergus to Cape Clear" you were received, not only without opposition, but with eyes of admiration and shouts of applause—were I sure on all these points, I must confess I should shrink, as others have done, from venturing or offering to come into conflict with you. But

far from being sure that you will not do these things, I am fully convinced they are just the very things you would do. You will "blarney" Belfast so long as you are in sight of it, and it will be in your vocabulary a "great city" of the "lovely and the good;" but once over the border it will again shrink into "a village," (you recollect that,) and the "lovely and the good" town will again become "the most criminal in the kingdom." And I know that were you to enter and pass through Ulster in unimpeded triumph, your organs, that at first proclaimed your *invasion* as "the most signal triumph ever achieved over bigotry," but who, on hearing of the possibility of your being met in argument, have lately drawn in their horns, and begun to inculcate *peace* (rare apostles they are of peace who have called Mr. O'Connell into Ulster to proclaim it)—were you once fairly out of town, full well I know they would soon be at their "triumphs" once more, and the North and the South would ring with the "hullabaloo" of your unexampled victories; and as for yourself, I do equally well know you would dare to tell the British parliament that *Repeal* was the very life pulse of the country, and that "the sturdy Presbyterians of Belfast" had received you with all their hearts as its mighty organ, the people with *morning shouts*, the gentlemen with *dinners*, and the "lovely and the good" with *oceans of evening tea!*

Now, it is just because I know you would attempt all this and more, that I, by God's help, would attempt to prevent you: and that, Mr. O'Connell, not in your own favourite style of "Sharman my jewelling," but in calm, deliberate, and logical argument. And to this decision I, perhaps, should never have arrived, but that being challenged, *by one of your own entertainers*, to meet you and discuss *Repeal*—and acting upon a principle that I have long adopted, *that* "a jest has always some earnest in it," I replied, "I would meet you," and hoped, by God's blessing, on a good cause, literally *to make an example of you*. And this I said in no vain confidence in my own poor abilities, but literally, and plain truth to speak, because I believe you a great bad man engaged in a great bad cause—and so easily foiled by a weak man armed with a good cause, as Goliah, the Giant of Gath, was discomfitted by the stripling David, with no weapon but a sling and two pebbles from the brook.

I propose, accordingly, the following plan for your consideration:—

1. Your proposed *Repeal meeting* in Belfast, instead of a meeting for harangues, "all on the one side," shall be a discussion between *yourself and your humble servant*.

2. The meeting shall be managed by a committee, composed equally of your friends and mine.

3. Tickets *(free)* shall be issued, under their common authority - *one half* to your friends—*one half* to mine.

4. Subject—the advantages or disadvantages of a *Repeal of the Union* to Ireland—in its bearing on agriculture, manufactures, general trade, safety of the present settlement of all property, and the protection of civil and religious liberty.

5. Each speaker to confine himself, as far as possible, to two hours speeches but no absolute limit beyond the feeling of the speaker; but, if the opener of the discussion occupies three hours, he shall forfeit his right of reply.

6. The meeting to be governed by two chairmen, one chosen by each discussionist.

And now, Mr. O'Connell, let me speak a word very plainly to you. *You cannot avoid this discussion.* I am the man you have so often reviled *behind his back*—can you do less than meet him *face to face?* You cannot pronounce me too ignoble for your argument when you did not judge me too obscure for your abuse. Turn the matter as you will, you can find no excuse or evasion. Let your friends hint that it may *endanger the peace*. The time to have thought of it was, *when they invited you to make an experiment upon our Northern patience*. But, in point of fact, Mr. O'Connell, the discussion will be the surest mode to preserve the peace, which your presence can never once endanger. Even the recollection of all your recent abuse of "our village," our "most criminal village in the kingdom," could not provoke us to more than *a legal morceau*, which I have provided for your feasts, &c., the STATISTICS OF NORTHERN CRIME, in which, by reference to the records of *county jails* and *local prisons*, I purpose to trace upwards, both before *you and the empire*, the streams of crime, and inundate the really guilty with the polluted waters they have muddied and embittered at their fountain head.

Nor think, Mr. O'Connell, to evade me by saying "Ah! *the loathsome Theologue* means to drag me into a religious controversy—and, as it suits my present tactics *to forget all I said about his religion last year*, so I can make that my excuse for refusing to meet him." No, no, this will never do—I will not leave you this pitiful loophole—I pledge myself *to avoid every purely theological topic*, and to confine myself exclusively to *subjects of political economy and jurisprudence*; and, if your church have embodied their subjects in the tones of her theology, her decretals, extravagance, and bulls, this is no fault of mine. As a lawyer, you know that this mixture took place when Popes were Emperors, when Cardinals were prime ministers, when priests were counsellors, and monks scriviners. Another secret let me whisper to you:—If you refuse this discussion, the ghost of it will haunt you, on the benches of St. Stephen's. I grant you that, to prostrate me, could gain you little credit, but to shrink from me, under any pretence, would ensure you the greater disgrace. You profess to be able, if they would but hear you, to convince the *Conservatives* of the mischiefs of the Union. You never before had such an offer of a Conservative audience. Prove, then, your sincerity, by appearing before them.

I have only now to add, for the satisfaction of the public that, as I have written you a *private letter* to Dublin by this evening's post; and as that letter will reach you on the morning of the 6th, before you set out for *Mullingar*, where, I perceive, you are to be on the 7th—having thus given you timely and sufficient notice, I beg to crave your reply on the 9th or 10th at *farthest*; and that for two reasons—I wish the public to have timely notice of your intentions; and, in case you do not accede to my proposal, I have other public duties on hand that would call me to Scotland for a few days, and so render our meeting impossible.

I have the honor to be, both for truth and peace's sake, your faithful servant,

H. COOKE.

P.S.—So far as the public are concerned, I beg to remind them that I have written to Mr. O'Connell, on the 5th inst., and that if I do not receive his answer on or before the 11th, I do not purpose to meet him in discussion; and the reasonableness of this limitation will, I hope, be acknowledged.

SECOND LETTER FROM DR. COOKE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ULSTER TIMES.

MY DEAR SIR—The moment I had determined to call Mr. O'Connell to a discussion of the *Repeal*, I endeavored to seize the first opportunity of publication. I had accordingly labored to have my letter ready for you, as I told you, on *Tuesday*; but pressing and unavoidable duties prevented me from having it ready before you went to press. You were kind enough—for which I thank you—to announce, on my authority that I had determined to give the challenge—and I now request you will give my letter the advantage of your extensive circulation.

Believe me, yours very truly,

H. COOKE.

P.S.—I have heard that one of Mr. O'Connell's organs has begun to play to the tune of the sack fulls of books he would require to carry from Dublin. Well, I admit this: but I hereby agree to frank them every one, by her Majesty's mail, if under *three hundred weight*, or per steamer, if under *one ton*—or, what will answer as well, with less cost, I shall furnish Mr. O'Connell with every document in my possession, the parliamentary reports, Mr. E. Tennent's Anti Repeal Speech, Peter Dens', Delahogue's, &c., &c., inclusive.

It is said that Louis Phillipe has invited the rev. Theobald Mathew to Paris.

On Tuesday last a most disgraceful outrage was committed by a Callan mob, on the occasion of the burial of a man named Brian, who had formerly been a Roman Catholic, but who, several years ago became, and continued a member of the Established Church to the period of his death.—When the body was brought into the Church yard of Callan for interment, the Protestant Curate was in attendance, in pursuance of directions previously sent to him; but the Rev. Gentleman on attempting to read the burial service was assailed with hooting and hissing to such a degree that he was unable to proceed. He then went for his Rector, the Rev. Mr. Stephenson. On their arrival, however, the mob became more furious, and actually hustled and shoved both gentlemen into the grave! and while there they threw a quantity of clay and gravel on them. At this period the Police were apprised of the occurrence; they immediately hastened to the Church-yard and dispersed the rioters. The above are the simple facts connected with a transaction which reflects great discredit on all those who took part in this scandalous outrage.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—MONDAY.

Bank Stock	—
3 per Cent Consol	89⅛
3½ per Cent. Stock	97½
3½ Debentures	90⅛

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 13, 1841.

REPEAL—THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY

It is impossible any longer to overlook the dangers with which the agitation of Repeal is fraught. The only condition which could render that or any other popular excitement in Ireland formidable, has been realised. The Roman Catholic hierarchy have in a body placed themselves at its head; and, by so doing, given it such an irresistible impulse as, for all his insincerity and humbug, must compel Mr. O'Connell to go forward, and through with it, whatever his inclinations may be.

The Westmeath meeting held at Mullingar on Thursday has decided this all important point.—Hitherto the Roman Catholic Bishops who enrolled themselves under the banners of Repeal did so individually; and their adhesion might be regarded as but so many adhesions of influential, but isolated persons. On this occasion, however, it was deemed proper that the question should be suffered to assume its national character in the most unusual manner, and that nationality be strictly defined by the religious limits of the Roman Catholic church. There were present at the meeting we speak of two Roman Catholic Bishops; one of whom, Dr. Higgins, speaking in the name of his episcopal brethren, announced that one and all of the Roman Catholic hierarchy had determined to become Repealers—and that "Bishops, Priests, and people" should henceforward be united in a common cause to restore the liberty and independence of their country. He assured his countrymen that in so doing they would but imitate the example of some of their illustrious Popes who had not scrupled to interfere with the civil powers of different states when the interests of their "people," or community required it; and as an illustration of the spiritual influences brought to bear upon such occasions, the Rev. Titular proceeded to ease the *consciences* of those who might scruple to commit themselves in such a movement, by assuming the right to direct their consciences and telling them they ought to have no conscientious scruples in the case, because it ought to be a matter of conscience with every man to join in this "holy" cause.

When *Catholic emancipation* was concluded in 1829—the Roman Catholic prelates assembled at Dublin in Synod in the following year (1830) and affecting indelible gratitude for the boon conceded in a manner so ample as to leave them nothing to desire, solemnly pledged themselves to withdraw from political agitation thenceforth and for ever—and as an evidence of their sincerity, laid their injunctions upon their clergy to follow their example, and upon the laiety, to desist from their turbulence, and beware of the agitators who would mislead them. This document, issued in February, 1830, bears the signature of every Roman Catholic Bishop then in Ireland—many of whom are alive unto this day: and the declaration of renewed hostilities to the state and an agitation that will shake the empire to its foundation, to which we have alluded above, bears date on the 8th inst. The interval of ten years has sufficed to obliterate the engagements, the pledges—the gratitude of the Romish hierarchy! *Nulla fides servanda cum hereticis.*

FREE EMIGRATION.

We would particularly direct attention to an advertisement under the foregoing head, which appears in another column; the inducements held out to the class towards which the privilege of a free passage to Australia is extended are great in the extreme; the passage out will be, *bona fide*, free, with victualling and bedding provided, and every arrangement has been entered into which can tend to the comfort of the emigrant during the voyage, as well as to ensure permanent employment on arrival at the colony. It will be seen that the packets are under the management of influential merchants in London, immediately connected with, and interested in, the welfare of the colony.

The advantages arising to the South of Ireland by the vessels proceeding from Cork are incalculable, and we trust that the motives which prompted this step, at considerable expense, will be duly appreciated. To the respected agent for Ireland, John Besnard, jun., Esq., too much credit cannot be awarded for his unceasing and indefatigable exertions for the comfort of the emigrant, and for the searching scrutiny always instituted by him, into the characters of such as go out under his surveillance. To the subject of emigration to Australia Mr. Besnard has bestowed much and anxious attention, and has now, we are confident in asserting, placed it on a footing not to be excelled. We understand Mr. Besnard intends visiting Waterford in the course of the ensuing month, for the purpose of appointing an agent to forward him applications from this neighbourhood.

THE FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—Consols, which left off yesterday at 89⅞ ⅜ for the Account, opening at 89⅞ ⅜, with little doing as yet; Exchequer bills, 11 13 p.m.; Reduced, 90⅛; Bank Stock, 163 164; India Stock, 244 245.

HALF PAST ONE.—Consols may be quoted at present a shade better than they were in the early part of the morning.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—Consols for the Account, 89⅞ ¾ ex div.

On Sunday, on the Custom house Quay, as a number of boys were playing about a lot of deals recently landed from an American vessel, some of the deals fell, and caught under them two boys, brothers, named M'Namara, sons of a shoemakar in Patrick-street. One of the boys, twelve years of age, died almost immediately of concussion of the brain. He was taken to the shop of Mr. Samuel B. Ardagh, Mall, who used every means to endeavour to restore animation, but in vain. Dr. Briscoe was also promptly in attendance. The other brother was taken to the shop of Messrs. Kehoe and Palmer, where Mr Palmer bound up a frightful cut in his forehead, and he was able to proceed home very shortly after.

John Blake, collector to the Mendicant Asylum, acknowledges to have received 12s 6d from Alderman Poole, master of the Leper Hospital, being a fine on the person supplying the Institution with milk, for irregularity in its delivery.

Col. Prince George of Cambridge will rejoin his regt. 12th Lancers, in Dublin, in a few days.

BALL AND SUPPER.

The fete which was looked forward to with so much interest amongst the fashionable circles in this city, and its vicinity, took place on Friday night, at the Assembly Rooms, Town Hall, and, notwithstanding the highly unfavourable state of the weather, the *gala* presented a brilliant array of the beauty, fashion, and elegance of Waterford and the adjacent counties. The brilliancy of the scene was much heightened by the presence of the officers of the 74th depot, as well as by that of several of the officers of the Sappers and Miners, stationed in this district. The excellent band of the 74th was kindly granted for the occasion, the Waterford Quadrille Band was also in attendance.

Amongst the fashionables present were:—

The Right Worshipful Simon Newport, Mayor of Waterford.
The High Sheriff of the County Waterford, William Moore, jun., Esq.
The Earl of Huntingdon.
The Hon. Robert Carew, M.P.
Thomas Wyse, Esq., M.P.
George Wyse, Esq.
The Hon. Capt. Hastings, R.N.
The Hon. Godophin Hastings.
Sir Nugent Humble, Bart.
Sir Benjamin and Lady Morris.
Richard Cox, Esq., Castletown.
Mr. and Miss Adams.
Thomas Edmund Lalor, Esq., High Sheriff Elect of the County Tipperary, Mrs. and the Misses Lalor.
Mrs. Sandes and the Misses Sandes, and Mr. Samuel Sandes.
Mrs. Dean Lee, and Miss Lee.
Mr. and the Misses Power, (Faithlegg.)
John Power O'Shee, Esq.
Mr. and Mrs. Popham.
Patrick W. Power, Esq., Bellevue.
Mr. Sheriff Elliott and Mrs. Elliott.
Captain and Mrs. W. S. Doyle.
Captain Tucker, R.E.
Captain Alves, 74th Regt.
Captain Thompson, 74th Regt.
George Meara, Esq., and Mrs. Meara.
Wallis Adams, Esq., and Miss Adams.
Charles Newport Bolton, Esq.
Robert J. Paul, Esq.
S. G. Newport, Esq.
W Blacker, Esq.
Edgar Clements, Esq.
James Wood, Esq., Mrs. and Miss Wood.
James Galway, Esq.
Alderman and Miss Milward.
John Jones, Esq., and Mrs. Jones, Mullinabro.
Samuel King, Esq.
Samuel Jones, Esq.
Lieut. James, R.E.
Mrs. Carew and the Misses Carew, and Mr. Robert Thomas Carew.
William Fitzgerald, Esq.
Congreve Rogers, Esq.
Alderman and Mrs. Hobson.
Mr. and Mrs. Hoare.
Lieut. Sleeman, 74th Regt.
Mrs. Barton and the Misses Barton (Grove.)
Mr. and Mrs. Wall Morris.
Mrs. Richard Morris.
Mrs. Power, Mrs. and the Misses Sherlock, and Mr. T. P. Sherlock.
Mrs. Coghlan.
W. O'Donnell, Esq., Mrs. and Misses O'Donnell.
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cooke, and Miss Wall.
Mrs. and Miss Dobbyn.
——Jephson, Esq., and Mrs. Jephson.
Lieut. Lockhart, 74th Regt.
George W. Alcock, Esq., and the Misses Alcock.
E. Popham, Esq., and Mrs. Popham,
F. Kennedy, Esq.. and the Misses Kennedy.
The Misses Greene, Kilmanahan.
The Misses Hanley.
Miss Sparrow.
Mrs. Tottenham.
Mrs. Garvey and Miss Rivers.
Mr. and Mrs. Scully.
Lieut. Hawker.
Lieut. Monkland.
Lieut. Fraser.
Messrs. Roberts, Mackesy, Tandy, Burke, Welsh, (Woodstock), Keane, T. Morris, Grant, M'Grath, Dickson, Manse, Benson, Crowe, Barron.

Shortly after the arrival of the company dancing commenced, and was carried on with spirit until two o'clock when the company adjourned to

THE SUPPER ROOM,

where everything was laid out with the most fastidious elegance, the viands comprised all the delicacies of the season—the wines were of the choicest vintage, and all the arrangements reflected the utmost credit on Mr. Buckridge, whose abilities as a providore are so generally acknowledged. After supper, the Mayor having made some prefatory remarks, said he would give them a toast, the only one for the evening, the health of an illustrious personage,

Who, in a merry freak bethought her,
Instead of a son to give us a daughter

"The health of our Most Gracious Queen, Victoria, as also of her Royal Babe, and God less them."

The toast was rapturously responded to, the Band of the 74th striking up the National Anthem, when, the Mayor having called for one cheer more, which was alike enthusiastically given, an adjournment took place to the Ball Room, where Waltses, Gallopades, and Quadrilles were continued to an advanced hour in the morning.

The attention and courteous demeanour of the Stewards, and the arrangements entered into by them was warmly spoken of.

It is gratifying to learn that most of the Ladies present were attired in dresses of Irish manufacture, for the greater part made up at Mrs. Carroll's, Commercial House, Quay. The exertions and example of Mrs. Edward Hobson, it is stated, caused, in a great measure, this array of native produce on the fair forms of our country women on Friday night.

MELANCHOLY LOSS OF THE THAMES STEAMER.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the melancholy loss of the steam vessel, Thames, belonging to the City of Dublin Company, with the Captain, the crew, and nearly all on board. The Thames left this port at four o'clock on Saturday, the 2d instant, and had on board 22 recruits and several passengers. She did not arrive in due course, and fears were entertained for her safety, which have unhappily been realized. The Gipsey packet, from Bourdeaux, arrived here yesterday, and brought intelligence that on the morning of the 4th, the Thames was wrecked, and went to pieces on the Scilly rocks. It appears that only six of those on board escaped, the two stewardesses, three other females, and one man. The Captain, Mr James Grey, had entertained confident hopes of getting off the vessel; but the wind shifted, and a hurricane coming on, she was forced further on the rocks, and went to pieces. Captain Grey was a young man of the first promise, and of great nautical experience, and very highly and deservedly regretted. What adds to the distressing circumstances connected with this calamity is, that this young gentleman had only been married ten days.—*Dublin Paper.*

PIANOFORTES.—The celebrity of the Messrs. Allen is such as to require no apology when introducing their names to a musical public. We would, however, direct attention to their advertisement in another column, and would impress upon our friends in Waterford and its vicinity, to avail themselves of the opportunity now afforded them of purchasing first rate instruments, possessing all the improvements of the day.

We are compelled to postpone an excellent article in type from the London *Standard*, on Irish manufactures.

The weather in London has not been so severe for many years as at present.—On Friday last the thermometer stood at 5 deg. Fahrenheit, or 27 degrees below freezing point.

Summonses have been forwarded to the Cabinet Ministers out town to attend a Cabinet Council at the Foreign Office on Saturday, the 16th instant. In the evening Lord Melbourne will entertain his colleagues at dinner.

CITY QUARTER SESSIONS.

These Sessions were held on Monday, the 11th, before the Recorder, Mayor, Aldermen Poole and Carew.

The following Grand Jury were sworn:—Henry Downes, Foreman—J. J. Hughes. Wm. Johnson. John Denis, Wm. Aylward, Wm. Bell, John Coombe, Wm. S. Hill, David Condon, Edward Cooke, John C. Dreaper, Edw. Fennessy, Thomas Fogarty, James Glanville, George Gatchell, Sam. Jones, Richard Hayes, Edw. Lynch, James Larrissey, Trevor Lanigan, Wm. Lambert, Paul Murphy, and Terence O'Reilly, Esqrs.

The following Market Jury were sworn.—Wm. Aylward Foreman—John Dennis. Thomas Fogarty, James Glanville, John Coombe, David Condon. George Gatchell, James Larrissey, Paul Murphy, John C. Dreaper, and Edw. Lynch, Esqrs.

The learned Recorder addressed the Market Jury on the important duties they had to perform, which duties, his worship said, were most efficiently discharged by their predecessors, discharged with credit to themselves and with satisfaction to the city. He (the Recorder) trusted the present Jury would afford him the pleasure of discharging them in the same manner as the former, as their exertions he had no doubt greatly benefitted their fellow citizens.

Counsellor Harris made an application to the Recorder for a hotel license for Miss Power who has a license at present for a public house, but wishes to have it changed in consequence of her business being hindered in various ways by not having one for a hotel.

The application was refused as the act required 21 days' notice.

Walter Henneberry and Robert Power, applied for leave to change the names of the licenses under which their houses were now open.

The permission was granted in both cases, as it was ascertained that the number of public houses was not to be increased.

Wm. Blair, private of the 74th was indicted for having on the 7th of December last, stolen a watch and other property from his master, Capt. Alves. The prisoner pleaded guilty.

Captain Alves stated to the Court that he had left Waterford about the 7th of December last, on a few days' leave, and on his return about the 10th of the same month he found that his servant (the prisoner at the bar) had deserted; he also discovered that his chest of drawers had been forced in his absence, as he could not open it in the usual manner with the key, but was obliged to send for the armorer. When the drawer was opened it was seen that one end had been cut so as to admit a man's hand, and he found that his watch and pocket book had been taken away, fortunately there was very little money in it at the time. He then heard no more of him 'till he was brought under escort to this city as a deserter. Blair was only about six weeks in his service, and he knew very little of him previously. He was enlisted at Paisley about 18 months ago. Capt. Alves wished him to be disposed of by the civil powers rather than to try him by the military law.

There were only one or two in the regiment who knew any thing of him, and from the evidence elicited from those it appeared that prisoner's parents were at one time in a respectable way of life, but on the death of his father the family had been reduced very much in circumstances.

The Recorder, when passing sentence, told the prisoner that in going through the evidence, the Bench had investigated every circumstance that had appeared for the purpose of mitigating punishment. He, (the prisoner) was a soldier; he had plenty to eat and drink, and in more abundance than nine tenths of the population of the country around him, receiving her Majesty's pay, so that there was no excuse for the manner in which he had acted; he abused the trust reposed in him, and stole that which it was his bounden duty to protect. Having a knowledge of where his master's money was kept, the first opportunity that presented itself in his absence he endeavoured to plunder him. His Worship said that the Bench supposed that he might have had parents who would have taken him home; he had a father, a respectable tradesman, but that father was no more; he (the Recorder) could not allow him therefore to remain in the country, as if he were sent back to his regiment, no one would associate with him; from the knowledge of his previous character he would be a mere outcast. The sentence of the court, therefore, was, and it was in mercy it was declared, that he be transported for 7 years.

Edmund Toole was indicted for, that he did, on the 19th of December last, steal from the shop of Messrs. Murphy and Curtis one hat, value 3s.—Pleaded guilty.

Toole never was in custody before.

The Recorder said that he was surprised at the conduct of the prisoner. He had the audacity to break the window of a respectable shopkeeper in a public thoroughfare of the city. His worship did not consider it any more than a mere excuse to see people coming from a distant part of the country, where they were known, to a place where nobody knew them, looking for work. If persons could not get employment at home it was very seldom they could get it where they were strangers. The prisoner was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment at hard labour.

Michael Flynn was charged with having assaulted the lady of George Meara, of Maypark, Esq., on the 23d of December.

Mr. Meara stated that he was riding along the old Tramore road in company with Mrs. Meara, and his daughter, when he perceived the prisoner with a stone in one of his hands, and using the most opprobrious language. Mrs. Meara rode on, followed by the young lady, but he (Mr. M.) pulled up; he never saw the man before, and from his appearance he considered him in a state of desperation more than under the influence of intemperance. He spoke to the man, Flynn, but to no purpose, the latter having thrown the stone, which he held in his hand, violently at Mrs. Meara immediately after she passed, the stone struck her in the elbow, and had it struck her in the head, Mr. Meara had no doubt whatever but that it would have knocked her off her horse. He knew no cause why the man had acted so, and had no personal ill will whatever towards him but he considered him quite an unfit person to be let abroad on society.

Counsellor Hayes said that the unfortunate man laboured under a natural infirmity, and was quite unfit to be at liberty. He was an excellent Greek and Latin scholar; his brother also was a distinguished author and an eminent scholar of Trinity College.

Flynn is at present under sentence of one month's imprisonment for an assault committed by him a short time since.

The Recorder then sentenced him to be confined in the City jail for three months, not be put to hard labour or placed with those usually imprisoned for such offences, owing to the character they had heard of him from Mr. Hayes. His Worship regretted to see a person who had received such an excellent education guilty of such offences as he had been, and hoped that by the expiration of his sentence he would endeavour to mend his habits and be enabled to resume his proper place in society.

Winifred Farrell and Mary Murphy were indicted for having, on the 10th of January, broken the windows and committed grievous bodily injury on the person of Anne Lawton, such as, saluting her between the two eyes with the back of her hand by Winny, and Molly simply pushing a few of Mrs. Lawton's pearls a little farther in than was pleasant to that lady—but both were jointly and severally concerned in the battering of six panes of glass in the domicile. Both plaintiff and defendants seemed to be pretty much alike as to respectability.

His Worship sentenced the two latter to one months' imprisonment, which was received on their part with much good humour, and a thank your honour "accompanied by a courtsy from each." The Recorder regretted he could not send Mrs. Lawton and her confederates out of the country, as they were as bad, if not worse than those unfortunate persons whom they make their victims.

The Mayor expressed his determination to exterminate such horrid nuisances from the city, and for that purpose he charged Farrell and Murphy to call on him at the expiration of the month, that he might be furnished by them with necessary information for that purpose.

Richard and Thomas Walsh were charged with assaulting Patrick Dowlan, buyer to Henry Denny, Esq., on the 31st Dec.

Mr. Denny attended, and stated to the court that he believed the assault was committed under misrepresented circumstances, and he was only anxious to protect his man in the market, and not to have any punishment inflicted on the Walshe's.

They were fined 10s each, and bound in their own recognisances in the sum of £10

His Worship the Recorder told them, they had reason to be thankful for the manner in which they got off, as it might have been a very serious matter if the plaintiff had been otherwise disposed.

George Flynn was charged with assaulting Mary Fogarty on the night of the 27th Dec. last.

Mary Fogarty, when called on to give her evidence, said she did not wish to proceed in the prosecution, as he was the only support of his parents and was sorry for what he had done, she now forgave him.

The Recorder said the trial should proceed, that she should give her evidence to the court.

It appeared that Mary and a comrade of hers were walking along after the teetotallers band on the evening in question, when Flynn came to walk along with them, and on their reaching Hardy's road one of the girls got off from him, and he threw Mary over the ditch at the road side, her clothes were torn by a dog belonging to the prisoner, but she was speedily rescued by a boy passing that way.

Mr. Stephens for the defence, cross examined the witness, and it was clearly shown that the young woman had allowed improper familiarities on the part of Flynn.

The Recorder addressed the prisoner and said it was fortunate for him that the young woman had been so speedily rescued, or he might be standing at the Assizes for an offence which might have cost him his life. Her plea of mitigation was much in his favour as well as the good character he had shewn to the bench. His worship trusted that this trial would have a suitable effect on him for the remainder of his life, and he ought to be grateful to the girl for having made such a strong appeal in his favour.—Flynn was sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment.

This closed the criminal business, the civil bills were then gone through, and the court adjourned to the 19th February.

IRELAND—ITS SCENERY, CHARACTER, &c.—BY MR. AND MRS. S. C. HALL.

Part III—CURRY and Co.—Dublin.

The third part of this interesting and highly national work continues the details of the County of Cork, occupying as that county does so prominent a position in the map of Ireland; the necessity of introducing in connection with it, topics common to other parts of the kingdom, has rendered this course desirable, and as far as we have yet perceived with ability and consummate research. The present part, while it contains much of those warm imaginings and bursts of enthusiastic feeling and fervid thought, to be gleaned nowhere in such abundance, as in the fertile fields of Irish character, gives us also considerable statistic, and general information. The illustrations are remarkably beautiful; the engravings of the Church of Youghal, and Bantry Bay, drawn by Creswick, and engraved by Wilmore and Fisher, are peculiarly striking; the other embellishments, with which the work abounds, are exeeuted with all that truth of conception, and delicacy of truth, for which the celebrated artists engaged in the undertaking are so remarkable. In the next in all probability we shall be introduced to the kingdom of Kerry; Killarney with its thousand legends, and wild romantic scenery, will yield an ample study both for the pencil of the artist and the prolific pen of the fair and talented authoress.

THE CITIZEN.

No. XV.—MACHEN & Co.—Dublin.

The Citizen for January, opens the campaign for the New Year with much vigour. The leading papers "Elective Franchise," and the "History of the Linen Trade" will be read with interest by those of all parties who have connected themselves in any way with either question, and we believe there are few at the present day who are indifferent on the subject—"Manufacturing Education" is a well written paper, and deserves attention, many of the suggestions thrown out are calculated to be of much utility were they but practically carried into effect. The review of "The Autobiography of Hamilton Rowan with additions and Illustrations by W. H. Drummond, D.D.," is written with ability. The other papers are of considerable merit. "The Native Music of Ireland" with the annexed scores of three melodies will give much pleasure to the reader; we have lingered with satisfaction over this part of the Citizen, and recommend it for perusal.

MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK.

MACHEN and Co.

The December part of this pleasing work of fiction contains incident after incident; new details of adventure ever changing and interesting. In following the fortunes of Little Nelly we continue to be introduced to characters the most opposite: the villainy of Quilp and that of his detestable agents in crime are forcibly drawn; the misfortunes of poor Kit excite our compassion—while the character of Swiveller as it developes itself in acts of kindness to the unfortunate prisoner and his mother, show with what facility the author can combine even the most apparently conflicting elements. We are glad to find the "Clock" is a general favourite. The embellishments in each number are right good.

THE ILLUSTRATED SHAKSPERE.

MACHEN & Co.,—Dublin; TYAS, London.

The eighteenth and nineteenth parts of this beautifully illustrated and standard edition of the Bard of Avon contains the conclusion of "Katherine and Petruchio," and part of the "Comedy of Errors." The notes appended to each play, as well as the introductory essays, display much taste and critical acumen, and manifest an intimate knowledge of the text. The letter press, as usual, is peerless, and the numerous illustrations happily designed. This is the cheapest edition of Shakspere extant, in every point of view.—The 17th part has not come to hand.

THE ENGLISH JOURNAL—London, How & Parsons.

We have been favored with the second number of this publication and the favorable opinion we entertained on the perusal of its predecessor is strengthened by the talent everywhere displayed in the pages before us. The Literary portions of the *English Journal* are deserving of the utmost commendation. We confidently predict that the journal will be an ornament to the periodical literature of the day; we shall be happy in reporting progress on its success. The astonishing cheapness of this publication is its very slightest merit

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE, No. II—London.

BRADBURY AND EVANS.

Though not exactly belonging to the category of our literary critique, we cannot here avoid noticing the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, containing as it does so much literary and scientific matter. Independent of the information it affords on all subjects connected with gardening operations, it presents a copious and able review of works, thus presenting to its readers the merits or demerits of such publications as come under its notice; this is most essential, and in addition it presents the various news of the day without any reference to party; thus rendering it in the words of the prospectus, a *Newspaper in the true sense of the word.*

The Governors of the Masonic Female Orphan School, for the Province of Munster, Cork, have advertised for tenders for the supply of clothing for the children of Irish manufacture.

Mr. O'Connell attends a public dinner in Dundalk on the 17th, on his way to Belfast.

The Clonmel monthly fair on Wednesday, was well attended with buyers and cattle, and a fair share of business was transacted. Fat cows brought from £11 to £13; store cows, from £10 to £11. Sheep, from 30s to 35s; wethers, from 35s to 38s. The horse fair was bad, and but few exchanged owners.

Doctor Johnston 48th Regt., proceeds immediately from Youghal, to join the service companies at Gibraltar. His departure is very much regretted, being very much liked for his extreme attention to the sick, and benevolence to the poor

Mr. Steele was on a tour of pacification in the County Limerick last week, to put a stop to the agrarian outrages that have of late been prevalent there. He succeeded in obtaining a large quantity of fire arms from the peasantry.

James Kelly, of Ballynanty, Esq. is to be the new High Sheriff of the County Limerick.

IMPROVEMENT OF TRADE.

We have the gratification to announce that the prospects of Trade are much improved, and there is reasonable ground to anticipate that the pacific news from the East will produce a very favourable action upon manufacturing and commercial industry.

Our letters from Liverpool, dated Thursday afternoon, state that cotton had risen from one half penny to a penny a pound, and that the improvement was general in all the principal articles of trade except Tea.

The "tightness" of the Money Market is still, however, a great drawback upon the operations of the manufacturers, as will be seen by the last report from Manchester :—

The accounts from Manchester, which describe a very decided improvement in trade, advert at the same time to the difficulty of obtaining money, especially among houses of the second class, as having much increased within these few days. In this respect the pressure for money is likely to have an unfortunate effect, and to prevent our reaping the full advantage of the foreign demand which has arisen.

The intelligence from China has produced a tremendous fall in the price of Tea—so much as sevenpence a pound! The following is from the *Shipping Gazette* :—

The effects of the Chinese intelligence have been already felt. The price of tea at the time we write (three o'clock) has fallen seven pence per pound, whilst that of East India cotton has risen. The cause of the former change is obvious; the cause of the latter is, that large quantities of cotton, which, had the war continued, would have been shipped for this country will, when the usual trade shall have been again opened at Canton, be sent to that port; and we are aware that in August the native merchant Jemset Jee) had in his possession, waiting the turn of events, upwards of 100,000 bales of this article. Matters have thus already begun to settle down to the level of a wholesome standard.

PARDON OF FROST.

(From the Standard.)

We prefer giving the *Globe's* contradiction of our Liverpool correspondent, with the good natured preface of the *Conservative (!) Morning Post*. We have, however, no fears for our correspondent :—

(From the Morning Post,)

RUMOURED PARDON OF FROST.

As we gave the statement on this subject from the *Standard*, we feel bound to copy the contradiction of it from the *Globe*. It will be remembered that we expressed, at the time, strong doubts of the truth of the story, on the grounds that neither our own letters from Liverpool, nor Sydney papers to the 16th of August, which we had in our possession, contained the slightest allusion to the alleged occurrences.

The *Globe* says :—

"The *Standard* last night 'out heroded Herod,' or, to describe its credulity and extravagance yet more strongly, excelled itself by the illustration of these dispositions. An article headed 'Rewards of High Treason by Lord Melbourne's Cabinet' introduces a letter from Liverpool which is so full of incongruities and absurdities that its deceptions would have been manifest to any one not predisposed to credit anything that would serve for a peg on which to hang a tirade against the government. The writer asserts that he has received 'exclusive intelligence that Frost has been pardoned, and has been appointed to a respectable clerkship in the Commissariat Department of the colony;' and that this is the prelude to something yet better in reserve for him!

"We give the most absolute and comprehensive contradiction to all and each of the statements contained in this fabricated letter. Every petition for a pardon to Frost, and his associates, or for any mitigation in the treatment shown to ordinary convicts in the colony, has been rejected. They were sent to their destination with the ordinary directions; and, if Frost or any of his associates are employed in any departments of the government works, it is *as convicts*, under the severely stringent discipline to which convicts are invariably subjected, and from which nothing in their case justified a departure.

'We shall to morrow express more largely this disreputable procedure of the *Standard*, in which it is doubtful to say whether folly or falsehood be the most prominent."

As we are on this subject we may as well subjoin what appears upon it in the *Courier* of last evening :—

"The *Standard* last night contained the improbable statement that Frost had been pardoned. We heard of the report but did not allude to it, because we looked attentively over the Australian papers which were received yesterday, and saw no notice of the fact. These papers, however, state that Frost has been appointed to a subordinate office in the commissariat department of Port Arthur. It is stated that Sir George Franklin was induced to bestow this mark of clemency upon Mr. Frost in consequence of his exemplary conduct during the voyage out."

The *Morning Post* or the *Globe* can see nothing of pardon; but look up, gentlemen expectants of the Carlton—look up, hangers on of Downing street; the *Courier* has found out for your pardon, and something better than pardon—*place*. Mr. Frost, the convict of high treason, has been *placed*—oh! but that is not *pardoned*. Tell this in Downing Street. Why there is not a man of the cabient who would not hug a conviction of high treason if it secured him office.

But we will speak of honester men—we repeat what we said on Tuesday. There are, at this moment, 30,000 men as well born and well educated, as intelligent, and far better conducted than Mr. Frost—men unconvicted and unsuspected of crime, who would think themselves happy and honoured in that condition in which the Queen's government have fixed the convict traitor.

Whether *formally* or not, his appointment to a government office is *virtually* a pardon, for it relieves him at once from penal servitude; but it is not merely pardon—it is reward; for that must be a reward to a bankrupt debtor which tens and hundreds of thousands of honest unburdened men would eagerly grasp at.

Mr. Peter Carter, the son of Captain Paul Carter of Tullow, has been appointed to the office of Chief Constable of Police, and is at present at the depot at Philipstown.

The *Kerry Post* states that the Lord Lieutenant has made a selection in the person of Mr. Galway to fill the office of High Sheriff for the ensuing year.

The Earl and Countess of Bandon, the Honorable Henry Bernard, and suite, have left Castle Bernard, for England.

Thursday, at the Dublin Commission, Margaret Daly was found guilty of the manslaughter of Humphry Minchin, Esq., medical student, at a house of ill fame in Peter's row.

ACCIDENTS UPON THE CANAL.—Yesterday, about three o'clock, a number of men and boys were skating and sliding upon the ice over the canal, between Charlemont and Leeson Street Bridges, when a portion gave way, and three boys were precipitated into the water. A young lad, who was skating near Leeson Street Bridge, at the time, seeing the occurrence, hastened to the spot, and taking off his coat, stretched it to one of the drowning boys, who was in this manner rescued from the water. He then proceeded to deliver another from his perilous position, and while in the act of doing so the ice broke beneath him, and he sank into the canal. Being an expert swimmer, he was able to liberate another boy from the water—one boy remained still in the canal, and every instant threatened him with death. The intrepid lad endeavoured to rescue him also from destruction, but being faint and exhausted he was not able singly to do so. Two or three other persons came forward to succour him, and either fell or plunged into the canal, and ultimately the boy, (who was principally aided by his father throwing out a rope to him,) with his humane assistants, were saved from the danger in which they had been. After this accident the lovers of sport continued upon the ice with as much *nonchalance* as if nothing at all had happened.—*E. Post.*

TO BE LET,

THE BREWERY CONCERNS, late in the occupation of Messrs. BRENAN and CORMACK, with the extensive MALT HOUSE and CORN STORES attached thereto. They are admirably suited for that or any other business requiring great extent.

Also the GRIST MILL, situate at GREEN'S BRIDGE.

A lease for ever can be given.

Application to be made to Mr. BRENAN on the premises; or Mr. JOHN SHAW, Patrick street, Kilkenny.

AUCTION OF DEALS.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 18th of JANUARY inst., at the TIMBER YARD of Messrs. JOHN SPARROW & Co., Beresford-street, a quantity of St. John's, N.B., SPRUCE DEALS, consisting of

80	Pieces	21	9 3
163	—	20	9 3
262	—	18	9 3
449	—	16	9 3
534	—	14	9 3
2885	—	12	9 3
275	—	10	9 3
396	—	8	9 3

The above SALE will be well worthy the attention of the purchasers, as the whole will be Sold Without any Reserve whatever. Terms at Sale.

Sale to commence at TWELVE o'Clock.

JOHN CLEARY, Auctioneer,
58, Merchant's Quay.

Waterford, 12th January, 1841.

OCCULAR DEMONSTRATION
AT THE
FURNITURE AND CARPET SALE ROOMS,
90, CUSTOM HOUSE QUAY,
LATE GEORGE CLARKE'S.

THE Six Spacious Ware Rooms are abundantly stocked with every variety of FURNITURE and FURNISHING GOODS, which must be

IMMEDIATELY CONVERTED INTO CASH,
BY PRIVATE SALE.

The Public are respectfully invited to view the Stock of

Sofas and Loungers in Hair Cloth, Moreen and Stripe.
Chairs in Hair Cloth and Moreen.
Oblong and Circular Loo Tables, on Pillars and Plynth.
Dining Tables on Pillars and Claw and Turned Legs.
Pedestal, Celeret, and Skeleton Side Tables.
Mahogany and Painted Wardrobes.
Dwarf ditto and enclosed Dressing Tables.
Large and Small Mahogany and Oak Nobbies.
Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows.
French Mattresses with unusual elasticity.
Bedsteads and other appendages of the bed chamber.
Room and Stairs Carpeting.
Worsted Rope Back and Wilton Hearth Rugs.
Floor and Table Oil Cloth.
All the minor articles of House Furnishing, and numerous other effects,

Which will be Sold at astonishing Low Prices, for Ready Money.

Waterford, 12th January, 1841.

IN CHANCERY.

Edward Courtney Clibborn,
PLAINTIFF;

Charles Lennon, John Carroll, jun., Pierse Edmond Forstall, Jane Grant, Mathew Hughes, John Forstall, Edmond Forstal, Henry Winston Barron, Roger Hayes, Letitia Cerroll, Paul Carroll, Mary Walsh, executrix of Thomas Walsh, John William Angell, and John Cowan, administrator of Robert Adair,
DEFENDANTS.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree of her Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this cause, bearing date the 11th day of February, 1840, and of an order bearing date the 4th day of November instant, I will, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of JANUARY, 1841, at the hour of ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers on the Inns Quay, Dublin, SET UP and SELL, by Public Cant, to the Highest and Fairest Bidder, ALL THAT AND THOSE, that part of the Town and Lands of ROCHESTOWN, containing about 571 Acres, late Irish Plantation measure, or thereabouts, lately in the occupation of the said Defendant Pierse Edmond Forstall or his undertenants, and the fee and inheritance thereof situate, lying, and being in the Barony of Ida, Igrim, and Ibercon, and County of Kilkenny, with the appurtenances to the same belonging, or so much thereof as will be sufficient for the purpose of said Decree.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1840.

THOMAS GOOLD.

For particulars, apply to MEGEDY and BATE, Solicitors for the Plaintiff, No. 38, Summer Hill, Dublin; or to Messrs. IVIE and GERAGHTY, Solicitors for the Defendant Forstall, No. 22, Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin, or Waterford.

LEPER HOSPITAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT.

From the 1st of October, 1840, to the 5th January, 1841, both days inclusive.

In Hospital 1st October—		Dismissed—	
Medical cases.....	14	Medical cases.....	40
Surgical cases.....	26	Surgical cases.....	95
	40		135
		Died	
Admitted—		Medical cases.....	8
Medical cases.....	55	Surgical cases.....	0
Surgical cases.....	100	In Hospital—	
		Medical cases.....	22
	155	Surgical cases.....	30
			52
	195		195

THOMAS L. MACKESY, M.D., Surgeon.

Exd.—M. POOLE, M.D., Master.

6th Jan., 1841.

MARRIED,

Jan. 7, at St, Mary's Church, Donnybrook, the Rev. Henry Taylor Ringwood, eldest son of John Ringwood, Esq. of Waterford, to Anne, youngest daughter of the Rev. Charles Crosthwaite, Bedford.

DIED,

On the 10th inst., at Clifton, Elizabeth, third daughter of the Rev. Francis Newport.

On the 6th, at her Son in laws, on the Mardyke, Cork, Susanna, relict of the late John Ussher, Esq., of Canty, in the county of Waterford, at the advanced age of 81.

HILARY TERM.

Monday being the first day of Hilary Term, the Lord Chancellor held a Levee at his house in Stephen's green, which was attended by all the Judges and leading members of the Bar. The Judges proceeded to the Four Courts in procession. The following gentlemen were called to the Bar :—

John James Quin, Marcus Synnot, jun., Thomas Sanders, Florence M'Carthy, Romney Foley,* George Francis Hodder, Francis Somers,* James Stanislaus Blake,* John C. Ogle, Oliver M'Causland, William Alexander Chaytor,† and Thomas John White.

Those marked thus (*) are Roman Catholics.

† Mr. Chaytor belongs to the Society of Friends. This is the first instance of a member of that society being called to the bar. Under the 2d and 3d William IV., Mr. Chaytor was enabled to make affirmation, in place of taking the oaths prescribed by law.

On Thursday morning about two o'clock a fire was discovered in the front room, on the upper floor of a house, in George's Street, Cork, where an aged widow lady of the name of Newky lodged. The following are the particulars. Her servant went to the market to purchase some meat, and left her sitting by the fire—on her return she discovered that the bedstead and bed, in which was the old lady, and the room generally, were in flames. A considerable time having elapsed before any assistance could be procured, until the engineer of the West of England engine, being made aware of the circumstance, immediately proceeded to the place, and, assisted by another person, entered the room with considerable difficulty, in consequence of its being densely filled with smoke, and having approached the bed, they got the old lady out, dreadfully burned. She was immediately taken to the South Infirmary, where she died at four o'clock on Friday morning. The supposition is, that her clothes ignited while sitting at the fire, and that she went into the bed with the intention of extinguishing them.

REDUCTION IN FREIGHTS BETWEEN WATERFORD AND LONDON.

THE WATERFORD ASSOCIATION hereby give Notice, that they have this Day lowered the Freight of BACON, by their Vessels, between this Port and LONDON, to

EIGHT SHILLINGS ₱ TON.

Agents in London, WM. LAW OGILBY and MOORE.
In Waterford, BENJAMIN MOORE and SONS.
January 11, 1841.

PIANO FORTES
WILL REMAIN ON SALE,
Till TUESDAY, the 19th,
AT MR. SHARPE'S ROOMS.

Messrs. ROBERT ALLEN & SONS,
From BROADWOOD & SONS, London,

RESPECTFULLY announce a Fresh supply of Splendid COTTAGE and GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTES, in Rich Rosewood and Mahogany Cases, with all the Improvements of the day.

R. A. and Sons beg leave to return their sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement they have received on this and former visits, and feel proud of the satisfaction their instruments have given.

OLD PIANOS taken in exchange.

Waterford, January 8th, 1841.

FOR SALE,

THE fine new Brig "ERIN," from St. John's N.B., 187 Tons old, and 193 Tons new measurement, built at Granville, Nova Scotia, under particular inspection, of the very best materials.

She is abundantly found in Stores, which are all new, and is a handsome model vessel; carries a large cargo on an easy draught of water. Now for inspection at DUNGARVAN, after discharging her first cargo.

DIMENSIONS :

Length aloft	82 feet.
Breadth	21 1-10
Depth of Hold	13 5-10

Apply to

P. DOWER & SON.

Dungarvan, 11th January, 1841.

WHITEHALL, JANUARY 7, 1841.

SIR,

I HAVE had the honour to lay before the Queen the Loyal and Dutiful Address, on the occasion of the Birth of the Princess Royal, from the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Councilmen of the City of Waterford,

And I have to inform you, that the same was very graciously received by Her Majesty.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
NORMANBY.

The Mayor of Waterford.

TO THE WORSHIPFUL
SIMON NEWPORT, ESQ.,
MAYOR OF WATERFORD.

SIR,

WE, the Undersigned, Members of the Regulating Committee of the Fever Hospital for the County and City of Waterford, request you will call a Meeting of the Governors of that Institution, to receive the Annual Statement for the last Year, appoint a Committee of Management for the ensuing Year, and transact other Business.

JEREMIAH O'BRIEN.
BENJAMIN MOORE.
THOMAS MURPHY.
JOHN KEARNEY.
JAMES DELAHUNTY.

In compliance with the above Requisition, I hereby convene a MEETING of the GOVERNORS of the WATERFORD FEVER HOSPITAL, to be held at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, at ONE o'Clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th Day of JANUARY, for the purposes above stated.

SIMON NEWPORT,
Mayor of Waterford.

Waterford, 9th January, 1841.

WATERFORD UNION.

THE BOARD of Guardians of the Waterford Union are desirous of Contracting for the supply of the following Articles :—

BY UPHOLSTERERS AND CARPENTERS.

6 Troughs for Washing in the Washhouse, and Stands for do.
6 Drying Horses.
3 Soap Boxes.
400 Wooden Platters, for Potatoes, &c.
2 Salt Boxes.
6 Boxes for Cleaning Potatoes.
4 Boxes for Cleaning Tins in Scullery Sink.
2 Tables, 12 Chairs, 2 Chests of Drawers, 2 Bedsteads, for Master's Apartments.
3 Dozen substantial good Chairs, and one large Elbow Chair; a Table to be of 1½ Inch Deal, covered with Green Baize, 4 Feet wide, in 2 lengths of 15 and 8 Feet, to be placed in the form of the letter T, for the Board Room.
A Table 5 Feet by 3 Feet 6 Inches, with Drawers, for Clerk's Office
6 Chairs for do.
6 Coal or Turf Boxes.
2 Ladders.
6 Wheelbarrows.
6 Handbarrows.

BY IRONMONGERS.

1 Large Flesh Knife, 1 large Flesh Fork.
2 Potato Shovels.
4 Ladles for Stirabout, to hold a Quart each.
400 Tins for Stirabout and Gruel, of Quart and Pint Measure, (200 of each).
A Large Bread Knife on cut board of Mahogany or other tough wood.
Small Scale and Weights.
12 Knives and Forks for Master and Matron.
Large Weighing Scale, to be placed in the Yard.
Fire Irons and Fenders, for all the Fire places.
6 Hearth Brushes
12 Iron Pots, in 3 sizes.
12 Saucepans, do.
6 Kettles, do.
400 Iron Spoons.
400 Tin Cups, with handles, of pint and half pint measure (200 of each).
4 Hatchets.
12 Lamps and Burners.
24 Stone Hammers.
6 Dung Forks.
6 Shovels.
6 Spades.
4 Hammers.

BY COOPERS, BASKET MAKERS, &c.

6 Clothes Baskets.
4 Lines for hanging Clothes.
4 Baskets for Boiling Potatoes, size of Coppers. and false bottoms to Coppers.
6 Baskets for carrying Potatoes to Dining Hall.
6 Baskets for carrying away Offal.
6 Bread Baskets.
6 Milk Tubs, with iron handles for poles to carry the Milk, to hold 25 gallons each, made of Oak, 1 inch stuff.
6 Tubs for keeping Milk, to contain 15 gallons each.
12 Brooms.
12 Scrubbing Brushes.
12 Mops.
4 Large Urine Tubs.
1 Slippper Bath for Infirmary.
4 Tubs of oval shape, for holding water in the yards, for Washing places, &c.

The quantity of each description of articles above named must be delivered at the Work House in Waterford on the 25th day of February next, and the payment will be made within 30 days of each delivery. The Guardians desire to have the option of taking a larger quantity (if required) at the prices contracted for the above.

Sealed Tenders according to a printed form, which may be had on application to the Clerk of the Union at Waterford, must be sent on or before the 25th day of January Inst., to be considered at a Meeting to be held in Waterford on Tuesday, the 26th January inst., after which no tender can be received.

The Tenders to be addressed "To the Clerk of the Waterford Union," and endorsed "Tender for ——" as the case may be. Each Contractor will be required to give security for the due performance of the contract: Forms of contract and bond may be seen, and all further particulars learned on application to me,

By Order of the Board,
JOHN DE BOURKE,
Clerk of the Union.

Waterford, 4th Jan., 1841.

It is requested that Samples, where practicable, should accompany the Tender.

TO BE SOLD, MUCH UNDER HIS VALUE,

A THOROUGH BRED, BROWN GELDING, by "DEFENCE" out of "TYRANT'S" Dam. He is 5 Years old, perfectly Fresh and Sound and very handsome. He is equal to high Weight, with substance and temper to make a first rate Hunter or Steeple Chase Horse.

To be seen at "DUNBRODY PARK," Arthurstown, for a few days.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON THE PREMISES.
On SATURDAY, the 23d day of JANUARY Inst.,
AT TWELVE O'CLOCK AT NOON,

THE INTEREST in the HOUSE and PREMISES, No. 32, on the MALL, in this City, in which the Late Dr. EDWARD JONES resided.

The Premises are held under a Lease for Years, with tolies quoties Covenant, for Renewal at the Yearly Rent of £27 13s 10d, and 5s Renewal Fine.

The last Renewal was granted for 29 Years, from the 25th of MARCH, 1836.

The FURNITURE remaining on the Premises will be Sold at the same time.

For further particulars apply to Henry Downes, Esq., the Administrator of Doctor Jones, and Executor of Mrs. Jones, his Widow; or to Tandy's and Co., 16, Colebeck street.

WATERFORD UNION.

ELECTION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

THE BOARD of GUARDIANS of the above mentioned Union, will, on TUESDAY, the 26th Inst., proceed to Elect Two Medical Officers for the Union Workhouse, when Candidates are requested to attend. The Salary of each will be £40 per Annum.

Applications and Testimonials will be received by the Clerk, at his Office, 15, Queen street, on or before the 25th.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN DE BOURKE,
Clerk of the Union,

WATERFORD UNION.

ELECTION OF APOTHECARY.

THE BOARD of GUARDIANS of the above mentioned Union, will on the same day (26th Inst.,) proceed to Elect an Apothecary (non resident) for the Union Workhouse, when Candidates are requested to attend. The Salary will be £30 per Annum.

Applications and Testimonials will be received by the Clerk, at his Office, 15, Queen street, on or before the 25th.

By Order of the Board,
JOHN DE BOURKE,
Clerk of the Union.

TO THE GUARDIANS OF THE POOR OF THE WATERFORD UNION.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG leave to offer myself for the SITUATION of One of the MEDICAL ATTENDANTS to the POOR HOUSE of the WATERFORD UNION.

I found my claims for your support on being a NATIVE of this City, and having for EIGHT YEARS acted as MEDICAL ATTENDANT to the INFIRM POOR, House of Industry, (RECEIVING NO SALARY,) the duties of which Institution I performed with the unanimous and expressed approbation of the Governors. My connexion with the House of Industry has made me fully acquainted with the HABITS and PECULIARITIES of the POOR.

If through your support I should attain the Appointment it will be my constant endeavour to justify your choice by a zealous and unwearied attention to the discharge of the duties it involves.

I have the honor to remain,
Gentlemen,
Yours respectfully,
J. ARDAGH,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and one of the Medical Attendants to the House of Industry.

Waterford, 39, Bridge-street,
Jan. 12, 1841.

1841.
FREE EMIGRATION.

REGULAR
PACKETS FOR AUSTRALIA,
UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF

MESSRS. CARTER AND BONUS, IN CONJUNCTION WITH MESSRS. JOHN GORE & Co., MR. ROBERT BROOKS, AND OTHER MERCHANTS OF LONDON, INTERESTED IN THE COLONY,

JOHN BESNARD, JUN., CORK, SOLE AGENT FOR IRELAND.

THESE Packet Ships are all FIRST CLASS, of LARGE TONNAGE, have POOPS, and First Rate accommodations for CABIN, INTERMEDIATE, and STEERAGE PASSENGERS. The CAPTAINS and OFFICERS are carefully selected for character and experience, and a skilful SURGEON is appointed to each Ship. They will sail in the following order, and *never deviate* (wind and weather permitting) *from the fixed days of sailing*, viz. :—

	For	From LONDON.		From CORK.
PORT PHILIP,	March..	1	—	March.... 12
Do.	May....	1	—	May..... 12
Do.	July...	1	—	July.....12
Do.	Sept....	1	—	Sept. 12
Do.	Nov....	1	—	Nov. 12

	For	From LONDON.		From CORK.
SYDNEY,	April...	1	—	April 12
Do.	June....	1	—	June. 12
Do.	August	1	—	August....12
Do.	October	1	—	October... 12
Do.	Dec. ...	1	—	Dec 12

PASSENGERS from the East Coast of England and Scotland, can reach LONDON by Steam at a small expense. CORK has been selected as the final place of departure on account of the superior advantages of its Harbour, and from its offering greater convenience to Passengers than any Port in the British Channel; Passengers from the West of England, and West Coast or Scotland, can join at CORK by the numerous Steamers which give cheap and rapid conveyance *direct* to that *Port* from PLYMOUTH, FALMOUTH, BRISTOL, LIVERPOOL GLASGOW, &c.

FREE PASSAGE, with Victualling and Bedding, will be granted by these Ships to a limited number of Emigrants of the following classes, viz. :—AGRICULTURAL LABORERS, SHEPHERDS, CARPENTERS, SMITHS WHEELWRIGHTS, BRICKLAYERS, MASONS, and FEMALE DOMESTIC and FARM SERVANTS, who are all much wanted in the Colony, and will obtain *high Wages* there.

A House has been fitted up for the reception of Bounty Emigrants, where they will be received on their arrival in Cork, and *lodged* free of cost—and should the Ships be prevented from Sailing on the day named, by contrary winds, or any other cause, they will be supported, as well as lodged.

A Matron has been appointed to attend to the comforts of the Single Females. The whole establishment will be under the superintendence of a respectable Married Couple.

Every Person who may go out under the Colonial Government Bounty will be allowed (in case of need) to remain on board the Ship, and be Victualled for Ten Days after arrival in the Colony, in order to afford time for his or her engagement in Service. The Undersigned has two Brothers residing in New South Wales, with whom he is in constant correspondence; he also receives the Sydney and Port Philip Papers regularly and has made arrangements with two of the first Mercantile Houses at Sydney and Port Phillip to supply him with every information calculated to be of use to the Emigrants.

As these Ships are to be dispatched under the Superintendence of Mr. BESNARD, he pledges himself that nothing shall be left undone to secure the comforts of all Parties proceeding by them, whether as CABIN, INTERMEDIATE, or STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

All Particulars respecting the above Ships, and the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES may be known on application to—

JOHN BESNARD, Jun
Australian Emigration Agent, CORK.

P.S.—The splendid Ship "ROYAL SAXON," A. I., 750 Tons, will be dispatched from London on the 1st, and from Cork on the 12th March.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, JAN. 13.

Wheat, millers new	30s 6d	to	33s 6d
Ditto, white	30s 0d	to	31s 6d
Ditto, shipping	24s 0d	to	30s 0d
Barley, malting	12s 0d	to	14s 6d
Ditto, shipping	11s 0d	to	14s 3d
Ditto, Chevalier	14s 0d	to	14s 6d
Oats, black, new	11s 3d	to	11s 9d
Ditto, white, new	10s 0d	to	11s 9d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	11s 0d	to	£12 0d
Flour fine, per sack (old)	00s 0d	to	00s 0d
New do. do.	46s 0d	to	47s 0d
Seconds do. do.	39s 0d	to	41s 0d
Thirds, ditto	35s 0d	to	38s 0d
Coarse, thirds do	30s 0d	to	35s 0d
Fourths, ditto	20s 0d	to	25s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	36s 6d	to	38s 0d
Scalded ditto	35s 0d	to	37s 0d
Heads, ditto	24s 0d	to	26s 0d
Offal, ditto	18s 0d	to	20s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	27s 0d	to	27s 6d
Newport Coals, per ton	16s 0d	to	17s 0d
Cardiff ditto. ditto	16s 0d	to	00s 0d
Hay, per ton,	60s 0d	to	70s 0d
Straw, per ton,	36s 0d	to	00s 0d
Cork Whiskey, per gal.	6s 5d	to	6s 10d
Mutton, per lb.	0s 4½d	to	0s 0d
Beef, per lb.	0s 4½d	to	0s 6d
Veal, per lb.	0s 5½d	to	0s 6d
Pork, per lb.	0s 4½d	to	0s 7d

BUTTER MARKET,

Firkins:	s.	d.		s.	d.
Saturday,	28	106	0 to	108	0
Monday,	0	00	0 to	00	0
Yesterday,	8	106	0 to	108	0

CORK MARKET, JAN. 11.

BUTTER. To the Merchants.—103s—99s—95s—90s—84s—74s. To the Country—93s—89s—85s—80s—74s—64s—per cwt.

KILKENNY, JAN. 8.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Second Flour	39	0	—	00	0	Wheat	30	0	—	32	6
Inferior	36	0	—	00	0	Do. inferior	26	0	—	29	0
Thirds	20	0	—	00	0						

WEXFORD, JAN. 8.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Butter	91	0	—	93	0	Beans	22	0	—	22	9
Wheat	27	0	—	32	0	Oatmeal	13	0	—	00	0
Barley	12	0	—	14	3	Pork, per cwt.	42	6	—	44	0
Oats	10	0	—	11	0						

CLONMEL, JAN. 8.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Butter	104	0	—	108	0	Barley	12	0	—	13	3
Oatmeal	12	0	—	00	0	Wheat, per st.	1	7	—	1	8½
Pigs' Heads	26	0	—	27	0	Oats, per do.	0	9½	—	0	9½

CARLOW, JAN. 9.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Butter	104	0	—	105	0	Wheat	34	0	—	35	0
Flour	44	0	—	00	0	Barley	10	0	—	12	0
—— Thirds	20	0	—	22	0	Oats	11	0	—	11	6

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—JAN. 8.

At the commencement of the market an advance on grain was demanded; but Tuesday's prices were generally accepted. Several samples of secondary oats remained unsold, but very prime qualities brought 12s 6d per Barrel.

White wheat	34s 0d to 37s 0d	Oats	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Miller's red	31s 0d to 35s 6d	Do. New	10s 6d to 12s 6d
Inferior	26s 0d to 30s 0d	Oatmeal	11s 0d to 13s 0d
Barley	12s 9d to 16s 0d	2d Flour	19s 0d to 22s 0d
Bere	12s 0d to 12s 6d	Rape	00s 0d to 00s 0d

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—JAN. 8.

The Irish provision market has been without much activity since this day week; and prices keep steady, with some tendency to advance, owing to the hard weather and the highness of the stock both here and in Ireland.

Belfast Butter, 106s to 108s, Derry, 104s to 0s, Banbridge, 100s to 101s, Sligo, 100s to 101s, Carlow 104s to 108s, Waterford 00s, Kilkenny 108s to 110s, Cork pickled 2nds, 100s 0d, beef per tierce 112s to 115s, pork, per barrel, 72s to 76s; bacon, per cwt., 49s to 51s, new bams, 60s to 63s, firkin lard, 63s to 65s, Bladdered 67s to 68s.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—JAN. 8.

The duty on Foreign Rye is increased to 19s 9d, on Beans to 8s per qr.; that on other Foreign, and on all Colonial produce remaining unaltered.

With a return of east winds, and intense frost during the last three days, we have had very few arrivals into this port since Tuesday, but the large supplies of Wheat, Oatmeal and Flour then stated, and still principally undisposed of, furnish sufficient of these articles for the present; the demand, with the exception of a few sales of free Foreign Wheat for Ireland and shipment Coastwise, forming the only feature in the trade worthy of remark from the 5th instant up to this date, during which time prices have generally remained steady.

As the Inland Navigation is again likely to be closed by the Ice, very few local or country millers attended this day's market; holders of Wheat, nevertheless, appeared rather more firm, and although the transactions on the whole were inconsiderable, the current rates of Tuesday last were fully maintained, and in partial instances rather exceeded.—Seeing that no further exports from Canada can be repeated until the spring, importers of barrel Flour appear mostly inclined to wait the chance of higher prices rather than accept the rates now obtainable; the dealers on the other hand evincing a similar degree of indifference, we have consequently to report a very limited amount of business in this description to day, while good reputed marks of home and Irish manufacture moved off gradually to consumers on the terms last noted.

In the absence of any supply of fine malting Barley, such may be noted quite as high as of late; while grinding samples were nearly without inquiry and nominal in value, Prime new Malt was saleable on the full terms of last week; but ordinary qualities, being difficult of sale, were the turn cheaper.

In Beans and Pease we have no change to notice.

Oats, still coming forward sparingly, steadily supported our last quotations: and Oatmeal, although in limited request to day, fully realized former prices.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

8th—John Miller, Quinlan, Newport coals, for Dungarvan—Three Sisters, Davies, Dungarvan, ballast, for Newport—Fame, Shasson, London, gen. cargo—La Hogue, Jenkins, Newport, coals—Olive, Field, ditto, iron—Hippocampi, Fowler, ditto, coals—Spankaway, O'Neill, Swansea, culm, for Dungarvan—Confidence, Anthony, London, grain, (orders)—Caerlaour, Bryant, Bridgewater, tiles, &c., for Ross.

9th—Excel, Read, London, ballast,

10th—Osprey, (steamer) Rees, Bristol—H.M. Packet, Adder, at 3 P.M.

11th—True Blue, Wallace, timber and deals—H.M. Packet, Advice, at half past four P.M.—Margaret, James, Cork, Malt, for Dublin.

SAILED.

9th—Friendship, Evans, Neath, grain—Henrietta, Moore, Liverpool, ditto.

10th—James and Ellen, Feuer, Liverpool, apples, from Jersey—Liverpool, Stagg, London, provisions—Eliza, Wolsley, Ellis, Liverpool, ballast, from Ross—Agnes, O'Brien, ditto, flour—H.M. Packet, Prospero, at 8 A.M.

11th—H.M. Packet Adder, at a quarter past eight A.M.—Spankaway, O'Neill, Dungarvan, culm, from Swansea—William, Williams, Llanelly, ballast, from Ross—Daniel O'Connell, Carr, Lancaster, grain, from ditto—Challenger, Roche, London, ditto, and provisions—Palemon, Longridge, London, timber and deals, from St. John's N.B.—Quicksilver, Brockensha, Chichester, grain—John Carnell, Rowell, Portsmouth, provisions and grain—Cornet, Griffiths, Newport, grain—Amelia, Couch, Weymouth, ditto—Æolus, Murphy, Llanelly, ballast—Mary Ann, Wilson, Bristol, grain—Brighton, Green, Shoreham, provisions—New Whim, Running, Portsmouth, grain—Mary Jones, Davies, Cardiff, oats, and flour.

12th—H.M. Packet, Advice, at 8 A.M.—Sophia, Bellord, Bristol, grain—Jim, O'Brien, Carnarvon, ballast from Ross

Wind—North to N.N.E. and N.N.W.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Dungarvan, at London, Ariel, Whelan.

Arrived from Youghall, at London, Jane and Eliza, Richard; Victoria, Eastway; Margaret Jane, Vincent; Atlanta, Banks.

Arrived from Waterford, at London, Resolution, Angel; Liverpool, Fell. At Bideford, Friends, Thomas. At Cardiff, 4th, Tucker, Lowther. At Neath, 6th, Eleanor, Richards.

REPORT OF JAMES VETCH, ESQ., CIVIL ENGINEER, ON THE UNDER-NAMED PLACES, ADDRESSED TO MESSRS. DEAN AND DUNLOP SOLICITORS, LONDON, 1840.

WEXFORD HARBOUR

Is an Inlet of the sea, situated near the S.E. angle of the island, on the east coast, and with the entrance in that direction

The form of this small gulf is oblong, with its length (8 miles), nearly N. and S. and parallel to the coast, of which the greatest breadth from the entrance at Rosslare Point to the Ship Dock at Wexford, is only 3½ miles, and the average width is under two miles.

The outer or main harbour may be considered as terminating at Wexford Bridge, where the inlet is much contracted, but it again expands, and forms an inner harbour, extending to Carrig Bridge, with an average length of two miles by one in breadth.

Above Carrig Bridge the Slaney is navigable 12½ miles to Enniscorthy, with an average width of one tenth of a mile, and subject to the tides, as far as the last mentioned place.

The following is an accurate statement of the extent of surface of high water, under the several heads just enumerated:—

	English Statute Acres.
Outer or Main Harbour	11,858
Inner or back ditto, ...	1,362
River Slaney from the bridge of Carrig to the bridge of Enniscorthy	1,050
Total	14.270
In the outer Harbour the surface of *low water* at spring tides occupies an extent of about	2,381
That of the inner Harbour ..	454
That of the River Slaney ..	814
Total	3,649
Leaving uncovered at low water	10,621

Of this quantity, about one half may be reclaimed with every prospect of advantage, but the remainder lies too low for effectual and economical drainage.

TIDES.—The average rise and fall is stated to be as follows:—

At the Tuskar Rock, Spring 8 feet, Neap 6 feet,
On Wexford Bar, do. 6 do. do. 4 do.
In Wexford Harbour,
generally, do. 4 do. do. 2 do.
At Enniscorthy, do. 2 do. do. 1 do.

It might be expected where the tides are so small, that winds blowing into the harbour would produce a great comparative effect; and such proves to be the case, as storms from the S.E. are known to rise the flood tide to a greater height than what is produced by the phase of the moon; and a tide of six feet has occurred in Wexford harbour.

SHORES.—The eastern shore of the outer or main harbour is nearly parallel to, and at a short distance from the sea beach, from which it is separated, in a great extent, by a range of sand hills or burrows; these last form a long narrow barrier between the sea and the bay, and present an important feature in the boundary of Wexford Harbour, as well as in those of the other sea lakes on which I have been called to r port.

These narrow strips of sand hills or burrows, are formed by the action of the winds and waves, and are in a constant state of formation and reformation. Occasionally a heavy storm forms breaches through them in their weak points, and these get closed again by the winds: but it was evident to me, that the action of formation was much more powerful than that of destruction, and that it only required attention in propagating the usual sand plants to preserve the burrows secure from any destructive action of the sea.

In Wexford harbour, I did not observe any breaches in the burrows south of the entrance, and only three very insignificant ones north of it, which might have been stopped successfully at a comparatively trifling cost.

The shores of the harbour, on the S.E., and generally on the land side are chiefly formed of low cliffs or banks of clay; and wherever this yielding substance occurred, forming the shore of this and other sea Lakes, I had strong evidence that it was under a process of destruction, and that this action had been long and effectively at work; and I am, therefore, obliged to conclude, that the inlet of Wexford harbour has been gradually extending its boundaries at the expense of the land, the retiring flood carrying the debris to sea where the mud is deposited in deep and still bottoms, and the sands cast back on the shores where they form burrows and bars.

There are some parts of the west shores of the Harbour composed of quartz rocks and limestone which effectually secures the land, as far as they extend.

ENTRANCE OR MOUTH OF THE HARBOUR.—This, at low water, is only 645 yards wide, but is 6½ fathoms deep: at high water the width is about double; the entrance faces the E. and is opposite the quays of Wexford.

CHANNELS.—The length of the main channel is as follows:—

	Statute miles.
From the entrance to Wexford bridge ..	4½
From Wexford bridge to Carrig do. ..	3½
From Carrig do. to Enniscorthy ..	12½
Total	20½

The main channel varies in depth from the entrance to Wexford Bridge, from 3 fathoms to 2 and 2½; but on the Gull Bar it is only 1½ fathoms at low water: it also varies in width in the above distance from half a mile to a mile, but contracting at the slip dock at Wexford to less than 200 yards.

In the inner harbour one third of the expanse is occupied by the Channel; and above Carrig bridge, four fifths of the bed of the Slaney is occupied.

Besides the main Channel, there occurs the coal Channel, branching off at the entrance, and running southwards to a distance of 5½ miles, with an average width of 350 yards, and average depth of 17 feet. This Channel receives only a few small streams, so that its length, breadth, and depth, appear of a magnitude quite disproportionate to any apparent e use.

The only other Channel requiring notice is that of Begerin; running through the north wing of the harbour: this Channel is only six feet deep at low water, and its length and breadth are of small account.

I have been more particular in describing the Harbour, than the mere question of embanking some Mudlands would seem to require; but as such Embankments might be supposed to produce certain effects on the navigation of the port, feel myself called upon to investigate, not only what Lands might be inclosed with benefit to the Adventurers, but to what extent, and in what form the Embankments, might be made, without injury to the navigation, and with every consideration to its improvement.

I have refrained from all questions about altering the entrance of the Harbour, or interfering with the main Channel; nor have I ventured to form any opinion in respect to any alterations outside the Harbour, fearing that the most able engineer could hardly predicate what would be the effect of any interference with the natural causes now at work there.

Having stated most of the circumstances connected with the interior of the Harbour. I now proceed to the question of the effect of any diminishing its expanse upon the quantity and effective force of the tide water.

We may admit the principle that every yard of the interior expanse revives and returns a certain quantity of water constantly; and consequently the larger the expanse, the greater the quantity of tide water flowing out and in at the entrance: and secondly, the tides being of small amount in altitude, the greater the necessity of superficies to make up the defect; but if we consider this question a little further, we will perceive that the principle is limited by circumstances; for if we suppose the mouth or orifice of the Inlet to remain the same, while we expand the interior space ad libitum, we shall soon arrive at the extent, where the shores most distant from the entrance would remain always at half tide; and that though it might be desirable to compensate, if possible, for the defect of the altitude of the tides by a greater superficies, the endeavour would only be useful to a certain extent beyond which it would become injurious.

The amount of useful expanse of the Inlet is also limited by its form; for if it be so long in the direction of the entering and retiring tides, it would admit of a larger useful surface than if it were oblong (as the Harbour of Wexford is) in an opposite direction, since the direction and momentum of the tides would tend to fill and empty the space more rapidly in the first case than in the second. It is supposed that in long funnel shaped Bays, that the momentum of the tide is not confined to produce an uniform level of high water; but that the altitude is much augmented at the heads of such Inlets, as, for instance in the Frith of Forth, the Bristol Channel, and many other localities: from which we may infer that the nearer the Inlet approaches to a long funnel shape, the greatsr the tides; and the more it recedes from that shape, the less the tides.

In respect to Wexford Harbour, it will be perceived that besides the main Channel on which the ports of Wexford and Enniscorthy are situated, there are two wings extending N. and S, which have the effect of withdrawing large quantities of water from the main Channel, and destroying the momentum of the tide in that direction, and exactly opposed to the circumstances which contribute the greatest flow of water; and the effect seems to be, that inside the Harbour the tide is diminished by one fourth to one third of its altitude, and is retarded by one third to one fourth in time; from which I conclude that the superficial extent of Wexford Harbour already exceeds the maximum of utility, and ought to be diminished; that its figure or form is of the worst description, and would be improved by cutting off portions from the N. and S. wings of the Inlet. On the other hand, I conclude that every facility and assistance should be given to direct the tides up the main channel, past the Quays of Wexford, through the Inner Harbour, and up the course of the Slaney to Enniscorthy: and that not one yard of tide land should be embanked near to or above Wexford Bridge; that the Slip Dock, the Ballast Wharf and the solid Piers of Wexford Bridge, are highly prejudicial to the useful action of the tides, and that they ought to be removed; and with these various alterations, I should expect to find the tide at Carrig Bridge approximate, in time and altitude, to that at the entrance of the Harbour, and in this manner, though the expense of the Inlet would be diminished, the quantity of back water would be increased in energy, and not much diminished in quantity.

Having come to the above conclusions, I have no hesitation in selecting spaces from the N. and S. wings of the Harbour suitable for Embankment, and in doing so I have endeavoured to combine the most productive spots to be reclaimed, the most economical lines of embankments for execution, and at the same time to give a form and size to the Outer Harbour most suitable to the principles above stated.

NORTH EMBANKMENT.

This line is 3124 yards in length, and incloses 2192 English statute acres. I have taken advantage of several islands lying nearly in the desired direction. which diminish the length by 1466 yards, while they offer many conveniences and good material for forming the earth work of the Embankment.

SOUTH EMBANKMENT.

Here I propose to make use of an old Embankment in ruins, but of which much of the materials still remain, and which extends to a distance of 3180 yards in the required direction; the remainder of the Embankment (entirely new) will be 2685 yards long, and cut across the Coal Channel. These two lines united inclose 3341 English statute acres.

I propose to construct two double culverts in the North Embankment, 6 feet wide each with two sets of sluices, one self acting. and the other to be used as necessity may require, affording a clear water way of 24 feet wide, the sills of the sluices to be placed on a level with low water of the lowest spring tides.

In the South Embankment, I propose to construct three such culverts and sluices, and I think it highly probable that it will be found expedient to provide a 20 horse pumping steam engine for the Southern Embankment, and one of 12 horse power for the Northern one, to aid the drainage in time of neap tides: Besides the works just mentioned means must be taken to divert as many of the small streams as possible from entering the inclosed spaces.

The total number of acres inclosed in the South Embankment being 3341, but 233 being occupied by deep water, 3108 acres remain available for tillage.

LADY ISLAND LAKE

Is situated on the S. coast of the County Wexford, and near the S E. angle of it. The extreme length of this Lake, in a N. and S. direction, is 2¼ miles, and its extreme breadth in an E. and W. direction, is 1½. The shores are low, and on the E. side rocky; a considerable part of which consists of granite. The entire surface of the Lake, at high water, amounts to 865 English statute acres, whereof about 250 consist of deep water, which I fear could not be advantageously drained, and therefore leaving only 615 acres available for tillage, after shutting off the tide waters. The S. shore of this Lake is about a mile long, running parrallel to the sea beach, from which it is separated by a narrow strip of sand hills, which protect the Lake from the inroads of the sea, which breaks on this part of the coast with a heavy surf in S.W. gales, more particularly in the winter season; one of the effects of which is, that in the beginning of winter the entrance to the Lake gets completely sanded up, and the action of the tide is cut off until the spring, when a new exit is annually cut by manual labour, which remains open by the action of the tides until the next winter. When I visited it in November 1840, it was still open: but I was informed by the Coast Guard, that in 1839 the entrance was closed by a storm in the month of September. and was not re opened until the month of March 1840, and until the water inside had accumulated so much as to begin to invade the adjoining fields.

It is obvious, in the case of this Lake, that no artificial embankment is required and that it would only be necessary to be careful in planting and maintaining the usual sand plants on the burrows, to shut out the tides, &c.

The difficulty in reclaiming this lake is to contrive an opening for the exit of the water, which would be able to withstand the force of the breakers; and as the whole extent of the burrow and the strand on which it is situated, consists of loose *sand*, the attempt could not be made there with any chance of success. The nearest spot I could observe along the shore, which did not consist of loose sand, occurred about 1000 yards west of the lake, and within 500 yards of the Lake of Tacumshin; at that spot, the sea shore for about 300 yards consists of a tenacious clay, exhibiting banks or low cliffs of that material; and I have no doubt that a good foundation might be there obtained for the mouth of a canal or outlet to the waters; and this spot would be still more favourably situated for the drainage of the neighbouring lake of Tacumshin. I, therefore, propose to join these Lakes by means of a Canal 2000 yards long, and nearly parallel to the coast; and from this Canal to construct another at right angles to it, directly upon the favourable spot of the sea shore already alluded to. This second Canal would extend 200 yards from the first to the ridge of the burrows, underneath which it would be necessary to conduct it by a tunnel 90 yards long, and then to terminate between two pieces of granite 40 yards long. —Blocks of this stone occur on the shores of Lady Island Lake, of a form and size that would require but little dressing.

TACUMSHIN LAKE

Is situated on the S. coast of the County Wexford, at a distance of 1500 yards W. of Lady Island Lake: its extreme length from E, to W. is 2 one-third miles, and from N. to S. its extreme breadth is 1 one third miles; so that the extreme dimensions of this Lake are precisely similar to that of Lady Island. Its mean dimensions, however, are greater; and it contains a surface at high water amounting to 1027 English statute acres, whereof, I fear about one third, say 342 acres would be unfit for tillage, from its sandy nature, and therefore leaving only 685 acres for that purpose when the tides are cut off.

The shores of this Lake towards the land are generally low; so much so, that in S. W. gales the adjoining fields are in some places flooded;—The shore toward the sea coast is 1 one-third miles in length, and consists, as in the Lake already described, of a narrow strip of sand hills; but when I visited it in November 1840, I found the sand hills insignificant in point of height, as compared with those already described, the reason of which will shortly appear. I was informed that the entrance from the sea to this Lake was constantly moving from E. to W. and the appearances presented to me were strongly indicative of that fact: for example the burrows on the W. side of the entrance were much higher than on the E. side: which last consisted merely of a flat sandy strand for the last half mile, with a regular slope down to low water mark at the entrance.

It is stated that the entrance progresses from the E. end of the Lake to the W. a distance of 2 one third miles in the space of four years; and that on arriving at the W. end the passage or entrance gets blocked up by storms in the manner of the Lady Island Lake; and when this happens a new entrance is artificially formed at the E. end.—I do not vouch for this extreme regularity of the entrance westwards, but believe that the facts bear some approximation to the above statements.

On my visit in November last, I found the entrance further W. than shown in the Ordnance Survey, executed not long previous; and in consulting old maps, I find the entrance to be variously placed at various dates. If we assume the statements to be nearly true, it would follow, that the flux and influx of the tides through the entrance remove nearly half a mile of burrow every year; and that the same is made good again by natural causes; and the long tapering point, which I observed on the E. side of the entrance half a mile long, seems to point out the work of one year. In the state in which I saw the burrows of Tacumshin, the Lake was open to the inroad of the sea for more than half a mile in extent; and no artificial embankment could be formed to fill this gap at a cost which would be remunerative.

The success, therefore, of reclaiming this Lake for tillage for the action of the tides, must depend upon the facts stated; viz. that nature will, in due progress, form a sufficient barrier, without resorting to any other means; and if this point can be satisfactorily established, I should not hesitate to recommend the plan of drainage, which I have already described in treating of the Lake of Lady Island.

LAKE OF BALLYTEIGUE.

This Lake is also situated on the south coast of the county of Wexford, and extends along the coast nearly six miles; its extreme length in an east and west direction is six miles and three eights, and its greatest extent in a north and south direction is three miles and a half; the form of this Lake is very irregular, varying in width from 150 yards to seven eighths of a mile, with a general resemblance in its figure to the letter L. On the south side the Lake is bounded by sand hills or burrows, which separates it from the sea, similar to those already described; but at this Lake the burrows are more elevated, and occupy greater width than usual; they are also well clothed with sand plants, and are inhabited by multitudes of rabbits. Notwithstanding the width and height of the sandhills the sea has breached across them in several places, to an aggregate extent in length of about 400 yards. These breaches, however, might easily be secured; and, with a little care, the burrows might be rendered an efficient barrier against any inroad of the sea; but, in fact, in their present state, no water passes through them, except in severe gales of wind at high water. The shores of this Lake, on the land side, are chiefly composed of banks of clay, and marsh land; but at the east end some miraceous rocks appear, and these also from the coast at Forlorn Point or Carnsfarnogue.

The entire surface of the Lake, as covered by high water at spring tides, amounts to 2206 English statute acres. The western end of this Lake towards its mouth is very narrow, and chiefly occupied by the channel, through which the tide rushes with great force, and with great waste of the land near the entrance, where I was informed by the Coast Guard, that it was corroding westward, at the rate of 8 feet per annum. At Forlorn Point, I was also informed that the sea was encroaching on the land, where the shore was composed of clay at the rate of one foot per annum.

For the sake of more ready description I shall divide this Lake into four portions.

The W. Portion is one mile and five eighths long, and contains 130 acres; of which 72½ consist of Channel, or deep water; and for reasons already stated, I would not recommend the embankment of this portion.

The Middle Portion.—This is still narrower in respect to its length, but comprises a branch of some extent, running N. to Duncormack bridge; this portion is two miles long, and contains 410 acres, of which 140 are uncovered at low water—but I expect that partly by drainage, and partly by setting up, the whole 510 acres might be made available for tillage; and I recommend that this portion be included within the Embankment, having its drainage westwards while the remainder of the Lake will drain eastwards, the water shed of the lake dividing this portion from the E. portion.

The East Portion. This is the largest and most important part of the Lake, extending 2¾ miles E. and W. and 1¾ N. and S, and contains 1195 acres, and without any water which may not be drained.

The North Portion, called also the Lake of Broadwater, extends N. and S. 1¾ miles, and E. and W. one mile five eights. The greater part of this portion is under Water at ebb tide; but I am informed that it admits of drainage The total average of this portion amounts to 467, whereof, at present 276 acres and one half are under water at ebb tide; but if we suppose these admit of drainage, the quantity of land to be embanked and rendered available for tillage would stand as follows:—

West Portion	0
Middle,	410
East,	1190
North,	467
Total,	2076 acres.

In order to reclaim these lands, I propose to run an embankment across the Lake one mile and five eighths above the entrance, where the breadth of the Lake is only 220 yards, which short Embankment will complete the barrier against the tide; but the difficulty in respect to reclaiming the land in this Lake, is similar to that in Lady Island and Tacumshin Lakes, viz., to find a secure mode of discharging the water into the sea. Fortunately. in this place, there is one place at the eastern extremity, where the shore is composed of rocks, and I gladly avail myself of that circumstance, upon which to found my plan of drainage. which is as follows:—

Through the rocks forming the shore, at the above mentioned place, I propose to cut a channel down to the level of low water at spring tides, to continue this cut under the burrows by means of a tunnel, and then to direct a main drain straight into the Lake of Broadwater, or North Portion, with two branches directed across what has been called the East Portion, which I conceive would effect all the ends required; and it happens fortunately that a rocky shore occurs in one point, and where it is especially convenient for effecting the object in view,

LAKE OF BANNOW.

The Lake of Bannow is situated on the south coast of the county of Wexford, towards its western extremity, and it forms the boundary between the baronies of Shelburne and Bargy.

I have inspected the above Sea Lake, and have drawn up a Plan and Report in respect to it; but as I have come to a decision, that it does not hold out sufficient inducement to bestow upon it the necessary expenses for reclaiming it from the tides, I have omitted, with your approval, to make further mention of it in the Report.

STRAND OR MUDLAND OF DUMBRODY.

This is situated at the west extremity of the county of Wexford, in the barony of Shelbourn, and in the parishes of Kilmokea, and of St. James and Dunbrody.

I have inspected the above Tide Land, and drawn a Report and Plan in respect to its being reclaimed; but considering the length of the Embankment, and small quantity of land inclosed, and the various claims upon this land, I have, with your approval, omitted any further mention of it in this Report.

THE INLET OR BACK STRAND OF TRAMORE.

This Bay is situated on the south coast of the county of Wexford, nearly due south from the city, and at a distance of seven English miles in a direct line. Its extreme length in a north west and south east direction, is two miles and one eighth, and its extreme breadth in the opposite direction, is somewhat more than a mile; and the whole surface, at high water of spring tides, comprises an extent of 1788 English statute acres; this is supposing the inlet to be bounded by a line drawn across the entrance, where narrowest. This sea lake is bounded by shores chiefly consisting of low cliffs or banks of clay, and marsh land, the former being in a state of considerable waste, from the action of the tides; this lake is bounded on the side towards the sea by a strip of land similar to what has been described when treating of the previous lakes; the eastern half, or one mile in extent of this sandy boundary next the entrance, is covered with hillocks or burrows of considerable altitude, while the western half is nearly bare, over which the sea occasionally breaches in stormy weather and at high water of spring tides; generally speaking, the tide land of the bay may be assumed to be covered to a height of from four to five feet, by high water of ordinary spring tides, which at the entrance have a rise and fall of about 12 feet.

The channel of the Rhineshark forms the only opening to the bay, and has a breadth of only 113 yards at low water, and 322 yards at high water; the greatest depth at low water being thirteen feet and a half; the tide rushes through this entrance with great violence, and Mr. Bald, from whom I have quoted the above dimensions, states the influx of water at half flood to be at the rate of 4·8 feet per second, and the reflux at half tide to be at the rate of 5·59 feet per second; the depth of this channel, and the velocity of the tide, get suddenly checked a short way within the entrance, where, from the expansion of the lake, the stream becomes dilated.

The project of embanking the Back Strand of Tramore has long been a favourite one; Mr. Ryland, in his History of the County of Waterford, has dedicated sixteen pages of his work to this subject, where he alludes chiefly to the plans of William Hughes, Esq.; his description is accompanied by a sketch of the back strand, showing three several lines of embankment:—No. 1, running from the sand burrow immediately across the Rhineshark Channel, at the narrowest part of the entrance; No. 2, proceeding from the sand burrows at the entrance to the projecting point of land adjoining Crobally Pill; and No. 4, proceeding from the same point to the glebe of Kilmacleague. Mr. Ryland's work was published in 1824. Since my visit to Tramore Bay, in October, 1840, I have had the perusal of Mr. Hughes's original plan, dated September, 1807, on which three lines are laid down, and in respect to the third line running from the sand burrow to the glebe land and old church of Kilmacleague, I find marked upon it—the best line of embankment; and it is satisfactory to me to know, that previous to seeing Mr. Hughes's plan, I had, from careful inspection of the ground, come nearly to the same decision.

Mr. Bald, Civil Engineer, surveyed the Back Strand of Tramore, and made a report on the subject of embanking it; abstracts from which have been published in Nos. 8 and 10 of the "Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal," and I have to express my obligations for the useful information I have obtained from it.

Mr. Bald seems to have adopted a line of embankment, nearly coinciding with the line No. 2 of Mr. Ryland's sketch; that is, connecting the point of the sand burrow with that near Crobally Pill, and so far I have adopted the same termini as Mr. Bald, but having the main direction of the embankment in the line selected by Mr. Hughes. I have not ventured, however, to commence my embankment exactly at the eastern point of the burrow, but have retired it about 250 yards westward, inside the bay, as a matter of security; from thence, I proceed in the direction of the ruined church of Kilmacleague; but instead of proseeding the whole distance in that direction, I turn off with an angle opposite to Crobally Point, and there terminate. My objects in selecting this line, are, in the first place, to conduct the embankment on high ground, and somewhat retired from the force of the tide. I have also contrived to cross two channels at right angles, which produces a saving on the average height of the embankment, and renders it more secure. The embankment, according to my project, incloses 1540 English statute acres of tide land, besides sixty two acres that were formerly embanked, but are now again exposed. making a total of 1662 acres. The portion of the lake which I have omitted to embank contains 186 acres, but of which a considerable portion, if embanked, would be unfit for tillage; besides the main Embankment which I propose, 1730 yards long, it would be necessary to secure 1600 yards of the western portion of the main strand, which I have already described as being bare of burrows, and over which the sea occasionally breaches.—The necessity of this work has been pointed out in Mr. Bald's report. The remaining works to be executed, are three culverts with sets of sluices, two in the main embankment, and one between the back strand and the fore strand, near the west end of the bay. For the purpose of discharging the drainage, several main drains will also be required, and the diversion of such streams from entering the lake, as circumstances would conveniently admit of.

The rise and fall of the tides, on this part of the coast, being considerable, I do not expect there will be any necessity for the application of steam power, owing to the facility thus afforded by the tides for sluice drainage.

THE CUNNEGAR STRAND OF DUNGARVAN.

Is situated on the south coast of the county of Waterford, and forms a small gulf or inlet of the sea, proceeding from the bay of Dungarvan.

The approach by sea from the outer bay to the town and quays of Dungarvan, is by a narrow entrance or mouth, having an east and west direction. A short distance within this entrance the main Channel separates into two, which branch off into opposite directions, north and south; the first leads to the quays of Dungarvan, and to the river Colligan; the latter leads to the Cunnegar Strand or Inlet. which is of considerable extent, but shallow and dry at low water; the bed of this sea lake consists of Slobs or Mudlands, and the idea of reclaiming it from the tides has frequently occurred.

This sea lake extends southward from the entrance, for the distance of about one mile and three quarters, with a mean width of a mile nearly, the south shore lying in the barony of Decies within Drum, and the west shore in the barony of Decies without Drum.

The north end of this inlet is narrow, being less than half a mile wide; but it suddenly expands, about a quarter of a mile from the entrance, to double that width; and on the south west, it terminates, in a fork, which receives the river Bricka.

On the east side, the Cunnegar Inlet is separated from the open Bay of Dungarvan, by a long narrow straight spit of sand; which, in some places, is elevated only a few feet above the high water mark of spring tides; but in the other places, it is covered by hillocks of sand or burrows, some of them 20 feet high; about the centre of this spit of sand, the width becomes considerable, and contains some buildings, and a little land in cultivation.

The whole length of the sandy barrier, which divides the Inlet of Cunnegar from the open bay, is 2787 yards of which there is an aggregate space of 630 yards, over which the surf passes at high water of spring tides; and for this distance it would be necessary to construct some work to protect the land which is proposed to be reclaimed from the Inlet. I do not, however, consider that this operation would be either difficult or costly, as the action of the wind and waves is to throw up sand on the spit, and strengthen it; and indeed it owes its origin to that natural action.—The time no doubt was, when this natural barrier, or embankment, did not exist, and when the Inlet of Cunnegar formed but a portion of the great open Bay of Dungarvan; and were this barrier now removed in whole or in part, by any unusual occurrence, the causes now at work would, in all probability soon restore it.

The south and west shores of the Cunnegar Inlet are composed chiefly of banks or low cliffs of clay, and occasionally by marsh land. In respect to the first, it is, under a process of considerable waste from the action of the tides, as may be seen in several places by the undermining of the fences.

My opinion is, that the greater part of this inlet may be embanked, and the land reclaimed from the tides, with great prospect of advantage, by means of a line of embankment, which I should propose to run across a short distance south of the entrance, near the point where the Lake suddenly expands in a westerly direction. To construct a line of embankment further north, would run it into a lower level, without obtaining much additional land. On the other hand, to construct one further south would double its length, and exclude a considerable extent of ground available for tillage.

The proposed Embankment is 552 yards in length, and enclose a space of tide land, containing 963 English statute acres, extending north and south one mile, and a half, and east and west one mile nearly of mean dimensions.

The River Bricka, and some other streams, at the south west corner supply a considerable quantity of water: and the diversion or embanking of these, to prevent their flowing upon the reclaimed land would be attended with some difficulty and expense.

Having thus given you, at some length, my views on the works necessary for the Reclamation of the several Lands which appear to me at present worthy the expense of being reclaimed, I hope they may be considered useful to the parties interested; and I shall be glad if I can afford them any further information or assistance in the mattsr.

I refrain from making any remarks on the value of the Land proposed to be reclaimed, or of the advantage to be derived from the undertaking generally, as subjects lying more in the province of the able Agriculturist who accompanied me in my tour of inspection.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
JAMES VETCH.
C. Engineer.

IMPORTANT TO THE CLERGY—TAX ON ECCLESIASTICAL BENEFICES.

We have been favoured by a clerical friend, interested in the subject, with the perusal of a circular now issuing from the office of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. requiring answers to three queries from the incumbents of all benefices who were under the provisions of the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 18th sections of the act, the 3rd and 4th William IV., cap. 37, liable to tax on their ecclesiastical incomes prior to the 1st of November, 1827. The object sought to be gained by this circular is the acquirement by the commissioners of the information necessary to enable them to carry into effect the provisions of so much of the act of last session (3rd and 4th Vict. cap. 101) as has reference to the taxation of benefices before the passing of the tithe act. The act in a sort of preamble to the second section refers to the fact of the opposition to the payment of tithes having rendered it impossible to collect the tax, and after referring to the losses of the clergy, in consequence of the passing of the tithe bill, a power is given to the commissioners to alter and amend the valuations heretofore made, and to re assess the tax on such amended valuations. A material relief is thus afforded to all the clergy who were liable to tax within the period referred to, and to those whose net income was ascertained to exceed but by a small sum the minimum rate liable to tax, the effect will be to exonerate them entirely from the payment of the arrears now appearing to be due. The difficulty which existed under the original act, and which we may presume the late act was intended to remove, arose from the necessity imposed upon the commissioners of assessing a tax on a supposed and not a real income; and although a power was given to postpone the tax or arrears of income, still an injustice was done, even admitting that, in every case, an income of £300 had been received within the year—(or if the tithe composition, to which the law gave a clergyman a right, amounted to, say £500 a year, he was taxable thereon at the rate of £6 7s 6d per cent., although he might not, in fact, have received more than £300 a year, which latter sum could only be taxed at the rate of £2 10s per cent.—*Statesman.*

Father Mathew's secretary receives a salary of £2 per week, besides travelling charges. The Rev. gentleman is himself £1,500 poorer than when he preached up the great cause of Temperance, and he is indebted £1,100 for medals at Birmingham; in fact he has given out often more liberally than he has received.

The fair of Graigue on Wednesday last, was pretty well attended. Fat cows sold at from 50s to £3 per cwt.; heifers sold well; sheep from 5d to 6d per lb.; pork rated higher.

A CHILD SOLD FOR A SOVEREIGN.—On Friday evening last, as a gentleman, who resides in the neighborhood of Huddersfield, was coming to this town from Liverpool by the seven o'clock train, he observed a rather well looking young woman seated in the carriage with him, having an infant on her knee. The gentleman entered into conversation with her, and after asking her several times whether she was inclined to part with the child, in mere badinage, and to carry on the joke, at last proceeded to offer her a sovereign for it. This tender she accepted, in jest, as he supposed, although it is not improbable it may turn out a rather serious affair to both. She placed the child upon his knee, and the interlocutory joking went on between the parties, and, as we are informed, she took the sovereign. When the train stopped at Manchester the female got out, leaving the child with the male protector, who supposed she had some inquiry to make, and would return and fetch her baby. But no, she did not come back; and, on being searched for, it was discovered that she was gone off altogether, leaving her new friend in undisturbed possession of his prize. It seems, however, that not being disposed to take it home with him to Huddersfield, where he has a wife, and two children "lawfully born in holy wedlock," he conveyed his young charge to the Manchester police office, and deposited with the officers there a sum of money to provide a nurse for it for the present, with instructions to look out narrowly for the unnatural creature by whom it has been abandoned, and with whom, when found, it is his intention to rescind his bargain. We do not understand, however, that as yet any clue has been obtained to her retreat, and therefore the matter remains at present precisely in the position we have stated.—*Manchester Chronicle.*

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, RICHARD HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Wednesday, January 13, 1841.