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Edw Roberts

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STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the Nenagh Guardian.)

THE TWO MURDERS AT CURRAGHMORE—INQUEST.

On Saturday last, James Carroll, Esq., coroner, held an inquisition on the bodies of Timothy Tierney and John Gleeson, whose murder we but briefly noticed in our last, and which occurred on Friday morning, at the early hour of 10 o'clock, at a small village called Curraghmore, on the borders of the Shannon, about 7 miles from Nenagh—2 of Kilbarron Police station—and 4 from Borrisokane. The scene of this melancholy tragedy is one of the most beautiful and romantic, and close to the demesne of Castletown. Tierney, who was about 35 years of age, was a very comfortable farmer, possessing about 35 acres of land. He was married, and has left a young widow and five helpless children to mourn his untimely end. The other (John Gleeson) was in equally comfortable circumstances, having upwards of 40 acres of land, and has left an only son. What makes the fate of the former more melancholy is, that his life was sacrificed by the hands of his own brother's in law his widow being the sister of the murderers. Both of the unfortunate men were Mathewites.

Patrick Fury, examined—Was in a field at work on Friday morning between the hours of 8 and 9; witness and a man named Thomas Needham were cleaning oats; Tierney and John Needham then had some dispute about the grass; soon after William Needham came into the park, and told Tierney that he would not allow anything belonging to him on the grass; Tierney said he would put them on the grass in spite of him; both of them began to argue, and took off their coats to fight; Tierney took up the hook and commenced shouting; at this time John Gleeson came down and said, if it be fight you want you'll get enough; John Gleeson threw off his coat; John Needham, sen., and John Needham, jun., James Denis, and William Needham, were there; witness held John sen., and John jun.; did not see either a stick or a stone with him; whilst witness was holding the two John's, deceased (John Gleeson) fell at his feet; upon looking down he saw his head covered with blood; witness, upon seeing Gleeson fall said, "Oh, ye villains, ye murdered the man;" thought to raise him, but could not; he was unable to speak; assisted him home; Tierney was able to walk by himself; witness then went for the Priest and Doctor; can't say if it was from the effects of the blows which they received on that day that they died; to the best of his belief it was.

To a Juror—There was no one come into the field with John Gleeson.

John Ryan, examined—Was in the employment of Tierney; was threshing for him the day in question; went out when he heard the noise; old Needham was arguing with Tierney; they were arguing about the grass of sheep; Needham said if he put his sheep there he would turn them out; James, Denis, and William Needham had stones in their hands; saw Tim Tierney and John Gleeson knocked down by the three Needhams; Paddy Fury cried out that the man was killed; witness helped to raise up Gleeson, and bring him home; Tierney walked home; they lived about five or six hours afterwards.

To a Juror—At the time the men were struck there was no one in the direction from which the stones were thrown but the three Needhams; Tierney had his coat off when struck; can't say if Gleeson had his off; neither of the John Needham's struck the men.

Mary Burke, a servant in the employment of the deceased, examined—Was in the field on Friday morning; heard the Needhams arguing about grass; Billy Needham came up to Tierney, threw off his coat, and said he'd fight him, upon which Tierney took off his hat and beckoned John Gleeson, who was in an adjoining field, to come to his assistance; Gleeson, upon his coming over, was knocked down with a stone by James Needham; is positive it was James struck Gleeson; saw other stones thrown, but can't say by whom; did not see Tierney struck.

To a Juror—Heard Tierney say, if they (the Needham's) wanted fight, they'd get enough.

Denis Dane, examined—Was in the field on the day in question; saw the row; saw Tierney struck; saw the person that struck him; William Needham and Tom Tierney began to box; Needham had off his coat; after they were done boxing, Denis Needham came up to Tierney; saw him stoop and take up a stone, with which he struck him on the head and knocked him down; saw James Needham hit Gleeson on the breast with his hand; he did not knock him down; didn't see William Needham strike any one; neither did he see the two John Needham's; saw the two Johns held by Fury.

Dr. Hobbs, of Borrisokane, deposed that he examined the bodies of the deceased men; John Gleeson had an extensive wound on the scalp, with a fracture of the inferior postern angles of the parietal bones, and the superior postern of the occipital bone, with a large extravasation of blood on the surface of the brain. John Gleeson had a fracture on the left parietal bone, together with extravasation of blood. The fracture of Tierney had the appearance as if it were caused by a bullet.

The Jury brought in the following verdict:—That Timothy Tierney came by his death in consequence of a blow of a stone inflicted by Denis Needham; and that John Gleeson came by his death in consequence of a blow of a stone inflicted by James Needham; which wounds were given whilst the parties were engaged in a dispute about some grass lands.

The police of Borrisokane visited the scene of outrage the next day, but the Needhams had fled.—There was much apprehension that the families of both parties would meet with injury from the excited feelings of the several friends and relatives of each.

On the night of last Sunday a party of Rockites broke into the house of Thomas Leamy, on the lands of Kileterone, near Caparoo. Having dragged Leamy and his son, who had been in bed, out into the yard, they beat both of them in a most cruel and unmerciful manner, with wattles and fire arms. The probability is, that we would have two more murders to add to the catalogue of Tipperary crime, had not Leamy's wife and two daughters, who slept in an adjoining house, being alarmed by the outcries, come to their assistance. The women flung themselves on the bodies of the wounded men, but the miscreant Rockites, regardless of their sex, beat them too in a shameful manner, and did not desist until their screams and shrieks alarmed the neighborhood. Before the ruffians withdrew they told Leamy that unless he paid a certain sum of money to a person they named, that their next visit would end his earthly career. Some police who had been on patrole in the neighborhood of Caparoo, reached the house of the wounded men, but too late to effect the capture of the Rockites.

On last Sunday, during Divine Service, an armed party of Rockites, with their faces disguised, was observed reconnoitring the house of Thomas R. Barnes, Esq., of Tenessee, near Modreeny, by a young man who had been left in care of that dwelling. The person in care with much presence of mind fastened all the doors and windows on the inside, and he had scarcely done so, when the Rockites reached the house. They endeavoured to break in the back door, but not being able to succeed in the attempt, they continued to effect an entrance by a window into a closet on the second story. The young man in care of the house, being a close observer of their motions, when he saw them clambering the wall to the closet window, he barricaded the door which communicated from that apartment to the interior of the house.—The gang finding themselves balked in their endeavours then descended from the window and commenced a battery on the front of the house. Having broken in one of the drawing room windows, they were subjected to the mortification of additional disappointment, for the shutters were protected by large bars of iron which they could not remove. Being baffled in all their exertions, they held a consultation for some minutes, when they discharged their fire arms, and retired. We are led to believe that these men are teetotalers, from the fact that though there were liquors of various kinds in the closet, they were proof against temptation, and left them untouched and untasted. A deal of merit is due to the young man, whose precaution saved his master's house from extensive plunder; and if the government be too niggard to reward him for his conduct, it is to be hoped that the gentlemen of the neighbourhood will not.

A night man having detected some fellows in the act of stealing vetches out of a field in the direction of Burrisokane, one of them fired at him, in order to cover the retreat of the rest.

Early on the morning of Tuesday, three men armed with pistols, broke into the house of Pat Flannery of Ratnoaleen, near this town. Flannery and his servant boy having made a show of resistance, they were both knocked down. While down a pistol was presented at Flannery's head; and he was ordered in the name of Captain Rock to give up some land he held, that if he did not do so he would get, on their next visit, a similar death to that of *Donohoe*, who was recently shot at Ratnaleen bridge. The Rockites having discharged two shots, they departed in the direction of town.

STEELE ON JAMAICA SLAVERY.

We, *D. E. Packet*, perceive by yesterday's papers that O'Connell's "Head Pacificator" has given to the public another dissertation in his own peculiar style on the horrors of slavery. Has the unfortunate man got no friends? We greatly fear not; for, had he but one rational well wisher, or a single charitable individual to look after him, he would long since have been carefully lodged in a lunatic asylum. A more hopeless case of madness, we apprehend, has seldom been presented to the world; and yet the unfortunate maniac is, we are informed, still permitted to go abroad without a straight waistcoat. Will the reader take the trouble of perusing a specimen or two from his latest production? Tom thus commences:—

"TO THE CATHOLICS OF IRELAND.

"Disguise thyself as thou wilt, still, slavery, still thou art a bitter draught; and although thousands in all ages have been made to drink of thee, thou art not the less bitter upon that account."—*Sterne.*

"Come out of the wet," as the shark said to the young Nigger when he took him into his victualling office.—*Brother Jonathan.*

"Eagle's Crags, O'Connell Mountains, county of Clare, January 4, 1841.

"CATHOLICS OF IRELAND—You well know that, although my non accordance with some of your spiritual doctrine be as decisive as that of the most violent Orangeman of the empire, it is not merely respectful, but my dissent is profoundly reverential.

"How could it be otherwise, ye Catholics of Ireland, my country?

"I judge the tree by its fruit. I behold the Irish Catholics, as a political body, setting a gorgeous ethical and political example to the nations of the world, of a new and ethereal system invented for the moral regeneration of the world, '*vi animi prope divina*,' by the Catholic O'Connell, the Newton of political science—a system for achieving political victory and triumph without the necessity of recourse to physical violence, to blood and carnage; but by mere dint alone, of irresistible although occult, power, resulting from peaceful moral organisation, from metaphysical union of multitudinous minds.

"Of those multitudinous minds in their metaphysical union, and, if I may so express it, metaphysical consolidation, in their effort for their country's freedom, the sublime ethical principle is this, that

"'THE MAN WHO COMMITS A CRIME GIVES STRENGTH TO THE ENEMY.'

"Milton, in his 'Paradise Lost,' describes a consolidated globe of the cherubim moving through the empyrean in the performance of a gloriously sanctified duty; and the souls of the millions of the people of Ireland are now in rapid process of being consolidated together, and, for a truly sanctified duty; and Scorpion Stanley, by his iniquity, and Lord Ebrington, by his inordinate stupidity, (to use the most mitigated description of the speech of his excellency about government patronage,) have both yoked themselves at the chariot wheels of O'Connell, the Irish Liberator, in his career for the restoration of the Irish Parliament! Hurra for the Repeal!!!

"Can I feel any other sentiment towards Catholicity than that of reverential homage, when I thus see the Catholic O'Connell and his Catholic millions of Ireland conquering their enemies, Wellington of Waterloo, and George IV., with his spirit of a voluptuous oriental despot? and when I see at the same time an intelligential being, a holy essence of sanctity, very little short of celestial, steering clear of all terrestrial politics, but as a *pontifex maximus* of the eternal God, who sent his only begotten son into the world for the redemption of mankind—when I see the Catholic Father Mathew, aiding by almost miraculous efforts in that work of divine redemption, by teaching the people of Ireland how to conquer and how to triumph over themselves, in despite of poverty and destitution, and wild desperation from oppression, and despite of the chill and damp of our north western climate, is it possible, ye Catholics of Ireland, that I should not be under a feeling the most reverential for 'the faith' which you hold in conscientious conviction even although in some points that faith be not in unison with my own?

"Your faith pours its effluence through a more expanded sphere than mine does; but shall I dare to prescribe the limit to the intercommunion between the soul of man and his God? To use the language of the Holy Scriptures, shall I dare '*to limit the power of God*'—the power to infuse into the Catholic faith in transubtantiation, as well as he has inspired myself with the power of faith in the divine mysteries of the Trinity, and of the incarnation?

"My beloved sisters and brothers of our blood drenched and tear deluged isle, can I be inspired by any other sentiment than that of awful reverence for Irish Catholicity, when I ponder upon the desperate fidelity with which, 'through long ages of bondage and mourning'—of baleful deadly persecution, the Catholics of Ireland have clung to their religion—a religion to them of ghastly martyrdom?

"Oh! pure, holy, and sublime, but of deep cold deadliness to them, in its blessedness, was their heart's grasp of the religion in which their fathers, and the sires of their fathers had died!"

Thomas proceeds, and thus does he dissertate upon Burking and Lord Chesterfield's ghost, not forgetting Father Mathew and "the old woman who was poisened by eating a poisoned sheep's head":—

"I do not think, my Catholic sister and brothers, that *the system* called 'Burking' was due commanding eulogy, notwithstanding the importance of the culture of anatomical science; indeed, on the very contrary, I confess I think it worthy of censure. I denounce it as censurable—that is, I denounce *the system*, called 'Burking;' but of Mr. Burke himself, or Mr. Hare, or Mrs. Helen Macdougal, I do not write a disrespectful word; personalities are entirely inconsistent with the refinements of polite society.

"The act of Mr. Greenacre, of murdering his mistress, and while she was yet hot from the knife, cutting her up piecemeal, in order that, by thus manufacturing her into giblets, he might the more easily conceal the body and save his own neck from the hangman, is not an act which I can bring myself conscientiously to believe to be a proof of deep and devoted love. On the contrary, I boldly affirm that it is not fit to be made the basis of a *system*, it was exceedingly blameable. But notwithstanding this, any personal remarks tending to be libellous on Mr. Greenacre's character would be utterly inconsistent with 'The Principles of Politeness.'

"It would be, indeed, so much so, that if the ghost of Lord Chesterfield, who wrote that book, were to come into the world, and hear any such remarks made on that gentleman as personalities, we should be obliged to get a sod of turf cut out of one of our bogs for his lordship's ghost to smell to, to keep it from fainting.

"The ghost of Lord Chesterfield would become the corpse of a ghost, and would drop down actually dead, like the woman in the song, who was poisoned by eating a poisoned sheep's head—

'She ate of the sheep's head as long as she was able,
And then she dropped down, slap bang, stone dead,
Right under the table.'

"Just as awfully sudden as this would be the death of the ghost of Lord Chesterfield, who wrote 'The Principles of Politeness,' if he were to hear any personalities on the kidnapper and the slaver!

"Catholics of Ireland, this cant of making a distinction between a *system* of deadly iniquity, is to take a form of expression from Cobbett, very coarse indeed, but very powerful, '*pukegiving.*'

"Ye Catholics of Ireland, my country!—your venerated religion requires no Protestant champion! but yet, concentrating in myself as with swelling, haughty exultation, I am able to say I do, the intense confidence of your millions, and of our mighty leader, O'Connell, there is, I think, a peculiar fitness that I, rather than any Catholic, should have done what I recently did in Limerick, in care of the character of your religion, that it should not be either through malevolence, or misconception, made the subject of obloquy.

"I will answer with my life that the sublime minister of God of your faith whom I have named, Father Mathew, *Sacro sanctissimus*, who by the manner in which he fulfils his almost miraculous mission, is a being like Elijah in his chariot, soaring even while yet alive, above the earth, and in progress of ascension to Heaven, would vindicate Protestantism if it were unjustly assailed by any open or any secret enemy—vindicate it as far as such vindication could be conscientiously consistent with his adamantine fidelity to his own Catholicity. He would, I am certain as that I live, only remember his ministry of Christ, through whom, although our religion in some points do not agree, to use the words of St. Paul, 'we have both access by one spirit up to the Father.'

"In me Catholicity has a most humble and unworthy sentinel, but in their Christian charity, and benignity, my Catholic sisters and brethren will accept my good intentions in place of efficiency. Every effort which fiendish malice, and diabolical skulking, lying, and chivalrous impudence, and insolence of falsehood can devise, is made by the Tory enemy to vilify and degrade Catholicity and Catholics."

Thomas announces the approach of a day spring, and advises the hereditary bondsmen to "wait awhile"

"The Catholic clergy, without whose internal co operations even THE PACIFICATOR and moral regenerator, august O'Connell, could not for ten days preserve the peace of wronged, alas, how direfully wronged, Ireland, are designated as hooded incendiaries and surpliced ruffians.

"Catholic men of Ireland, you know who addresses you—did I ever yet advise you wrong? Feel fury in your hearts at these accursed insults and revilings—but persevere, I adjure you, in your awful—O! to your enemies, your horrific repose—

"Be 'wait-a-whiles.'

"I mark the approach of the day spring! The long night of your bondage is drawing to its close—its 'ghastly dreariment,' if you obey O'Connell, the father of his country, will soon give place to the roseate sun blush of a sweet smiling morning, and that morning will be the morning of a day of refulgence of glory!

"Catholics of Ireland! finding that, in the perfidious advertisements, and placards, and handbills, circulated for the purpose of kidnapping the poor Irish peasantry to Jamaica, it was stated that 'a Catholic clergyman would accompany them on their voyage,' I saw that it was my duty to be very vigilant lest the Tory enemy should confound Catholicity with the kidnapping. This they would do inevitably, unless the true state of the matter were placed before the world with the most lucid clearness, and on evidence not admitting of questioning, much less of refutation."

THOMAS not given to the melting mood:—

"Catholics of Ireland—of our 'own loved island of sorrow,' Ireland!—it may be well supposed that a man like myself, familiarised with all the conflict of the world, in complicated forms, and in different countries, cannot be much given to 'the melting mood.' I am not given to it habitually; but although I possess the calm, and gloomy, and stern energy of nature which fits me, without effort, for every extremity, were I myself to have parted with Mr. Frost, and witnessed the solemn parting of him and his brother clergyman, Mr. Quin, without feeling myself deeply affected, no matter what fierce energy may be in my nature, it would be to divest myself of my human character, and to assume the character of a fiend.

"The two steam companies of Limerick have nobly refused to degrade their own moral character and science together, by giving the accursed slave ship towage out of the Shannon. I have long, and with persevering industry, worked for the improvement of the navigation of that noblest river in the British islands; but not that it should be made an element of trade in Irish Catholic slaves.

"They have slavery enough at home in Ireland under the Imperial Parliament, without being at the trouble of going all the way to Jamaica for more of it, under the accursed House of Assembly, which seems an exhalation of the pestilential deadly clime.

"My Catholic sisters and brothers, you well know that I am your ever devoted Protestant brother,

"THOMAS STEELE,
"O'Connell's Head Pacificator of Ireland."

Alas! poor, poor TOM! Your case is hopeless.

ISLAND OF HONG KONG.

(From the Sun.)

The island of Hong Kong, of which a description is subjoined, is but a poor affair. That Captain Elliot accepted this island, and about a million and a quarter sterling, payable six years after date, in exchange for the fine island of Chusan, and in liquidation of our heavy claims upon the Chinese Government, would not surprise us, inasmuch as no blunder he could commit would excite our wonder; but we should be indeed astonished were such an arrangement to meet with the approbation of Lord Palmerston and the rest of her Majesty's Ministers.

This island is one of the group of islands at the mouth of the Canton River. It is of granitic formation, and the land rises to some considerable height in the centre of the island. There are several good watering places on the southern shores, and potatoes and vegetables are cultivated by the inhabitants to a great extent. The anchorage is the best between the Lamma Island and Hong Kong, as there is from ten to twelve fathoms of water. There is also good anchorage in the Tytam Bay for small vessels, but the entrance is not good, and there are some dangerous rocks in the course. The entrance into the Northern Channel is through the Ly-ee mun Channel into Hong Kong Bay, and although several of our merchantmen have wintered here, the approach through the Lamma Channel is very uncertain, as the depth is continually changing from the great deposit of mud. Ships from Macao pass through the Lantao Channel during the Northern Monsoon, but the navigation of these straits is exceedingly difficult and dangerous. Tyfoons, or gales of wind, prevail along the coast at the equinox, and are very destructive to the native and foreign shipping. This island is badly chosen as a position; it is surrounded by small clusters of islands, and our ships of war will be unable to act amidst these island groups. Small steamers will alone be serviceable, but these must be of very small draught. The cession of this island by the Chinese Government is according to their usual cautious policy, as they will be enabled by their river junks to block up the entrances, and cut off communication from the outer waters. The island is ten miles long, and about five miles broad. The Chinese have two forts on the coast opposite Hong Kong Bay; and the small harbour of Cow-too is much frequented by the coasting junks.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The House of Commons is likely to be busily occupied soon after the Easter Holidays. On Friday the 23d inst, Lord Morpeth's Irish Parliamentary Voters' Bill stands for committal; on Wednesday, the 28th, Lord Stanley's Registration Bill stands for the second reading; on the same day, we believe, Mr. Hawes's Medical Profession Bill is to be read a second time: and on Friday, the 30th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will bring forward the budget. Several important measures, including the East India Rum Bill received the Royal Assent on Tuesday evening.

HURDLE RACES AT TRAMORE.

An excellent Hurdle race took place at Tramore on Monday for a sweepstakes and £8 added.

The following horses were entered—

Mr. Rd. Phelan's b. g. Dick the devil, 2 yrs. catch wt. (Co. Waterford.)
Mr. D. Holden's ch. g. Slug, 3yrs. 9st. (Co. Kilkenny.)
Mr. Walshe's gr. m. Aglish Lass, 3yrs. 9st. (Aglish, Co. Kilkenny.)
Mr. Pat. Wyse's br. h. Foxhunter, 4 yrs. 10st. (County Wexford.)
Mr. M. Walsh's b. mare, by King William, 2 yrs. catch wt. (Carrigeen, Co. Kilkenny.)
Mr. E. Power's b. h. Whalebone, 5 yrs, 10st. 5lbs. (Kilcarough, Co. Waterford.)
Mr. P. Power's b. g. Nabocklish, 5 yrs. 10st. (Ballyvad, Co. Waterford.)
Mr. D. Power's b. g. by King William, 3 yrs, 9st. 7lbs. (Boumahon, Co. Waterford.)
Mr. T. Maher's b. m. by Whalebone, 5 yrs. 10st. 7lbs. (Killure, Co. Waterford.)
Mr. P. Goff's c. m. by Despise, 3 yrs. 9st. 7lbs. (Kilmavee, Co. Waterford.)
Mr. R. Walsh's b. g. Tallyho, aged, 10st. 7lbs. (Carrickshock, Co. Kilkenny.)
Mr. M. Byrne's ch. m. aged, 10st, 7lbs. (Ballinagerich, Co. Waterford.)

At three the start was sounded, and the first heat came off as follows:—

Mr. Maher's mare	1
Mr. Walsh's mare	2
Mr. Goff's mare	3
Mr. E. Power's Whalebone	4

Eight others not placed.

The lot were brought into a long line before the word for going was given, and they then got off beautifully, Maher's mare soon leading—a lead that she maintained all through, but closely pushed every inch of the heat (a mile and a half) by the gray mare. For some time after the burst the Whalebone horse was kept waiting at the rere of the cluster, held in, apparently watching the opportunity for a rush; however, he bolted before he was beyond the hurdles, which latter were four in number; they were taken out and home, making eight leaps altogether. Whalebone never recovered the time he lost by the short swerve of a bolt that he made. The wickerwork was jumped in beautiful style coming home, by the two mares, and until within a few strides of the winning post it was hard to say whose was the race. After they and the third horse passed the last hurdle, two others leaped it abreast, tripped going over, and fell with their riders. Two others charged it, immediately after, in the same part, and leaped direct on the two that had just fallen—one of whose jockies, a boy named Owen, riding Mr. Wyse's, was severely hurt about the collarbone by the horse that came down upon him.

SECOND HEAT.

Mr. Walsh's Aglish Lass	1
Mr. Power's Whalebone	2
Mr. Byrne's ch. mare	3
Mr. Goff's mare	4
Mr. Maher's mare.	5

Two others not placed.

For this heat—which was a beautiful run and a close contest—only five started, five seceders being announced.—Edmond Power, of Ballyduff, rode Whalebone the first and second heats, but he was ridden by Edmond Den, servant to James Power, Esq., of Dunhill Lodge, in the other two heats.

THIRD HEAT.

Mr. Power's Whalebone	1
Mr. Walsh's Aglish Lass	2
Mr. Goff's mare	3
Mr. Maher's mare.	4
Mr. Byrne's mare	5

For this heat there was a farther defection of two, five only going for it.

FOURTH AND LAST HEAT.

Mr. Power's Whalebone	1
Mr. Walsh's Aglish Lass	2
Mr. Maher's mare	3

Three only started for this heat. The "tug" lay between Whalebone and the Aglish Lass, the former winning in beautiful style, and shewing more power than in the earlier heats. Mr. Power's horse, Whalebone, was then declared the winner. The John-street Teetotal band of this city, played on the strand during the day.

TUESDAY.—The crowds assembled were not so large as on Monday; however, about 3 o'clock a good many spectators lined the storm wall, and several ladies appeared in vehicles. The race was for sweepstakes, and £5 added by stewards. The day was dry and cool. Four horses started and came in in the following order:—

Mr. Mackay's b.m. by Despise, 3 yrs., rode by Garrett	4	1	1
Mr. Byrne's ch. m., aged	1	3	2
Mr. Rich. Walsh's b.g. Tallyho, aged	2	4	3
Mr. Patt Walsh's b.m., of Barrynaha	3	2	0

Tallyho's party claimed the second heat, as he alone ran at the right side of the winning post, but the objection was overruled by the Stewards. In the third heat the first hurdle broke down, and two horses and their riders "bit the dust," and lay rolling over each other for some time; Tallyho recovered, and saved his distance, and the rider of the other was immediately removed in a disabled state, scarcely able to speak.

STEEPLE CHASE AT WILKINSTOWN.

Steeple chase over the Wilkinstown country, two miles, best of heats, for ten sovereigns, between farmer's horses, to carry 11 stone.

This race came off on Monday last over the course selected for the county challenge plate. The number in attendance, although very large, was not as great as it would have been, had proper notice been given to the public. There were upwards of thirty tents on the green; and we need scarcely add, so reformed is the character of our people, that although every accommodation was offered for rational indulgence, there was not a drunken individual on the course.

The Stewards, Messrs. Beatty, King, Stannard, and Hawkshaw, gave perfect satisfaction—the latter stood at the distance post, and we are happy to say, there was not the least dispute arising from their decisions. About one o'clock seven horses came to the post; and at the word away, set to their work in prime style, Potter's mare leading, which she maintained to the third fence, when she came down, and was not able afterwards to pull up, so as to save her distance. After Potter's mare came down, Redmond's horse made the running throughout, with Kehoe's horse close on his quarter—the others well together to the last fence, barely saving their distance. The fencing was admirable in this heat—and the course was made in 6¼ minutes.

SECOND HEAT.—All started but Potter's mare, Redmond's horse again taking up the running, which he maintained to the hill, about mid way, when Kehoe's horse passed him, keeping his onward position to the lane leading to the road, when Redmond's again got the lead, which he maintained to the winning post, gaining by a couple of lengths. This heat was also made in 6¼ minutes, and presented as splendid fencing as could be witnessed. The following is the order of the running:—

Redmond's b.h., The Lad that can do it, Morning	1	1	
Kehoe's br. h., Welcome, Hall	2	2	
Frayne's b.m., Taglioni, Brien	3	4	
White's b.m., Hypocrite, Moore	4	3	
Bryrn's b.h., Antelope, Shiggins	5	6	
Brenan's b.m., Miss Portly, Flinn	6	5	
Potter's b.m., Bannow Lass, Walsh	0	0	

Immediately after the termination of the above, Kehoe, nothing daunted with his ill luck, challenged the victor to run over the same course for a bet of Five Pounds, which challenge was promptly accepted. After the usual preliminaries the nags came to the scratch apparently in as good condition as when they entered the course. At the word away, they dashed off at a tremendous pace; and with apparently renovated strength, Redmond's again taking the lead, which he maintained about half way, when he came down at a rasper, Kehoe's then taking up the running, which he preserved all the way home, winning easily.

SECOND HEAT.

Kehoe's took the lead from the post, and appeared to gain on his competitor every stretch, until he reached home, again winning with ease; Redmond's having given up about midway.

Kehoe's Welcome	1	1
Redmond's Lad that can do it	2	2

Thus ended one of the best day's sports, ever witnessed in this County—*Wexford Independent.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE—OFFICIAL RETURNS.

MALT—DISTILLERIES.

The following is a return of the quantity of malt used in distilleries, for the years 1839 and 1840:—

	1839. Bushels.	1840. Bushels.
England.. ..	237,072	238,263
Scotland ..	3,321,754	3,312,619
Ireland	664,516	486,240
Total ..	4,223,342	4,037,122

It will be seen from the above, that while there has been a slight increase in the quantity of malt used in the distilleries in England during the last year, and only a very slight decrease in Scotland, the falling off in Ireland has, in consequence of the spread of temperance, amounted to nearly one third. But, as the bulk of the consumption in Ireland is from raw corn, the falling off in the consumption of whiskey must be in a much greater ratio.

The peculiarity of the excise system in Scotland, regarding a drawback on malt, is the cause of the largeness of the consumption in that country. But it has been proved that the amount allowed as drawback has largely exceeded the quantity upon which duty has been paid, and it is from this source that the Scotch distillers derive one of those advantages which have enabled them to undersell the Irish distillers.

TRADE, NAVIGATION, AND REVENUE.

Official returns have been laid before Parliament illustrative of the trade and navigation of the country for the last two years, and of the state of the revenue for the last four years.

The exports of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom, in the years ended January 5th, 1840 and 1841, according to the declared value, were as follows:—

Exports of principle articles in 1839 ..	£45,307,409
Ditto ditto in 1840 ..	43,924,958
Decrease	£1,382,451

Thus it appears that the exports fell off £1,382,451 last year, which, notwithstanding, was a year of less suffering than the preceding year, when the exports were forced by the inability of our own population to consume. The decline in the woollen exports has been exceedingly great, being no less than £935,370, or about one sixth of the whole yearly value. In 1839 they were £6,271,645, and in 1840, £5,336,275.

The custom duties on the imports of the two years were as follow:—

Custom duties for 1840 ..	£23,271,848
Ditto for 1839 ..	23,081,680
Increase	£190,168

The navigation returns show an increase in the tonnage during the last year:—

	Ships.	Tonnage.
Vessels employed in the Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom, entered inwards in 1840	22,725	4,107,207
Ditto in 1839	23,114	3,957,458

In the coasting trade the vessels employed amounted to 10,766,056 tons in 1840, and 10,610,404 tons in 1839.

The public income and expenditure during the last four years have been as follows:—

	1837. £.	1838. £.	1839. £.	1840. £.
Expenditure	47,130,954	47,678,687	49,357,691	49,161,536
Income	46,475,194	47,333,459	47,844,899	47,567,566
Deficiency	655,760	345,224	1,512,792	1,593,970

The increase of the expenditure has chiefly been owing to the additions made to the army and navy, the cost of the insurrection in Canada, the expenditure to China, and the operations in the Levant.

CUSTOMS' DUTIES—IRISH PORTS.

In the preceding returns we have included the totals of the customs duties for the last two years, in Great Britain and Ireland. We shall here give the gross receipts at the principal seaports, including those of Ireland:—

	1839.	1840.
London	£11,431,245	£11,116,685
Liverpool ..	4,234,118	4,607,326
Bristol	1,089,475	1,027,119
Glasgow	852,104	898,579
Dublin	866,056	889,564
Leith	573,685	602,999
Newcastle ..	464,219	443,294
Belfast	341,442	365,023
Cork	243,732	212,047
Waterford ..	175,124	196,388
Gloucester ..	163,466	156,641
Limerick.. ..	148,782	169,499
Plymouth ..	117,878	135,930
Sunderland ..	111,731	119,681
Whitehaven ..	107,540	92,831
Londonderry ..	98,626	103,900
Dundee	92,502	63,346
Exeter	90,081	90,948
Chester	76,538	78,222
Stockton.. ..	84,213	97,225
Aberdeen ..	71,831	80,011
Yarmouth ..	68,332	61,495
Lynn	67,252	67,130
Southampton ..	61,014	77,942
Portsmouth ..	58,296	70,187

There are some facts derivable from the preceding returns worth observation. For instance, the London custom house furnishes about one half of the entire customs' revenue. As compared with 1839, there has been a decrease in the duty paid in 1840, in London, Yarmouth, Dundee, (where the diminution amounts to one third) Whitehaven, Gloucester, Newcastle, and Cork. In all the other places in the above list there has been an increase.

In all the Irish ports, given above, there has been an increase of the duty, with the exception of Cork, where the diminution amounts to £31,685. In the other ports the increase has been as follows:—

Dublin	23,508	Limerick	20,701
Belfast	23,581	Londonderry ..	5,274
Waterford ..	21,264		

These returns prove, beyond all doubt, that the consumption of the comforts as well as the necessaries of life, continues to increase in Ireland.

We shall subjoin the *net* receipts in the three divisions of the empire:—

ENGLAND.

1840	18,425,449
1839	18,062,770
Increase	362,679

IRELAND.

1840	1,907,496
1839	1,792,451
Increase	115,045

SCOTLAND.

1840	1,530,463
1839	1,487,460
Increase	43,003

Thus, the proportion of increase has been much larger upon the relative amount in Ireland than in England or Scotland.

But it is to be observed that Ireland, although containing a population amounting to, at least, four sevenths of the population of England, consumes little more than a tenth part of the commodities charged with customs' duties; whilst Scotland, with a population of less than a third of Ireland, pays within one sixth of the entire amount of customs' duties in Ireland.

We are aware that a considerable amount of duty—on teas, for instance—is paid in England on articles consumed in Ireland; and so far allowance should be made in considering the above returns of the relative proportions of the three countries.

The Waterford Mail.

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STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the Nenagh Guardian.)

THE TWO MURDERS AT CURRAGHMORE—INQUEST.

On Saturday last, James Carroll, Esq., coroner, held an inquisition on the bodies of Timothy Tierney and John Gleeson, whose murder we but briefly noticed in our last, and which occurred on Friday morning, at the early hour of 10 o'clock, at a small village called Curraghmore, on the borders of the Shannon, about 7 miles from Nenagh—2 of Kilbarron Police station—and 4 from Borrisokane. The scene of this melancholy tragedy is one of the most beautiful and romantic, and close to the demesne of Castletown. Tierney, who was about 35 years of age, was a very comfortable farmer, possessing about 35 acres of land. He was married, and has left a young widow and five helpless children to mourn his untimely end. The other (John Gleeson) was in equally comfortable circumstances, having upwards of 40 acres of land, and has left an only son. What makes the fate of the former more melancholy is, that his life was sacrificed by the hands of his own brother's in law his widow being the sister of the murderers. Both of the unfortunate men were Mathewites.

Patrick Fury, examined—Was in a field at work on Friday morning between the hours of 8 and 9; witness and a man named Thomas Needham were cleaning oats; Tierney and John Needham then had some dispute about the grass; soon after William Needham came into the park, and told Tierney that he would not allow anything belonging to him on the grass; Tierney said he would put them on the grass in spite of him; both of them began to argue, and took off their coats to fight; Tierney took up the book and commenced shouting; at this time John Gleeson came down and said, if it be fight you want you'll get enough; John Gleeson threw off his coat; John Needham, sen., and John Needham, jun., James Denis, and William Needham, were there; witness held John sen., and John jun.; did not see either a stick or a stone with him; whilst witness was holding the two John's, deceased (John Gleeson) fell at his feet; upon looking down he saw his head covered with blood; witness, upon seeing Gleeson fall said, "Oh, ye villains, ye murdered the man;" thought to raise him, but could not; he was unable to speak; assisted him home; Tierney was able to walk by himself; witness then went for the Priest and Doctor; can't say if it was from the effects of the blows which they received on that day that they died; to the best of his belief it was.

To a Juror—There was no one come into the field with John Gleeson.

John Ryan, examined—Was in the employment of Tierney; was threshing for him the day in question; went out when he heard the noise; old Needham was arguing with Tierney; they were arguing about the grass of sheep; Needham said if he put his sheep there he would turn them out; James, Denis, and William Needham had stones in their hands; saw Tim Tierney and John Gleeson knocked down by the three Needhams; Paddy Fury cried out that the man was killed; witness helped to raise up Gleeson, and bring him home; Tierney walked home; they lived about five or six hours afterwards.

To a Juror—At the time the men were struck there was no one in the direction from which the stones were thrown but the three Needhams; Tierney had his coat off when struck; can't say if Gleeson had his off; neither of the John Needham's struck the men.

Mary Burke, a servant in the employment of the deceased, examined—Was in the field on Friday morning; heard the Needhams arguing about grass; Billy Needham came up to Tierney, threw off his coat, and said he'd fight him, upon which Tierney took off his hat and beckoned John Gleeson, who was in an adjoining field, to come to his assistance; Gleeson, upon his coming over, was knocked down with a stone by James Needham; is positive it was James struck Gleeson; saw other stones thrown, but can't say by whom; did not see Tierney struck.

To a Juror—Heard Tierney say, if they (the Needham's) wanted fight, they'd get enough.

Denis Dane, examined—Was in the field on the day in question; saw the row; saw Tierney struck; saw the person that struck him; William Needham and Tom Tierney began to box; Needham had off his coat; after they were done boxing, Denis Needham came up to Tierney; saw him stoop and take up a stone, with which he struck him on the head and knocked him down; saw James Needham hit Gleeson on the breast with his hand; he did not knock him down; didn't see William Needham strike any one; neither did he see the two John Needham's; saw the two Johns held by Fury.

Dr. Hobbs, of Borrisokane, deposed that he examined the bodies of the deceased men; John Gleeson had an extensive wound on the scalp, with a fracture of the inferior postern angles of the parietal bones, and the superior postern of the occipital bone, with a large extravasation of blood on the surface of the brain. John Gleeson had a fracture on the left parietal bone, together with extravasation of blood. The fracture of Tierney had the appearance as if it were caused by a bullet.

The Jury brought in the following verdict:—That Timothy Tierney came by his death in consequence of a blow of a stone inflicted by Denis Needham; and that John Gleeson came by his death in consequence of a blow of a stone inflicted by James Needham; which wounds were given whilst the parties were engaged in a dispute about some grass lands.

The police of Borrisokane visited the scene of outrage the next day, but the Needhams had fled.—There was much apprehension that the families of both parties would meet with injury from the excited feelings of the several friends and relatives of each.

On the night of last Sunday a party of Rockites broke into the house of Thomas Leamy, on the lands of Kileterone, near Caparoo. Having dragged Leamy and his son, who had been in bed, out into the yard, they beat both of them in a most cruel and unmerciful manner, with wattles and fire arms. The probability is, that we would have two more murders to add to the catalogue of Tipperary crime, had not Leamy's wife and two daughters, who slept in an adjoining house, being alarmed by the outcries, come to their assistance. The women flung themselves on the bodies of the wounded men, but the miscreant Rockites, regardless of their sex, beat them too in a shameful manner, and did not desist until their screams and shrieks alarmed the neighborhood. Before the ruffians withdrew they told Leamy that unless he paid a certain sum of money to a person they named, that their next visit would end his earthly career. Some police who had been on patrole in the neighborhood of Caparoo, reached the house of the wounded men, but too late to effect the capture of the Rockites.

On last Sunday, during Divine Service, an armed party of Rockites, with their faces disguised, was observed reconnoitring the house of Thomas R. Barnes, Esq., of Tenessee, near Modreeny, by a young man who had been left in care of that dwelling. The person in care with much presence of mind fastened all the doors and windows on the inside, and he had scarcely done so, when the Rockites reached the house. They endeavoured to break in the back door, but not being able to succeed in the attempt, they continued to effect an entrance by a window into a closet on the second story. The young man in care of the house, being a close observer of their motions, when he saw them clambering the wall to the closet window, he barricaded the door which communicated from that apartment to the interior of the house.—The gang finding themselves balked in their endeavours then descended from the window and commenced a battery on the front of the house. Having broken in one of the drawing room windows, they were subjected to the mortification of additional disappointment, for the shutters were protected by large bars of iron which they could not remove. Being baffled in all their exertions, they held a consultation for some minutes, when they discharged their fire arms, and retired. We are led to believe that these men are teetotalers, from the fact that though there were liquors of various kinds in the closet, they were proof against temptation, and left them untouched and untasted. A deal of merit is due to the young man, whose precaution saved his master's house from extensive plunder; and if the government be too niggard to reward him for his conduct, it is to be hoped that the gentlemen of the neighbourhood will not.

A night man having detected some fellows in the act of stealing vetches out of a field in the direction of Burrisokane, one of them fired at him, in order to cover the retreat of the rest.

Early on the morning of Tuesday, three men armed with pistols, broke into the house of Pat Flannery of Ratnnaleen, near this town. Flannery and his servant boy having made a show of resistance, they were both knocked down. While down a pistol was presented at Flannery's head; and he was ordered in the name of Captain Rock to give up some land he held, that if he did not do so, he would get, on their next visit, a similar death to that of *Donohoe*, who was recently shot at Rathnaleen bridge. The Rockites having discharged two shots, they departed in the direction of town.

STEELE ON JAMAICA SLAVERY.

We, *D. E. Packet*, perceive by yesterday's papers that O'Connell's "Head Pacificator" has given to the public another dissertation in his own peculiar style on the horrors of slavery. Has the unfortunate man got no friends? We greatly fear not; for, had he but one rational well wisher, or a single charitable individual to look after him, he would long since have been carefully lodged in a lunatic asylum. A more hopeless case of madness, we apprehend, has seldom been presented to the world; and yet the unfortunate maniac is, we are informed, still permitted to go abroad without a straight waistcoat. Will the reader take the trouble of perusing a specimen or two from his latest production? Tom thus commences:—

"TO THE CATHOLICS OF IRELAND.

"Disguise thyself as thou wilt, still, slavery, still thou art a bitter draught; and although thousands in all ages have been made to drink of thee, thou art not the less bitter upon that account."—*Sterne.*

"Come out of the wet," as the shark said to the young Nigger when he took him into his victualling office.—*Brother Jonathan.*

"Eagle's Crags, O'Connell Mountains, county of Clare, January 4, 1841.

"CATHOLICS OF IRELAND—You well know that, although my non accordance with some of your spiritual doctrine be as decisive as that of the most violent Orangeman of the empire, it is not merely respectful, but my dissent is profoundly reverential.

"How could it be otherwise, ye Catholics of Ireland, my country?

"I judge the tree by its fruit. I behold the Irish Catholics, as a political body, setting a gorgeous ethical and political example to the nations of the world, of a new and ethereal system invented for the moral regeneration of the world, '*vi animi prope divina*,' by the Catholic O'Connell, the Newton of political science—a system for achieving political victory and triumph without the necessity of recourse to physical violence, to blood and carnage; but by mere dint alone, of irresistible although occult, power, resulting from peaceful moral organisation, from metaphysical union of multitudinous minds.

"Of those multitudinous minds in their metaphysical union, and, if I may so express it, metaphysical consolidation, in their effort for their country's freedom, the sublime ethical principle is this, that

"'THE MAN WHO COMMITS A CRIME GIVES STRENGTH TO THE ENEMY.'

"Milton, in his 'Paradise Lost,' describes a consolidated globe of the cherubim moving through the empyrean in the performance of a gloriously sanctified duty; and the souls of the millions of the people of Ireland are now in rapid process of being consolidated together, and, for a truly sanctified duty; and Scorpion Stanley, by his iniquity, and Lord Ebrington, by his inordinate stupidity, (to use the most mitigated description of the speech of his excellency about government patronage,) have both yoked themselves at the chariot wheels of O'Connell, the Irish Liberator, in his career for the restoration of the Irish Parliament! Hurra for the Repeal!!!

"Can I feel any other sentiment towards Catholicity than that of reverential homage, when I thus see the Catholic O'Connell and his Catholic millions of Ireland conquering their enemies, Wellington of Waterloo, and George IV., with his spirit of a voluptuous oriental despot? and when I see at the same time an intelligential being, a holy essence of sanctity, very little short of celestial, steering clear of all terrestrial politics, but as a *pontifex maximus* of the eternal God, who sent his only begotten son into the world for the redemption of mankind—when I see the Catholic Father Mathew, aiding by almost miraculous efforts in that work of divine redemption, by teaching the people of Ireland how to conquer and how to triumph over themselves, in despite of poverty and destitution, and wild desperation from oppression, and despite of the chill and damp of our north western climate, is it possible, ye Catholics of Ireland, that I should not be under a feeling the most reverential for 'the faith' which you hold in conscientious conviction even although in some points that faith be not in unison with my own?

"Your faith pours its effluence through a more expanded sphere than mine does; but shall I dare to prescribe the limit to the intercommunion between the soul of man and his God? To use the language of the Holy Scriptures, shall I dare '*to limit the power of God*'—the power to infuse into the Catholic faith in transubstantiation, as well as he has inspired myself with the power of faith in the divine mysteries of the Trinity, and of the incarnation?

"My beloved sisters and brothers of our blood drenched and tear deluged isle, can I be inspired by any other sentiment than that of awful reverence for Irish Catholicity, when I ponder upon the desperate fidelity with which, 'through long ages of bondage and mourning'—of baleful deadly persecution, the Catholics of Ireland have clung to their religion—a religion to them of ghastly martyrdom?

"Oh! pure, holy, and sublime, but of deep cold deadliness to them, in its blessedness, was their heart's grasp of the religion in which their fathers, and the sires of their fathers had died!"

Thomas proceeds, and thus does he dissertate upon Burking and Lord Chesterfield's ghost, not forgetting Father Mathew and "the old woman who was poisened by eating a poisoned sheep's head":—

"I do not think, my Catholic sister and brothers, that *the system* called 'Burking' was one commanding eulogy, notwithstanding the importance of the culture of anatomical science; indeed, on the very contrary, I confess I think it worthy of censure. I denounce it as censurable—that is, I denounce *the system* called 'Burking;' but of Mr. Burke himself, or Mr. Hare, or Mrs. Helen Macdougal, I do not write a disrespectful word; personalities are entirely inconsistent with the refinements of polite society.

"The act of Mr. Greenacre, of murdering his mistress, and while she was yet hot from the knife, cutting her up piecemeal, in order that, by thus manufacturing her into giblets, he might the more easily conceal the body and save his own neck from the hangman, is not an act which I can bring myself conscientiously to believe to be a proof of deep and devoted love. On the contrary, I boldly affirm that it is not fit to be made the basis of a *system*, it was exceedingly blameable. But notwithstanding this, any personal remarks tending to be libellous on Mr. Greenacre's character would be utterly inconsistent with 'The Principles of Politeness.'

"It would be, indeed, so much so, that if the ghost of Lord Chesterfield, who wrote that book, were to come into the world, and hear any such remarks made on that gentleman as personalities, we should be obliged to get a sod of turf cut out of one of our bogs for his lordship's ghost to smell to, to keep it from fainting.

"The ghost of Lord Chesterfield would become the corpse of a ghost, and would drop down actually dead, like the woman in the song, who was poisoned by eating a poisoned sheep's head—

'She ate of the sheep's head as long as she was able,
And then she dropped down, slap bang, stone dead,
Right under the table.'

"Just as awfully sudden as this would be the death of the ghost of Lord Chesterfield, who wrote 'The Principles of Politeness,' if he were to hear any personalities on the kidnapper and the slaver!

"Catholics of Ireland, this cant of making a distinction between a *system* of deadly iniquity, is to take a form of expression from Cobbett, very coarse indeed, but very powerful, '*pukegiving*.'

"Ye Catholics of Ireland, my country!—your venerated religion requires no Protestant champion! but yet, concentrating in myself as with swelling, haughty exultation, I am able to say I do, the intense confidence of your millions, and of our mighty leader, O'Connell, there is, I think, a peculiar fitness that I, rather than any Catholic, should have done what I recently did in Limerick, in care of the character of your religion, that it should not be either through malevolence, or misconception, made the subject of obloquy.

"I will answer with my life that the sublime minister of God of your faith whom I have named, Father Mathew, *Sacro sanctissimus*, who by the manner in which he fulfils his almost miraculous mission, is a being like Elijah in his chariot, soaring even while yet alive, above the earth, and in progress of ascension to Heaven, would vindicate Protestantism if it were unjustly assailed by any open or any secret enemy—vindicate it as far as such vindication could be conscientiously consistent with his adamantine fidelity to his own Catholicity. He would, I am certain as that I live, only remember his ministry of Christ, through whom, although our religion in some points do not agree, to use the words of St. Paul, 'we have both access by one spirit up to the Father.'

"In me Catholicity has a most humble and unworthy sentinel, but in their Christian charity, and benignity, my Catholic sisters and brethren will accept my good intentions in place of efficiency. Every effort which fiendish malice, and diabolical skulking, lying, and chivalrous impudence, and insolence of falsehood can devise, is made by the Tory enemy to vilify and degrade Catholicity and Catholics."

Thomas announces the approach of a day spring, and advises the hereditary bondsmen to "wait awhile"

"The Catholic clergy, without whose internal co operations even THE PACIFICATOR and moral regenerator, august O'Connell, could not for ten days preserve the peace of wronged, alas, how direfully wronged, Ireland, are designated as hooded incendiaries and surpliced ruffians.

"Catholic men of Ireland, you know who addresses you—did I ever yet advise you wrong? Feel fury in your hearts at these accursed insults and revilings—but persevere, I adjure you, in your awful—O! to your enemies, your horrific repose—

"Be 'wait-a-whiles.'

"I mark the approach of the day spring! The long night of your bondage is drawing to its close—its 'ghastly dreariment,' if you obey O'Connell, the father of his country, will soon give place to the roseate sun blush of a sweet smiling morning, and that morning will be the morning of a day of refulgence of glory!

"Catholics of Ireland! finding that, in the perfidious advertisements, and placards, and handbills, circulated for the purpose of kidnapping the poor Irish peasantry to Jamaica, it was stated that 'a Catholic clergyman would accompany them on their voyage,' I saw that it was my duty to be very vigilant lest the Tory enemy should confound Catholicity with the kidnapping. This they would do inevitably, unless the true state of the matter were placed before the world with the most lucid clearness, and on evidence not admitting of questioning, much less of refutation."

THOMAS not given to the melting mood:—

"Catholics of Ireland—of our 'own loved island of sorrow,' Ireland!—it may be well supposed that a man like myself, familiarised with all the conflict of the world, in complicated forms, and in different countries, cannot be much given to 'the melting mood.' I am not given to it habitually; but although I possess the calm, and gloomy, and stern energy of nature which fits me, without effort, for every extremity, were I myself to have parted with Mr. Frost, and witnessed the solemn parting of him and his brother clergyman, Mr. Quin, without feeling myself deeply affected, no matter what fierce energy may be in my nature, it would be to divest myself of my human character, and to assume the character of a fiend.

"The two steam companies of Limerick have nobly refused to degrade their own moral character and science together, by giving the accursed slave ship towage out of the Shannon. I have long, and with persevering industry, worked for the improvement of the navigation of that noblest river in the British islands; but not that it should be made an element of trade in Irish Catholic slaves.

"They have slavery enough at home in Ireland under the Imperial Parliament, without being at the trouble of going all the way to Jamaica for more of it, under the accursed House of Assembly, which seems an exhalation of the pestilential deadly clime.

"My Catholic sisters and brothers, you well know that I am your ever devoted Protestant brother,

"THOMAS STEELE,
"O'Connell's Head Pacificator of Ireland."

Alas! poor, poor TOM! Your case is hopeless.

ISLAND OF HONG KONG.

(From the Sun.)

The island of Hong Kong, of which a description is subjoined, is but a poor affair. That Captain Elliot accepted this island, and about a million and a quarter sterling, payable six years after date, in exchange for the fine island of Chusan, and in liquidation of our heavy claims upon the Chinese Government, would not surprise us, inasmuch as no blunder he could commit would excite our wonder; but we should be indeed astonished were such an arrangement to meet with the approbation of Lord Palmerston and the rest of her Majesty's Ministers.

This island is one of the group of islands at the mouth of the Canton River. It is of granitic formation, and the land rises to some considerable height in the centre of the island. There are several good watering places on the southern shores, and potatoes and vegetables are cultivated by the inhabitants to a great extent. The anchorage is the best between the Lamma Island and Hong Kong, as there is from ten to twelve fathoms of water. There is also good anchorage in the Tytam Bay for small vessels, but the entrance is not good, and there are some dangerous rocks in the course. The entrance into the Northern Channel is through the Ly-ee mun Channel into Hong Kong Bay, and although several of our merchantmen have wintered here, the approach through the Lamma Channel is very uncertain, as the depth is continually changing from the great deposit of mud. Ships from Macao pass through the Lantao Channel during the Northern Monsoon, but the navigation of these straits is exceedingly difficult and dangerous. Tyfoons, or gales of wind, prevail along the coast at the equinox, and are very destructive to the native and foreign shipping. This island is badly chosen as a position; it is surrounded by small clusters of islands, and our ships of war will be unable to act amidst these island groups. Small steamers will alone be serviceable, but these must be of very small draught. The cession of this island by the Chinese Government is according to their usual cautious policy, as they will be enabled by their river junks to block up the entrances, and cut off communication from the outer waters. The island is ten miles long, and about five miles broad. The Chinese have two forts on the coast opposite Hong Kong Bay; and the small harbour of Cow-too is much frequented by the coasting junks.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The House of Commons is likely to be busily occupied soon after the Easter Holidays. On Friday the 23d inst, Lord Morpeth's Irish Parliamentary Voters' Bill stands for committal; on Wednesday, the 28th, Lord Stanley's Registration Bill stands for the second reading; on the same day, we believe, Mr. Hawes's Medical Profession Bill is to be read a second time: and on Friday, the 30th, the Chancellor of the Exchequer will bring forward the budget. Several important measures, including the East India Rum Bill received the Royal Assent on Tuesday evening.

HURDLE RACES AT TRAMORE.

An excellent Hurdle race took place at Tramore on Monday for a sweepstakes and £8 added.

The following horses were entered—

Mr. Rd. Phelan's b. g. Dick the devil, 2 yrs. catch wt. (Co. Waterford.)
Mr. D. Holden's ch. g. Slug, 3yrs. 9st. (Co. Kilkenny.)
Mr. Walshe's gr. m. Aglish Lass, 3yrs. 9st. (Aglish, Co. Kilkenny.)
Mr. Pat. Wyse's br. b. Foxhunter, 4 yrs. 10st. (County Wexford.)
Mr. M. Walsh's b. mare, by King William, 2 yrs. catch wt. (Carrigeen, Co. Kilkenny.)
Mr. E. Power's b. h. Whalebone, 5 yrs, 10st. 5lbs. (Kilcarrough, Co. Waterford.)
Mr. P. Power's b. g. Nabocklish, 5 yrs. 10st. (Ballyvad, Co. Waterford.)
Mr. D. Power's b. g. by King William, 3 yrs, 9st. 7lbs. (Boumahon, Co. Waterford.)
Mr. T. Maher's b. m. by Whalebone, 5 yrs. 10st. 7lbs. (Killure, Co. Waterford.)
Mr. P. Goff's c. m. by Despise, 3 yrs. 9st. 7lbs. (Kilmavee, Co. Waterford.)
Mr. R. Walsh's b. g. Tallyho, aged, 10st. 7lbs. (Carrickshock, Co. Kilkenny.)
Mr. M. Byrne's ch. m. aged, 10st, 7lbs. (Ballinagerich, Co. Waterford.)

At three the start was sounded, and the first heat came off as follows:—

Mr. Maher's mare	1
Mr. Walsh's mare	2
Mr. Goff's mare	3
Mr. E. Power's Whalebone	4

Eight others not placed.

The lot were brought into a long line before the word for going was given, and they then got off beautifully, Maher's mare soon leading—a lead that she maintained all through, but closely pushed every inch of the heat (a mile and a half) by the gray mare. For some time after the burst the Whalebone horse was kept waiting at the rere of the cluster, held in, apparently watching the opportunity for a rush; however, he bolted before he was beyond the hurdles, which latter were four in number; they were taken out and home, making eight leaps altogether. Whalebone never recovered the time he lost by the short swerve of a bolt that he made. The wickerwork was jumped in beautiful style coming home, by the two mares, and until within a few strides of the winning post it was hard to say whose was the race. After they and the third horse passed the last hurdle, two others leaped it abreast, tripped going over, and fell with their riders. Two others charged it, immediately after, in the same part, and leaped direct on the two that had just fallen—one of whose jockies, a boy named Owen, riding Mr. Wyse's, was severely hurt about the collarbone by the horse that came down upon him.

SECOND HEAT.

Mr. Walsh's Aglish Lass	1
Mr. Power's Whalebone	2
Mr. Byrne's ch. mare	3
Mr. Goff's mare	4
Mr. Maher's mare.	5

Two others not placed.

For this heat—which was a beautiful run and a close contest—only five started, five seceders being announced.—Edmond Power, of Ballyduff, rode Whalebone the first and second heats, but he was ridden by Edmond Dep, servant to James Power, Esq., of Dunhill Lodge, in the other two heats.

THIRD HEAT.

Mr. Power's Whalebone	1
Mr. Walsh's Aglish Lass	2
Mr. Goff's mare	3
Mr. Maher's mare.	4
Mr. Byrne's mare	5

For this heat there was a farther defection of two, five only going for it.

FOURTH AND LAST HEAT.

Mr. Power's Whalebone	1
Mr. Walsh's Aglish Lass	2
Mr. Maher's mare	3

Three only started for this heat. The "tug" lay between Whalebone and the Aglish Lass, the former winning in beautiful style, and shewing more power than in the earlier heats. Mr. Power's horse, Whalebone, was then declared the winner. The John-street Teetotal band of this city, played on the strand during the day.

TUESDAY.—The crowds assembled were not so large as on Monday; however, about 3 o'clock a good many spectators lined the storm wall, and several ladies appeared in vehicles. The race was for sweepstakes, and £5 added by stewards. The day was dry and cool. Four horses started and came in in the following order:—

Mr. Mackay's b.m. by Despise, 3 yrs., rode by Garrett	4	1	1
Mr. Byrne's ch. m., aged	1	3	2
Mr. Rich. Walsh's b.g. Tallyho, aged	2	4	3
Mr. Patt Walsh's b.m., of Barrynaha	3	2	0

Tallyho's party claimed the second heat, as he alone ran at the right side of the winning post, but the objection was overruled by the Stewards. In the third heat the first hurdle broke down, and two horses and their riders "bit the dust," and lay rolling over each other for some time; Tallyho recovered, and saved his distance, and the rider of the other was immediately removed in a disabled state, scarcely able to speak.

STEEPLE CHASE AT WILKINSTOWN.

Steeple chase over the Wilkinstown country, two miles, best of heats, for ten sovereigns, between farmer's horses, to carry 11 stone.

This race came off on Monday last over the course selected for the county challenge plate. The number in attendance, although very large, was not as great as it would have been, had proper notice been given to the public. There were upwards of thirty tents on the green; and we need scarcely add, so reformed is the character of our people, that although every accommodation was offered for rational indulgence, there was not a drunken individual on the course.

The Stewards, Messrs. Beatty, King, Stannard, and Hawkshaw, gave perfect satisfaction—the latter stood at the distance post, and we are happy to say, there was not the least dispute arising from their decisions. About one o'clock seven horses came to the post; and at the word away, set to their work in prime style, Potter's mare leading, which she maintained to the third fence, when she came down, and was not able afterwards to pull up, so as to save her distance. After Potter's mare came down, Redmond's horse made the running throughout, with Kehoe's horse close on his quarter—the others well together to the last fence, barely saving their distance. The fencing was admirable in this heat—and the course was made in 6¼ minutes.

SECOND HEAT.—All started but Potter's mare, Redmond's horse again taking up the running, which he maintained to the hill, about mid way, when Kehoe's horse passed him, keeping his onward position to the lane leading to the road, when Redmond's again got the lead, which he maintained to the winning post, gaining by a couple of lengths. This heat was also made in 6¼ minutes, and presented as splendid fencing as could be witnessed. The following is the order of the running:—

Redmond's b.h., The Lad that can do it, Morning	1	1
Kehoe's br. h., Welcome, Hall	2	2
Frayne's b.m., Taglioni, Brien	3	4
White's b.m., Hypocrite, Moore	4	3
Bryrn's b.h., Antelope, Shiggins	5	6
Brenan's b.m., Miss Portly, Flinn	6	5
Potter's b.m., Bannow Lass, Walsh	0	0

Immediately after the termination of the above, Kehoe, nothing daunted with his ill luck, challenged the victor to run over the same course for a bet of Five Pounds, which challenge was promptly accepted. After the usual preliminaries the nags came to the scratch apparently in as good condition as when they entered the course. At the word away, they dashed off at a tremendous pace; and with apparently renovated strength, Redmond's again taking the lead, which he maintained about half way, when he came down at a casper, Kehoe's then taking up the running, which he preserved all the way home, winning easily.

SECOND HEAT.

Kehoe's took the lead from the post, and appeared to gain on his competitor every stretch, until he reached home, again winning with ease; Redmond's having given up about midway.

Kehoe's Welcome	1
Redmond's Lad that can do it	2

Thus ended one of the best day's sports, ever witnessed in this County—*Wexford Independent.*

TRADE AND COMMERCE—OFFICIAL RETURNS.

MALT—DISTILLERIES.

The following is a return of the quantity of malt used in distilleries, for the years 1839 and 1840:—

	1839. Bushels.	1840. Bushels.
England	237,072	238,263
Scotland	3,321,754	3,312,619
Ireland	664,516	486,240
Total	4,223,342	4,037,122

It will be seen from the above, that while there has been a slight increase in the quantity of malt used in the distilleries in England during the last year, and only a very slight decrease in Scotland, the falling off in Ireland has, in consequence of the spread of temperance, amounted to nearly one third. But, as the bulk of the consumption in Ireland is from raw corn, the falling off in the consumption of whiskey must be in a much greater ratio.

The peculiarity of the excise system in Scotland, regarding a drawback on malt, is the cause of the largeness of the consumption in that country. But it has been proved that the amount allowed as drawback has largely exceeded the quantity upon which duty has been paid, and it is from this source that the Scotch distillers derive one of those advantages which have enabled them to undersell the Irish distillers.

TRADE, NAVIGATION, AND REVENUE.

Official returns have been laid before Parliament illustrative of the trade and navigation of the country for the last two years, and of the state of the revenue for the last four years.

The exports of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom, in the years ended January 5th, 1840 and 1841, according to the declared value, were as follows:—

Exports of principle articles in 1839	£45,307,409
Ditto ditto in 1840	43,924,958
Decrease	£1,382,451

Thus it appears that the exports fell off £1,382,451 last year, which, notwithstanding, was a year of less suffering than the preceding year, when the exports were forced by the inability of our own population to consume. The decline in the woollen exports has been exceedingly great, being no less than £935,370, or about one sixth of the whole yearly value. In 1839 they were £6,271,645, and in 1840, £5,336,275.

The custom duties on the imports of the two years were as follow:—

Custom duties for 1840	£23,271,848
Ditto for 1839	23,081,680
Increase	£190,168

The navigation returns show an increase in the tonnage during the last year:—

	Ships.	Tonnage.
Vessels employed in the Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom, entered inwards in 1840	22,725	4,107,207
Ditto in 1839	23,114	3,957,458

In the coasting trade the vessels employed amounted to 10,766,056 tons in 1840, and 10,610,404 tons in 1839.

The public income and expenditure during the last four years have been as follows:—

	1837. £.	1838. £.	1839. £.	1840. £.
Expenditure	47,130,954	47,678,687	49,357,691	49,161,536
Income	46,475,194	47,333,459	47,844,899	47,567,566
Deficiency	655,760	345,224	1,512,792	1,593,970

The increase of the expenditure has chiefly been owing to the additions made to the army and navy, the cost of the insurrection in Canada, the expenditure to China, and the operations in the Levant.

CUSTOMS' DUTIES—IRISH PORTS.

In the preceding returns we have included the totals of the customs duties for the last two years, in Great Britain and Ireland. We shall here give the gross receipts at the principal seaports, including those of Ireland:—

	1839.	1840.
London	£11,431,245	£11,116,685
Liverpool	4,234,118	4,607,326
Bristol	1,089,475	1,027,110
Glasgow	852,104	898,579
Dublin	866,056	889,564
Leith	573,685	602,999
Newcastle	464,219	443,294
Belfast	341,442	365,023
Cork	243,732	212,047
Waterford	175,124	196,388
Gloucester	163,466	156,641
Limerick	148,782	169,499
Plymouth	117,878	135,930
Sunderland	111,731	119,681
Whitehaven	107,540	92,831
Londonderry	98,626	103,900
Dundee	92,502	63,346
Exeter	90,081	90,948
Chester	76,538	78,222
Stockton	84,213	97,225
Aberdeen	71,831	80,011
Yarmouth	68,322	61,495
Lynn	67,252	67,130
Southampton	61,014	77,942
Portsmouth	58,296	70,187

There are some facts derivable from the preceding returns worth observation. For instance, the London custom house furnishes about one half of the entire customs' revenue. As compared with 1839, there has been a decrease in the duty paid in 1840, in London, Yarmouth, Dundee, (where the diminution amounts to one third) Whitehaven, Gloucester, Newcastle, and Cork. In all the other places in the above list there has been an increase.

In all the Irish ports, given above, there has been an increase of the duty, with the exception of Cork, where the diminution amounts to £31,685. In the other ports the increase has been as follows:—

Dublin	23,508	Limerick	20,701
Belfast	23,581	Londonderry	5,274
Waterford	21,264		

These returns prove, beyond all doubt, that the consumption of the comforts as well as the necessaries of life, continues to increase in Ireland.

We shall subjoin the *net* receipts in the three divisions of the empire:—

ENGLAND.

1840	18,425,449
1839	18,062,770
Increase	362,679

IRELAND.

1840	1,907,496
1839	1,792,451
Increase	115,045

SCOTLAND.

1840	1,530,463
1839	1,487,460
Increase	43,003

Thus, the proportion of increase has been much larger upon the relative amount in Ireland than in England or Scotland.

But it is to be observed that Ireland, although containing a population amounting to, at least, four sevenths of the population of England, consumes little more than a tenth part of the commodities charged with customs' duties; whilst Scotland, with a population of less than a third of Ireland, pays with in one sixth of the entire amount of customs' duties in Ireland.

We are aware that a considerable amount of duty—on teas, for instance—is paid in England on articles consumed in Ireland; and so far allowance should be made in considering the above returns of the relative proportions of the three countries.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	—
3 per Cent Consols	88¾
3½ per Cent. Stock	97½
3½ Debentures	90⅛

LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS

Three per Cent. Consols, 89⅝	Bank Stock, 172½
India Bonds, par.	India Stock, 254

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1841.

The *Waterford Mail* was amongst the first of the newspaper press of Ireland that advocated the introduction of Poor Laws into this country, as the foundation of its future prosperity. In the sentiments and views upon the subject propounded by this journal, the inhabitants of this city fully concurred, and the city of Waterford was amongst the foremost and most influential which petitioned Parliament in favour of the measure. In proportion then to the good which we, in common with our fellow citizens, expected to be the result—and in proportion to the anxiety with which we and they laboured for that good, is the chagrin and disappointment we feel on finding a system so excellent perverted from its legitimate purpose, and are led to anticipate from its premature abuses, the corruption and decadence of the system itself.

We know not of any institution, public or private, (and we believe it would be impossible to point out a single instance but itself) in which the spirit of abuse manifested its vigorous existence at so early a period. Scarcely was it born but it began to be tainted. It had no growth towards iniquity. It was a job from its birth.

But we fully trust the evil has been detected in time.—The canker which was likely to spread through the whole has been discovered in a part; and if it be now honestly excided, there remains a hopeful prospect of the recovery of wholesome action, and of a correct and prosperous working of the machine. It is quite evident that however blameable for an ill placed confidence in the integrity and efficiency in their subordinates which was not justified by the event, the heads of the department—Messrs. Nicholls and Earle were honest in their intentions, and incorrupt in their acts. They were unfortunate rather than guilty; and inasmuch as we have reason to believe, that those subordinate officers whose culpability has compromised the office, were thrust upon them by the officious patronage of designing men and patriotic jobbers, we have great hopes that, after a proper clearance of their bureaux, they will still be able to retrieve their lost ground and to regain the public confidence.

Not so with the corrupt and corrupting subordinates—the assistant secretary and assistant commissioners, whose guilt is proved by their endeavours to conceal it. Simple error may be honest. But malversation is proved to be criminal by the consciousness of their ill deserts which the agents, when called to account, almost universally betray. It was so in the poor law office. Had the appointment of Butler been a straightforward proceeding—had there been nothing to conceal from inquiry, the transaction would have been returned to Parliament just as it had occurred, with whatever faults it had been encumbered. But cunning men are not wise men. They patch a botch which they cannot repair; and the very clumsiness of their work betrays the original rottenness. There can be no confidence placed in men who, to cover one dishonest proceeding, have resort to another more dishonest, and who to cover both make little scruple of compromising truth itself. It is no matter about Butler; he is but, as it were, the grain of sand which offends the eye and can be in a moment ejected. It is the men in office whose want of integrity corrupts the mass, and would infest wherever their influence extends, that are dangerous and must be exterminated from the system. When this shall have been done, we may expect the poor law to work well; and we shall hope it. For sorry should we be indeed to find a system so good and so necessary reduced to nought by a taint so pernicious—but so medicable.

Ense recidendum immedicabile vulnus.

CITY QUARTER SESSIONS,
FRIDAY, APRIL 16.

The Recorder and Doctor Poole took their seats on the Bench at 10 o'Clock, when the following Grand Jury were sworn:—

Alderman Edward Hobson, foreman; Joseph D. Lapham, William F. Reynett, John J. Hughes, John J. M. Scott, John Barden, Jacob Scroder, Charles Smart, John Chambers, Patrick Keane, Eton Edwards, Robert Lecky, Richard Fennell, Thomas N. M'Queen, Henry Galwey, John Kearney, George C. Pope, Owen Carroll, James J. Smith, Edward Walsh, Patrick Dalton, and John Sparrow, Esqrs.

Alderman Edward Hobson, Arthur Doyle, Charles Smart, Henry Galwey, Patrick Dalton, Eton Edwards, Patrick Keane, J. J. M. Scott, Edward Walsh, John Kearney, John Sparrow, Esqrs., and Joseph O'Hara were appointed a market jury.

Walter Knox of Graving bank quay, and Thomas Murphy were granted licenses for the sale of spirits by retail.

The following petty jury were sworn:—Mr. James Budd, foreman; Messrs. Thomas Brown, William Brown, James Cuddy, Patrick Connors, Richard Deady, Edmond Delahunty, George Boyle, John Fleming, John Fitzgerald, James Parker, and Thomas Parker.

Eliza Fitzgerald was charged with having stolen 3 shawls from Mr. James Carroll, on the Quay, on the 29th March last. Pleaded Guilty. 3 months' imprisonment.

James Rorke was charged with stealing a piece of pork at the Bee Hive, in the Manor. Guilty. Sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment and hard labour.

Margaret Christopher, a young girl pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing some soft goods, &c., the property of Michael Ahearn, and her mother, Margaret Christopher, was tried for receiving the same knowing them to be stolen. The latter was acquitted.

Mary Crump was indicted for having stolen some soft goods the property of Michael Ahearn, and a waistcoat the property of Garret Nagle, knowing the same to be stolen. Acquitted.

Joseph Studding for three assaults on the persons of his father, uncle, and stepmother. Sentenced to six months' imprisonment and hard labour.

John Edwards, a seaman, was indicted for having stolen some wearing apparel from John Donovan.—Guilty. Sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

John Connor, James Connor, and James Flynn were acquitted on a charge of assault.

Several other criminal cases were disposed of, which were of no public importance.

The appeal cases of payment of the Poor Rate which were to have been heard, were postponed to this morning, in consequence of the late hour of the day to which the criminal business had delayed the court.

CARRICK ON SUIR RACES.—It will be seen, by advertisement, that these races will come off on the Castletown Park Course on Thursday and Friday, the 6th and 7th of the ensuing month. The bill of fare presented is an ample one, and such as must give the utmost satisfaction to our sporting friends. We learn in all quarters that the arrangements entered into by the gentlemen whose names appear in the list of stewards, and in fact all those connected, are admirable, and such as might be expected to have emanated from them. We understand that on the 10th November a £50 steeple chase cup will be run for. Most heartily do we wish the good 'uns success, and shall record their proceedings with pleasure.

THE PRESIDENT STEAMER.

On Wednesday, the men who were on the look out at Dunmore, saw a large steamer with studding sails set, low and aloft, standing to the eastward; some expectations were entertained that this vessel might have been the long expected *President*; she proved, however, to be the *Caledonia*, for Liverpool. The Caledonia left New York on the 3d instant, and had no intelligence of the President. The subjoined extracts may tend to relieve the anxiety experienced respecting this vessel:—

A correspondent of a Dublin paper states—

"A letter has this day reached Dublin, bearing the *Havre Post mark of the 10th April*, which was posted in Quebec the 2d March, and directed to be sent *by the President*.—It bears the New York date stamp of the 8th of March, three days prior to the sailing of the President; therefore, it is presumed that that vessel is safe."

We copy the following from the *Morning Post* of Tuesday:—

"HAYMARKET THEATRE.—This theatre re opened last night with the performance of *My Wife's Dentist*, *The Rent Day*, *St. Mary's Eve*, and *Tom Noddy's Secret*. The lessee was deprived of the opportunity of introducing Power to his audience by the non arrival of the President. We learn, however, that, in the course of the evening, Mr. Webster had the satisfaction of hearing from one of the sons of the absent favourite that his family had received letters stating that the President had put into Madeira, with her rudder and engine damaged, but with crew and passengers safe, and that Mr. Power would, doubtless, avail himself of the first sailing vessel to proceed to England; so that his arrival (if this intelligence be true) may be hourly anticipated."

(From the London papers of Tuesday evening.)

The following extract, which has been received at Lloyd's, is dated Liverpool, Monday night:—

"There is a report this afternoon that Mrs. Roberts had received a letter from her husband, the captain of the President, stating that he had put into Madeira with damage; but on sending to that lady it was found that the report was entirely groundless."

On inquiring at the residence of Mrs. Power, of Oxford square, Hyde Park terrace, we were informed by Mrs P. that she had received three letters from Liverpool relating to the President. Mrs. P., however, considers that they cannot be fully relied upon.

In the course of this morning Mrs. Power also received a letter from Capt. Fayrer, the late captain of the President, which contains the following:—

"There is no fear of the safety of the President. No doubt something has happened to the rudder or engines; but I will stake my reputation on the stability of the ship. I have no doubt she is gone to Bermuda, owing to the wind being contrary for New York, and still worse for Halifax.

"It is not probable she would be seen until her arrival at Bermuda as she would be out of the track of homeward bound ships."

"The Duke of Richmond sent to make inquiries of Mrs. Power this morning relating to the letters. We understand his Grace and family are in the greatest distress of mind."

The *Caledonia* was expected to arrive at Liverpool on Thursday.

LITERATURE.

IRELAND—ITS SCENERY, CHARACTER, &c.
By Mrs. S. C. HALL. Part 6. Dublin, JOHN CUMMING.

Excellent, in every point of view, as are the preceding portions of this work, we must acknowledge that we give the palm to the part now before us. The descriptive in scenery and in character is Mrs. Hall's peculiar forte, and whether we are presented with the wild and magnificent, or the calm and repose of nature—the sternness or the mildness of the human breast we are at once struck with the vividness of the picture. Part VI. concludes the writers' visit to Kerry and if the reader have never visited the lakes of Killarney we will take him for a dull sort of being if his curiosity be not highly excited to visit that land of legend and of lay. The engravings and illustrations are all given with their usual beauty, and the accompanying map of Tipperary and Waterford is uncommonly accurate. We have now entered the county of Waterford, and as we expect to receive much that is entertaining in our own district we shall probably introduce our readers to some of the good things in the forthcoming number.

THE ENGLISH JOURNAL.—PART III.
London, HOW and PARSONS: Dublin, JOHN CUMMING.

The perusal of this entertaining and instructive periodical has yielded us much pleasure. The admirably written papers on literature, science, and the fine arts, with which the *English Journal* abounds, plainly testify that the publishers have spared no pains to present to the public a serial in every way worthy of support, while the extreme neatness of the letter press, and quality of the paper, proves that expense has, to them, been a matter of but a secondary consideration. Amongst the contributions in the present part we perceive those of Mrs. Alaric. A. Watts, and of Mrs. S. C. Hall, the bare mention of whose names, as lending their great and varied talents to a publication, is in itself a sufficient guarantee for the excellence of any literary undertaking, and sure pledges of its ultimate success.

ILLUSTRATIONS TO THE WORKS OF SHAKSPEARE.
London, HOW and PARSONS.

The prospectus of a work now being published in monthly numbers, at 2s 6d, being the landscape, historical landscape, and architectural illustrations to the works of the Bard of Avon, by G. F. Sargent, has been forwarded to us, and if we may form an opinion at this stage of the undertaking, from the beautiful specimen received, we would say that no admirer of the works of Shakspeare should be without it. The engraving, letter press, paper, and general execution of this portion of the work cannot be surpassed. We shall be glad at being enabled to enter further into the details of this publication.

140 Emigrants sailed by the Liverpool steamer, yesterday morning to embark from that port for America.

The *Carlow Sentinel* has not been received, the *Limerick Standard* is now due several posts.

DEPARTURES FOR BRISTOL.—Lord Ingestrie and family; Mr. Barron, M. P.; Mrs. Harris; Mrs. McDermot; and Mr. and Mrs. Power, of Carrick Castle—per the *Nora Creina*, yesterday.

On Thursday, the *Ocean*, Knox, left this port with 235 passengers, for Quebec; the emigrants were of that description we would prefer keeping at home if possible.

Monday, at the Easter vestries in this city, Messrs. Jas. W. Condell and Robert Browne were appointed Churchwardens for Trinity Union; and Mr. F. P. Cherry and Mr. Robert W. Cherry for St. Patrick's Union.

Under section 39 of the Municipal Act the list of voters for the election of the first Reformed Council are to be made out by the Churchwardens. The list for subsequent elections are to be made out by the Town Clerk.

Monday, at the fair of Grannagh, in the county Kilkenny, horned cattle, of which there was a large show, brought remunerating prices. Dry cows, £8 to £13; milch cows, £9 to £14; strippers, £7 to £9; two years old, £5 to £7; yearlings, £5 to £6. Store pigs, 48s per cwt., bacon pigs, 45s to 47s. The fair was exceedingly crowded by purchasers. A good many horses appeared, but mostly of an inferior class, and met no sale.

The Rev. Mr. Fraser has been appointed by the Lord Lieutenant, to the living of Clogheen, vacant by the appointment of the Rev. Robert O'Callaghan to that of Castlecomer.

On Wednesday, as was confidently anticipated, Mr. Alexander, the Conservative candidate was returned for Antrim without opposition.

The Rev. Mr. Falkiner has been appointed to the living of Newchapel.

PRISONS—WATERFORD.

From the Report of 1840, of Inspectors General.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD JAIL.—The jail of this county continues to hold the high place which it has done for some years, and may be considered as having obtained the highest point of an improved discipline of which the means afforded admit. The order and regularity of the whole establishment, the distribution and routine of duty, the great success in prison manufacture, and as a consequence thereof, the reformation and prospect of the future welfare of the inmates, cannot be too highly estimated. The good effect of the system of Waterford jail has spread far beyond its limits; it has been imitated with success in other counties, and several officers from other jails have been sent to Waterford, and have received the most kind and valuable instructions from Mr. Ryan, the governor.

The building still remains very inadequate for the wants of the county, a defect which is peculiarly to be lamented in an institution in which every advantage is to be expected from any good system, whether that of separate imprisonment, or even separation by night; for the former, which is the system of prison discipline now exclusively recommended, there is no provision whatever. By the returns of 1839 it appears that there are but 60 cells for an average number of committals, from 93 to 110, and none of these cells suitable for the separate system. The accommodations for work and school rooms, chapel, &c., are all contrived by the zeal and ingenuity of the Governor, but are not suitable for their respective objects, and I concur with the opinion expressed by Major Palmer in his last Report, that the county should at once take measures to erect a complete county jail, on the principle (as nearly as circumstances will admit) of the model plan now in progress in the vicinity of London. The separate system is now recommended in all the counties in England, and established exclusively in Scotland, and, we trust, will be extended to this country. It would give us sincere pleasure to see such a perfect prison in Waterford, under the management of the present Governor.

The workshops continue to attract the attention of every visitor. The principal are those of weavers, tailors, carpenters, smiths, and pipe manufacturers, and the sale and profit are satisfactory, and the number of persons to whom trades have been taught are considerable. It amounted to 150 in the last year, out of a total of 400 committals. A rule of silence is in force, but to carry out that system with effect, a separate night cell for each prisoner is indispensable.—The prisoners are all clothed, their dresses being manufactured and made in the jail.

Bye laws are established in this jail. The tread wheel is in operation. The female prison is well conducted so far as the accommodation admits, but in no part of the establishment is want of room more felt. The books are regularly kept, and the dietary good and economical. On the whole, the inspection of this distinguished jail demands our entire approbation.

BRIDEWELLS OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.—These prisons are situated in Dungarvan and Lismore. The former is a good bridewell, on a scale for the purpose, to which alone by the prison act such a prison can be applied. It is visited and attended to by the Governor of the Waterford jail. The other bridewell is situated in Lismore. It contains but two rooms, one for males and one for females. There are fire places in each, and the bedding and dietary are regularly supplied according to the act, but the prison does not contain the accommodation required by law.

DISTRICT LUNATIC ASYLUM.—This asylum, confined to the county and city of Waterford, contains one hundred patients. I found it extremely clean and orderly on the male and female sides, there being scarcely any persons under personal restraint.

WATERFORD CITY JAIL.—No change has taken place in the city jail and House of Correction, connected with it. In the former are untried males, and those sentenced to imprisonment without hard labour, with the Debtors. In the latter are the convicted males sentenced to hard labour, for whom a tread wheel is erected, and the whole of the females, who are divided into two classes, under an efficient matron.

Both these prisons are attended to by the local inspector and clerical and medical officers of the city, and are kept extremely clean, and provided with every supply that the act prescribes; but in each, the number of prisoners is very few, and in the town jail there is no sort of employment. It forms truly a contrast to the busy scene presented under the same room in the county jail, and I concur in the opinion expressed by Major Palmer, in his last report, that it would be much for the advantage of the city, if both of these prisons were united. It would extend to the county and city the admirable discipline of Waterford county jail, and save a very considerable expense.

There are no bye laws; there is, in fact, no ground for them. There are prison dresses in the house of correction. A school is established. The house of correction is a bad prison, by no means secure and strong; the cells exposed to the open air, without any corridors. No chapel, work rooms, or hospital. These circumstances favour the idea of a change.

WATERFORD COUNTY JAIL.—At our late Assizes, on this subject, Judge Perrin made some observations which were omitted by accident at the time, and which we deem not out of place here to insert. His lordship said he was led to the consideration of the state of the county prison, which was creditable to the Board of Superintendence, the Governor, and the other officers of the Institution, which his lordship observed he visited, and saw the prison in a well regulated state, and the prisoners industriously and usefully employed at their various trades. His lordship then explained some of the provisions of the last prison act, the 111th sec. of which provided that on a prisoner's being discharged, he should be provided with the means of returning to his family or resorting to honest industry, and which means should be furnished by the Board of Superintendence, and supplied by the grand jury out of the earnings of the prisoners; two thirds of which were allotted to the support of the establishment, and one third for the benefit of the prisoner, unless where he was sentenced to hard labor, in which case he was not allowed any share of his earnings, but in lieu thereof, was on his discharge allowed a sufficient sum to enable him to return to his friends, or to purchase tools to work at any trade or business which he might have learned in prison. These observations were called forth by a statement made in the newspapers by a prisoner named Patrick Farrell. Complaints were made therein of the condemned cell; but on examination, his lordship found that it was spacious, well ventilated, lighted and whitewashed, and he had directed, with his learned brother, Baron Richards, that it should be provided with some additional furniture and larger window. Those imputations had been cast upon the officer of the prison, and his lordship was bound to state, that after every inquiry he had made, there was no foundation for the charge.

At a *soiree* on Monday night, in Fishamble street Theatre, Mr. O'Connell let out a bit of his mind, which shows the reason why he is opposed to societies of all kinds for the amelioration of the condition of Ireland. It is that they interfere more or less, all of them, with his Repeal humbug. Hear him telling truth! To him a melancholy theme:—

"There is much of anxiety abroad to serve us, which flows in a variety of channels. We have societies for agricultural improvement—for the improvement of our manufactures—we have some other school of village regulations—and parish clubs for the attainment of something which will happen in the ensuing month of October (hear, hear.) All these have a tendency to divide our sentiments, and take us away from the attainment of that certain and rational prosperity which must be achieved by the restoration of our domestic Parliament."

There is here no room for mistake. He would sacrifice the Agricultural Movement, the Manufacture Movement, and all other movements for the improvement of our social condition, at the shrine of political agitation, the only movement by which he profits. This accounts for his recent speech at the Board of Trade, which was eminently calculated to frustrate the designs of the patriotic gentlemen who compose that body. Again, we have his assurance that the rest of his political life will be devoted to "the obtaining of prosperity for Ireland, by the only sure means of doing so, in the protection of her own Parliament." All other plans he will eschew. This Temperance meeting, we are told, was respectably attended, "both by ladies and gentlemen," who were amused by drinking toasts, beginning with the health of the Queen, and ending with "the health of Mr. O'Connell." The reporter concludes in these words:—

"Mr. O'Connell then retired, after which dancing was commenced, and was continued to a late hour."

What they did on parting we are unable to say, but we do know that several of the ladies and gentlemen who usually visit such *soirees* were, on the following morning, sentenced to fine and imprisonment, by the divisonal Justices, for drunkenness. A viler or more miserable looking batch of wretches than those brought before Alderman Fleming on Tuesday morning, never appeared at a police office.—*D, E. Packet,*

LORD CARDIGAN AGAIN.

A month of comparative quiet on the part of Lord Cardigan is all the army and the public have obtained by the remonstrances at the Horse Guards, by the exposure of his conduct in a military court, and in the public journals.—Lord Cardigan is himself again. The unfortunate regiment which he commands has left Brighton—where commissioned officers were the objects of his wrath—for Hounslow, where he has taken to flogging the privates upon Sunday, after Divine Service, and in the very place where it had been performed!

The circumstances are thus described by a correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, for whose perfect accuracy the Editor of that journal pledges himself:—

"On Sunday last the 11th Hussars were marched into the Riding School for divine service. Prayers were read and a sermon was preached. On the conclusion of divine service, the trumpet major was ordered to make things ready for corporal punishment: and in this Riding School, and on a Sunday, where not an hour before the whole regiment were engaged in prayer, Private Rogers, of the 11th Hussars, was tied up and flogged, receiving 100 lashes. His lordship had not the decency to dismiss the men to their quarters and to reassemble them to witness the punishment; but, as if the flogging was a continuation of the divine service, kept them in the place till it had taken place. What would be said if the Sabbath were to be desecrated by an execution on that day! There may be occasions on actual service when to delay for a day might be injurious; but the punishment on Sunday last had no justification—it was a violent outrage offered to the religion of the country. To add to the indecency, there were 140 men of the 14th Regiment present in the barracks along with the 11th when the flogging took place."

This is truly shocking. How long will Lord Cardigan be permitted thus to outrage decency and discipline with impunity? Lord Hill's bear has become a very troublesome pet even to the Horse Guards, and he must be muzzled. The *Chronicle* remarks:—

"Sir Henry Hardinge made it a matter of complaint against General Evans that he fought a battle in Spain on a Sunday. It may happen that the reason for fighting on a Sunday is that the advantage anticipated may be lost by a day's delay. But flogging on a Sunday was a gratuitous act of indecency—a desecration of a day set apart for religious observances and feelings in accordance with religion. What a finale to the prayers must not the groans of the poor wretch have been! Lord Cardigan should have been a Pagan, and not a Christian. He would have been the very man to stick a knife into the victim beside the altar. Surely these things will not be suffered, like so many others, to be overlooked. The man who could perpetrate such an indecency is utterly unfit to be entrusted with the command of a regiment of her Majesty's army."

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT SOCIETY OF IRELAND.

A general meeting of this society was held in the Royal Exchange on Thursday. The attendance was not numerous but respectable, and all present seemed to take a deep interest in the proceedings.

On the platform were his Grace the Duke of Leinster, the Earl of Charlemont, the Marquis of Kildare, Lord Fitzgerald, the Rev. Dr. Sadlier, the Hon. A. Blake, J. L. Naper, Esq., George Ogle Moore, Esq., Sir J. Burke, Sharman Crawford, Esq., Thomas Bermingham, Esq., of Caramanna, &c. &c.

At a quarter past two, the Earl of Charlemont, in highly complimentary terms, moved that his Grace the Duke of Leinster should take the chair.

Mr. Purcell, the secretary, then read an account of the proceedings of the provisional committee appointed to carry out the objects of the society since the last day of meeting, and stated that it was determined that the society should consist of one president, eight vice presidents (two for each province) and members *ad lib.*; the president and secretary to be selected from the list of subscribers. The hon. gentleman then stated that the amount of subscriptions to Thursday, inclusive, was £3,983—(applause)—that from this £3,199 was paid and lodged to the credit of trustees, at La Touches' bank. After the outlay the money unpaid consisted of about £654, which he (Mr. Purcell) would himself make good without deduction, and settle afterwards with the committee. (Loud applause.) Neither would he make any charge for the use of his premises in Sackville Street, where the committee could always meet. Mr. Purcell also stated that they had 180 casual subscribers, and 46 annual ones, and impressed it on the meeting that they looked for permanency and support to the annual subscribers chiefly. Mr. Purcell then read a long and extremely satisfactory report, which was frequently applauded.

The first resolution was briefly proposed by the Marquis of Kildare, and seconded by Sir J. Burke.

The second resolution was proposed by Lord Fitzgerald, who said he could not refrain from expressing his pleasure in the proceedings of the society since its formation, and in proposing, that the report now read be adopted and printed for extended circulation. He could anticipate no manner of opposition.—(Hear.)

At the Limerick market, on Tuesday, new grass butter was sold for 105s per cwt. The same day a cargo of wheat and flour, imported from London, arrived at the quays. This is rather a novel feature in the commerce of the *Urbs Antiqua*.

Colonel Torrens has resigned his seat at the Colonial Land and Emigration Board, under both the General and the South Australian Commissions.

At the Fair of Ballingarry, on Monday, there was great depression in the price of Milch Cows, which are, it appears more liable to the distemper than Strippers.

The Lords of the Treasury have certified to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, that the actual expenditure of the United Kingdom last year exceeded the revenue thereof by the sum of £1,503,970 15s 2½d.

Mr. Bernard O'Farrell, late of Limerick, architect, is now engaged in the Government works, a short distance from Sydney, at a salary of £230 per annum, with house, rations, and servants.

A return moved for by Mr. Shaw, and printed by order of the house, shows that, in 1840, the number of notices of intention to register served in Cork county was 12,894, while the number registered was only 1,371. In the county Carlow the number of notices served was 3,689, and the number registered only 760. In Longford, the notices served amounted to 853, and the number registered only 156. In Tipperary, notices, 4,805, registered, 692. In Cork city, notices, 4,191, registered, 1,220. And in Dublin city the notices amounted to 22,311, and the number registered to 1,953.

The Rev. Dr. Cooke, of Belfast, preached a sermon in the Scots' Church, Clonmel, on Thursday evening, in aid of the liquidation of the debt which still remains due for the erection of that building.

The annual meeting of the county Tipperary Protestant Orphan Society, was held at Clonmel, on Thursday last.—Dr. Cooke was amongst the reverend gentlemen who addressed the meeting. On Wednesday the Rev. J. Elmes, of Limerick, preached in St. Mary's Church, in reference to the society; the discourse was chiefly addressed to the orphans and nurses, many of whom were present.

Captain Law's company of artillery, which has been stationed at Clonmel for the last four years, left on yesterday for Island Bridge, whence they will proceed on foreign service. The Clonmel papers are most warm in their encomiums on the demeanour of the officers, and on the conduct of the non commissioned officers and men of this battery.

The Ball in our Assembly rooms last night, Tuesday, was attended by a large concourse of fashionables from this and the neighbouring counties. The supper was a splendid affair, got up in the first style of elegance, and did infinite credit to the *artiste*. Mr. Prossor, of the County Club House.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

On Monday a vestry was held in the Vestry room of St. Mary's Church, Clonmel, the Rev. J. P. Rhoades in the chair, when Mr. Robert Romley and Mr. Henry Townsend were elected church wardens for the ensuing year.

Three hundred and ninety persons more were employed in the post offices throughout the kingdom in 1840 than 1839. In the corresponding period there has been a diminution of 225 *employes* in the Excise department. There have been increases in the Customs and convict departments—the latter to the extent of 45. The salaries for all the public departments paid in 1840 exceed those in 1839 by £15,215.

THE PRESIDENT STEAM-SHIP.—The return of this ship will lead to litigation in a quarter that was not expected. The Belgian parties who were in treaty for the purchase of her, and had signed an agreement to take her, subject to approval as to strength by their surveyor, are said to decline to have anything to do with her, whilst the directors insist upon their fulfilling their proposed bargain.

DUBLIN POLICE—MONDAY, APRIL 12.
COLLEGE STREET OFFICE—SOCIALISM.

SOCIALISM IN IRELAND.—Mr M'Donough appeared as counsel, and Mr. Cantwell as attorney, for the society called the "Liberal Friendly Brothers," to answer the complaint of John Elliot (a lithographic printer, in Charlotte street, and who had been one of the members of the society), for refusing to receive his weekly subscription.

This case excited great interest amongst all classes, it being understood that the refusal was founded on the fact that the complainant had lately been in the habit of of promulgating "socialist principles." The president, (Mr. Barrett, of Bridge street), and a great number of the members of the society were in attendance.

Upon the case being called on, at half past twelve o'clock, the complainant applied for a postponement in order that he might procure the attendance of Mr. Fullam.

Mr. Cantwell objected to any postponement.

Upon the complainant being about to be sworn, Mr. M'Donough said he would ask him a few questions.

Mr. M'Donough—Do you believe in Jesus Christ? Yes I do. Do you believe in the divinity of the Saviour?—No, I do not; I believe there was such a man. I am a Socinian Protestant, and so were Locke Newton, and others of the greatest men in the world. Do you believe in a future state of rewards and punishments?—I do.

Mr. Hitchcock—Having professed his belief in a future state of rewards and punishments, he can be sworn.

Mr. M'Donough—But the question is by what form he should be sworn? Do you believe the Scriptures to be Divine and authentic?—I believe in some of them, not in the entire of them, but in enough to be sworn by.

The complainant was then sworn, and stated that he had been expelled from the society in question, merely and solely because he was a Socinian, and, according to the tenets of that sect, did not believe in the divinity of Jesus Christ.

Mr. Hitchcock—Your summons is not for having been expelled, but that your weekly subscription could not be received. Where is the rule under which you call upon us to interfere?

Elliot—There is no difference between expelling me and receiving my subscription.

Mr. M'Donough—What has occurred to your worship's mind is quite right, and in that point of view it would be competent for me to call on you to dismiss the case; but that is not what is sought for by the members of the respectable society for whom I appear. They desire that the grounds upon which they rest their refusal to any longer associate with this man shall go before the public, and I think, before I shall have asked many questions, the strict and laudable propriety of the conduct which they have pursued in this instance will be generally acknowledged in this country. The Liberal Friendly Brothers is a society composed exclusively of Protestants, and latterly this Mr. Elliott has on all occasions, and in all places, announced himself a Socialist, employing whatever arguments he could command in circulating the pernicious principles which he had adopted. Even if the consideration were to be confined to a view of the rule requiring the members to be Protestants, no doubt could exist as to the right of expulsion when any member ceased to entertain Protestant doctrines. But unfortunately the consideration was of a much more enlarged character, for the principles which he had promulgated were abhorrent to the feelings of every Christian, as they were subversive of all moral and social obligations.

Mr. M'Donough (to complainant)—How long have you been a member of the society?—About 12 years. Were you a Protestant when you joined it? Yes, I was. Are you not now what is called a Socialist?—Not altogether. I have read a great number of their tracts, and approve of some of them. By virtue of the oath you have taken (if you place any value upon it) are you not a Socialist in principle, and have you not been endeavouring to spread the opinions of that wretched sect?—I partly believe in Socialism. Pray favour us with those parts in which you concur?—It is my opinion that every one should assist in the amelioration of the condition of mankind, and for that purpose there should be self supporting institutions, which would abolish poverty, vice, and lawyers—(a laugh.) Then, I suppose, you would have a community of interest and property?—Yes, certainly. Then your view is, that the entire property of the country should form a common stock, to which all the members should have an equal right?—Yes; each person to labour and work for the community, so that there would be no poverty. I think you said you would not have any lawyers?—No more I would not. Well, now, perhaps your objection would extend to kings and queens: would there be any occasion for such characters?—I don't think there would be any use for such characters?—I don't think there would be any use for them. Nor for lords either, I suppose?—Certainly not. You would abolish them?—No, I would not; I would bring the peasant up to the peer, and put the peer down to the peasant. Why, do you mean that you would have us all lords?—No, I do not, but merely that all should labour, and contribute to the common support. Would you have magistrates, judges, or laws?—No there would be no occasion for them.—Then, if a felon committed a murder, how would you deal with him?—I would confine him. Why, surely you could not do that, as there would not be either laws or judges?—The millenium would commence, and mankind would be under the government of his understanding and "intelligince." His "intelligince" would be the regulating principle of his mind and actions.

Alderman Tyndal—This is really a disgracefully and horrifying exhibition. Enough has transpired to warrant the magistrates to interfere.

Elliott—You may call it disgraceful, but I glory in the principles. All I want is the law to be administered.

Mr. Hitchcock concurred with his brother magistrates in saying the exhibition was most disgusting and disgraceful. The conduct and the opinions of the complainant render it imperative on the magistrates to dismiss the case, and he hoped the press would give every publicity to the proceedings.

Mr. M'Donough—Publicity will effect much good, and exhibit in their proper point of view the doctrines which the unfortunate man has given expression to. It was obvious persecution never had any influence in checking opinions, no matter how bad or monstrous they be, but quite the reverse. It often secured sympathy where disgust and contempt would otherwise have been created. The followers of such miserable opinions frequently courted persecution as the means of getting an infamous notoriety.

Mr. Barrett (the president of the society) said that Elliott had declared before the society that if he had the riches of Rothschild, or the eloquence of Pitt, he would exert them both to their utmost in circulating his opinions.

The case was then dismissed.

A splendid buck was enlarged at Mayglass on Monday last, by the spirited and hospitable proprietor of Johnstown Castle, Mr. Morgan. There was an unusually large field of sportsmen—aye, and sportswomen too—for the day was not without its attractions the fair sex, some of whom shamed their male competitors over fence and field, by their superior skill and judgment. The noble animal, after getting the usual "law," proceeded at almost lightning speed, towards Granesk, to the lands of Bargy, from thence through the lawn and farm yard of Butlerstown—from that point to the Ring, and down to the Strand of Tacumshane, where he showed symptoms of fatigue; and was luckily preserved from his pursuers "to run another day," by the providential interference of some country people. The running was admirable, and Miss Reade's fencing excited universal admiration. We are sorry to add, however, that Mr. T. Breen received a heavy fall at Bargy, which prevented him proceeding further, but he is now happily out of danger.—*Wexford Independent.*

A NEW PROPHET IN ARABIA.

(Extract of a Letter from Alexandria.)

A great sensation has been created at the palace today by the receipt of intelligence from Beni Om, the Scheriff of Mecca. He informs Mehemet Ali that a nameless person, who proclaimed himself to be the Imaum (or priest) of the Medhi, promised by Mahomet, has appeared in Yemen, and has drawn a crowd of disciples after him, which when he first appeared amounted to about 1,500. He announced no new doctrines, but preached the Koran in its purity, and enforced its precepts with strictness wherever he went; and distributed justice according to the holy law with great impartiality. He declared himself but the precursor of the Medhi, who was already come on earth, and was now at Mecca; whence he would set forth and appear before all true believers in the fulness of time. Meantime, this Imaum was "working miracles" in his name. He affords his disciples a view of the holy cities by bidding them look up each of his sleeves, in full faith that they will see here Mecca and there Medina. He had fed an immense multitude with a single loaf of bread, &c. His followers now amount to 35,000. He coined silver money of the value of half a piaster (40 to the dollar), bearing the inscription, "Imaum el Berr in vel Bahrein, Imaum el Munt zar Mohammed Medhi;" which they translate "Imaum of the two lands (continents) and the two seas (Black and Red), the Imaum who awaits Mohammed Medhi." The Scheriff has sent one of these pieces to the Pasha, struck in the ordinary rude style of coinage which prevails in his own mind.

Mehemet Ali pretends to take the intelligence very lightly, as a mixture of fable and fanaticism; not so with the good Mussalmans of Alexandria. They are all alive to the importance of the announcement, and familiar with the prophecies relating to the Medhi and his coming in the latter days to fulfil the law and prepare for the millenium.

El Hadisci Scheriff (the inspired writings of Mahomet's apostles, Oman and Aboubekir, Osman and Asap) speak largely of this personage. The *Gife*, written by Ali, the son in law and kinsman of Mahomet, specially contains prophetic announcement of his advent and proceedings. In short, the several sects of Mahometans, however they may quarrel about doctrines, all seem to unite in the belief of this Arabian Messiah, or Paraclete, and the expectation of his mission to carry out the decrees of Allah and consummate the glory of Mahomet, who is to be incarnate in this Mehdi, as far as I can understand it.

The Mehdi is to appear at Mecca in the 40th year of his age; he is to call the true believers to his standard, and march at once to Jerusalem, where he is to reign with power and glory, dispensing justice throughout the earth for seven or nine years. After this period Dejail (the Arabian Antichrist) will rise up, march against him with a great army, and have proceeded as far as Elouadl (a village in the south, adjacent to Bethlehem), when an army of 70,000 angels, commanded by Jesus, will descend from Heaven to earth at Damascus and come to the rescue. They are to alight upon the famous minaret, *el Sharki* (of the East), built upon the ruins of a Christain church dedicated to St. John, and which was so highly respected by the Mussulmans of Damascus at the period of its conversion to the mosqe of Berri Omia, that they built up the altar hermetically within it to preserve it from profanation, while they slaughtered unmercifully those who had knelt thereat. The angelic forces will immediately march to Elouadi, attack Dejail's army, and utterly destroy both it and him. Then shall all the nations of the earth acknowledge the divine authority of the Mehdi; Jews, Christians, and Pagans shall all be converted, the millennium shall commence, &c.

Your readers will naturally think this all very absurd, and possibly wonder how 35,000 men could be found to believe it; those, however, who have been educated to receive it as revelation are equally ready to exclaim against the infidels, and to cut their throats besides, as one of the works of merit. The Scheriff of Mecca (who is a greater authority than even the Sultan in religious matters) does not attempt to speak of Mehdi irreverently in his report of this "revival," or to make light of the consequences which have resulted from the credulity and enthusiasm of the Arabs of Yemen. He knows that the Ottoman empire was based on a similar attempt, sustained by similar appeals to Jewish and Christian prophecies, and, in short, he knows that 35,000 Arab fanatics are capable of effecting anything that can be accomplished by hands, lances, swords, and matchlocks. He does not mention the Wahabees as forming part of this dangerous multitude, but they are very likely to be concerned, for though Mehemet Ali extinguished the political power of their sect in a series of savage conflicts, still their religious opinions are extensively spread throughout Arabia, where they are looked on as the puritans of the Koran, so "unco, guid and rigidly righteous" that they would even abolish pilgrimages. They have numerous partisans in Egypt also, especially in Cairo; and even here I find them on the instant ready to quote the prophecies of Ali from the *Gife*, respecting a ruler in Egypt, one of the legion of Dejail, who shall rise up against the Mehdi and persecute his people—"one who shall bear my name, and the name of my uncle, yet who shall be cut off in his sins," &c.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS (IRELAND.)—A government bill has been introduced to enable the persons before whom bail is taken in the assize towns of Ireland to receive a fee of 2s 6d upon each recognizance taken under the 3d and 4th Vic., c. 107.

CURIOUS CUSTOM ON EASTER MONDAY.—An inhabitant of Hallaton, Leicestershire, some years since bequeathed a piece of land to the rector of that town, for the time being, in trust for the providing of two hare pies, a quantity of ale, and two dozen penny loaves, to be scrambled for annually on Easter Monday. This land, which was called Hare crop Leys, being enclosed in 1770, a piece of land was allotted to the rector in lieu of the same, since which period the rector, instead of two hare pies, provides two large pies made of veal and bacon, which are divided into parts, and put into a sack. About two gallons of ale, in wooden bottles, without handles or strings, are put into another sack, and the penny loaves, cut into quarters, are put into a basket. The men who have charge of the bequest are joined, soon after they leave the rectory, by those who intend to engage in the sport. In the course of their journey to a place called Hare pie Bank, which is situated about a quarter of a mile south of the town, the pieces of bread are occasionally thrown to be scrambled for. The place of rendezvous consists of a bank, with a small trench round it, and a circular hole in the centre, into which the pies and ale are promiscuously thrown. Upon a signal being given, those who are fond of the sport rush forward to seize a bit of pie, or endeavour to get possession of a bottle.

MISTERS' EXECUTIONER.—An extraordinary sensation was excited in Bridgenorth on Sunday last by Constable Edwards apprehending a man drunk and disorderly in the streets during divine service, and who was surrounded by a crowd that kept shouting, "Jack Ketch! Jack Ketch!" The man was conveyed to the lock up, and on his person was found a letter from Mr. Dawson, the governor of Shrewsbury jail, in which were these words: "March 31.—Sir—You had better come over immediately; the execution takes place on Saturday.—To Thomas Taylor, cutler, Coventry street, Stourbridge." There was another letter in his possession, and in which was the 35s he received for hanging Misters; he had the clothes of Misters in a bundle, tied up in a filthy old apron.—Numbers visited him in the lock up on Sunday, from curiosity, and to examine Misters' executioner. Large sums were offered him for the different articles of dress belonging to Misters; but he declined the bargain for any portion of the precious wardrobe. On Monday he was had up before the magistrates, and sentenced to be heavily fined in the sum of 60 pence.—*Ten Towns' Messenger.*

NEW SUMMER GOODS.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
53, MERCHANTS QUAY.

JAMES CARROLL,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he will have ready *On MONDAY, the 19th,* His first purchase of Goods, suited for the present Season, selected by Mrs. CARROLL within the last Week in London. The MILLINERY WARE ROOMS will be open for the Season on

THURSDAY,

With a Superb collection of Millinery, selected by her from the first Houses in that branch of Trade.

JAMES CARROLL purposes visiting the different markets Monthly, which will enable him to avail himself of any change that may take place in prices, of any particular Articles in his trade, and at the same time will secure for his customers whatever Novelties may be introduced for the season.

J. C. has now ready for inspection the COROZZA SHIRT, which for style and pattern he can particularly recommend to the notice of those who are particular in that part of their attire.

J. C. will take two respectable lads as *out door Apprentices; no Fee will be required.*

IVERK FARMING SOCIETY.

AT A MEETING of the Committee of the IVERK FARMING SOCIETY, held at PILLTOWN, on 24th MARCH, 1841, to deliberate on the most efficacious mode of checking the prevailing Epidemic among CATTLE, the following course of treatment was approved of, and the Secretary requested to cause it to be printed and circulated through the Barony:—

The Committee of the Society requests the particular attention of the Farmers of the Barony of IVERK, to the following statement of the symptoms and treatment of the prevailing Disease among the Cattle:—

SYMPTOMS.

The animal becomes Lame and Stiff in the Limbs. Blisters arise between the Toes and on the Mouth and Tongue, and Sores and Ulcers upon the Body or Limbs; he Dribbles at the Mouth and the Lips quiver. A general weakness and disinclination for Food are also apparent.

CURE FOR COWS.

Administer immediately one pound of Epsom Salts, three ounces of Sulphur, and one and a half ounce of Ginger, mixed in one quart of warm Gruel.

If the cure be not complete in two days, administer another draught consisting of half of each of the above ingredients.

Wash the Blisters, Sores, or Ulcers, as they appear on the Mouth, Tongue, Feet, Body or Limbs, twice a day, with a Solution of one ounce of Blue Vitriol, dissolved in one pint of water.

Be particular to keep the Beast Dry, Clean, and Warm.

Wash the Limbs and Toes twice a day with Warm Water.

Give warm drinks of Gruel and Oatmeal, and the most nourishing Food.

If the Beast refuses to drink, a drench should be given.

If Cows, giving Milk, be attacked, place a Seton or Issue in the Dewlap, which prevents loss or injury to the Milk, which in such cases must be drawn three or four times a day.

CURE FOR PIGS.

Give a little Sulphur in the Food, which ought to be warm and nourishing.

Wash the Blister on the Mouth and Feet with the solution of Blue Vitriol twice a day.

Keep them Dry, Clean, and Warm.

All infected animals should be instantly separated from the rest, and those lately bought not allowed to mix with the other stock for some time.

Further information may be obtained at the Office of the IVERK FARMING SOCIETY, PILLTOWN.

EDWARD ELLIOTT, Hon. Sec.

March 24, 1841.

RESOLUTIONS, &c., OF THE GRAND JURY OF TIPPERARY.

We, the Committee appointed by the grand jury, assembled at spring assizes, 1841, to communicate with Mr Kingsley concerning proposed reductions in the public expenditure, and improvements in the County Book, beg leave to present the following report:—

1st. We strongly recommend that in future the sums required for the payment of lease contracts should be presented for and levied half yearly: thus a large sum hitherto lying unproductive to the credit of the county, will not be levied until it is required.

4thly. That the Summaries of the four Divisions of the County Book be published after the form of the Dublin Book.

GEORGE RYAN.
RICHARD UNIACKE BAYLY.
WILLIAM HENRY HEAD.

March 17, 1841. [To be printed.]

Resolved—That the thanks of the grand jury are due, and are hereby given, to Jeffries Kingsley, Esq., for the very valuable suggestions and assistance he has afforded them in improving the County Book, thereby enabling them more effectually to control the public expenditure.

D'ALTON, Foreman.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN GRAND JURORS OF IRELAND—I have the honour to state that the first resolution will cause a sum of money, from about £17,000 to £20,000, covered by the undischarged presentments, to revert to the legitimate purposes of Tipperary, whereby the taxation of its baronies will be diminished, and a salutary principle will be established, which, in due time, will be followed up by other counties.

I cannot trespass on the columns of the press to enter into minute detail, though the remaining resolutions are calculated to promote economy and order, they are omitted; for the same reason, I cannot express my grateful thanks to the grand jury for the honor conferred by them upon an humble individual such as I am. The fourth resolution is retained; when it was perceived that abstracts of about 1,000 presentments connected with the expenditure of £45,000; and also elucidating a taxation of some £13,000, could be condensed in three pages octavo, exhibiting at one view the fiscal relations of a county, of course the improvement was adopted by the gentlemen of Tipperary.

In order *practically* to carry out the views of the grand jury, their resolutions are set forward in full, and are illustrated with copious notes in "Appendix L of the Tipp rary County Book," which is now at press. My lords and gentlemen, with your kind permission I shall cite a few extracts from it.

"My humble efforts have been directed to elevate the nation to a correct and comprehensive classification of its fiscal administration, and I write for the benefit of the several counties. Of these, Cork is the largest, and is, therefore, apparently the most influential; nevertheless, the officers have not as yet condescended to impart the amount of the undischarged presentments, as the Divisions in the County Book allocated to record them, is not summed up! From the same or some similar omissions, the resolution passed by the grand jury of the county of Dublin last term to improve their County Book, was frustrated by the officers. A clear system of public accounts might be expected in the capital of a country possessing some commerce, and where the principles of booking are understood; wherefore, any one would suppose that the officers of the city of Dublin always set forth the number and amount of the undischarged presentments. Such is not the case, as these particulars are altogether withheld from the citizens, who must be ignorant of that and other departments of their fiscal affairs. In connection with the undischarged presentments, it is naturally the wish of officers that the public money should be increased in bank, as the law allows them to receive, in addition to their salaries, the interest accruing thereon.

"In submitting the foregoing facts to the earnest attention of the grand jurors of Ireland, I by no means impute unworthy motives to officers, as such proceedings are part of the general system. Unfortunately, I had no fellow labourer in this department of science, to inculcate the advantages of *first* establishing general principles in the formation of county books. By the means of Summaries, the Tipperary gentlemen having the accounts placed more conspicuously before them, were enabled by one resolution to dispose of several thousand pounds sterling."

My lords, and gentlemen, I have the honour to remain, with profound respect, your faithful servant,

JEFFRIES KINGSLEY.

11, Westmoreland street, April 10, 1841.

Estimating the decrease in the quantity of malt used last year in the Irish distilleries, there appears to be a decrease of 2,852,416 proof gallons of whiskey compared with the preceding year.

TO BE LET,
FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS,
The Extensive Concerns at the WATERSIDE,
Lately occupied by Mrs. WILLIAMS.

THIS Concern is admirably situated for any Business requiring much room; it has the advantage of Water Carriage, and Water on the Premises.
Apply to

WILLIAM BELL,
95, Manor Street.

TO BE LET,
AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,
THE GRASS
OF LOMBARD'S MARSH,
COMMENCING 1ST OF MAY, AND ENDING 31ST OF OCTOBER NEXT.

Sealed Proposals to be lodged with the Chamberlain, at his Office, TOWN-HALL, before the 27th Inst.

R. COOKE, Secretary.

Waterford, 13th April, 1841.

3, Charles street, Covent Garden.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE,
A Weekly Record of Rural Economy and General News,
The Horticultural Part Edited by
PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

IN Consequence of the continued demand for complete sets of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, arising from the weekly increasing list of Subscribers, Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, published in January, have been reprinted; and, to save all parties expense, two numbers of the original edition have been comprised in one of the reprint by omitting the political and other temporary matters.

*** Orders received by all Newsmen.
Price, Stamped to go free by Post, 6d.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT SHARPE'S AUCTION MART, in the City of WATERFORD, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of APRIL, at the Hour of ONE o'Clock in the afternoon, (if not previously disposed of by private contract,) well secured profit rents of £41 8s 3, £10 9s 0d, £7 15s 5½d, and £9 19s 6d, arising out of the lands of UPPER GRACEDIEU, GIBBET HILL, BANDAU, and LOWER KNOCKHOUSE, respectively.

For further particulars, maps, and conditions of sale, apply to THOMAS MACDOUGALL, Ballimacaw Waterford, who is authorised to close with a purchaser by private contract; or to Messrs. GRAY and MACDOUGALL, Solicitors, 65 Harcourt street Dublin.

WILLIAM SHARPE,
Auctioneer.

15th April, 1841.

TAAFFE'S PATENT SLATING, ROOFING, AND BUILDING COMPANY.

FROM the numerous applications from distant parts of Ireland for the above much approved system of ROOFING and SLATING, the Company intend that Mr. JAMES TAAFFE, the Inventor and Patentee, shall visit the following places, for the purpose of appointing Agents, and making other arrangements necessary for the general use of the above system:—

CARRICK ON-SUIR. KILKENNY.
CARLOW. LIMERICK.
CLONMEL. WATERFORD.

The Lightness, Cheapness, and Durability of the above, will be seen by a Model which the Patentee will bring with him.

All communications to be addressed to the Company's Office, 12, Shaw Street, Dublin.

HIS MAJESTY the EMPEROR of AUSTRIA having AUTHORISED and GUARANTEED several DISTRIBUTIONS of MONEY DIVIDENDS, which (though they are NO LOTTERIES) offer many possibilities of obtaining LARGE FORTUNES,

HEINE BROTHERS AT HAMBURGH, AND AT LUBECK,

are now SELLING BONDS for the said DISTRIBUTIONS. Persons desirous to purchase for the next Distributions may receive, previous to giving any orders, the Prospectus and Particulars, upon addressing, without delay, a line to

HEINE BROTHERS at HAMBURGH,
or to HEINE BROTHERS at LUBECK.

The NEXT Distribution contains FIFTEEN HUNDRED DIVIDENDS, amounting to £137,592; the Dividends being £25,000, £5000, £2000, £1500, £1000, £800, £600, £500, £300, £250, £200, £150, £120, £110, £100, £90, £70, £64, £62.

HEINE BROTHERS having remitted, during a short time, £25,000, £18,000, £9000, £5000, £3600, &c. &c. to London; £2600, £800, and £700 to Edinburgh; £3600 to Dublin; £3600 to Beverley; £3600 to Halifax (Yorkshire); £1200 to Portleaven Harbour; £900 and £660 to Liverpool; £900 to Newcastle upon Tyne; £900 to Hull; £900 and £600 to Manchester; £600 to Bideford £600 to Cork; and £600 to Bradford; they shall feel glad to remit many dividends of the said Distributions to England, Ireland and Scotland. The Bonds can be cashed at every Banker's connected with Germany in every mercantile place in the world.

Lubeck and Hamburgh, 9th March, 1841.

HEINE BROTHERS have the pleasure to state that they remitted to day, 9th March, 1841, £25,000 to London and vicinity, resulting from the Distribution of 1st instant.

Next Distribution on 1st of May. Direct, without delay, to Heine Brothers.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR RACES,
CASTLETOWN PARK COURSE.

THURSDAY, 6th MAY, 1841.

FIRST DAY,

A SWEEPSTAKES of 5 Sovereigns each P.P. £25 added by the Stewards, for all Horses weight; for Age, 3 years old, 8 stone 7lb.—4 years old, 9 stone 7lb.—5 years old, 10 stone 2lb.—6 years old, 10 stone 7 lb.—One Mile and a Half Heats, 4 Horses to start or no Race.

Same day, the Castletown Plate of £10, given by Sir Richard Cox, Bart. for 3 year old Colts and Fillys, the property of Farmers residing in the Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, Colts, 8 stone 7lb.—Fillys, 8 stone 4lb.—Thoroughbred Horses 4lb. extra, Three quarter mile heats.

Same day, Sweepstakes of One Sovereign each, to which will be added £5, by the Stewards for Horses the property of Farmers, and bred in the County Tipperary; Weights and distances the same as the first Race, Four Horses to start or no Race.—Second Horse to save his stake.

FRIDAY, 7TH MAY, SECOND DAY.

Sweepstakes of 5 Sovereigns each P.P. to which the Stewards will add 20 sovereigns for all Hunters that have been fairly hunted with any established pack of Hounds—Weight for age, 3 years old, 10 stone 4lb.—4 years old, 11 stone 7lb. 5 years old, 12 stone. 6 years and aged, 12 stone 5lb. Thoroughbred Horses 5lb. extra, One Mile and a Half heats—The winner of the first day's Race to carry 5lb extra—Gentlemen riders.

Same day, Sweepstakes of 2 Sovereigns each—£10 added by the Stewards for Farmers' Horses bred in the Counties Tipperary, Waterford, and Kilkenny—Weights and distances the same as the first Race. Thoroughbred Horses 5lb extra—5 Horses to strart or no Race.

A SADDLE RACE EACH DAY.

Queen's plate articles, 3lb to Mares and Geldings, Subscribers of £2 and upwards to pay One Shilling in the Pound for all money added, all others double. The winner of each day to pay One Pound One Shilling for Scales and Straw; no plate or prize for a walk over: no confederacy will be allowed. No Horse allowed to start for any race whose stakes and entrance money have not been paid in full. The decision of the Stewards to be final. Horses to be at the post at One o'Clock each day precisely; all Horses to be entered Two clear days previous to running, with the Clerk of the Course, or pay double entrance at the post—The Colours of the Riders to be named on entering as any departure therefrom shall be a disqualification.

STEWARDS.

Sir RICHARD COX, Bart. D.L., &c.
JOHN POWER, Esq., Gurteen, D.L. High Sheriff, Co. Waterford.
H. W. BRISCOE, Esq., J.P., Tinvane.
WALTER HERBERT, Esq., J.P. Carrick-on-Suir,
THOMAS LALOR, Esq., Cregg.

All letters or communications, &c., &c., to be made to the Secretary and Clerk of the Course, J. H. LEECH, Esq., Medical Hall, Carrick on Suir.

A Champaign Ordinary at the Besborough Arms, on the first day of the Races at which the Stewards will attend.

DISEASED AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. LALOR,
DENTIST,

HAS the pleasure to state that, to meet the wishes of some who were unable to consult him when in WATERFORD last week, he will be again in Town next MONDAY morning, and may be consulted till the following FRIDAY evening, at Mr. SUPPLE'S, GLOVER, QUAY.

His next succeeding visit to WATERFORD will commence on MONDAY, May 10th.

His fees continue at the same moderate standard he fixed them at when commencing to practice, and to which he feels he is indebted for the extensive practice he enjoys, viz.:—STOPPING A DECAYED OR TENDER TOOTH, with Foil or Succedaneum, 5s; with Gold Platinum or Anodyne Cement, 10s; Scaling, 5s; Extracting a Tooth, 5s; an ARTIFICIAL TOOTH, 7s 6d to £1; &c., &c.

Saturday, 17th April, 1841.

WATERFORD HARBOUR.

DREDGE MASTER WANTED.

THE COMMISSIONERS for Improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford give NOTICE, that they are desirous of engaging with a person competent to undertake the management of their STEAM DREDGE BOAT, including care of Engines and Barges, the superintendence of Workmen, &c., &c.

Sealed Proposals from parties duly qualified will be received by the Secretary, on or before the 1st MAY next, who will give any further information required.

By Order

THOMAS M. ROSS,
Secretary.

Ballast Office, Waterford, March 22, 1841.

ANDREW VANCE,
Assignee of MARK KENNEDY, a Bankrupt,
Plaintiff;
SIMON BLACKMORE and others,
Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order of her Majesty's COURT OF EXCHEQUER in Ireland, made in this cause, bearing date the 10th day of FEBRUARY instant, I will, on MONDAY, the 19th day of APRIL next, at the Hour of ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers, on the INN'S QUAY, Dublin, SET UP and LET to the highest and fairest bidder, for SEVEN YEARS, pending this cause from the 25th day of MARCH next, ALL THAT AND THOSE, the Lands of BISHOPS HALL, MELVILLE, & GAULSTOWN, containing One Hundred and Sixty-three Plantation Acres, situate in the County of Kilkenny, in the pleadings in this cause and in said order mentioned.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1841.

ACHESON LYLE, S.R.

For particulars, application to WM. PEEBLES, Esquire, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 9, North Frederick street; GEORGE IVIE and ANDREW GERAGHTY, Esquires, Waterford; or JOHN WOLFE, Esquire, Attorney for the Receiver, No. 33, Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.

IN CHANCERY.

PIERCE NEWPORT BARRON, and others,
PLAINTIFFS;
WILLIAM NEWPORT BARRON, and others,
DEFENDANTS.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in this cause, bearing date the 20th day of June, 1840, I will, on MONDAY, the 19th day of APRIL, 1841, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon, at my Chambers, on the INN'S QUAY, City of DUBLIN, SET UP and SELL, by PUBLIC CANT, to the highest and fairest bidder, ALL THAT AND THOSE, the several Towns and Lands of Williamstown, Rathnasillogue, Ballyvoneybeg, Drumlohan, the North East part of Carrigannaha and Robertstown, with their several sub denominations, situate in the county of Waterford, for the residue of a term of 500 years in the pleadings mentioned, according to the conditions of sale settled by me, pursuant to the order of this court made in this cause, and dated the 30th day of November, 1840.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1841.

WILLIAM CURRY.

For Rentals and particulars apply to Messrs. TERRY, SEYMOUR and WEBB, No. 25, College Green, Dublin, Plaintiffs' Solicitors; or to ALEXANDER MANN ALCOCK, Esq., Solicitor, Waterford.

IN CHANCERY.

EDWARD COURTNEY CLIBBORN,
Plaintiff;

Charles Lennon, John Carroll, jun., Pierse Edmond Forstall, Jane Grant, Mathew Hughes, John Forstall, Edmond Forstall, Henry Winston Barron, Roger Hayes, Letitia Carroll, 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 12th of February last, I will, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of APRIL, 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 22d day of March, 1841.

THOMAS GOOLD.

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

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNHILL, LONDON; and 11, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

PATRON:
His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.
AND INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS COMPANY having been in active operation for 20 Years, has ascertained by its own experience what Rates of Premium are proper to be charged. The most important object of Life Insurance is security to the Insured, and while the utmost liberality, consistent with perfect safety, should be shewn in the Rates demanded, yet in the present wild competition, between many new and inexperienced offices, who are outbidding one another in extravagant promises, upon very reduced Premiums, while money can scarcely be improved at more than half the usual Rate of Interest. The public cannot be too strongly guarded against the dangerous consequences of incautious trust.

The terms of this Office are in all instances as liberal to the public as consists with perfect safety: for example, a person of the age of 30, may, for the small Annual Payment of £2 8s 11d, secure £100, to be paid at his decease.

The public may Insure at a low Rate of Premium without sharing in the Profits; or at a higher rate which entitles them to participate therein. The profits are either added as a Bonus to the Sum Insured, or applied to the reduction of the future Premiums, at the option of the Insurers, and at the first septennial division, in 1835, the return amounted to £26 7s 10d Per Cent on the Premiums paid. The Office purchases its own Policies, or advances money upon them on the most liberal terms, and persons Insuring for the whole of life are permitted, if they desire it, to leave one third of the Premium for the first Seven Years unpaid, with an option to pay it then or at any other time, or to have it as a permanent Loan to be deducted from the Sum Insured when the loss is paid—the Interest in the Loan at the rate of 5 Per Cent. Per Annum, being payable at the same time with the Premium.

Tables of Rates and every information may be had from

BENJAMIN COLLINS,
Agent for Waterford,
2, Henrietta Street.

KNOCKHOUSE.

TO BE LET.
Yearly or for 50 Years.

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, OUT OFFICES, and DEMESNE OF KNOCKHOUSE, situate in the liberties of this City, with from 1 to 35 acres of Ground as may be required. The land is of the best quality, and the House commands an excellent view of the river Suir and county Kilkenny. The entrance is on the old Cork road within 2 miles of this city.

For further particulars, as to rent, &c., apply to Messrs. CHERRY and HASSARD, William street, Waterford.

Waterford, Feb. 1841.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, APRIL 17.

Prices of grain for the last week are merely nominal; the supplies being so very small. Bacon pigs as well as scalded are stationary in price. Butter has fallen from 4s to 8s since last day's quotation. The supply is small.

Wheat, millers new	32s 0d to 35s 6d
Ditto, white	30s 0d to 33s 6d
Ditto, shipping	24s 0d to 30s 0d
Barley, malting	12s 0d to 15s 0d
Ditto, shipping	11s 0d to 13s 0d
Ditto, Chevalier	12s 0d to 15s 0d
Oats, black, new	12s 3d to 12s 9d
Ditto, white, new	11s 6d to 12s 6d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	£12 0d to £13 0d
Flour Fine, per sack (old)	00s 0d to 00s 0d
New do. do.	46s 0d to 48s 0d
Seconds do. do.	39s 0d to 43s 0d
Thirds, ditto	35s 0d to 38s 0d
Coarse, thirds do	30s 0d to 35s 0d
Fourths, ditto	24s 0d to 30s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	44s 0d to 46s 0d
Scalded ditto	42s 0d to 44s 0d
Heads, ditto	27s 0d to 30s 0d
Offal, ditto	26s 0d to 28s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt.	48s 0d to 49s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	26s 0d to 27s 0d
Newfoundland fish, per cwt.	13s 0d to 17s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	14s 6d to 15s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	14s 6d to 15s 0d
Hay, per ton	60s 0d to 65s 0d
Straw, per ton	63s 0d to 00s 0d
Cork Whiskey, per gal.	6s 1d to 6s 6d
Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs.	00s 3d to 0s 4½d
Mutton, per lb.	0s 4½d to 0s 0d
Beef, per lb.	0s 4½ 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.
Wednesday	61	113 0	to	120 0
Thursday	162	113 0	to	120 0
Yesterday	12	112 0	to	— 0

KILKENNY, APRIL 13.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	38 0	— 00 0	Wheat	32 0	— 35 0
Inferior	34 0	— 00 0	Do. inferior	28 0	— 31 0
Thirds	23 0	— 00 0			

WEXFORD, APRIL 13.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	60 0	— 00 0	Beans	21 6	— 22 6
Wheat	33 0	— 37 0	Oatmeal	13 0	— 00 0
Barley	13 6	— 15 0	Pork, per cwt.	38 6	— 39 0
Oats	11 6	— 13 0			

CLONMEL, APRIL 13.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	100 0	— 106 0	Barley	12 0	— 13 0
Oatmeal	13 0	— 14 0	Wheat, per st.	1 8	— 1 9
Pigs' Heads	28 0	— 30 0	Oats, per do.	0 10	— 0 11

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—APRIL 13.

All descriptions of grain met a dull sale this day at the prices of last week, except prime oats which were in good demand thereat.

White wheat	34s 6d to 38s 0d	Oats	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Miller's red	33s 0d to 35s 6d	Oatmeal	13s 0d to 14s 6d
Inferior	29s 0d to 32s 0d	2d Flour	19s 0d to 22s 0d
Barley	15s 0d to 17s 0d	Rape	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bere	00s 0d to 00s 0d		

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET—APRIL 14.

There was a good show of both cattle and sheep, and of both the quality good. Prices did not vary materially for beef from last week, the best bringing 7d to 7½ per lb; inferior, 6d to 7d. The best wether mutton sold for 7½d to 8½d, ewes and clipped sheep, 6½d to 7d. A few cattle and sheep remained unsold.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD HIDE, SKIN, AND TALLOW MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.—Sheep skins, large Irish and Yorkshire, 6s to 7s 6d; extra, 7s 0d. Northumberland, 4s 3d to 5s 6d. Scotch 2s 6d to 3s. Hides, under 60lbs., 11s; do., 60 to 75lbs., 2½d per lb; do., 75 to 85lbs., 3d per lb; do., above, 3½d per lb.—Tallow, 4s 9d per stone of 14lbs.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 13.

The small arrivals, noticed in our last report, have been augmented by a moderate supply of Grain and Oatmeal Coastwise and from Ireland, with upwards of 9000 barrels of Flour from the American States; besides which, two cargoes of Wheat are in this morning from Wolgast, but too late to insert the particulars in our import list below.

Seasonable weather for some time past and the improving state of vegetation, seemed to produce a depressing effect upon all the leading markets of this district in the course of last week; upon a tolerably fair attendance of buyers, however, at our Corn Exchange to day, the Wheat trade assumed a rather better aspect, and the best samples from granary were in moderate request at the rates of this day se'nnight; whilst a few sales of the lower descriptions were effected at a small abatement, but the Wolgast Wheats above mentioned, being new and of fine quality, realized 10s ℔ 70lb, duty paid. English, Irish, and Foreign free Flour, continued to meet a slow demand at late prices.—Of States Flour in bond, the sales amount to about 1300 barrels since Thursday last at 23s, and a little for export at 23s 6d.

Barley, Malt, Beans and Pease, appeared to move off very sparingly, and barely maintained their previous value.

Oats, still commanding little attention, were the turn cheaper; and Oatmeal was extremely difficult of sale at a decline of 3d ℔ 240 lb.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

13th—H.M. Packet, Adder, at half past 9 a.m.—Hope, Meany, Dunmore, ballast—Resolution, Angel, London, wheat—Fox, Dunbar, Workington, coals—Royal Eagle, Alien, London, g.c.

14th—David Walter, Foran, Newport, coals—Nora Creina, (steamer) Pond, Bristol, g.c.—H.M. Packet, Jasper, at half past 11 a.m.—Liverpool, Ryan, Cardiff, coals—William Penn, (steamer,) Clarke, Liverpool, g.c.—Pilgrim, Roche, Newport, coals—William and Mary, Budd, Liverpool, g.c.

15th Rambler, Hullman, Newport, coals, for Cork—Maria, Juchter, Memel, timber and deals—Anna Sibertina, Ugen, Rotterdam, wheat, for Ross—H.M. Packet Pigmy, at noon—Martha Pope, Jones, Newport, coals—Hannah, Tivoing, ditto, ditto, for Cork—Emerald, Larkin, ditto, ditto—Elizabeth Ann, Jenkins, Lydney, ditto, for Cork—Alpha, Lobb, Liverpool, salt.

SAILED.

13th—Watson, Chambers, Liverpool, oatmeal—Splendid, Miller, ditto, Flintstone—Harmony, Bersy, Swansea, ballast—Osprey, Burgess, Bristol, g.c.

14th—H.M. Packet Adder at 7 a.m.—Charming Nancy, Evans, Cardigan, flour—Peace, Davies, Swansea, ballast—Blanche, Handly, London, grain—Mary, Jones, Liverpool ditto.

15th—H.M. Packet Jasper, at 7 a.m.—Friendship, Strugnell, London, oats—Fame, Shaxson, ditto, provisions Favorite, Fielder, Portsmouth, ditto—Francis Charlotte, Duck, Cardiff, grain and flour—Gowerian, Evans, Neath, flour—Friendship, Evans, ditto, porter—Malcolm, Edmunds, Swansea, ballast—Ocean, Knox, Quebec, passengers—Alfred, Galgey, Newport ballast—H.M. Packet Pigmy, at 7 a.m.

Wind—W. to N.W.

MARRIED,

At St. Patrick's Church, yesterday morning, by the Rev. Samuel Ardagh, Captain Pue, of the brig *Margaret*, to Miss Mary Tucker.

On 30th March, at the Palace Chapel, Malta, by the Rev. A. N. Bredin, the Rev. Edward Kitson, Chaplain of H.M.S. Princess Charlotte, to Anne Jane, eldest daughter of Colonel Bredin, Royal-Artillery.

Michael B. Cahill, Esq., has been appointed a Magistrate of the County Kilkenny.

A NEW PROPHET IN ARABIA.

(Extract of a Letter from Alexandria.)

A great sensation has been created at the palace to-day by the receipt of intelligence from Beni Om, the Scheriff of Mecca. He informs Mehemet Ali that a nameless person, who proclaimed himself to be the Imaum (or priest) of the Medhi, promised by Mahomet, has appeared in Yemen, and has drawn a crowd of disciples after him, which when he first appeared amounted to about 1,500. He announced no new doctrines, but preached the Koran in its purity, and enforced its precepts with strictness wherever he went; and distributed justice according to the holy law with great impartiality. He declared himself but the precursor of the Medhi, who was already come on earth, and was now at Mecca; whence he would set forth and appear before all true believers in the fulness of time. Meantime, this Imaum was "working miracles" in his name. He affords his disciples a view of the holy cities by bidding them look up each of his sleeves, in full faith that they will see here Mecca and there Medina. He had fed an immense multitude with a single loaf of bread, &c. His followers now amount to 35,000. He coined silver money of the value of half a piaster (40 to the dollar), bearing the inscription, "Imaum el Berr in vel Bahrein, Imaum el Munt zar Mohammed Medhi;" which they translate "Imaum of the two lands (continents) and the two seas (Black and Red), the Imaum who awaits Mohammed Medhi." The Scheriff has sent one of these pieces to the Pasha, struck in the ordinary rude style of coinage which prevails in his own mind.

Mehemet Ali pretends to take the intelligence very lightly, as a mixture of fable and fanaticism; not so with the good Mussalmans of Alexandria. They are all alive to the importance of the announcement, and familiar with the prophecies relating to the Medhi and his coming in the latter days to fulfil the law and prepare for the millenium.

El Hadisci Scheriff (the inspired writings of Mahomet's apostles, Oman and Aboubekir, Osman and Asap) speak largely of this personage. The *Gife*, written by Ali, the son in law and kinsman of Mahomet, specially contains prophetic announcement of his advent and proceedings. In short, the several sects of Mahometans, however they may quarrel about doctrines, all seem to unite in the belief of this Arabian Messiah, or Paraclete, and the expectation of his mission to carry out the decrees of Allah and consummate the glory of Mahomet, who is to be incarnate in this Mehdi, as far as I can understand it.

The Mehdi is to appear at Mecca in the 40th year of his age; he is to call the true believers to his standard, and march at once to Jerusalem, where he is to reign with power and glory, dispensing justice throughout the earth for seven or nine years. After this period Dejail (the Arabian Antichrist) will rise up, march against him with a great army, and have proceeded as far as Elouadl (a village in the south, adjacent to Bethlehem), when an army of 70,000 angels, commanded by Jesus, will descend from Heaven to earth at Damascus and come to the rescue. They are to alight upon the famous minaret, *el Sharki* (of the East), built upon the ruins of a Christain church dedicated to St. John, and which was so highly respected by the Mussulmans of Damascus at the period of its conversion to the mosqe of Beni Omia, that they built up the altar hermetically within it to preserve it from profanation, while they slaughtered unmercifully those who had knelt thereat. The angelic forces will immediately march to Elouadi, attack Dejail's army, and utterly destroy both it and him. Then shall all the nations of the earth acknowledge the divine authority of the Mehdi; Jews, Christians, and Pagans shall all be converted, the millennium shall commence, &c.

Your readers will naturally think this all very absurd, and possibly wonder how 35,000 men could be found to believe it; those, however, who have been educated to receive it as revelation are equally ready to exclaim against the infidels, and to cut their throats besides, as one of the works of merit. The Scheriff of Mecca (who is a greater authority than even the Sultan in religious matters) does not attempt to speak of Mehdi irreverently in his report of this "revival," or to make light of the consequences which have resulted from the credulity and enthusiasm of the Arabs of Yemen. He knows that the Ottoman empire was based on a similar attempt, sustained by similar appeals to Jewish and Christian prophecies, and, in short, he knows that 35,000 Arab fanatics are capable of effecting anything that can be accomplished by hands, lances, swords, and matchlocks. He does not mention the Wahabees as forming part of this dangerous multitude, but they are very likely to be concerned, for though Mehemet Ali extinguished the political power of their sect in a series of savage conflicts, still their religious opinions are extensively spread throughout Arabia, where they are looked on as the puritans of the Koran, so "unco, guid and rigidly righteous" that they would even abolish pilgrimages. They have numerous partisans in Egypt also, especially in Cairo; and even here I find them on the instant ready to quote the prophecies of Ali from the *Gife*, respecting a ruler in Egypt, one of the legion of Dejail, who shall rise up against the Mehdi and persecute his people—"one who shall bear my name, and the name of my uncle, yet who shall be cut off in his sins," &c.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS (IRELAND.)—A government bill has been introduced to enable the persons before whom bail is taken in the assize towns of Ireland to receive a fee of 2s 6d upon each recognizance taken under the 3d and 4th Vic., c. 107.

CURIOUS CUSTOM ON EASTER MONDAY.—An inhabitant of Hallaton, Leicestershire, some years since bequeathed a piece of land to the rector of that town, for the time being, in trust for the providing of two hare pies, a quantity of ale, and two dozen penny loaves, to be scrambled for annually on Easter Monday. This land, which was called Hare crop Leys, being enclosed in 1770, a piece of land was allotted to the rector in lieu of the same, since which period the rector, instead of two hare pies, provides two large pies made of veal and bacon, which are divided into parts, and put into a sack. About two gallons of ale, in wooden bottles, without handles or strings, are put into another sack, and the penny loaves, cut into quarters, are put into a basket. The men who have charge of the bequest are joined, soon after they leave the rectory, by those who intend to engage in the sport. In the course of their journey to a place called Hare pie Bank, which is situated about a quarter of a mile south of the town, the pieces of bread are occasionally thrown to be scrambled for. The place of rendezvous consists of a bank, with a small trench round it, and a circular hole in the centre, into which the pies and ale are promiscuously thrown. Upon a signal being given, those who are fond of the sport rush forward to seize a bit of pie, or endeavour to get possession of a bottle.

MISTERS' EXECUTIONER.—An extraordinary sensation was excited in Bridgenorth on Sunday last by Constable Edwards apprehending a man drunk and disorderly in the streets during divine service, and who was surrounded by a crowd that kept shouting, "Jack Ketch! Jack Ketch!" The man was conveyed to the lock up, and on his person was found a letter from Mr. Dawson, the governor of Shrewsbury jail, in which were these words: "March 31.—Sir—You had better come over immediately; the execution takes place on Saturday.—To Thomas Taylor, cutler, Coventry street, Stourbridge." There was another letter in his possession, and in which was the 35s he received for hanging Misters; he had the clothes of Misters in a bundle, tied up in a filthy old apron.—Numbers visited him in the lock up on Sunday, from curiosity, and to examine Misters' executioner. Large sums were offered him for the different articles of dress belonging to Misters; but he declined the bargain for any portion of the precious wardrobe. On Monday he was had up before the magistrates, and sentenced to be heavily fined in the sum of 60 pence.—*Ten Towns' Messenger*.

NEW SUMMER GOODS.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
53, MERCHANTS QUAY.

JAMES CARROLL,

RESPECTFULLY announces that he will have ready *On MONDAY, the 19th,* His first purchase of Goods, suited for the present Season, selected by Mrs. CARROLL within the last Week in London. The MILLINERY WARE ROOMS will be open for the Season on

THURSDAY,

With a Superb collection of Millinery, selected by her from the first Houses in that branch of Trade.

JAMES CARROLL purposes visiting the different markets Monthly, which will enable him to avail himself of any change that may take place in prices, of any particular Articles in his trade, and at the same time will secure for his customers whatever Novelties may be introduced for the season.

J. C. has now ready for inspection the COROZZA SHIRT, which for style and pattern he can particularly recommend to the notice of those who are particular in that part of their attire.

J. C. will take two respectable lads as *out door Apprentices; no Fee will be required.*

IVERK FARMING SOCIETY.

AT A MEETING of the Committee of the IVERK FARMING SOCIETY, held at PILLTOWN, on 24th MARCH, 1841, to deliberate on the most efficacious mode of checking the prevailing Epidemic among CATTLE, the following course of treatment was approved of, and the Secretary requested to cause it to be printed and circulated through the Barony:—

The Committee of the Society requests the particular attention of the Farmers of the Barony of IVERK, to the following statement of the symptoms and treatment of the prevailing Disease among the Cattle:—

SYMPTOMS.

The animal becomes Lame and Stiff in the Limbs. Blisters arise between the Toes and on the Mouth and Tongue, and Sores and Ulcers upon the Body or Limbs; he Dribbles at the Mouth and the Lips quiver. A general weakness and disinclination for Food are also apparent.

CURE FOR COWS.

Administer immediately one pound of Epsom Salts, three ounces of Sulphur, and one and a half ounce of Ginger, mixed in one quart of warm Gruel.

If the cure be not complete in two days, administer another draught consisting of half of each of the above ingredients.

Wash the Blisters, Sores, or Ulcers, as they appear on the Mouth, Tongue, Feet, Body or Limbs, twice a day, with a Solution of one ounce of Blue Vitriol, dissolved in one pint of water.

Be particular to keep the Beast Dry, Clean, and Warm.

Wash the Limbs and Toes twice a day with Warm Water.

Give warm drinks of Gruel and Oatmeal, and the most nourishing Food.

If the Beast refuses to drink, a drench should be given.

If Cows, giving Milk, be attacked, place a Seton or Issue in the Dewlap, which prevents loss or injury to the Milk, which in such cases must be drawn three or four times a day.

CURE FOR PIGS.

Give a little Sulphur in the Food, which ought to be warm and nourishing.

Wash the Blister on the Mouth and Feet with the solution of Blue Vitriol twice a day.

Keep them Dry, Clean, and Warm.

All infected animals should be instantly separated from the rest, and those lately bought not allowed to mix with the other stock for some time.

Further information may be obtained at the Office of the IVERK FARMING SOCIETY, PILLTOWN.

EDWARD ELLIOTT, Hon. Sec.

March 24, 1841.

RESOLUTIONS, &c., OF THE GRAND JURY OF TIPPERARY.

We, the Committee appointed by the grand jury, assembled at spring assizes, 1841, to communicate with Mr Kingsley concerning proposed reductions in the public expenditure, and improvements in the County Book, beg leave to present the following report:—

1st. We strongly recommend that in future the sums required for the payment of lease contracts should be presented for and levied half yearly; thus a large sum hitherto lying unproductive to the credit of the county, will not be levied until it is required.

4thly. That the Summaries of the four Divisions of the County Book be published after the form of the Dublin Book.

GEORGE RYAN.
RICHARD UNIACKE BAYLY.
WILLIAM HENRY HEAD.

March 17, 1841. [To be printed.]

Resolved—That the thanks of the grand jury are due, and are hereby given, to Jeffries Kingsley, Esq., for the very valuable suggestions and assistance he has afforded them in improving the County Book, thereby enabling them more effectually to control the public expenditure.

D'ALTON, Foreman.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN GRAND JURORS OF IRELAND—I have the honour to state that the first resolution will cause a sum of money, from about £17,000 to £20,000, covered by the undischarged presentments, to revert to the legitimate purposes of Tipperary, whereby the taxation of its baronies will be diminished, and a salutary principle will be established, which, in due time, will be followed up by other counties.

I cannot trespass on the columns of the press to enter into minute detail, though the remaining resolutions are calculated to promote economy and order, they are omitted; for the same reason, I cannot express my grateful thanks to the grand jury for the honor conferred by them upon an humble individual such as I am. The fourth resolution is retained; when it was perceived that abstracts of about 1,000 presentments connected with the expenditure of £45,000; and also elucidating a taxation of some £13,000, could be condensed in three pages octavo, exhibiting at one view the fiscal relations of a county, of course the improvement was adopted by the gentlemen of Tipperary.

In order *practically* to carry out the views of the grand jury, their resolutions are set forward in full, and are illustrated with copious notes in "Appendix L of the Tipperary County Book," which is now at press. My lords and gentlemen, with your kind permission I shall cite a few extracts from it.

"My humble efforts have been directed to elevate the nation to a correct and comprehensive classification of its fiscal administration, and I write for the benefit of the several counties. Of these, Cork is the largest, and is, therefore, apparently the most influential; nevertheless, the officers have not as yet condescended to impart the amount of the undischarged presentments, as the Divisions in the County Book allocated to record them, is not summed up! From the same or some similar omissions, the resolution passed by the grand jury of the county of Dublin last term to improve their County Book, was frustrated by the officers. A clear system of public accounts might be expected in the capital of a country possessing some commerce, and where the principles of booking are understood; wherefore, any one would suppose that the officers of the city of Dublin always set forth the number and amount of the undischarged presentments. Such is not the case, as these particulars are altogether withheld from the citizens, who must be ignorant of that and other departments of their fiscal affairs. In connection with the undischarged presentments, it is naturally the wish of officers that the public money should be increased in bank, as the law allows them to receive, in addition to their salaries, the interest accruing thereon.

"In submitting the foregoing facts to the earnest attention of the grand jurors of Ireland, I by no means impute unworthy motives to officers, as such proceedings are part of the general system. Unfortunately, I had no fellow labourer in this department of science, to inculcate the advantages of *first* establishing general principles in the formation of county books. By the means of Summaries, the Tipperary gentlemen having the accounts placed more conspicuously before them, were enabled by one resolution to dispose of several thousand pounds sterling."

My lords, and gentlemen, I have the honour to remain, with profound respect, your faithful servant,

JEFFRIES KINGSLEY.

11, Westmoreland street, April 10, 1841.

Estimating the decrease in the quantity of malt used last year in the Irish distilleries, there appears to be a decrease of 2,852,416 proof gallons of whiskey compared with the preceding year.

TO BE LET,

FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS,

The Extensive Concerns at the WATERSIDE,

Lately occupied by Mrs. WILLIAMS.

THIS Concern is admirably situated for any Business requiring much room; it has the advantage of Water Carriage, and Water on the Premises.

Apply to

WILLIAM BELL,
95, Manor Street.

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE GRASS

OF LOMBARD'S MARSH,

COMMENCING 1ST OF MAY, AND ENDING 31ST OF OCTOBER NEXT.

Sealed Proposals to be lodged with the Chamberlain, at his Office, TOWN-HALL, before the 27th Inst.

R. COOKE, Secretary.

Waterford, 13th April, 1841.

3, Charles street, Covent Garden.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE,

A Weekly Record of Rural Economy and General News, The Horticultural Part Edited by

PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

IN Consequence of the continued demand for complete sets of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, arising from the weekly increasing list of Subscribers, Numbers 1, 2, 3, and 4, published in January, have been reprinted; and, to save all parties expense, two numbers of the original edition have been comprised in one of the reprint by omitting the political and other temporary matters.

*** Orders received by all Newsmen.

Price, Stamped to go free by Post, 6d.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT SHARPE'S AUCTION MART, in the City of WATERFORD, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of APRIL, at the Hour of ONE o'Clock in the afternoon, (if not previously disposed of by private contract,) well secured profit rents of £41 8s 3, £10 9s 0d, £7 15s 5½d, and £9 19s 6d, arising out of the lands of UPPER GRACEDIEU, GIBBET HILL, BANDAU, and LOWER KNOCKHOUSE, respectively.

For further particulars, maps, and conditions of sale, apply to THOMAS MACDOUGALL, Ballimacaw Waterford, who is authorised to close with a purchaser by private contract; or to Messrs. GRAY and MACDOUGALL, Solicitors, 65 Harcourt street Dublin.

WILLIAM SHARPE,
Auctioneer.

15th April, 1841.

TAAFFE'S PATENT SLATING, ROOFING, AND BUILDING COMPANY.

FROM the numerous applications from distant parts of Ireland for the above much approved system of ROOFING and SLATING, the Company intend that MR. JAMES TAAFFE, the Inventor and Patentee, shall visit the following places, for the purpose of appointing Agents, and making other arrangements necessary for the general use of the above system:—

CARRICK-ON-SUIR.	KILKENNY.
CARLOW.	LIMERICK.
CLONMEL.	WATERFORD.

The Lightness, Cheapness, and Durability of the above, will be seen by a Model which the Patentee will bring with him.

All communications to be addressed to the Company's Office, 12, Shaw Street, Dublin.

HIS MAJESTY the EMPEROR of AUSTRIA having AUTHORISED and GUARANTEED several DISTRIBUTIONS of MONEY DIVIDENDS, which (though they are NO LOTTERIES) offer many possibilities of obtaining LARGE FORTUNES,

HEINE BROTHERS AT HAMBURGH, AND AT LUBECK,

are now SELLING BONDS for the said DISTRIBUTIONS. Persons desirous to purchase for the next Distributions may receive, previous to giving any orders, the Prospectus and Particulars, upon addressing, without delay, a line to

HEINE BROTHERS at HAMBURGH,
or to HEINE BROTHERS at LUBECK.

The NEXT Distribution contains FIFTEEN HUNDRED DIVIDENDS, amounting to £137,592; the Dividends being £25,000, £5000, £2000, £1500, £1000, £800, £600, £500, £300, £250, £200, £150, £120, £110, £100, £90, £70, £64, £62.

HEINE BROTHERS having remitted, during a short time, £25,000, £18,000, £9000, £5000, £3600, &c. &c. to London; £2600, £800, and £700 to Edinburgh; £3600 to Dublin; £3600 to Beverley; £3600 to Halifax (Yorkshire); £1200 to Portleaven Harbour; £900 and £660 to Liverpool; £900 to Newcastle upon Tyne; £900 to Hull; £900 and £600 to Manchester; £600 to Bideford £600 to Cork; and £600 to Bradford; they shall feel glad to remit many dividends of the said Distributions to England, Ireland and Scotland. The Bonds can be cashed at every Banker's connected with Germany in every mercantile place in the world.

Lubeck and Hamburgh, 9th March, 1841.

HEINE BROTHERS have the pleasure to state that they remitted to day, 9th March, 1841, £25,000 to London and vicinity, resulting from the Distribution of 1st instant.

Next Distribution on 1st of May. Direct, without delay, to Heine Brothers.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR RACES, CASTLETOWN PARK COURSE.

THURSDAY, 6th MAY, 1841.

FIRST DAY,

A SWEEPSTAKES of 5 Sovereigns each P.P. £25 added by the Stewards, for all Horses weight; for Age, 3 years old, 8 stone 7lb.—4 years old, 9 stone 7lb.—5 years old, 10 stone 2lb.—6 years old, 10 stone 7 lb.—One Mile and a Half Heats, 4 Horses to start or no Race.

Same day, the Castletown Plate of £10, given by Sir Richard Cox, Bart. for 3 year old Colts and Fillys, the property of Farmers residing in the Counties of Kilkenny and Tipperary, Colts, 8 stone 7lb.—Fillys, 8 stone 4lb.—Thoroughbred Horses 4lb. extra, Three quarter mile heats.

Same day, Sweepstakes of One Sovereign each, to which will be added £5, by the Stewards for Horses the property of Farmers, and bred in the County Tipperary; Weights and distances the same as the first Race, Four Horses to start or no Race.—Second Horse to save his stake.

FRIDAY, 7TH MAY, SECOND DAY.

Sweepstakes of 5 Sovereigns each P.P. to which the Stewards will add 20 sovereigns for all Hunters that have been fairly hunted with any established pack of Hounds—Weight for age, 3 years old, 10 stone 4lb.—4 years old, 11 stone 7lb. 5 years old, 12 stone. 6 years and aged, 12 stone 5lb. Thoroughbred Horses 5lb. extra, One Mile and a Half heats—The winner of the first day's Race to carry 5lb extra—Gentlemen riders.

Same day, Sweepstakes of 2 Sovereigns each—£10 added by the Stewards for Farmers' Horses bred in the Counties Tipperary, Waterford, and Kilkenny—Weights and distances the same as the first Race. Thoroughbred Horses 5lb extra—5 Horses to start or no Race.

A SADDLE RACE EACH DAY.

Queen's plate articles, 3lb to Mares and Geldings, Subscribers of £2 and upwards to pay One Shilling in the Pound for all money added, all others double. The winner of each day to pay One Pound One Shilling for Scales and Straw; no plate or prize for a walk over; no confederacy will be allowed. No Horse allowed to start for any race whose stakes and entrance money have not been paid in full. The decision of the Stewards to be final. Horses to be at the post at One o'Clock each day precisely; all Horses to be entered Two clear days previous to running, with the Clerk of the Course, or pay double entrance at the post—The Colours of the Riders to be named on entering as any departure therefrom shall be a disqualification.

STEWARDS.

Sir RICHARD COX, Bart. D.L., &c.
JOHN POWER, Esq., Gurteen, D.L. High Sheriff, Co. Waterford.
H. W. BRISCOE, Esq., J.P., Tinvane.
WALTER HERBERT, Esq., J.P. Carrick-on-Suir,
THOMAS LALOR, Esq., Cregg.

All letters or communications, &c., &c., to be made to the Secretary and Clerk of the Course, J. H. LEECH, Esq., Medical Hall, Carrick on Suir.

A Champaign Ordinary at the Besborough Arms, on the first day of the Races at which the Stewards will attend.

DISEASED AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MR. LALOR,
DENTIST,

HAS the pleasure to state that, to meet the wishes of some who were unable to consult him when in WATERFORD last week, he will be again in Town next MONDAY morning, and may be consulted till the following FRIDAY evening, at MR. SUPPLE'S, GLOVER, QUAY.

His next succeeding visit to WATERFORD will commence on MONDAY, May 10th.

His fees continue at the same moderate standard he fixed them at when commencing to practice, and to which he feels he is indebted for the extensive practice he enjoys, viz.:—STOPPING A DECAYED OR TENDER TOOTH, with Foil or Succedaneum, 5s; with Gold Platinum or Anodyne Cement, 10s; Scaling, 5s; Extracting a Tooth, 5s; an ARTIFICIAL TOOTH, 7s 6d to £1; &c., &c.

Saturday, 17th April, 1841.

WATERFORD HARBOUR.

DREDGE MASTER WANTED.

THE COMMISSIONERS for Improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford give NOTICE, that they are desirous of engaging with a person competent to undertake the management of their STEAM DREDGE BOAT, including care of Engines and Barges, the superintendence of Workmen, &c., &c.

Sealed Proposals from parties duly qualified will be received by the Secretary, on or before the 1st MAY next, who will give any further information required.

By Order

THOMAS M. ROSS,
Secretary.

Ballast Office, Waterford, March 22, 1841.

ANDREW VANCE,
Assignee of MARK KENNEDY, a Bankrupt,
Plaintiff;
SIMON BLACKMORE and others,
Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order of her Majesty's COURT OF EXCHEQUER in Ireland, made in this cause, bearing date the 10th day of FEBRUARY instant, I will, on MONDAY, the 19th day of APRIL next, at the Hour of ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers, on the INN'S QUAY, Dublin, SET UP and LET to the highest and fairest bidder, for SEVEN YEARS, pending this cause from the 25th day of MARCH next, ALL THAT AND THOSE, the Lands of BISHOPS HALL, MELVILLE, & GAULS, TOWN, containing One Hundred and Sixty-three Plantation Acres, situate in the County of Kilkenny, in the pleadings in this cause and in said order mentioned.

Dated this 18th day of February, 1841.

ACHESON LYLE, S.R.

For particulars, application to WM. PEEBLES, Esquire, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 9, North Frederick street; GEORGE IVIE and ANDREW GERAGHTY, Esquires, Waterford; or JOHN WOLFE, Esquire, Attorney for the Receiver, No. 33, Upper Fitzwilliam Street, Dublin.

IN CHANCERY.

PIERCE NEWPORT BARRON, and others,
PLAINTIFFS;
WILLIAM NEWPORT BARRON, and others,
DEFENDANTS.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in this cause, bearing date the 20th day of June, 1840, I will, on MONDAY, the 19th day of APRIL, 1841, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon, at my Chambers, on the INN'S QUAY, City of DUBLIN, SET UP and SELL, by PUBLIC CANT, to the highest and fairest bidder, ALL THAT AND THOSE, the several Towns and Lands of Williamstown, Rathnasillogue, Ballyvoneybeg, Drumlohan, the North East part of Carriganhaha and Robertstown, with their several sub denominations, situate in the county of Waterford, for the residue of a term of 500 years in the pleadings mentioned, according to the conditions of sale settled by me, pursuant to the order of this court made in this cause, and dated the 30th day of November, 1840.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1841.

WILLIAM CURRY.

For Rentals and particulars apply to Messrs. TERRY, SEYMOUR and WEBB, No. 25, College Green, Dublin, Plaintiffs' Solicitors; or to ALEXANDER MANN ALCOCK, Esq., Solicitor, Waterford.

IN CHANCERY.

EDWARD COURTNEY CLIBBORN,
Plaintiff;
Charles Lennon, John Carroll, jun., Pierse Edmond Forstall, Jane Grant, Mathew Hughes, John Forstall, Edmond Forstall, Henry Winston Barron, Roger Hayes, Letitia Carroll, 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 12th of February last, I will, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of APRIL, 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 22d day of March, 1841.

THOMAS GOOLD.

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

BRITISH COMMERCIAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

CORNHILL, LONDON; and 111, GRAFTON STREET, DUBLIN.

PATRON:
His Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820,
AND INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

THIS COMPANY having been in active operation for 20 Years, has ascertained by its own experience what Rates of Premium are proper to be charged. The most important object of Life Insurance is security to the Insured, and while the utmost liberality, consistent with perfect safety, should be shewn in the Rates demanded, yet in the present wild competition, between many new and inexperienced offices, who are outbidding one another in extravagant promises, upon very reduced Premiums, while money can scarcely be improved at more than half the usual Rate of Interest. The public cannot be too strongly guarded against the dangerous consequences of incautious trust.

The terms of this Office are in all instances as liberal to the public as consists with perfect safety: for example, a person of the age of 30, may, for the small Annual Payment of £2 8s 11d, secure £100, to be paid at his decease.

The public may Insure at a low Rate of Premium without sharing in the Profits; or at a higher rate which entitles them to participate therein. The profits are either added as a Bonus to the Sum Insured, or applied to the reduction of the future Premiums, at the option of the Insurers, and at the first septennial division, in 1835, the return amounted to £26 7s 10d Per Cent on the Premiums paid. The Office purchases its own Policies, or advances money upon them on the most liberal terms, and persons Insuring for the whole of life are permitted, if they desire it, to leave one third of the Premium for the first Seven Years unpaid, with an option to pay it then or at any other time, or to have it as a permanent Loan to be deducted from the Sum Insured when the loss is paid—the Interest in the Loan at the rate of 5 Per Cent. Per Annum, being payable at the same time with the Premium.

Tables of Rates and every information may be had from

BENJAMIN COLLINS,
Agent for Waterford,
2, Henrietta Street.

KNOCKHOUSE.

TO BE LET.

Yearly or for 50 Years.

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE, OUT OFFICES, and DEMESNE OF KNOCKHOUSE, situate in the liberties of this City, with from 1 to 35 acres of Ground as may be required. The land is of the best quality, and the House commands an excellent view of the river Suir and county Kilkenny. The entrance is on the old Cork road within 2 miles of this city.

For further particulars, as to rent, &c., apply to Messrs. CHERRY and HASSARD, William street, Waterford.

Waterford, Feb. 1841.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, APRIL 17.

Prices of grain for the last week are merely nominal; the supplies being so very small. Bacon pigs as well as scalded are stationary in price. Butter has fallen from 4s to 8s since last day's quotation. The supply is small.

Wheat, millers new	32s 0d	to 35s 6d
Ditto, white	30s 0d	to 33s 6d
Ditto, shipping	24s 0d	to 30s 0d
Barley, malting	12s 0d	to 15s 0d
Ditto, shipping	11s 0d	to 13s 0d
Ditto, Chevalier	12s 0d	to 15s 0d
Oats, black, new	12s 3d	to 12s 9d
Ditto, white, new	11s 6d	to 12s 6d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	£12 0d	to £13 0d
Flour fine, per sack (old)	00s 0d	to 00s 0d
New do. do	46s 0d	to 48s 0d
Seconds do. do.	39s 0d	to 43s 0d
Thirds, ditto	35s 0d	to 38s 0d
Coarse, thirds do	30s 0d	to 35s 0d
Fourths, ditto	24s 0d	to 30s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	44s 0d	to 46s 0d
Scalded ditto	42s 0d	to 41s 0d
Heads, ditto	27s 0d	to 31s 0d
Offal, ditto	26s 0d	to 28s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt.	48s 0d	to 49s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	26s 0d	to 27s 0d
Newfoundland fish, per cwt.	13s 0d	to 17s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	14s 6d	to 15s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	14s 6d	to 15s 0d
Hay, per ton	60s 0d	to 65s 0d
Straw, per ton	63s 0d	to 00s 0d
Cork Whiskey, per gal.	6s 1d	to 6s 6d
Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs.	00s 3d	to 0s 4½d
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.
Wednesday	61	113 0	to	120 0
Thursday,	162	113 0	to	120 0
Yesterday,	12	112 0	to	— 0

KILKENNY, APRIL 13.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	38 0	— 00 0	Wheat	32 0	— 35 0
Inferior	34 0	— 00 0	Do. inferior	28 0	— 31 0
Thirds	23 0	— 00 0			

WEXFORD, APRIL 13.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	60 0	— 00 0	Beans	21 6	— 22 6
Wheat	33 0	— 37 0	Oatmeal	13 0	— 00 0
Barley	13 6	— 15 0	Pork, per cwt.	38 6	— 39 0
Oats	11 6	— 13 0			

CLONMEL, APRIL 13.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	100 0	—106 0	Barley	12 0	— 13 0
Oatmeal	13 0	— 14 0	Wheat, per st.	1 8	— 1 9
Pigs' Heads	28 0	— 30 0	Oats, per do.	0 10	— 0 11

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—APRIL 13.

All descriptions of grain met a dull sale this day at the prices of last week, except prime oats which were in good demand thereat.

White wheat	34s 6d to 38s 0d	Oats	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Miller's red	33s 0d to 35s 6d	Oatmeal	13s 0d to 14s 6d
Inferior	29s 0d to 32s 0d	2d Flour	19s 0d to 22s 0d
Barley	15s 0d to 17s 0d	Rape	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bere	00s 0d to 00s 0d		

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET—APRIL 14.

There was a good show of both cattle and sheep, and of both the quality good. Prices did not vary materially for beef from last week, the best bringing 7d to 7½ per lb; inferior, 6d to 7d. The best wether mutton sold for 7½d to 8½d, ewes and clipped sheep, 6½d to 7d. A few cattle and sheep remained unsold.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD HIDE, SKIN, AND TALLOW MARKET.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.—Sheep skins, large Irish and Yorkshire, 6s to 7s 6d; extra, 7s 0d. Northumberland, 4s 3d to 5s 6d. Scotch 2s 6d to 3s. Hides, under 60lbs., 11s; do., 60 to 75lbs., 2½d per lb; do., 75 to 85lbs., 3d per lb; do., above, 3½d per lb.—Tallow, 4s 9d per stone of 14lbs.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, APRIL 13.

The small arrivals, noticed in our last report, have been augmented by a moderate supply of Grain and Oatmeal Coastwise and from Ireland, with upwards of 9000 barrels of Flour from the American States; besides which, two cargoes of Wheat are in this morning from Wolgast, but too late to insert the particulars in our import list below.

Seasonable weather for some time past and the improving state of vegetation, seemed to produce a depressing effect upon all the leading markets of this district in the course of last week; upon a tolerably fair attendance of buyers, however, at our Corn Exchange to day, the Wheat trade assumed a rather better aspect, and the best samples from granary were in moderate request at the rates of this day se'nnight; whilst a few sales of the lower descriptions were effected at a small abatement, but the Wolgast Wheats above mentioned, being new and of fine quality, realized 10s ℔ 70lb, duty paid. English, Irish, and Foreign free Flour, continued to meet a slow demand at late prices.—Of States Flour in bond, the sales amount to about 1300 barrels since Thursday last at 23s, and a little for export at 23s 6d.

Barley, Malt, Beans and Pease, appeared to move off very sparingly, and barely maintained their previous value.

Oats, still commanding little attention, were the turn cheaper; and Oatmeal was extremely difficult of sale at a decline of 3d ℔ 240 lb.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

13th—H.M. Packet, Adder, at half past 9 a.m.—Hope, Meany, Dunmore, ballast—Resolution, Angel, London, wheat—Fox, Dunbar, Workington, coals—Royal Eagle, Alien, London, g.c.

14th—David Walter, Foran, Newport, coals—Nora Creina, (steamer) Pond, Bristol, g.c.—H.M. Packet, Jasper, at half past 11 a.m.—Liverpool, Ryan, Cardiff, coals—William Penn, (steamer,) Clarke, Liverpool, g.c.—Pilgrim, Roche, Newport, coals—William and Mary, Budd, Liverpool, g.c.

15th Rambler, Hullman, Newport, coals, for Cork—Maria, Juchter, Memel, timber and deals—Anna Sibertina, Ugen, Rotterdam, wheat, for Ross—H.M. Packet Pigmy, at noon—Martha Pope, Jones, Newport, coals—Hannah, Tivoing, ditto, ditto, for Cork—Emerald, Larkin, ditto, ditto—Elizabeth Ann, Jenkins, Lydney, ditto, for Cork—Alpha, Lobb, Liverpool, salt.

SAILED.

13th—Watson, Chambers, Liverpool, oatmeal—Splendid, Miller, ditto, Flintstone—Harmony, Bersy, Swansea, ballast—Osprey, Burgess, Bristol, g.c.

14th—H.M. Packet Adder at 7 a.m.—Charming Nancy, Evans, Cardigan, flour—Peace, Davies, Swansea, ballast—Blanche, Handly, London, grain—Mary, Jones, Liverpool ditto.

15th—H.M. Packet Jasper, at 7 a.m.—Friendship, Strugnell, London, oats—Fame, Shaxson, ditto, provisions Favorite, Fielder, Portsmouth, ditto—Francis Charlotte, Duck, Cardiff, grain and flour—Gowerian, Evans, Neath, flour—Friendship, Evans, ditto, porter—Malcolm, Edmunds, Swansea, ballast—Ocean, Knox, Quebec, passengers—Alfred, Galgey, Newport ballast—H.M. Packet Pigmy, at 7 a.m.

Wind—W. to N.W.

MARRIED,

At St. Patrick's Church, yesterday morning, by the Rev. Samuel Ardagh, Captain Pue, of the brig *Margaret*, to Miss Mary Tucker.

On 30th March, at the Palace Chapel, Malta, by the Rev. A. N. Bredin, the Rev. Edward Kitson, Chaplain of H.M.S. Princess Charlotte, to Anne Jane, eldest daughter of Colonel Bredin, Royal Artillery.

Michael B. Cahill, Esq., has been appointed a Magistrate of the County Kilkenny.

SUPREME COURT—GIBRALTAR, JAN. 23, 1841.

(From the Gibraltar Chronicle, Jan. 26.)

Porral and others v. Hughes, Clerk.

JUDGMENT.

This is a bill in equity, filed by the elders of the Roman Catholic Church in this place, against the vicar apostolic, praying for an account of all fees and moneys collected by him from the 1st of August last, and that he may be decreed to pay all such as he shall have in his hands to the plaintiff, Mr. Porral, as the treasurer of the said elders, and that he may be ordered to replace in the Church the tables of fees, which had been removed; and for an injunction as to administering the moneys collected and received by him. The injunction was granted immediately, and has now put in his answer upon oath; upon which the cause came on for hearing. By this answer the defendant admits, that he arrived here as vicar apostolic of the Church of Gibraltar, in January last, and that he did pay monthly to the plaintiff, Mr. Porral, the funds collected and received by him for the use of the church up to August last, but that such payments were made by him in ignorance of the lawful right or authority of Mr. Porral to receive the same. And the defendant says, that he has received divers sums of money up to the 31st of December last, an account of which he gives in a schedule to his answer, and admits that he hath refused, as he says he lawfully may, to pay the same to Mr. Porral; and he maintains, that there is no assembly of elders of the church lawfully constituted, and that the plaintiffs have not the duties, and do not possess the authorities, by them claimed. And he admits, that he has assisted and presided at many meetings held by the plaintiffs as such pretended elders, and has signed the minutes of the proceedings as president; but all this was done in ignorance of the rights so claimed by the plaintiffs. And he denies that he removed the tables of fees, and says, that they were removed without his orders. And the defendant, by way of plea to the said bill of complaint, says that, by the treaty ceding the fortress of Gibraltar to the Crown of Great Britain, it was stipulated that the free exercise of their religion should be indulged to the Roman Catholic inhabitants of the town of Gibraltar—that, in missionary countries, such as England and Ireland, and also Gibraltar, a dominion of the Crown of England, bishop and vicar apostolic, or other superior, nominated and appointed by the Holy See of Rome, hath the lawful power to settle and fix the fees and dues payable for the offices of the church; and he says that he is the vicar apostolic and superior ecclesiastic lawfully appointed for the Roman Catholic Church of Gibraltar, to manage, govern, and direct, all the concerns and affairs of the said church, and to administer the revenues thereof, according to the established rules and regulations of the Roman Catholic Church; and that no assembly of laymen has, or ought to have, any interference in the management or government of the said church.

This, then, is the great issue between the parties. The plaintiffs' bill charges that the temporal affairs of the church are under the management of an assembly of twelve elders, elected by the lay members of the church, of which assembly the apostolic vicar for the time being is the president. The defendant pleads, that, according to the rules of the Catholic Church, he alone had authority over all church affairs, temporal as well as spiritual.

Mr. Cornwell, for the plaintiffs' says that the archieves of this church of St. Mary the Crowned do not go further back than 1771. He endeavours to account for this by showing, from Ayala's History of Gibraltar, that in the year 1723, the archieves were removed to San Roque, by Don Juan Romero de Figueroa, who was curate of the church at the taking of Gibraltar by the English; and I dare say, that long afterwards the church was in the hands of Spanish priests, who considered the possession of Gibraltar by the English as only temporary, and who (as it is said the Moors even still do towards the kingdom of Spain) were always looking forward to the time when Spain would repossess the fortress. From another passage of the same book, the learned counsel attempts to prove, that, even before the taking of Gibraltar, there existed a *cabildo of hermanos mayores* for the temporal affairs of the church; but I dont think the passage bears him out in this. The *cabildo*, alluded to here, was a special meeting of the *Cofradia del Santisimo*, or brotherhood of the Eucharist, to whom the sacramental plate belonged, called for the purpose of advising the *Prioste*, that is, the *Mayordomo* of this *Cofradia*, what he should do with the plate in the event of hostilities; and I think, that the Church of Gibraltar must be taken at that time to have been solely under ecclesiastical management, with tithe and ecclesiastical jurisdiction, as the rest of Spain is admitted to be to this day.

The earliest document found in the archives of the church is dated 30th Nov., 1771, and is signed by the vicar and eight persons assembled by order of the governor, (General Cornwallis,) to concert and establish peace and union in the church; and first, they take cognisance of the accounts of the several treasurers in the *fabrica* of the church, to which they refer, and which had been examined by auditors, appointed for the purpose, leaving a balance, in favour of the *fabrica* of 234 dollars. They next frame and establish a table of fees for each act of the church. They elect and name a treasurer of the property of the *fabrica*, by whose hands will be made the distribution belonging to the vicar according to the said table of fees, and the payments to which the *fabrica* is liable, keeping an account to be laid before that assembly, or other superior authority. They then elect and name an *Hermano Mayor*, or elder brother of the said *fabrica*, with the charge of recovering the fees according to the table, and all debts due to the *fabrica* in the account current referred to; and also to receive all legacies and charities, in which the vicar (they said) was to have no share or other intervention than that of a simple inspection; and the said elder brother was to pay over all the said moneys to the treasurer every month or every two months. And they appoint the sexton his assistant to report to him the daily acts of the church for his guidance in the collection. They also elect and name a Mayordomo, or steward of the fabrica, with the charge of keeping, by inventory, all the plate, wax, and other ornaments in the sacristy and church, of cleaning the same and repairing the tombs; to be paid his expenses monthly by the treasurer, and to be responsible like him. They then regulate the shares which the vicar and deputy curate shall receive for extra services, in partnership with the *fabrica*, and direct the deputy to assist the vicar in ordinary acts, in consideration of 8 dollars *per mensem*, to be paid him by the vicar, out of his emoluments.

They next assess the salary of the sexton to be paid by the treasurer, and declare the treasurer, elder brother and steward, elected for one year; and that future elections will be effected only by that assembly, who alone will examine and pass accounts. They then declare that neither these officers of this *fabrica*, nor the treasurers, elder brothers, or stewards, of the brotherhoods of the Santisimo, or of our Lady of the Rosary,* can undertake repairs of the church, purchase plate, or incur any other expenses above ten dollars at a time, in their respective charges or brotherhoods, without first consulting that assembly and receiving an order for the same in writing; and, inasmuch as it was necessary and convenient to keep on foot in due force and authority that assembly, for the purpose of maintaining peace and good harmony in the church, and to decide all doubts which might be moved, or disturb the due association, it was declared that, when there should be any cause for the meeting of that assembly, it should be summoned by the vicar as its head, and that the vacancies by death or absence should be filled up by the rest; it being well understood that that assembly did not pretend, by these acts and dispositions, to be wanting in due submission to the ecclesiastical authorities of the church and to its dispositions; they solely intervened and did what was necessary keep the church on foot, and to preserve the respect due to the prelate thereof. This is all that is material to quote from this document. It appears from this record that there had before been treasurers of the temporalities of this church, if not a junta of elders for their management; and that, as has unfortunately happened at present, there were then divisions, which the governor of the garrison, there being then no such court as this, was appealed to heal. At any rate it is quite clear that this assembly takes the administration of the revenues of the church out of the hands of the vicar, if it had been ever in them, subject to the prelate, (whatever bishop may be alluded to, whether of Rome or Cadiz,) reserving only the power to the vicar to preside at and summon the assembly.

The next document in evidence is dated after the siege, 31st July, 1787, and is as follows: it is the only one in English in the records of the junta:—

"The Vicars, Elders, and Wardens, of the Roman Catholic Church, for themselves and in behalf of the nation, hereby tender H. E., the governor their grateful thanks, for the restitution of the said church, and at the same time request his permission to bring in from Land Port some white sand required for some particular work thereof, that does not admit of red sand,

"Members elected by the Roman nation to inspect and determine all matters relative to their church—*viz.*,

[Then follow twelve names."]

The third document in evidence is an act concluded the 23d of December, 1788, between the vicar and the undersigned thirteen members of the junta, reciting, that there had existed for some time past disagreements, relative to the funds of the Church of St. Mary the Crowned, between the vicar and junta: to put an end to them all, they, in the first place, ratified the act of the 30th of November, 1771; and this act then recites, that, in consequence of the destruction and ruin of the church during the siege of the town, the vicar and Roman Catholic population assembled in July of the last year, to establish a fund for repairing the said ruins, naming two treasurers of the fund; and that at the same time the people elected and named the then members of the junta. The parties then agree to certain regulations for the purpose of repairing the building as well as carrying on the *fabrica* of the church.

From this time the learned counsel for the plaintiff produces a great many more documents from the archives of the church, proving the constant existence of a junta of twelve elders (they were only 6 for a very few years, by the influence of one governor) elected by the congregation annually (the same members once remained for a few years by the influence of another governor,) and recognised by all governors for the management of the temporalities of this church. In addition to this documentary evidence, it is proved by many aged and respectable witnesses, one (Mr. Francia) 75 years old, and several upwards of 60, natives of the garrison, as were the fathers of some of them, that they never knew nor heard of any other management of the temporalities of this church, than by the junta of elders, of whom the vicar has generally, but not always, been the president; amounting, as the learned counsel for the defendant has the candor to admit, to a custom of the church from time immemorial. But Mr. Sewell contends that this custom is bad in law, as being against the spirit of the Roman Catholic Church, the free exercise of which religion was reserved to the Catholic inhabitants of the garrison by the treaty of Utrecht—that, in all Roman Catholic states, the affairs of the Church are unquestionably managed solely by the clergy—and that, in missionary countries, as all Protestant dominions are called, still the laity are prohibited from interfering in any way with the church. To prove these points, he adduces the testimony of the Rev. Mr. Devereux, a Roman Catholic priest, who says he has resided here twelve months, and previously in Ireland fifteen years, and who refers to a printed Latin book entitled "Diocesan Statutes to be observed by the province of Dublin, promulgated by the archbishops and bishops of that diocese." This work contains an enumeration of fees for church offices, which Mr. Devereux says are wholly received by the clergyman who performs the service, and which constitute his sole emolument. He adds, that he has been in Liverpool, and found the same practice to prevail there; and that neither in Ireland nor in England are there any lay bodies, who have any thing to do with the affairs of the church; and that, even when repairs are wanting, a subscription is made by the congregation for that purpose, of which the clergyman also has alone the management.

This may be the custom in England and Ireland, but a different method is proved to be the custom here; and the question is, whether this different method is a bad custom, as being against the spirit of the Roman Catholic Church. Of this I should hardly be a competent judge, but for several other facts which have been proved before me by the plaintiffs. In the first place, they have proved, by the testimony of Mr. John Francia, who has resided many years at New York, which he thinks is a Catholic mission, and was a member of that Church there, that its temporal affairs are managed by lay trustees, elected annually by the congregation, he thinks 12, of whom the prstor is frequently one. He says there are no fees in America; the revenue is derived solely from pew rents and voluntary contributions, which the trustees receive, and out of which they pay the clergyman a salary approved by the bishop of the diocese. The church is the property of the congregation, but the bishop appoints the minister. That point had been the only dispute between the bishop and the congregation. There is also the evidence of Mr. Pompeio Bullo, a native of Genoa, who says that, throughout Italy, the Papal states and all, where he has almost continually resided, all the churches are governed as to their temporalities by a junta elected by the public, called at first *demissij* and afterwards *fabriciarij*, and that he has been a member of such junta himself—that this body consists of the principal inhabitants of the place—that the junta receives the fees and pays the expenses of the fabric, and that the priests of the church receive, out of these fees, from the junta, a yearly salary in addition to their necessary patrimony on being ordained priests. Again, there is the testimony of Padre Juan de Maria of this place, that, upon the departure of Vicar general Dominguez from the garrison in 1815, the junta wrote to the Pope to request his Holiness to confirm their election of Don J. B. Zino, who had been twice pro vicar, as vicar general, and that he (the witness) was sent to Rome by the junta as their deputy to procure this confirmation. He says he went accordingly and presented himself to the cardinal prefect of the society *de propaganda fide* at Rome, who received him very kindly, and with whom he had several interviews; but, the affair being a little delayed, he presentsd himself to the Pope, Pius VII., who questioned him for three quarters of an hour about the affairs of this church; that his Holiness asked him how it was managed? the witness answered by a junta with the vicar. The Pope replied "well," and seemed very well satisfied with all his answers. The witness is sure he made the Pope understand that the junta managed the temporalities. The result was, that Mr. Zino's appointment was confirmed by a bull in Latin under the Papal seal, dated 6th May, 1817, which is produced to the Court. Lastly, the plaintiffs produce a letter, addressed to the then "vicar general (Mr. Zino) and the gentlemen of the junta of elders of the Catholic church of Gibraltar," by the defendant himself from Rome, dated the 3d of June, 1831, informing them that "the Holy Congregation of *Propaganda*, in accord with the supreme vicar of Jesus Christ, confirmed by himself—that is, our most holy father, Gregory XVI., happily reigning, had chosen, him and undeservedly made him prelate and only spiritual pastor of the faithful Catholics who are in the garrison of that colony of H. M. Queen Victoria of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, to augment the English honors and those of all who may be under that respectable flag." It is not therefore to be conceived that whatever may be the custom of the missions of England and Ireland, a custom similar to that of this church of Gibraltar, should prevail in the mission of the United States, and in the Mother Church of the Roman states themselves; and that this custom should have been expressly approved by the words of the Pope to the witness, and this junta recognised in the Bull itself, at least as "elders who had, according to custom, recommended Mr. Zino to the Pope for that apostolic seat;" still less that, with all the defendant's knowledge of the diocesan statutes of Dublin, derived from his birth and residence in Ireland, he should have addressed this letter from Rome, the fountain of all Church law, to the gentlemen of the junta of Gibraltar, and have acted with them here as such junta from January to June last, I say all this is not to be conceived, if this custom had been against the spirit of the Roman Catholic Church. There is more evidence produced by the plaintiffs, if more were necessary, to prove that this custom was not so shocking to the spirit of that Church, but that it could be acknowledged by cardinals as well as the Pope. There is a letter from the cardinal prefect of the *propaganda* at Rome to Mr. Boschetti, then president of the elders, acquainting them of the provisional appointment of Mr. Zino, "this holy congregation attending to the postulation of Messrs. the Elders." There is a letter from Cardinal Gravina, the Pope's Nuncio at Madrid, and another from the Archbishop of Tyre, a subsequent Nuncio at the same place, both addressed to the elders of the church here. All these eminent persons must have acted against the spirit of the Roman Catholic Church, if the defendant's plea is to be held good in this court. This is a great deal too much for me to take upon myself to say. It is laid down in the law books, that a custom must not be against public policy. Is this custom against the policy of this place, which is to indulge, to the Roman Catholic inhabitants, the free exercise of their religion? It appears to me that the inhabitants enjoy a freer exercise of their religion by the custom of their electing lay elders to manage the temporalities of the church, than if the whole were exclusively in the hands of the apostolic vicar. The defendant, in his answer to this bill, admits that he does not know whether the plaintiffs are such elders and have such duties and authorities as by them claimed, or no, and that he was unable to inform himself because the plaintiffs would not give him access to the documents, acts, papers, and writings, which might give him information thereon; and he denies that he was permitted to have full and sufficient access, as the plaintiffs charge, but says that the same was offered under such restrictions as to be wholly useless. I am willing to believe, that, if the right rev. defendant had examined these documents, as this Court has done, he would have acknowledged the authority of the plaintiffs, and have returned to his co operation with them. I am induced to hope, from the acquaintance I have had the honor to make with him on the committee of the public school, that he will take it from me, who have impartially and carefully examined the archives of this church for him, that the last is against him—that the plaintiffs have the authority they claim—that the custom of this church is good in law; and that he will return to the presidential chair of his temporal junta and devote his rank and talents to the welfare and harmony of this Catholic church and community. This is what I recommend to both parties.—The decree of the Court will be for the prayer of the bill, with costs.

* These are three distinct bodies. Every Spanish church has separate brotherhoods, composed generally of laymen, to take care of the property appropriated to its various objects of worship; and it was to one of these brotherhoods, and not to any *junta* of elders of the Church of St. Mary, that Don Juan Romero referred.

NATIONAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

At the usual weekly meeting of this association at the Corn Exchange previous to the chair being taken, Mr. Steele introduced Mr. Moore, of the Hibernian Anti Slavery Society, who was warmly received. Dr. S. Murphy in the chair.

A letter was read from the Reverend Mr. Meehan, of Kilrush.

Mr. O'Connell moved its insertion upon the minutes. He also knew that the cause of the disturbances in the county Clare was to be attributed to the wretched state of the peasantry, their total want of the means of subsistance unless they could procure land, and the unfeeling refusal of landlords to give them the land (hear.) Upon the last day of meeting when speaking of the Chartist outbreak, he was interrupted by some persons calling out that the Chartists met in Golden Lane.

A voice—And so they did.

Mr. O'Connell—But if they did it was the most miserable gathering that ever was (hear.) He had gotten the fullest information on that subject, and he was able to state that anything more ridiculous than that attempt never was known. He knew the name of every individual; there were in all but eighteen, and three of these were supposed to be Orangemen (hear, hear, and a laugh.) The correspondence he knew, and the parties through whom it came; and there were ludicrous circumstances connected with that of which he would not, however make mention, because it involved the name of a lady (hear, and laughter.) Feargus O'Connor had published, in his *Northern Star*, a letter purporting to come from a Mr. O'Donnell, of Loughrea, to a lady in Sunderland. He (Mr. O'Connell) believed he knew who she was, and that she was not in Sunderland at all, where Feargus placed her (laughter.) Altogether, this attempt of Chartism in Dublin was too absurd to merit further comment.

A letter from the Rev. Mr. Tobin, of Cahir, county Tipperary, was next read, complaining of the want of accommodation for the Catholic soldiers in that garrison.

Mr. O'Connell said he drew the attention of parliament recently, and he hoped not without some effect, to that subject. It was a remarkable fact that the first regiment that arrived in China was the 18th Royal Irish—(cheers); and the 13th, that had lately distinguished itself by almost unexampled bravery at Ghuznee, were Irish (continued cheering.) A large number of the English army in India, as well as in other countries, were Catholics; and he requested of Mr. Tobin to draw up a memorial on the subject to the Secretary of War. He (Mr. O'Connell) would present it, and he had no doubt that some arrangement would be made, giving the Catholic soldiers of Cahir full opportunity of attending their religious worship (cheers,)

Mr. Moore, the anti slavery delegate, then addressed the meeting.

Mr. O'Connell next spoke in condemnation of slavery, and cautioned the Irish people from emigration either to Jamaica or to Texas—going to the latter place was going to the grave.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Moore for his untiring opposition to slavery.

The Secretary then read a letter from Mr. Lalor, of the Queen's County.

Mr. O'Connell—I rise to move that the letter be inserted on the minutes, and that Mr. Ray be instructed to make a further communication on the subject with Mr. Lalor. The subject which we have now before us, concerns the administration of justice in this kingdom (hear, hear). I have had other communications from the same county, and, from all I have heard on the subject, I do say that justice is denied the inhabitants of the Queen's County (hear, hear). I am not impeaching Mr Schoales's motives or his integrity, but I do say from this spot that the inhabitants of the Queen's County do not receive justice at his hands—(hear, hear). It is now fifty years since that gentleman was called to the bar, and he must have been, at least, twenty five years of age at that time, so that he cannot at this moment be less than seventy five years old (hear, hear). The time is, therefore, arrived when he most certainly ought to retire from the bench (hear, hear). He may, if he wishes, retire to private life on his full salary, but if he does not do so, and that immediately, I most certainly will bring his case before parliament (hear, hear)—and there prove distinctly the facts contained in that letter, and also the circumstances contained in the draft of a petition which I have seen, that he actually refuses to adjudicate in all cases of value in which there is contradictory swearing (hear, and oh, oh.) I am not now saying that Mr. Schoales had a party or sectarian feeling in his decisions. I entirely repudiate any such intention, though I cannot but admit that Mr. Schoales had at one time strong partisan feelings, and was distinguished as being one of the 'Prentice Boys of Derry (hear, hear, and laughter). If he acted with equal partiality to both parties, I have only to say that both were grievously wronged, and it only aggravates the wrong to think that it was doubly extended (hear, hear). But it is time that we should bring such things before parliament (hear, hear). I think that Lord Ebrington is to blame for not having removed Mr. Schoales long since (hear). When it was once known that he refused to adjudicate on cases of value, he ought to have been at once told that his retiring pension was there for him, and that he should take it (hear). But whoever else neglects his duty, I am determined that I will do mine, and I will therefore bring this case before parliament as soon as I possibly can (cheers) There is a tenacity in adhering to the bench in this country which would not be endured in England. There is for instance Judge Johnson, who has not gone circuit for the last three or four years, because his health was such that it would not permit him—he had also very little to do in court, and yet he still clings to the bench as if he were in the palmiest days of his life. I impeach not his integrity, but I do say that it ought to be brought before parliament, whether a man suffering from old age and ill health should be allowed to sit on the bench when he is incapable of doing the duty of the public. Perhaps I would not have touched on this latter case were it not for the melancholy instance of what I must call the wreck of the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench Charles Kendal Bushe. I deeply regret to make the observation, and my regret is of the most perfect sincerity, that he is no longer what he was. His memory is almost totally failing him, and he is now nearly incapable of trying any case; and if there was an instance wanting in proof of this assertion, it can be found in the fact that there were sixty one appeals for hearing before him, and that he adjourned them instead of trying them on the first day, as he was bound to do—for there is a necessity for the immediate disposal of appeal cases which is not attached to any other proceedings; for, while the latter can be brought on again, the appeals are altogether lost unless they are tried at the assizes. He might, therefore, as well have rejected them at once without argument or witnesses as not have tried them, as he could not return to them again; for at Sligo when one of the judges adjourned the assizes in order to return to dispose of the registry appeals, it was decided on argument that an adjournment for such a purpose was not provided for by the act of parliament and that it could not, therefore, take place (hear, hear, and cheers). The decision of the Chief Justice was, therefore, a dismissal of all these cases without a hearing. I again repeat, that I am not either directly or indirectly impeaching his integrity, but merely his fitness to preside over the public business. The question is an all important one, and I therefore intend moving that Mr. Lalor be requested to have these facts first touching Mr. Schoales, and then concerning the Chief Justice, embodied in a petition, and I will on that petition embody my motion, which will let the British public know in what manner the administration of justice is supported in Ireland (hear hear.) In discharging this duty, I will not flinch from my task, no matter what the consequence may be.—There appeared in the newspapers the other day a speech purporting to be the speech of Lord Charleville in the House of Lords. It is a rule of that house, as it is indeed of the other house also, that anything which occurs there is not to be known outside the walls, so that whenever you meet in the newspapers anything purporting to be a speech delivered in the House of Lords, you may rest assured that it is all a fabrication—that some idle fellow called a reporter—a fanciful personage, who imagines that he hears a speech—one word of which it is impossible that he could hear—and who thinks when he writes down his notes that he really listens to the words which they represent, though there is nothing whatever spoken at the time—(laughter.) You should, therefore, be on your guard not to take this speech, published in the *Morning Chronicle*, as being genuine, because it is impossible that it could have been spoken by Lord Charleville. I think, however, that Lord Charleville should really prosecute the publisher of that journal, for having put his name over such an article, for a more diabolical publication has never been printed—(loud cries of hear, hear.) Two men were tried for their lives at the last assizes of the King's County, and if they were convicted they would unquestionably have been executed—and so they ought, for the charge against them was of a most atrocious and horrible character—the firing at and wounding Mr. Biddulph in the noon day, while he was on the way to his own residence. There were no two men who could deserve death more than those who did fire at Mr. Biddulph. But what does this publication, headed Lord Charleville, do? These two men were tried, the jury differed, and the men stood over to be again tried: and what would humanity recommend in such a case? The clear inference would be, that silence should be kept on the subject until they were tried again, and that, at all events, no attempt should be made to prejudice the public mind against them—(hear, hear.) It is the rule of law, and a most just rule it is, to consider every man innocent until he is convicted; and justice should, therefore, prompt any man not to adduce any arguments to show that a man is guilty, when he has not the opportunity of answering them—(hear, hear.) It is therefore, inconsistent with the feelings of humanity, as well as with every principle of criminal law, and of abstract justice, to come forward with a demoniacal spirit of malignity, and endeavour to prejudice the case of these men in the public mind, by stating that the jury had unfairly refused to convict them—(hear.) But what is the fact? Mr. Biddulph expressed himself perfectly satisfied with the jury that had been sworn to try the case, and it now appears, from the statement of the Solicitor General who conducted the prosecution, it must be admitted with quite sufficient virulence, though he certainly could not have used too much firmness on the occasion—(hear, hear.)—it appears from this statement that there was, as he admits, a doubt in the case—and a doubt is always sufficient to justify a jury in acquitting a prisoner—(hear, hear.) We have then these facts—first, that the prosecutor was satisfied with the jury; and secondly, that the Solicitor General acknowledged that there was a doubt in the case. But, independently of this, any one who read the trial must have seen that there was contradictory evidence shown on the cross examination of the witnesses. It should be remembered that these men are still standing over to be tried, and if the statement of that newspaper weighs with some future jury, and that these men are hanged for the crime, what must be the feelings of the publisher of that paper who could allow such a statement to go forth through his means? If there be criminality in the King's County, the people are incited to it by the speeches put forth as those of the noblemen and the aristocracy of the land—(loud cries of hear, hear.) There is Lord Rosse, who, if we believe reports, is constantly traducing and calumniating the Catholic clergy, and if such be the case, is the circumstance not enough to excite the people to crime and retaliation?—(hear, and cheers.) The dreadful part of Tory domination if they got into power would be the setting aside of humane juries in order to get those of the right sort; and wherever the bench of justice may hereafter be, we would certainly have in the jury box men such as Charleville and Rosse would feel themselves called upon to eulogise.—They would then have the power of dictating to the Attorney General, of excluding men from the box who would not be found ready to convict, or hesitate one moment in assigning his victim to the scaffold (hear.) My firm conviction is, that the government have not responsibility enough as regards the bench, because I do think that judges ought not to continue more than 20 years to fill their most important trust, unless it is proved beyond the possibility of a mistake that they are quite capable of discharging their duties with safety to the public—(cheers.) There ought to be a clause of renewal introduced in their appointment; and for my own part I do think the public money could not be bestowed better than to give his full salary to a judge who is incapacitated, and induce him to retire—(hear.) The words of the charter of British liberty commence with the injunction, "deny no man justice by delaying or selling it," and is there not a denial here—a gross and unwarrantable denial, by as gross and unwarrantable a delay?—(cheers.)—Here, as Repealers, we are bound to look to it—and let me announce the fact, that I am determined to organise for the counties in Ireland as soon as possible, so as to be able to return none but pledged Repealers—(loud cheers.) Let no man, however, imagine that we will, like the Chartists, play the Tory game; no such thing—our course will be not to put forward a Repealer in any instance where the slightest chance exists of ousting a Liberal and causing the return of a Tory—(hear.) Where, however, we can do so, we shall accordingly; and at the meeting of Repeal wardens, to be held on Thursday, I will mention my plan more fully. After some further observations, he concluded by moving that Mr. Ray be requested to communicate with Mr. Lalor, and be hoped to organise at the registries so as to be able to return pledged Repealers—(loud cheers.)

A letter from Mr. Sharman Crawford, detailing his plans for the security of tenure, was next read and adopted.

Mr. O'Connell then read the following report:—

VOLUNTEERS OF 1782 REVIVED.

"*Stat nominis umbra.*"

The committee to whom it was referred to report on the best means of establishing a class of repealers to be called "Revived Volunteers of 1782," beg leave to report—

That they have formed a very distinct opinion that it would tend much to the peaceable promotion of the cause of repeal to establish a select committee of repealers under the denomination of "Revived Volunteers of 1782," to whom particular duties in the cause of repeal should be assigned, and to whom the ultimate success of our struggle would, in all probability, be finally attributed.

They submit that such committee of volunteers should be framed in a manner and for the purposes herein specified:—

First—That every person whose contributions to the repeal rent shall at any time amount to £10 shall be declared to be, and shall henceforth be, a volunteer.

Secondly—That every person who has collected, or shall have collected, from members or associates, a sum of £10 including his own subscription, shall be declared to be, and shall henceforth be, a volunteer.

Of these two classes of repealers the committee of the volunteers shall be constituted.

The purposes for which the volunteers are intended shall be these:—

1st. The volunteers shall ascertain and report, once a month, the names of the parishes in which repeal wardens have been appointed. Also,

The names of the repeal wardens themselves, and also the sum collected by each repeal warden during the preceding month—such sum to be annexed to the name of each repeal warden, so that it shall be seen at a glance what repeal wardens have been active and which of them have been negligent.

2dly. It will be the duty of the volunteers once in every three months to report the names of such repeal wardens as have neglected to make any remittance during such three months, so that more active persons may be substituted in the place of the negligent.

3dly. The great duty, after matters of pecuniary detail, the great and leading duty of the volunteers will be, to procure by all legitimate means the enactment of a law to amend the relations of landlord and tenant—for securing to the tenant just and fair remuneration for his expenditure of labour and capital, and his enjoyment of the lands, paying a fair and just rent; so that upon the one hand the landlord shall receive due compensation for the use of his land, and the tenant due compensation for the expenditure of his labour and capital in the due cultivation and improvement on the land.

4thly. That the several plans for attaining these objects, and in particular those furnished by William S. Crawford, Esq., and Major Gahan, shall be submitted to the volunteers, whose duty it will be to inquire into and investigate the different modes proposed to carry out the amelioration of the landlord and tenant law in Ireland, and report, at least once in three months in a detailed account, their proceedings, to effectuate this most important object to the peace and prosperity of Ireland.

4thly. That it be also an imperative duty on the volunteers to report on the progress of the clearance system, and to state the lands on which that system has been carried into effect, the names of the landlords and agents engaged in such clearance, and the numbers, names, sexes, and ages of the persons cleared out; and, in every case, where any compensation or provision has been made for the evicted tenant, to state the same distinctly, and in cases whereon such compensation has been made, to state what has become of the tenants, and how they have been disposed of.

6thly. It will be the duty of the volunteers to prepare petitions to parliament, for the amelioration of the law of landlord and tenant; and, in the first place, for the repeal of the statutes which give undue advantages to the landlord in working out the clearance system, and to procure signatures to all such petitions, and to have them duly presented to both houses of parliament.

7thly. It will also be the duty of the volunteers to report once in three months the nature and number of agrarian crimes, if any, committed in Ireland; and, where it can be done with prudence and discretion, and without interference with the operations of the criminal law, to specify the probable causes and provocations of such outrages.

8thly. To use all exertions in their power, and all the influence the volunteers can command, to prevent any criminal agrarian combination, or the commission of any crime, and to bring to punishment the criminals where crime cannot be prevented, and in every respect to assist in securing the tranquillity of the country.

9thly. Another and most important duty of the volunteers will be to assist the magistracy, and all constituted authorities, in producing such a state of tranquility and universal peace in Ireland, as to render a paid and armed police force totally unnecessary; and to secure the prevention or punishment of crime by the interposition of unarmed volunteers in every locality.

Lastly.—It will be a pleasing duty to the volunteers to make all legal and necessary arrangements to procure the restoration of the parliament house for the use of the Irish public, and to have the same fitted up for the reception of the Lord Lieutenant, the Lords and Commons of Ireland, in parliament duly assembled.

Such are the important duties to be committed to the volunteers; may they prove worthy of their glorious name, and may we live to see the day when the Irish parliament will vote the erection of a triumphal column, sacred to the name of Irish volunteers.

DANIEL O'CONNELL,
Chairman of the Committee.

13th April, 1841.

Mr. O'Connell then said that he hoped the time would come when the volunteers would wear a badge, though not exactly an uniform, and be proud of showing his dress—(hear, hear.) The plan may appear idle to the weak and unreflecting; but, in truth, it was not so, for he knew of none more efficacious than that of reviving the name, the memory, but, above all, the spirit of the Irish volunteers of 1782—(loud cheers.)

The honourable and learned gentleman then moved that the report be adopted, which was seconded by Mr. Clements, and passed.

Dr. Murphy then left the chair, and Thomas Steele, Esq., being called thereto,

The amount received for the past week was announced to be £82 1s 11d; after which the meeting adjourned to Monday next.

IRISH LIGHTHOUSES.—From the usual annual return presented to parliament, it appears that the Ballast office, last year expended £49,038, and received £57,166, leaving a balance in favour of the public of £8,122.

Archdeacon Ryder, with his usual kindness, had invited a juvenile party to meet his sons at Ballinterry for the Easter holidays, consisting of Master Ivers of Castle Ivers, and Master Henry Boyle, D. Freeman, son of the Rev. Richd. Deane Freeman. On Saturday last these young gentlemen proceeded to Bushy Park to shoot rabbits. The elder Master Ryder tried to draw the ramrod of his gun, his brother holding the stock, while he pulled the ramrod; the gun by some means went off and shot Master Ryder severely in the side. Doctor Campbell of Fermoy, and Dr. Barry of Rathcormac, were soon in attendance. The poor sufferer breathed his last on Sunday evening.—*Cork Constitution.*

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