The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XXII. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1845. No. 2270.

WATERFORD EXTENSION.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

GENTLEMEN—In compliance with your instructions, I have examined the Plans and Sections of the proposed Line of Railway, deposited by the Waterford and Limerick Provisional Committee, in the several Offices of the Clerks of the Peace.

I have also, according to your instructions, had an accurate survey made of the country lying between Waterford and Clonmel, comprehending the valley of the River Suir, in order to ascertain and report as to the practicability of the proposed line, or the likelihood of adopting a more eligible one in its stead.

Conformably with the above instructions, it now becomes my duty to declare *my entire disapproval of the proposed line*, and to announce that another, and a far more eligible one presents itself between the same points. I shall, at the same time, submit the reasons which led me to both conclusions; the two lines run along the course of the River Suir—one for the most part on the north side, by Piltown, the other entirely on the south, by Portlaw. I shall, for the present, call them the north, or Piltown Line, and the south, or Portlaw Line.

The following is the course of each:—

THE NORTH, OR PILTOWN LINE.

This is the line proposed by Mr. Vignoles; it commences at the Neptune Iron Works in the City of Waterford, south side of the River Suir, passing for 650 yards through densely populated streets, at a depth below the surface of 72 feet. I must assume it to be an error that the plans do not specify such work to be done by means of a Tunnel. If it be an open cutting, a number of houses must be taken down, as the cutting to such a depth as 72 feet, will require a considerable extent of surface for slopes or retaining walls. I therefore assume it to be a Tunnel, although not so specified. It then runs for the remaining portion of three miles along the south bank of the Suir, which it crosses by an arch, as stated 250 feet span, 152 feet above the bed of the river and 90 above the water at spring tides, to enable shipping to pass under. Having reached the north side of the river, it proceeds towards Piltown, throwing a branch of 3¼ miles across the river, to the town of Portlaw, running parallel to the river on the north bank, passing the town of Carrick, and so continues to proceed until within 2½ miles of Clonmel, when it again crosses the river by a large bridge, regains the south side, and proceeds to the Clonmel station, about half a mile to the south of that town; it then proceeds to Cahir, thence to Tipperary, and so onward to Limerick. I think the portion from Clonmel to Limerick not generally objectionable, with the exception of a tunnel at Nicholstown, which could be avoided; the line is otherwise well selected, and not difficult of execution. I should prefer, however, altering the Limerick terminus, keeping out of the grounds belonging to the lunatic asylum, and placing it more immediately in the neighbourhood of the trading part of that city.

My objections to the portion of the line between Waterford and Clonmel are as follows:—

The first, and one which I shall always consider paramount, is its great expense. This arises from the building of bridges, tunnelling, and from passing the entire of its length through the richest and most valuable land in the neighbourhood: it also interferes with the navigation of the river, by crossing it three times.

The first crossing is proposed to be made at Granny, within about 3 miles of Waterford. On sounding the river in this place, I find its depth to be 52 feet at low water, and 64 at ordinary spring tides. I have not been able to ascertain with certainty the nature of its bed, but I have reason to believe it to be composed of mud or soft strata.

If the foundation be rock, which I altogether doubt, the piers or abutments could only be laid by the very costly means of a diving bell.—If it be mud or soft strata, which I believe it is, at least at the south bank, an engineering difficulty arises of very great magnitude, and of dubious success. In such a depth of water, a coffer dam is out of all question, so also is piling and a platform; a caisson is exceedingly expensive, and in its operation equally uncertain. If rubble stone be thrown in, of sufficient quantity to give solidity enough on which to build, the current of so large a body of water being interfered with, may cause a scour on some portions of the sides or bed of the river highly injurious in its consequences.—Supposing, however, that the difficulty and cost of building two abutments in such a depth of water, and on such a foundation, be finally surmounted with a single arch, of such dimensions, say about 250 feet, then the current of the river, which is at present 450 feet, will be narrowed by nearly one-half; a result in every way objectionable where navigation is carried on to such an extent as in the Suir.

Assuming on the other hand that more than one arch be adopted, then the difficulty, uncertainty, and expense will be still heightened by the building of piers in the middle of the stream; and although means may be afterwards contrived to obviate the encrease of velocity of the current, the obstruction to the navigation is still further encreased by shortening the tack of vessels up the river. The prevailing winds being westerly, and the force of the current towards the east, must render it always a serious difficulty, and at times an impossibility for sailing vessels to navigate through so confined a space.

If the information I have received from those interested in the shipping trade be correct, the site of this bridge is unfortunately selected and happens at a curve of the river very critical to navigators. I am informed that the tide rushes through the long reach with such velocity that vessels are obliged to steer close to the south side of the river into the dead water, to avoid being drawn against the opposite cliffs. Under these circumstances I should say, that narrowing the river here, or presenting obstructions to navigators, such as I have alluded to, must eventuate in considerably reducing, perhaps extinguishing, the shipping trade of that district.

In addition to this bridge, there is another to be made at Fiddown, altogether excluding vessels with masts from passing up to Carrick-on-Suir, where the Suir Navigation Company have, under a late act of parliament, laid out large sums in removing obstructions and building docks, to enable vessels of large burthen to enter the town of Carrick.

There is also a third proposed bridge across the same river between Carrick-on-Suir and Clonmel. I propose not to cross the river at all, but remain entirely at the south side.

TUNNELLING.

The tunnel I have before alluded to is exceedingly heavy, and will involve a considerable outlay. It commences at the city of Waterford, and runs for 650 yards under streets and houses; its greatest depth from the surface is 72 feet, and is crossed by several streets, of two of which there is no notice in the section, which, however, may have been an oversight. Taking into account the position of Waterford, and its approaches, I should be slow in advising so expensive and uncertain mode of entrance. The country on the south side of the river presents no such difficulties; but, on the contrary, offers a fair and level surface for a railway line, which would pass, through land not by any means of such high value as that on the north side, and without interfering with demesnes.

It gives also the advantage of running close to the new works built by the Suir Navigation Company; thereby enabling the railway and the shipping interest to render mutual accommodation to each other.

The following is the line which I should advise instead of the north or Piltown line:—

THE SOUTH OR PORTLAW LINE.

This line should keep entirely on the south side of the river Suir. The city of Waterford being on its south, and the Clonmel station (which is the same as that chosen for the other line,) on its south, and the town of Portlaw, with its cotton mills and 4,000 inhabitants, being also on its south, I should advise the line to be altogether on the same side, never crossing the river or intercepting the navigation—on the contrary, assisting or encouraging it. This line commences at the Neptune Iron Works in the city of Waterford, being the same terminus as that selected for the northern line, and proceeds parallel to the course of the river; then curving a little further south so as to avoid the demesne of Mount Congreve, it passes on to the town of Portlaw, from whence it proceeds to Carrick, keeping within a short distance of the new docks of Carrick-on-Suir, from whence it runs parallel with the river until it arrives at the station half-a-mile from Clonmel, which, for such a purpose, I think sufficiently well selected, unless the change which I advise be adopted—namely, to bring the line close to the river's edge at Clonmel, which would be quite practicable, and make a very slight addition to the general estimate—the town would be thereby greatly benefitted, and the usefulness of the railway much increased. Of engineering difficulties on this line there are none whatever; and the gradients are even more favourable than those on the Piltown line, the gradients on which are, generally speaking, good.

The only work of any importance is a viaduct across the valley at Whitefield, the extreme height of which is 60 feet. I mention this as the greatest, in order the more satisfactorily to prove that in fact none of any importance exist. Added to these advantages, I have been fortunately enabled to select such a position for the line as occupies no rich, or valuable, or demesne land, and the instance in which the line passes through ground under plantation, happens to favour the economy of its construction, as the timber on the lands will be found to reduce the estimate for construction in the hands of the contractor.

The length of this line compared with the northern or Piltown line, may be computed in various ways. The following, however, are the measurements:—

Total railway by Piltown line including branch to Portlaw....	}	31¾ miles
Do. on south side of Portlaw....		31 ,,
Saving by south line...		¾ of a mile.

The saving in the cost of construction alone, will be most important to the country, as by the adoption of this south line, I consider it may be constructed for £11,000 a mile, exclusive of stations.

I have subjoined a table at foot hereof, in order, more clearly, to point out the difference of the two lines, and for the great facility of comparison have put each in opposite columns according to their subject.

With respect to the policy of the Great Southern and Western Company, adopting the line from Waterford to Limerick as a part of their undertaking, I cannot for a moment hesitate to say, that unless the Company proceed without delay in the procurement of this line, they abandon the most important adjunct of their undertaking. The Great Trunk line to Cashel was suffered to pass the legislature purely on the principle of being only a part of a great whole, and it becomes more imperative on that account to seek to extend the benefits of that trunk to the remote districts of the kingdom.

The important project lately decided upon by your board will give great advantages by your working this extension; I allude to the project of erecting an extensive central establishment for engines and other machinery connected with railways, at the newly projected station near the town of Tipperary, by means of which your operations will be carried on with the utmost degree of efficiency and economy; and consequently the public must be more liberally and economically served by having the trunk and its extensions, under the same company, and managed by the same Board of Directors, than if worked under separate interests.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN MACNEILL.

28, Rutland-square, Dublin,
Jan. 22, 1845.

PROFESSOR NICHOL.—LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.

We find by the following letter that the author of "The Architecture of the Heavens, and the contemplation of the Solar System," Dr. Nichol, Professor of Astronomy in the University of Glasgow, will deliver in this city, commencing in the next month, a popular course of 12 lectures on astronomy. We understand that it is the intention of Professor Nichol to pay a visit to the Earl of Rosse previously, when he will have an opportunity of viewing the Heavens through that wonderful piece of mechanism—the monster telescope—which now only wants the railing to the galleries to be completed:—

Observatory, Glasgow, 3d Feb., 1845.

MY DEAR SIR—If convenient for you, I shall deliver my first lecture in Cork on Monday, 10th March. I shall send you my syllabus in a few days. I have been lecturing in Glasgow and Greenock to immense audiences—in the former city to 2,000, and in the latter to 1,200. As you have adverted to Waterford and Clonmel, I would have no objection to lecture in either of those places during my sojourn in Ireland. Will you arrange this, if it be possible?

Your's, very truly,
J. P. NICHOL.

Wm. Keleher, Esq.

—*Cork Constitution.*

PUBLIC INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

It appears from the usual financial parliamentary paper just issued that the amount of money raised in the year ending the 5th of January, 1845, by the creation of funded debt, was £18,844,000. Of this, £18,348,300 was raised on Exchequer Bills, and charged on supplies.—The remainder was charged on the Consolidated Fund. The amount of Exchequer Bills issued for the promotion of public works, and included in the Funded Debt, was £14,000. The excess of income over expenditure for the year amounts to the large sum of £3,356,105 8s 2d, and the balance in the Exchequer on the 5th of January, 1845, to £6,254,113 9s 6¾d.

MUNSTER NATIONAL STEEPLE-CHASE.

The Grand Munster National Steeple-chase, an event to which so much interest is attached, will come off on the 15th of April next. The usual preparations have been made, and the meeting is expected to be a very brilliant one. The scene of sport will be on the usual ground, in the vicinity of Mallow.

A large sum of the public money, intended for the payment of the constabulary of this and the Queen's County, was lost by Mr. Blake, Paymaster, between Carlow and Stradbally. There are various rumours connected with this subject are various rumours connected with this subject, we do not which, under existing circumstances, we do not deem it prudent to notice.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

WHOLESALE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN THE KING'S COUNTY.—On Friday night last, within gun-shot of the town of Mountmellick, an armed party attacked the house of a man named Conroy, caretaker or bailiff over the lands of Clonaheen, and one of the assassins discharged his gun, lodging the contents (Slugs) in the body of Conroy, who instantly fell. Another assassin being about to discharge his gun, Conroy's wife threw herself over him, clasping his body in her arms, when the monster discharged his gun at both, lacerating and breaking the woman's arm in several places; some of the slugs also entered the man's side and belly.

Thinking they had done for them, the assassins departed and went to the house of a man named Manly, on the same lands, at whom they discharged a gun, taking such precise aim that the slugs did not touch a boy that was sitting close to Manly—the contents having all lodged in his (Manly's) neck, lacerating him in a dreadful manner. Thinking they had also done his job, they went from thence to another house on the same lands, and having got in, inquired for the owner—a woman answered them by saying he was from home, and that his wife was that moment being confined. She begged of them, as the husband was not there, "for the love of God" to go away and make no noise, as, if the poor woman heard them, two lives might be lost. The assassins then went away, desiring her to tell the man of the house when he returned to pay attention to the notice they had served upon him some time ago, and give up the land, or that they would serve him as they did Conroy and Manly. They attacked several other houses same night, but without doing further harm than cautioning them all to give up the possession, or they would surely take their lives on their next visit,

The tenants on the lands of Clonaheen, it appears, were ejected for non-payment of rent about two years ago. Portions of the land were set to these parties, the bailiff or caretaker, Conroy, and Manly, a Scotchman, in Mr. Beale's employment. Manly is able to be up, but Conroy is in a precarious state. His wife's arm, it is said, must be amputated. This is the second attack made on Conroy, and the second time he has been shot at and wounded.—Correspondent of *D. E. Packet.*

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.—On Friday evening last, at an early hour, as Mr. James Perry, agriculturist on the Dungannon school lands, was returning from Moy fair to his residence at Aughamullan, near Coalisland, he was, within one hundred yards of his own door, suddenly encountered by two ruffians, who fired each a pistol at his person, and then as suddenly disappeared. Providentially the shots had not the effect intended by his sanguinary assailants. Mr Perry rode on and reached his house in safety On examination afterwards, it appeared that each pistol had been charged with a couple of bullets: *two of them had perforated his hat, and two others slightly grazed his left arm.* These are the only particulars which as yet have reached us. Our informant adds, however, that Mr. Perry is an individual much respected in his station—steady, peaceable, and inoffensive. The outrage occurred in the parish of Clones, county of Tyrone—a locality which, some years back, was in a very disturbed and lawless condition. We take it for granted that the local magistracy will, on this occason, exhibit at least their wonted zeal and activity; and we trust that the neighboring gentry and farmers will co-operate with the authorities in every effort to detect and bring to justice the daring assassins. It has been suggested, as a preventive of further crime, that a party of police should be stationed at, or convenient to, Aughamullan. Were a representation to this effect made to the government, we do not think it would be neglected.—*Newry Telegraph.*

MURDER.—Another victim to the Thug system of Tipperary has fallen. A man named John Ryan, a cooper by trade, on the morning of Monday, the 27th ult., left his residence at Foilduve, in the mountains, to proceed to the residence of a gentleman near Newport, to propose for some lands that had been lately evicted, when he was attacked by two men, within half a mile of the town of Newport, and desperately beaten, and whilst engaged in their savage employment, the ruffians cautioned him against having anything to do with the lands. Ryan lingered from that day until Sunday last when death terminated his sufferings. An inquest was holden on Tuesday, by James Carroll, Esq., coroner, when the jury brought in a verdict in accordance with the facts of the case.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

A PROTESTANT ARBITRATOR.—A short time since in the neighborhood of Lacka, a gentleman who had been appointed by the Repeal Association, an arbitrator, or magistrate under a repeal warrant, was served with a threatening notice, and notices to the same effect posted upon his plough handles, intimating by the figure of a coffin what he was to expect if he did not set his con-acre land at the price named, which was also affixed to the documents. The gentleman above alluded to is, we understand, one of the few *liberal* Protestants who are amongst the repealers' roll. —*Ibid.*

A few nights ago six or seven men went to the house of a farmer, who lives at Croghan, near Phillipstown, and demanded admittance, on being refused they broke in the door, the farmer and his two sons attacked them with pitchforks and completely overcame them; they wounded four of the gang and gave them up to the police of the next station, who brought them in on a car and lodged them in Tullamoore gaol.—*Ibid.*

On Sunday last, almost immediately after the Head Pacificator had left Toomavara, a party of ruffians attacked a man in the streets of that town and beat him severely.—*Ibid.*

The house of Mrs. Cantwell was broken into at Knockane, near Toomavara, on Friday evening by a large party, armed with sticks, &c., in search of a man who lodged there, but who was fortunately absent. They beat Mrs. Cantwell's two daughters and her son and then went away.—*Ibid.*

On Sunday last an armed party, with their faces blackened, entered the dwelling house of Alfred Waller, Esq., near Newport, presented fire arms at Mrs. Waller and threatened to shoot her, and demanded Mr. Waller's arms; on being denied them they searched the house, but did not succeed in finding any. Shortly after the police arrested a man named Toohey on suspicion of being one of the party. On Sunday night a gun, the property of J. R. Minnitt, Esq., of Annabeg, was stolen from his garden house by parties unknown. It was entrusted to the care of the gardener. A horse, the property of Thomas Maloughney, was mahciously killed on his land at Blane, in the parish of Annameadle, on Monday last.—*Ibid.*

Sunday morning last, the Murroe police were informed of an armed party with their faces blackened, having attacked the house of Denis Molony, a farmer, at Mantilla, whom they beat most severely, and carried away his case of pistols. They went in pursuit through the mountains, but without success, as the fellows had two hours the start of the police, who had not been apprised of the outrage before that time, but one of the same party fell in with the Newport police in another direction, who caught the fellow at the side of a mountain brook, washing the black mould off his his face.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Sunday last, two men with their faces blackened, presented a gun at Dr. Twiss, supposing it was his brother, and agent on the property. One of the men named Thorpe was arrested by the police at a place called Whitewalls.—*Ibid.*

Sunday last, an armed party beat a man named Michael Ryan, near the fair green of Murroe, in such a brutal manner that his life is despaired of. The Friday previous a gang of armed ruffians went to the land of a man named Sheehy, tenant to Thomas Evans, Esq., of Ashroe, and maliciously shot a horse, the property of Sheehy.—*Ibid.*

Sunday morning last, a party of fellows armed with blunderbusses, attacked the houre of a man named Ryan, near Murroe, parish of Abington, and threatened him with death unless he gave up a farm he has held for 18 years. They shot the farmer's dog on the floor, and beat himself in bed unmercifully.—*Ibid.*

WEXFORD, CARLOW, AND DUBLIN RAILWAY.

The promoters of the Wexford, Carlow, and Dublin Junction Railway have, we understand, resolved upon presenting their petition to Parliament, notwithstanding the board of trade have recommended the postponement of their line for a future period. Having all their capital subscribed, and having complied with all the standing orders of Parliament, they conceive it their duty to the counties interested in their line, as well as to the proprietary, to prove the preamble of their bill in committee. They trust to make out a case sufficiently strong to induce the board of trade to reconsider their report; and should the select committee hold the preamble proved, they are confident that the board will oppose no obstacles to the obtainment of their bill. We understand, indeed, that in taking this step the promoters of the line have the concurrence of the board—a deputation from the provisional committee, now in London, having had an interview on the subject, and the board will not offer the slightest opposition to their proceeding before committee. The Great Southern and Western Company, who have already testified their approval of this line as an extension of their own Carlow branch, by taking a large number of shares, and by appointing five of their directors to act on the Wexford board, are determined to give every aid in their power to passing the bill this session.—*Irish Railway Gazette.*

KINGSTOWN AND BRAY.—Mr. Brunel has undertaken to act as engineer-in-chief of the contemplated line of railway from Kingstown to Bray.—*Saunders.*

THE CHURCH.

By the recent demise of the Rev. J. J. Rowley, D.D., the following changes have been occasioned:—

The Rev. Charles S. Stanford has been promoted from the benefice of St. John's, Dublin, to the rectory of St. Michan's, of the gross yearly value of £550; and the Rev. E. S. Abbott is to succeed from the living of St. Michael's to St. John's, of the gross value of £165. Mr. Stanford was also Rector of Killishee, in the diocese of Kildare, of the gross value of £174 per annum, which he also vacates.

St. Michan's, St. Michael's, and St. John's, Dublin, are in the patronage of the Dean and Chapter of Christ Church, there being a prebendal stall in that Cathedral attached to each of those benefices. The Bishop of Kildare is patron of Killishee.

The united benefices of Lurgan and Munterconnaught, in the diocese of Kilmore, are also vacant by the death of Dr. Rowley. The union is to be severed, and the Rev. Henry Hunt, formerly of Ahascragh, diocese of Elphin, and lately promoted to Denn, in the diocese of Kilmore, is to succeed to Lurgan or Virginia, which will be of the gross value of about £700 a year.

The Rev. Edmund Nugent will succeed to Denn, of the gross value of £349 a year; and the Rev. Charles Echlin is to be promoted from the curacy of Killesher to the vicarage of Killinagh, vacant by Mr. Nugent's promotion to Denn.

The benefices of Lurgan, Denn, and Killinagh are in the gift of the Lord Bishop of Kilmore.

THE OXFORD BOARD AND MR. WARD.

The papers publish an "opinion" of Sir Frederick Thesiger (Solicitor-General), Sir Charles Wetherall, Dr. Addams, and Mr. Cowling, on the power of Oxford University in Mr. Ward's case.

They pronounce "that the University has the power to degrade, and that that power is by no means limited or confined to cases of prior conviction of an offence by a court of competent jurisdiction;" "that the extracts [from the *Ideal of a Christian Church Considered*] set forth in the notice contain sufficient cause to justify the House of Convocation in taking cognizance of them;"—that there is no ground for impeaching the validity of a degradation by the Convocation; and that an appeal lies solely to the Crown, as visitor of the University.

BUCKINGHAM ELECTION—RETURN OF SIR THOMAS FREMANTLE.

Monday last Sir Thomas Fremantle, the new Irish Chief Secretary, was re-elected for this borough without opposition. In returning thanks for the distinction conferred on him, the right hon. baronet said, he was personally unacquainted with Ireland; but having been a member of the House of Commons for seventeen years, and having taken part in the legislative measures connected with that country, he felt the greatest interest in its prosperity. Taunts had been thrown out that the English people disliked the Irish.—Nothing could be more unfounded (hear, hear.) A more warm-hearted people did not exist than the Irish (cheers); treat them with kindness, and they will treat you as friends. Ireland was an integral part of the empire, and was to be treated like the counties of York or Cornwall. Unfortunately there did exist in that country a strong distrust of the British parliament, British rulers, and the people. He, however, did not despair of seeing the day when the people of that country would look to the union with this kingdom as their best safeguard (loud cheers.) Everything must be done to conciliate the people of Ireland, laying down the rule that the legislative union should be maintained, the Church upheld, and the laws respected. They were prepared to hold out the right hand of friendship to their fellow-subjects, and make friends with them. They might fall, but it would not be for want of honest intentions or active exertions. He placed the greatest dependence on the nobleman who was lord lieutenant of that country, and hoped to effect much good there, notwithstanding the difficulties with which they were surrounded—(loud cheers.)

The Right Rev. Dr. Kennedy again attended at the Well Chapel, near Newmarket on Fergus, last Sunday, and preached. There was no allusion to the proceeding on the previous Sabbath. After the Bishop had retired, the people held a meeting and passed resolutions against the Bequest Act. The chair was occupied by Mr. James Kean, of Clonmoney. All the gentry of the neighbourhood remained away from the chapel, not wishing to identify themselves in opposition to the Bishop.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday, Feb 10.

NEW PEER.

The Earl St. GERMANS took the oaths and his seat.

BANGOR AND ST ASAPH.

The Earl of Powis presented a petition from the Bath Church of England Society against the union of these sees.

RAILWAYS.

The Earl of DALHOUSIE gave notice that on Thursday next he should lay before their lordships the first report of the Board of Trade with reference to the railway communication in the south eastern districts. Considerable misapprehension existed in the public mind relative to the jurisdiction and the course of proceeding of that department of the Board of Trade; he should, therefore, take the opportunity of submitting a statement to the house with respect to the jurisdiction the Board of Trade possessed, and the circumstances which had led to the result at which the board had arrived.

THE ANSWER TO THE ADDRESS.

The LORD CHANCELLOR stated that a deputation from the house had waited upon her Majesty with the address of their lordships in answer to her Majesty's speech from the Throne, and that her Majesty had been pleased to accept it, and to return the following most gracious answer:

"The assurance of your loyalty and attachment was received by me with sincere satisfaction. I rely with confidence on your cordial support to promote the happiness and contentment of my subjects."

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

The Marquis of NORMANBY asked—first whether any of the measures introduced by the government were likely to originate in this house? and also whether they were likely to have any important measures submitted to them previons to the Easter recess?

The Duke of WELLINGTON—Let this intimation stand as a notice. and let my noble friend repeat the question to-morrow night.

BAIL IN ERROR.

Lord CAMPBELL begged to call the attention of his noble and learned friend the Lord Chancellor to the bill respecting bail in error in criminal cases. He hoped there would be no delay in bringing forward that measure under the auspices of his noble and learned friend, and that it would be sent down to the other house as soon as possible. There was also another point to which he begged to draw the attention of his noble and learned friend, and which was very closely connected with the other measure, and was a most important matter in criminal proceedings. It arose out of a case to which he would merely refer, as he was most desirous not to revive any past discussions with regard to it, or to say anything that could be in the least degree disagreeable to his noble and learned friend. But he referred to the mode in which an objection was to be taken to a jury which had been improperly returned. He would assume that the opinion of the learned judges whom their lordships had consulted was correct, and that also his noble and learned friend had taken the right view when he concurred in that opinion. And if that were so—how was the law of England with respect to a jury improperly impanelled? The old common law of England gave an accused person who was put upon his trial the right of challenge to the array; and if he could prove that there had been an error, the whole process had to be begun *de novo*. In those days the execution of the process was intrusted to the sheriff, and upon him depended whether the jury process was properly or not executed. The grounds of challenge were either that the sheriff had been partial or was not indifferent. By a most excellent law which had emanated from the present Prime Minister of the Crown, the mode of returning the jury was altered, the duty was taken from the sheriff, and intrusted to other functionaries. The sheriff had no longer anything to do with it. The learned judges who were consulted by your lordships came unanimously to the opinion that as a party accused could not now complain of the sheriff, the challenge to the array was gone. He bowed to that decision, although those learned personages might have taken a different view of the question. But as soon as the decision was known, he thought that his noble and learned friend would acknowledge some remedy ought to have been proposed that was tantamount to the challenge to the array when the sheriff was the returning officer. He, therefore, begged to ask his noble and learned friend, whether it was the intention of her Majesty's government to bring forward a bill upon the subject? He felt quite sure the matter would be better in their hands than in the hands of any of their lordships who sat on the left hand of the woolsack. He was anxious only that a defect in the criminal law should be remedied, and if his noble and learned friend declined to undertake the measure, than he begged to give notice that he should introduce a bill on the subject to the house.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said that two questions had been proposed to him. The first was, whether, in pursuance of an engagement he had entered into on a former night, it was his intention to bring in a bill in respect of the subject of bail in error; and he begged leave to answer that he had directed his attention to the subject, and it was his intention within a few days, to bring in a bill so that it might pass the house previously to the Easter recess, founded in no inconsiderable degree on the bill of his noble and learned friend. He thought his noble and learned friend was under some misapprehension in respect of the subject. He did not understand that the learned judges had given any opinion to the effect which his noble and learned friend hda stated.—Certainly, as far as he (the Lord Chancellor) was concerned, he never intended to express such an opinion, nor did he believe the learned judges were of opinion that the challenge to the array was taken away by the recent act of the legislature. All the judges decided was, that the challenge to the array did not lie in that particular case. The challenge to the array could be sustained only in consequence of the fault of the sheriff or some other returning officer—either on account of his having some connection with the party accused or of his want of indifference. Those were the only two grounds of challenge granted by the common law. The learned judges had decided that in this particular case there was no imputation of partiality against the sheriff, and nothing tending to show that he was not indifferent, and therefore the challenge had not been allowed. He was not stating whether the learned judges were correct in their opinion or not, but only the ground of their opinion.—The principal objection in this case arose out of a defect in the book. The book was defective. A certain number of names had not been included in a book with which the sheriff had nothing to do. He was only bound to take the names from the book. Therefore he (the Lord Chancellor) apprehended that the learned judges had given no opinion to the effect that his noble and learned friend had stated. At the same time, he admitted that it was an evil which required a remedy, if the book was defective. If names were omitted that ought to have been inserted, or inserted when they ought not to have been found in that book, then he admitted that the jury would have been improperly impanelled, and some remedy was requisite for such an evil. He had directed his attention to the subject, and should continue to do so; and if he found it possible to provide an adequate measure, if, in point of fact, no remedy existed at that moment, he should certainly feel it his duty to bring in a bill to cure the omission. The defect had arisen, in this particular case, out of the legislative measure for the purpose of altering the jury laws. The common law did not apply to this case, and there had been no provision of the legislature to meet this defect. If there was any partiality in the sheriff—if he was not indifferent to the parties, the challenge to the array was open to the accused in the same way as it was by common law.

Lord CAMPBELL was extremely glad to hear that his noble and learned friend had directed, and still intended to direct, his attention to the subject; but he felt sure that upon further consideration he would find that it was the opinion of the learned judges that the challenge to the array was taken away altogether; because they had decided that the fault and want of indifference of the sheriff were the only grounds for the challenge to the array. The recorder was now substituted for the sheriff, and there was, therefore, no longer the power of challenge to the array. He was perfectly satisfied with the assurance of his noble and learned friend, and hoped he would bring in a bill that would remedy the defect.

Lord MONTEAGLE at great length entered into some financial statemeuts and calculations, which, he hoped would meet with due consideration from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The noble lord moved for certain returns, of which he had given notice, showing the annual balance sheet of income and expenditure, and also for the accounts relating to the trade and navigation of this country.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said he was willing to afford every information on the subject; but he thought the noble lord would not expect that any statement should be made by him until the financial measure had been brought forward by the government in the other house of parliament.

The production of the papers was then ordered and the house adjourned to the following day.

House of Commons—Monday.

WRIT FOR LEWES.

On the motion of Mr. YOUNG, a new writ was ordered to be issued for Lewes, in the place of the Hon. H. Fitzroy, who had accepted the office of one of the Lords of the Admtralty.

WINDOW-TAX.

Lord DUNCAN gave notice that he should, on Thursday, the 20th, move for a committee of the whole house on the subject of the window-tax, unless he was forestalled by the right hon. gentleman at the head of the government (a laugh.)

LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

In reply to a question from Mr. Hume,

Mr. BARNES said that it was not the intention of government to lay on the table the correspondence which took place between the government and the Court of Directors with respect to the recall of Lord Ellenborough.

RAILWAYS.

Mr. WALLACE gave notice that he would next day move the following resolutions respecting railways, and ask for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the railway act of last session:—

"1. That it is the inherent and constitutional right of the people of Great Britain and Ireland to travel through their own country by the nearest way and at the cheapest rate, on the best roads which may be provided for them by the voluntary investment of private capital, and this whether the roads be formed of iron or other materials.

"2. That the investment of capital in roads with a view to profit by the toll dues taken thereon is of very recent date, and coincident only with the introduction of railways.

"3. That the principle on which railways are constructed is not a discovery of modern date, being known to the country from time immemorial in the form of tramroads, composed of both wood and stone, and therefore not entitled to any unusual or peculiar advantages.

"4. That whereas railways can now be constructed at less than half the cost they formerly were, the rates and charges should be reduced accordingly.

"5. That it has been recently stated in this house that the railway committee of the Board of Trade have had returns to show that the passenger traffic on those railways subject to the 1d a mile clause, by the operation of which the third-class fares throughout the kingdom have been reduced from 2d and 1½d to 1d per mile, being a reduction equal to 30 to 50 per cent., has been effected with great advantage to the people, and without injury to the incomes of the respective railway companies.

"6. That it is in evidence before the select committee on railways of session 1844, that third-class passengers may be conveyed at moderate rates of speed at a cost not exceeding 1d for every 15 miles, and that at present passenger's fares are charged on different railways at prices varying from 3d to ½d per mile for the several classes.

"7. That travelling by railway has now become nearly the only mode of conveyance for the inhabitants of this country, whether rich or poor; and, therefore, until a careful inquiry has been instituted into the cost of construction of railways and expenses of transit by some competent tribunal, clothed with due authority to prosecute such, and report upon the same to this house, it is not expedient, with a view to the interest of the people and justice to the railway companies, that rates, charges, and modes of conveyance requisite to preserve the health and secure the comfort and convenience of passengers travelling by railway should be settled for a lengthened period.

"8. That leave be given to bring in a bill to repeal the act of last session, 7 & 8 Vic., cap. 85, commonly called the Railway act."

INDIA—THE TEMPLE OF JUGGERNAUT.

Sir R. H. INGLIS said he wished to ask two questions relative to India. He wished to know, first, what course had been adopted by the Indian government to give effect to minutes by the President of the Council of Bengal, in the absence of the Governor General, for restoring the administration of 60,000 rupees for the service of the idol temple of Juggernaut, and the lands formerly appropriated to the worship of that idol, to the Hindoo population, so as to separate altogether the Christian government of India from such worship; and secondly, what progress had been made to separate the Pagoda lands in the presidency of Madras from the hands of the British government, and to restore the management of them to the natives, as in the presidency of Bombay and Bengal?

Mr. BARING said no further information had been received from Madras since the hon. baronet last put a similar question on this subject. With respect, however, to the Temple of Juggernaut, he was able to inform the hon. baronet that measures had been taken to give effect to the minutes to which he referred. A large estate which formerly belonged to the temple had been restored, and by that means the annual payment of 60,000 rupees had been diminished to 36,000. Orders had also been sent to India to restore to the temple other land, and to such an amount as would dispense in future with any payment to the Temple of Juggernaut from the public treasury (hear, hear.)

THE RUBRIC.

Lord EBRINGTON presented the following petition from William Carwithen, clerk, doctor of divinity, rector of the parish and parish church of

Stoke Clymesland, alias Climsland, in the county of Cornwall, and diocese of Exeter.

"Showeth—That your petitioner is no less by inclination than by duty sincerely attached to the Protestant church of England and Ireland as by law established, and therefore views with pain and regret the excited state of the diocess of Exeter, in consequence of several of the parochial ministers attempting a strict compliance with the rubrics contained in the Book of Common Prayer, to the observance of which their attention has been specially called by the high authority of their bishop.

"That your petitioner and his clerical brethren are bound, not only by their ordination vows, and by canon to 'reverently obey their ordinary in all things lawful and honest,' but are also liable to be indicted at the assizes held before my Lady the Queen's justices in the county where the offence is committed, by any layman or other person whatsoever, for not complying with the rubrics in the Book of Common Prayer in every particular, even to the minutest point, under the statutes of 2 and 3 Edward VI., c. 1, and 1 Elizabeth, c. 2, and if convicted thereof 'by verdict of twelve men according to the laws of this realm, or according to their own confession, or by the notorious evidence of the fact,' will have to suffer heavy fine and imprisonment, and for the third offence deprivation of all ecclesiastical promotion, and imprisonment for life, and the archbishops and bishops are equally liable to the same indictments and penalties as their clergy.

"That your petitioner is, and always has been, very desirous to perform his clerical ministrations in such manner and form as the rubrics require and custom has sanctioned: but in the present very excited state of the diocese of Exeter, and in consequence of three pastoral letters of the bishop of that see, as it appears to your petitioner of very uncertain and different import, your petitioner is at a loss how to act with safety to himself and satisfaction to his parishioners in his official ministry, and that, moreover, it appears to your petitioner that the difficulty can only be gotten rid of by legislative enactments, as under the existing laws neither the archbishops nor bishops, individually or collectively, can alter or dispense with a single provision contained in the rubrics.

"That in the opinion of your petitioner the Book of Common Prayer and its rubrics are nearly in a state similar to that on the return of King Charles II. to this kingdom, when, being defective and unsuited to the times, a royal letter was addressed to convocation, commanding a review of the Book of Common Prayer, when the convocation entrusted the business to a committee, who made alterations and additions, which were submitted to and approved by of parliament, and confirmed by 13 and 14 Charles II., c. 4.

"Your petitioner, also, with all due deference, ventures to remark that parliament has, without the consent of convocation, altered a rubric, namely, as to the publication of banns of marriage, by passing the 26 George II., c. 33.

"Your petitioner therefore humbly prays your honourable house to take the subject into your gracious and serious consideration, to cause the statutes of 2 and 3 Edward VI., c. 1, and 1 Elizabeth, c. 2, to be repealed, and to adopt such measures as to your wisdom may seem fit, to procure a calm, moderate, and temperate review of the Book of Common Prayer rubrics and canons of the united Church of England and Ireland, as may have the effect of settling those differences of opinion and practice which now exist among those who have all subscribed before their respective bishops, and published to their parochial congregations the declarations 'that they will conform to the Liturgy of the Church of England and Ireland as by law established.'

"And your petitioner will, as in duty bound, ever pray.

(Signed)
"W. CARWITHEN, D.D."

Lord EBRINGTON also presented a petition from Sonth Molton, signed by the mayor and a large number of individuals, stating their alarm and regret at the attempt made to revive obselete forms and ceremonies, and praying the house to take such measures as would remove the grievances they complained of.

THE EARL OF LUCAN.

The SPEAKER called upon Mr. Bellew, who had given notice of a motion for copies of the correspondence relative to the dismissal of the Earl of Lucan from the commission of the peace for the county of Mayo; but as the honourable gentleman was not present, it became a dropped motion.

TAX ON COALS.

Mr. HUME hoped that before the right hon. baronet made his financial statement he would take into his consideration the repeal of the additional tax recently laid upon coals, which had proved very injurious to many classes of the community.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that on Wednesday next he would move the house go into a committee of supply, and to vote certain Exchequer Bills, so as to enable them to go into a committe of ways and means, and to receive the right honourable baronet's financial statement on the Friday following.

The house then adjourned at 5 o'clock.

House of Lords—Tuesday, Feb. 11.

Their lordships met at five o'clock. The business transacted was merely of a routine nature, and no way interesting. The house adjourned to Thursday.

House of Commons—Tuesday.

Sir THOMAS FREMANTLE took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Buckingham.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

Lord G. SOMERSET moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the best mode of constituting committees on railway bills in the present session of parliament, and of the most expedient manner in which railway bills. having relation to similar objects. may be brought under the consideration of the same committee.

Agreed to, and the following members appointed a select committee:—Lord G. Somerset, Sir G. Grey, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Strutt, Viscount Howick, Lord Harry Vane, Mr. Estcourt, Mr. Greene, Mr. Ewart, Mr. Colquhoun, Mr. Shaw, Mr. Hodgson Hinde, Mr. Pakington, and the O'Connor Don.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

In reply to Mr. E. DENISON,

Sir J. GRAHAM said that the returns were nearly completed, and that the report would be laid on the table of the house in a short time, no doubt before Easter.

COMMITTEES.

A nxmber of members were excused from attending on committees, in consequence of being above the age of sixty.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Sir J. Graham were excused, in consequence of having to attend to official duties.

RAILWAYS.

Mr. WALLACE rose, pursuant to notice, and called the attention of the house to the resolutions respecting which he had given notice last night. He believed the members of the railway department of the board of trade were slaves to the existing companies, and discouraged new projects; that they had caused great mischief, and produced unfair speculations in shares in consequence of publishing their decisions night after night in the *London Gazette*. He (Mr. Wallace) then proceeded to read a series of tables to test the truth of the resolutions he now asked the house to adopt, and contended that the present system of railways was an unjust monopoly, and injurious to the interests of the country, and when he stated this he spoke the opinions of a vast majority of the people of this country. No less than 248 new plans of railways has been sent into the board of trade since last session, and it was evident, he repeated, that that board discouraged new projects, therefore destroying open competition. The regulation of the time for starting the cheap trains was also an injustice to the poor, as they left the station at inconvenient hours. After expressing the hardships to which the poor were exposed, the hon. member brought forward the resolutions of which he had given notice, and moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the act of last session, commonly called the railway act.

After a brief but interesting discussion, which we are unable to give this post through want of space, Mr. Wallace withdrew his motion.

LAW OF SETTLEMENT.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to parochial settlement and the relief of the poor.

The house adjourned at a quarter past 12.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
3 per Cent. Cons.	—	99¼	99⅝
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	103⅜	103⅜
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	95	—
Bank Stock	—	—	212
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	—
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	—	75½	—
Ditto 4 per Cent.	—	—	—
4 per Cent. City Debs	—	97¼	—
4 per Cent Ballast Office Deb. Gov. Sec.	—	—	—
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.	—	—	—

ENGLISH STOCKS—TUESDAY.

Bank Stock	212½	India Stock	285½
3 per Cent. Consols	99⅜	India Bonds	75
Ditto for opening	99⅜	South Sea Stock	116⅜
3 per Cent Reduced	100⅛	Do. New Annuities	100
3½ per Cent Red.	—	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	
New 3½ per Cent.	103⅞	56 pm.	

PRICE OF SHARES.

Liverpool, Tuesday, Feb. 11.—Closing Prices.—Limerick and Waterford, 5. The market not very brisk to-day.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, FEB. 15, 1845.

When the policy of conciliating the Roman Catholics by the sacrifice of Protestant institutions determined the Whigs to abolish the old municipal corporations, it was in their power to have extinguished the whole system for ever, and thus have ridded the country of a set of establishments, which had not only outlived their original and utility, but had become, in the opinion of most reasonable men, corrupt and pernicious. Had the advice of those who recommended total extinction been followed, those modern nuisances, called Town Councils, had not now been in existence, to keep up party animosity, and set citizens at variance among themselves: the properties available for the public good would not have been the prey of corporate jobbing and selfish speculation; and the management of the funds, administered by functionaries responsible to the crown and the parliament, would have been impartially expended on works of public utility, and in the encouragement of industry and trade. But the victorious faction, and the ministers who flattered their folly, in order to make use of their support, were determined on the revival, or rather transfer, of all the powers and resources of abuse to a new and different set of self-seekers; and it was in vain to remonstrate: the people at large would not profit by the wisdom of Æsop's fox, which, when nearly exhausted by the swarm of flies that were sucking his blood, refused the proffered aid of the swallow to drive them away—saying, these have already nearly had their fill; if they be disturbed they will be succeeded by a fresh and hungry swarm, who will open new drains and not leave a drop of blood in my body.

The apologue conveyed an admirable moral; but the people (that is to say, "the village scoundrels who call themselves *the people*")—would not be admonished. They drove away the old set; they are now experiencing the exhausting industry of the new.

These observations are not untimely when we consider the subject which has been occupying the attention of our own Town Council, and our fellow-citizens of this ancient and *reformed* borough for some days back, and is likely to occupy it for many days forward. We allude of course to the needless, and, therefore, wanton dismissal of the Town Clerk and the Treasurer of the Corporation, both of whom having derived their offices from the late Municipal body, are privileged either to return and discharge the duties of their respective situations, or, if dismissed, to receive as remuneration for their loss very nearly the whole of their salaries and emoluments. But these men cannot be displaced without the appointment of successors at equal salaries at least; and thus the charge of those stations is *doubled* on the civic funds. Why those gentlemen, perfectly efficient, have been discharged, except for the purpose of creating vacancies to be filled by some of the fresh and hungry swarm of blood-suckers, it were hard to conceive. The new Corporation of Dublin proceeded in the same manner discharging the officers of the old, and increasing the charges on the funds of the new Corporation; and with such indecent haste was the process begun, that public indignation and disgust gave it such a rebuke—that *for colour-sake*, the candidates for places proffered to serve *gratis* during the incumbency of their predecessors; and the pretence succeeded, and was carried on for a while. But it was soon found that men could not be expected to devote their precious time and talents to the public service for nothing: and one by one those disinterested and gratuitous services were rewarded to the full extent of what the law and custom allowed.

Now, the great pretext on which the Liberal party sought the overthrow of the old corporations was: that they were prodigal and corrupt in the use of the public money, and had burthened the citizens with taxes which pressed with intolerable weight on the industrious classes. And it was held forth as a temptation to the public to join in the suppression of those institutions, that the new Corporations would be economical of the public funds, and reduce taxation to the lowest farthing. Have such professions been in any one instance realized? Is the matter now in dispute between the citizens and Corporation of Waterford, a proof of the frugal part and economical spirit with which the civic revenues are to be administered? Our fellow-citizens assembled in the Town Hall, have very properly remonstrated against the flagrant abuse; and it remains to be seen whether the Town Council which is to assemble on Tuesday next, will shew itself sensible, or insensible, to the voice of public opinion.—The requisition by which the meeting of the citizens was called, is probably the most respectable and influential which on any occasion emanated from the citizens of Waterford. It was signed by nearly two hundred of the most respectable taxpayers of the borough, without any distinction of party or creed: and includes the signatures of many members of the Municipal body.

So far we had written, when we looked into the *meeting!* and such a meeting we have, in our professional character, never witnessed. Two requisitions—one from the Mayor—the other from Mr. Delahunty (the intended Chamberlain,) and *Counsellor* R. Walsh, (the expectant Town Clerk), were read, but for two hours, from 1 to 3 o'clock, no speaker could be heard for more than 2 or 3 sentences—and such yelling of "turn him out"—"don't believe the 'perjured' rascal"—"hear our late respected mayor"—"don't mind that fellow who appeals to his God, he knows he is perjuring himself," was never heard. We have not received our reporter's *notes*, in fact it would be impossible for him to take any—all we shall be able to give will be a sketch of the proceedings in our next.

At three o'clock almost every respectable person left the meeting to give Mr. Delahunty (who said he'd keep his hearers till morning in explanations) room to speak, as also to allow Town Councillor Walsh to indulge in the *cucoethes loquendi* for which he is so remarkable,

WATERFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual meeting of the subscribers, friends, and patrons of this highly valuable institution was held on Friday evening, the 7th inst., in the school room of the Institute,

THOMAS MEAGHER, Esq., in the chair.

The Secretary having read the report for the past year,

Mr. Henry Martin addressed the meeting to the following effect:—

MR. PRESIDENT—In moving the adoption of the report which has been just read I feel that a few observations are due to the merits of the Waterford Mechanics' Institute. It was well observed by a member of your committee on a late occasion, that the citizens of Waterford are under strong obligations to this institution, and have no hesitation in repeating its claim to general countenance and support, as being eminently calculated to diffuse a taste for intellectual improvement amongst all classes, as well as to impart to the Mechanics themselves, such instruction as they particularly need, and have an undoubted right to be afforded to them. Before this Institute was established the sublime themes of science and the interesting illustrations of philosophical experiments were seldom prescnted. The casual visit of a scientific adventurer might perhaps produce a momentary excitement, or have an impression easily to be effaced by habitual relapse into frivolity or the torpidity of uninquisitive dullness. Since then, however, we have witnessed a most agreeable change in this respect—lecturers of the first character, because of acknowledged talents, have appeared amongst us, and subjects of the highest interest as connected with natural philosophy and the practical sciences, have been explained and illustrated in such a manner as to afford the greatest delight and satisfaction to all who heard those attractive lectures. And, indeed, I hold it to be morally impossible for any rational person to have attended the different courses of lectures delivered in this Institute by Doctor Cahill, Professor Kane, Surgeon Lover and Professor Lawson, without being highly edified and extensively improved. It is quite unnecessary for me to notice the details of last year's proceeding, as they are so fully set forth in the report itself, and their importance at the same time so well enforced both in it and in the appeal appended to it. But I hope I will be permitted to express the satisfaction I feel, Mr. President, on this occasion, in seeing you occupying your present position, to which you have now for two full years extended both fostering care and most liberal aid; and I am certain that the pleasure is anticipated in both by the committee, and every member of the Institute. We appreciate highly the feelings on your part, which suggested your late tendered resignation of the president's chair—at the same time it enhances our sense of your kindly feelings towards the institution, to the prosperity of which you have so largely contributed, that at the urgent solicitation of the committee you have consented still to preside over its interests. I beg leave to move that the report be adopted, and printed for circulation.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by several members, after which a treasurer and committee were elected.

On the motion of Mr. Henry Martin, seconded by Mr. Hugh Nevins, Thomas Meagher, Esq., vacated the chair, and Mr. Henry White being called thereto, a vote of thanks to the President, Thomas Meagher, Esq., was unanimously passed.

At the County Waterford Petty Sessions, on Tuesday, Abraham Coates, Esq., with four of his workmen, William Tobin (long), and William Tobin (short), two respectable farmers, appeared to answer the summons of Michael Connors, for having, on the 24th of January, forcibly compelled plaintiff to take an unlawful oath. The complainant stated that Mr. Coates (who is the agent of Lord Stradbroke) came to his cabin at Ballymacarberry, accompanied by the other defendants—that Mr. Coates took a pistol out of his pocket and desired Connors to take his oath that he would give up the cabin next May, and that Keliher, Fenton, and Tobin told him to kiss the book, and that he being in dread did kiss the book.—After hearing the evidence the chairman, Mr. Butler, and Mr. Mulcahy were of opinion that the charge was a monstrous fabrication, with no evidence upon which the Court could depend to support it, and considered that the case should be dismissed. The other two magistrates, Colonel Phipps and Mr. Shaw, R. M., however, being of opinion that, having no right to go into any case for the defence, they ought to take the informations and send the case for further investigation, the Bench ultimately determined upon having the opinion of the Attorney General, as to what should be done in consequence of their disagreeing. Mr. Coates and his counsel expressed their wish that the Attorney General's opinion should be taken, and intimated an intention of prosecuting Connors for perjury.

The open season having commenced on Wednesday, salmon has made its appearance in our markets, though not in any quantity. It is now being offered for sale at 1s 8d per pound.

The Rev. T. Dowley gratefully acknowledges the receipt of £5 for the *Magdalen Asylum*, from Nicholas P. Hayes, Esq., Barrister, of Dublin.

The Rev. Mr. Healy, P.P. of Kilcatherine, was again summoned to Castletown Berehaven Petty Sessions, at the instance of Mr. Mark O'Sullivan, for assault and perjury, and for burning a bible! Two witnesses swore to the first charge, and others that the Priest had from the altar urged his flock to hoot and threaten Rev. Mr. O'Grady, rector of the parish, subsequent to which the church window was broken by a stone, while the Rev. Mr. O'Grady was in the pulpit.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS—THURSDAY.

The usual weekly meeting took place, the following Guardians were present:—Sir Benjamin Morris Wall, in the chair; Michael Dobbyn, J.P., Joseph Hayden, J.P., Wm. Morris, J.P., Edward Forristal, John Bogan, Thomas Gamble, Robert Curtis, John Hackett, Thomas Dillon, Edmond T. Power, Silvester Phelan, Wm. Hearn, Pierse Barron, James Delahunty, R. Hayes, and R. Walsh, Esqrs.

Capt. Owen, the auditor appointed by the Commissioners, was also in attendance.

The minutes of last day's proceedings were read by the clerk.

To a question from Counsellor Hayes,

Captain Owen replied, that in some unions a shoemaker was employed occasionally, to instruct the inmates in making and mending shoes, but was not a permanent officer; the payment was usually about 6s a week whilst engaged.

After the several books, incidental to the weekly government of the house were read, the following collections were handed in—

For the City, per Mr. Campion, £139 1s 6d; uncollected, £1695 18s 0d.

County Waterford, per Mr. Phelan, £77 14s 4d; uncollected, £792 17s 0d.

County Kilkenny, per Mr. M'Donald, £20 3s 4d; uncollected, £97 19s 4d.

On the motion of Mr. Morris; seconded by Mr. Hayden, it was resolved:—

"That on the master's report, the clock wanted for the house be purchased from Mr. Glanville at the price of £6 10s 0d."

Mr. Phelan, the collector, having been asked when the money outstanding would be collected in, replied that all the money which could be got would be collected in 2 days; and explained that the occupiers on the electoral division of Drumcannon, having had their holdings charged by subdivisions, it was difficult to ascertain their respective shares, but he had been promised by the landlord or agent every assistance to facilitate the collection. In answer to another question, he said it was not easy to get in a two-penny rate through the county.

Mr. Morris—This shows the folly of making such a small rate, it is only adding additional expenses to the union.

Mr. Phelan—It will give me as much as ever I can do to fill up the receipts for the number of small sums handed in.

Mr. Morris—The rate is most unfairly and unequally divided; the city is the sufferer, being most unfairly treated.

Mr. Hency, the clerk to the board, produced the half-yearly abstracts up to the 29th September last, which he had been some time preparing for the auditor, who, after a three hour's examination before the board met, found them all correct, and expressed his satisfaction at the creditable manner in which they were done.

Mr. Curtis asked Captain Owen his opinion as to the fact of shoemakers being paid in other unions, and as to the necessity of paying them.

Captain Owen—In some other unions they employ a shoemaker occasionally when wanted, and pay him at the rate of about 6s a week. As to my opinion of the necessity of paying one, it can be of very little value; the guardians are the best judges; if they think fit to employ one, they can do so under the sanction of the commissioners.

Mr. Morris—The salary of the shoemaker has been before you as auditor—I wish to know whether you sanction the expenditure or not?

Cartain Owen had approved of the audit. If we had a man who would do it gratis, it would, of course, be absurd to pay one (several guardians.—We have not.)

Mr. Dobbyn—Suppose you had a person in the house capable of instructing the boys who refused to do it, how would you act?

Chairman—Turn him out.

Mr. Dobbyn—You can't turn him out. Suppose he was a very expert man, and in giving his services was most inert, how would you act then?

Mr. Morris—Stop his milk from him.

Mr. Dobbyn—You can't deal with him that way; you must pay him if you expect proper services.

Mr. Curtis—What counsellor Dobbyn says is very true.

Counsellor Hayes thought that no trade should be exercised within the poor-house; it was an injustice to the tradesmen of the city.

It was observed by a member that they carry on work in jail.

Counsellor Hayes—Aye, and very improperly.

Mr. Curtis—The commissioners said there were not paid shoemakers in any other union. That seems to be contradictory to what we have just heard from Captain Owen.

Captain Owen—In some few places they are paid occasionally as their services are required, but not permanently,

Mr. Dobbyn was an advocate for paying every person whose business required skill as well as labour. The payment of the shoemaker here was certainly extravagant; £18 a year and rations was too much.

Chairman—Well, gentlemen, is there any report about the shoemaker to be submitted?

Mr. Curtis—The committee appointed to enquire met, and nothing further can be done until we hear from the commissioners.

The board then proceeded to the admission of paupers.

A strolling beggar, with a wife and family of 5 or 3 children, applied for admission, said he was from Ross, was asked why he did not go to Ross, where he had the best claim. He said he had no means to go.

Mr. Hackett—If they come over to me I'll give them as much potatoes as they can carry.

After admission Mr. Hackett said, he would give them 1s to go by the Ross steamer home.

The Master was sent to enquire which would he prefer, when he took the shilling, and departed.

Margaret Hunt, a young women, applied to be admitted.

Chairman—What is this she's called?—(referring to the porter's entry of applications) "A Cyprian."

Clerk—That's the porter's description of her; he's classical in his conceptions.

A family of the "Brien's" consisting of a woman and five children, next presented themselves, and their appearance elicited an "Oh!" from several Guardians.

Mr. Morris—They ought to be called the "O" Brien's.

They came from Gracedieu, where the father, an old man, stated to be sixty, had deserted them. All admitted.

Number in the House	836
Admitted	30
Total	866

Died during the week—Mary Murphy, aged 60, union at large.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.

We have just learned that some of the tenants of the Commissioners have refused to pay their rents to their local agents, in consequence of an article which lately appeared in the *Dublin Evening Mail*, stating, what we believe to be an utter impossibility, that their rents in future would be received by an individual residing in Dublin, perhaps 80 or 100 miles away from both the tenants and their land. Should such a job be attempted to be perpetrated by way of diminishng expense, we trust it will meet with that fate which it so well deserves. It would be much more advisable to have a respectable professional person appointed to act in each county, and get rid of all other agents, particularly those residing altogether away from the property in question.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

PRINCE ALBERT.

It is rumored, and we believe upon sufficient authority, that the title of King Consort is about to be conferred on his Royal Highness Prince Albert. This, we presume, would be preliminary to a demand for an increased grant.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Very great disappointment was felt in Galway at the rejection by the Board of Trade of the application for extending the railway line from Dublin to that important Town of the far west. Special meetings of the Harbour and Town commissioners were immediately held, and deputations appointed to proceed to London with memorials in favour of the project.

Within these few days past a number of well-executed forged £5. Bank of England notes have been passed to several shop keepers in the metropolis by two fashionably dressed females, who made small purchases of goods. The plate and note is supposed to have been executed in France. The only way of detecting the forgery is by the paper, which is considerably thinner than those of the genuine notes, and of a more greasy nature. The small purchases made by them were carried by their footboy or page, so that their places of residence have not been known.

The Right Rev. Dr. Blake. of Newry, has received a letter from the Rev. Dr. Cullen, president of the Irish college at Rome, assuring the Bishop that he has had from the Pope himself a denial of any negotiation for a Concordat with the English government. This fully bears out the Lord Lieutenant's late communication to Archbishop Murray.

The Parish Priest of Balbriggan, near Dublin, refused the use of the Chapel to his flock, for a meeting to petition against the Bequests Act.

Father Costelloe convened a meeting of his brother clergy at Murroe chapel, on Tuesday to petition for repeal of the Bequest Act.

In the Court of Chancery last week, in the case of Hayes *v.* Garvey, Sir Edward Sugden, rebuked, in open court, the recent practice of young barristers reading their arguments from paper, which was discreditable to the profession.

We regret that for the last five years fever was not so prevalent in this city as at present, and the disease is extending to the rural districts.—On Sunday last there were 199 patients under treatment in the fever hospital, John's-gate, and this morning the number was 174!—*Limerick Chronicle.*

A canal boat, laden with eels from the Shannon, arrived in Portobello basin, on Monday.—The fish were alive, and supplied with fresh water and air. The value set upon the cargo is £200.

Another innovation was introduced into the Church service in Manorcunningham Church, near Derry, on Sunday, by substituting the long obsolete service of the Purification of Mary the Blessed Virgin, instead of the Collect, Epistle, and Gospel, and the Lessons for the Sunday before Lent. Rev. Mr. Butler is the incumbent.

The "Great distillery case" in which the Messrs. Smith, the London rectifiers and distillers, were defeedants, in the Court of Exchequer, for frauds on the revenue, has come to a curious conclusion. The charges were for using a distillery situate within a quarter of a mile distant from premises used for rectifying spirits; and, second, for having underground pipes communicating between such premises. The penalties sought to be recovered amounted to nearly £300,000. The business of the defendants was so extensive that they frequently paid £1000 duty in a single day. The trial commenced on Thursday, but through an oversight on the part of some of the officers acting for the crown, provison not having been made for its continuance beyond that day, the trial being "at bar," the Solicitor General had on Friday to announce that, in consquence of the error, the court had no jurisdiction until next Term, to which time it had accordingly to be postponed!

By a majority of three, the South Dublin guardians declined investigating the charge of Dr. Mayne's having given Dr. Lees £300 to resign in favour of the former, as physician to the workhouse. There were seven candidates for the place. Dr. Mayne subsequently denied that he gave Dr. Lees any sum for his resignation.

The London and Dublin Bank has declared a dividend of two per cent. for the last year, payable at their branches in Dublin, Dundalk, Wicklow, Mullingar, Birr, Carrick-on-Shannon, and Carrickmacross.

The whole cost of management of the Tralee Savings' bank for the last year was but £84, not one penny in the pound for sums invested.

SALMON.—Salmon was this day cried through the city at 1s 1d the pound, its first appearance, by statute, for the season.—*Limerick Chronicle of* Wednesday.

SUICIDE.—Peter Leahy, aged 18 years, put a period to his existence, at his father's house, in Seward-lane, John Street, on Sunday last, after returning from prayers. In the absence of his parents at mass, the unfortunate youth placed a ladder over the door, from one of the rungs of which he suspended himself by the neck with a rope, and was found dead on the return of the family. He had attended mass in the morning, and no cause was assigned at the inquest, held by James Bennett. Esq., for the insane act.—*Ibid.*

Major MacNamara, M. P., left this on Monday, for London, to attend his Parliamentary duties. The hon. gentleman is a Repealer, but never attends the Conciliation Hall.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The *Cork Examiner* says that Lieut. Roche, of the 3d Light Dragoons, cousin of the M. P. for Cork, will start for the representation of the next vacancy in any Borough in the South of Ireland, as a Repealer.

The election for the county Tipperary is fixed for Friday, the 21st inst. at Clonmel.

Mr. Scott Murray, M.P. for Buckinghamshire, who conformed at Rome to the Roman Cathoiic faith last Autumn, has been obliged to resign his seat in Parliament in consequence of that step.

STATE OF CLONMEL JAIL—NUMBER FOR TRIAL AT THE ASSIZES.—There are at present 100 and ninety-two persons confined in our jail; out of which nineteen are for trial at the approaching assizes. For murder, 9—shooting at persons, 5—rape, 3—houghing cattle, 1—felonious assault, 1—total 19.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

The directors of the Tipperary Joint Stock Bank at their last annual meeting declared a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent., per annum for the half year ending 31st December last, and after deducting all expenses of management, and the dividend for the year, and making allowance for all bad and doubtful debts, added £6,270 12s 1d to their reserve fund.

Notwithstanding the violent persecution now offered, four large familes have joined the Church of England, lately in Dingle. A cargo of provisions is coming from Belfast to Limerick for the Protestant converts at Dingle. A subscripton is about to be got up in Cork and other places for the converts, who the Rev. Thomas Moriarty states, are yet suffering from persecution.

A SPORTING LEAP.—On Monday, the 3d instant, the Monaghan hounds threw off at Scarva, two miles from the town of Clones. During the day the most sporting leap ever made was gallantly done by the famous mare, Jenny Jones, ridden by Ben. Leonard, Esq. The leap was a canal, between two lea fields, and the utmost anxiety was expressed when horse and rider came to it. At it they came, as bold as lions, and hands, whip, and spurs seemed to be applied at the instant the mare rose from the ground. She sprung into the air, and for a second, seemed balanced over the yawning dyke; but after a tremendous struggle (while in the air) she succeeded in gaining the opposite bank and making her leap good, by at least two feet, clearing the canal twenty nine feet across.

MR. JONES,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

Commenced his Professional Attendance in

WATERFORD,

At Mr. KELLY'S, Lombard-Street,

The 14th Inst., for Ten Days.

MESSRS. JONES

HAVE recentiy introduced such important improvements in Dentistry, that persons can enjoy the comforts of well adjusted ARTIFICIAL TEETH, after many fruitless attempts by other Practitioners, particularly in case of unhealthy or tender Gums. The SELICIAN TEETH, invented by Messrs. JONES, are most effective in restoring Articulation and Mastication.

Children's Teeth regulated, and every operation performed on Surgical experience.

7, South Mall, Cork, Feb. 12th, 1845.

SIGNOR SAPIO'S

Grand Morning Concert,

AT THE TOWN HALL,

On MONDAY, February 17, 1845,

AT TWO O'CLOCK, AND

Grand Sacred Oratorio,

To take place in the

TOWN HALL,

On TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18. 1845,

AT 8 O'CLOCK,

ASSISTED by the following eminent Performers, MISS MORGAN, from the Nobility's Concerts, London, and the Philharmonic and Anacreontic Societies, Dublin, who has been engaged at a heavy expense for this occasion;

MRS. CARROLL,

From the Nobility's Concerts, Dublin.

SIGNOR A. SAPIO, MR. CONDON, and

SIGNOR SAPIO.

Conductor, MR. CONDON.

Assisted by a powerful Chorus.

Miss CONDON will preside at the Grand Piano-Forte.

Tickets, 2s 6d; Five ditto 10s: Gallery, 1s.

Tickets to be had at the Bar of the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, CUMMONS'S HOTEL, and at HOWARD'S Music Ware-rooms.

Sigismund Thalberg.

THE superb toned Pianoforte of Erard's manufacture, upon which this distinguished Pianist performed at the Concert of the Philharmonic Society, &c., &c., is now for Sale, and may be seen at the Ware-rooms of

ROBINSON AND BUSSELL,

7, WESTMORLAND-STREET.

M. THALBERG has given the following opinion of this instrument:—

Morrisson's Hotel, Dublin, Saturday, 1st February, 1845.

MY DEAR SIRS—It is with much pleasure I comply with your request in giving my opinion of the grand Pianoforte upon which I have performed during my stay in Dublin. I certify that it is one of the finest and most magnificent toned instruments which ever left Erard's manufactory, or that I have ever performed on.—Believe me, my dear Sirs, yours very truly,

S. THALBERG.

To Messrs. Robinson and Bussell, Westmorland street.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Suttan, Read, London, 3772 fls. bacon, 1204 firks butter, 67cwt, 164 kegs lard, 50 brls pork, 43 cwt. hams, 5 packs feathers, 1 cask brushes.

Ocean, Hopkins, Liverpool, 1325 cwt flour.

Catherine and Jane, Evans, Liverpool, 897 brls wheat.

Amity, Richards, Liverpool, 570 brls wheat, 250 cwt flour.

Landshipping, Connor, Bridgewater, 835 brls oats.

Edward, Rees, Llanelly, 710 cwt flour.

Seltern's Rock, Mollard, Liverpool, 895 brls wheat, 2025 cwt flour.

Trader, Jones, Glassendock, 376 brls wheat.

Mentor, Lewis, Glassendock, 392 brls wheat.

Eliza, Llewellyn, Neath, 330 brls wheat, 660 cwt flour.

Friends, Harding, Runcorn, 1625 cwt flour.

Shamrock, Cadigan, Cork, 250 brls barley.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

11th—H.M.P. Pigmy, at 11½, a.m.—Fame, Borough, Cardiff. coals—Fitania, Shipley, Liverpool, g.c.—Lucky Lass, Young, Baltimore, potatoes.

12th—Mary Jane, Meyler, Cardiff, coals—Endeavor, Eynon, Newport, do,—Nora Creina, (s.), Pond, Bristol, m.g.—Friends. Doyle, Newport, coals—Rifleman, Hull, Newport, coals—Ellen Drinan, Keily, Bonmahon, copper ore—Eclipse, Finch, Cardiff, coal—H M.P. Jasper, at noon—Eleanor, Evans, Swansea, culm—Challenger, Anthony, Cardiff, coals—Alpha, White, do., do.—Mary, Berriman, Neath, do.—Nancy, Keily, Cardiff, coals—Charles Tucker, Williams, Dungarvan, copper ore——Heroine, Kirby, Newport, coals—Wm. Penn, (s.), Clarke, Liverpool. m.g. Put back—Waterloo, Morrisey; and Serapis, Wright, before mentioned, at 8, a.m.; Hope, Walsh, before mentioned, at 4, p.m.

13th—H.M.P. Prospero, at 2, p.m.—Sir John Newport, Nicholls, London, g.c.—Earl Mulgrave, Booth, Cardiff, coals—Thomas, Jewill, Newport, do:

SAILED,

11th—Osprey, (s.), Burgess, Bristol, g.c.—Sirious, Schimdt, Alexandria, coals—Mersey. Carroll, Savannah, ballast.

12th—H.M.P. Pigmy, at 7½, a.m.—James Hamilton, Brown, Glasgow, flour. Put back—Sirious, Schimdt, and Mersey, Carroll, above mentioned.

13th—H.M.P. Jasper, at half past 7, a.m.—James, Cowie, Saltcoats, ballast—Trader, Jones, Liverpool, grain—James Hamilton, Brown, above mentioned, at 7, p.m.

14th—H.M.P. Prospero, at half past 7, a.m.—Heroine, Kirby, Dungarvan, coals—Charles Tucker, Williams, Swansea, copper ore—Ellen Drinan, Keily, do., do.—Liverpool, Phelan, Cardiff, ballast—Landshipping, Connors, Bridgewater, grain. Put back—Waterloo, Morrissey: Serapis, Wright; and Hope, Walsh, before mentioned,

Wind—S.W. to W.N.W., and N.W.

SHIP NEWS.

PASSAGE, FEB. 12—The "Fitania," Shiply, above mentioned, has got considerable damage on sails, bulwarks, stancheons, bows, &c., being in contact off Tuscar, yesterday.

We perceive by advertisement that the distinguished professor Signor Sapio intends giving a Morning Concert on Monday next, and a sacred oratorio on Tuesday evening. In addition to our resident talent he has at a heavy expense procured the services of Miss Morgan, whose abilities and personal attractions have established her an universal favourite both in London and Dublin, in addition to which he will be assisted by Signor A. Sapio, Mrs. Carroll, and other eminent members of the musical profession. From the attractions presented in the programme, we can confidently promise such a treat to the Waterford public as has rarely, if ever before, been presented to them, and sincerely trust that he will meet that support which his exertions and talents so richly merit.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

SESSIONS

For the Year commencing Easter Sessions, 1845.

EASTER SESSIONS.

At CARRICK-ON-SUIR, on Tuesday, the 25th March, 1845.

At ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on Thursday, the 27th March, 1845.

At LISMORE, on Friday, the 4th April, 1845.

At DUNGARVAN, on Tuesday, the 8th April, 1845.

TRINITY SESSIONS.

At ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on Thursday, the 19th June, 1845.

At LISMORE, on Wednesday, the 25th June, 1845.

At DUNGARVAN, on Saturday, the 28th June, 1845.

MICHAELMAS SESSIONS.

At ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on Tuesday, the 14th October, 1845.

At LISMORE, on Wednesday, the 22d October, 1845.

At DUNGARVAN, on Saturday, the 25th October, 1845.

HILARY SESSIONS, 1846.

At ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on Saturday, the 27th December, 1845.

At LISMORE, on Saturday, the 3d January, 1846.

At DUNGARVAN, on Wednesday, the 7th January, 1846.

BUSINESS will commence at Nine o'Clock each Morning of the Easter and Trinity Sessions, and at Half-past Nine o'Clock on each Morning of the Michaelmas and Hilary Sessions. No Trial or Case Criminal or Civil or other Business shall be entered upon after the hour of Six o'Clock in the afternoon, nor any Civil Bill called on after that hour, except at the request of both parties.

The Magistrates attending Petty Sessions are requested to direct the Clerks of Petty Sessions to return all Informations and Recognizances lodged with them, to the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, in Waterford, within the time directed by the Act 6th and 7th William IV., chap. 34, namely, Fourteen Days at the latest from the committal or bailment of the party accused, or the taking of such recognizance, and also to lodge every order or conviction against which an appeal shall have been entered, together with the recognizance, if any, Three Days before the commencement of each Sessions.

The List of Notices for the Registry of Voters, will be called over at the sitting of the Court, on the first day of each Sessions, and finally closed before any other business shall be proceeded with.

The List of Applicants to Register Arms will be called over and disposed of at the following times and places, viz.:—

At CARRICK-ON-SUIR, for the Division of Waterford, on the first day of the Sessions, at the hour of 12 o'Clock.

At ST. PATRICK'S HALL, for the Division of Waterford, including the County and County of the City of Waterford, on the second day of each Sessions, at the hour of 12 o'Clock.

At LISMORE, for the Division of Lismore, on the first day of each Sessions, at the hour of 12 o'Clock.

At DUNGARVAN, for the Division of Dungarvan, on the second day of each Sessions, at the hour of 12 o'Clock.

The List of Applications to obtain Spirit Licenses will be called over and disposed of immediately after the Registry of Voters is closed.

After which all Appeals from the decision of Magistrates will be heard and disposed of, and which must be entered with the Clerk of the Peace before the sitting of the Court on the first day of each Sessions.

The criminal business will be then proceeded with, until finally closed.

The civil business will afterwards be called on, and proceeded with until finished. All cases will be strictly called on and heard in alphabetical order, as entered in the book of the Clerk of the Peace, and no deviation from this rule will be permitted *under any circumstances*, except in cases of fatality, to be clearly established to the satisfaction of the Court on a specific application.

All civil bills must be entered with the Clerk of the Peace on the first day of each Sessions, and none except those which shall be so entered can under any circumstances be heard.

In actions founded on any promissory note, bill of exchange, written acknowledgment, award or specialty, the civil bill must set forth the date and amount of the security, and the names of the parties thereto.

In actions for rent, the civil bill must state the time when the same became due, and describe the premises by name for which the rent is claimed.

In actions on a joint contract, where one or more of the defendants is resident out of the jurisdiction, that fact must be specially averred in the civil bill, and proved to the satisfaction of the Court.

All notices for the renewal of decrees must state the date of the original decree, the sum thereby decreed, the original parties thereto, and the sum for which the decree is sought to be renewed.

In all actions for goods sold and delivered, on accounts current, or book account, the particulars of the account claimed shall, when practicable, be embodied in the process; in all other cases the plaintiff shall, if required by the defendant, on or before the first day of the Sessions, furnish to him or his attorney a bill of the particulars of the account, with proper dates and credits; if the plaintiff decline, or refuse so to do, he will be required to give strict proof of each item in the account, by production of his original books of account, and all other requisite evidence.

No defendant in a civil bill shall be entitled to give evidence of any set-off against the claim of the plaintiff, unless notice in writing shall have been given to the plaintiff, on or before the first day of the Sessions, setting forth the sum or debt so intended to be insisted on, with full particulars and dates, in the same manner as if the same were sought to be recovered by original civil bill.

In all actions by civil bill, the date of each several contract, agreement, sale, loan, payment, trespass, injury, or conversion declared on, shall be set forth with as much exactness and truth as the circumstances of the case will permit.

No decree or dismiss will be signed under any circumstance by the Assistant Barrister, unless the same shall have been completely filled up in writing, and shall be wholly free from erasure or interlineation, in which the cause of action shall not be set forth as declared on in the civil bill, with the sum decreed written at length, and which shall not have been previously signed by the attorney for the party who obtained it, and by the Clerk of the Peace. And no renewal of any decree or dismiss will be signed unless the affidavit or affirmation on which the same is sought to be obtained be annexed thereto, duly sworn or affirmed on the same sheet of paper with the said renewal, and not separated therefrom.

No complaint against any officer of the Court will be entertained, unless notice in writing shall have been previously served on the party against whom such complaint shall be made, stating the nature of the complaint or charge to be preferred against him, and the time at which same shall be moved, and all such applications shall be made at the sitting of the Court each morning.

In every case of arbitration, the party who obtains the award shall forthwith lodge the same with the Clerk of the Peace, and at the same time give notice thereof to all parties interested; and in every such case the said award shall stand confirmed on the first day of civil business at the ensuing Sessions, without further order, unless good grounds be then shewn to the Court to set aside or vary the same, by some party complaining thereof, who shall give due notice of his intention to make such application.

No process-server can be examined as witness in any case of civil bill, save as to the service thereof, without the leave of the Court.

No certificate of any process-server will be signed by the Assistant Barrister, unless the Clerk of the Peace shall certify that such process-server has resided in his proper district since the preceding Sessions, and unless such process-server shall produce to the Court, at the commencement of the civil business for his division, his book containing the particulars of the services of his several processes, duly kept according to the prescribed form, and containing the particulars specified in the Act 7th Geo. IV., chap. 36, sec. 6.

NAMES OF OFFICERS FOR SERVING PROCESSES.

DISTRICT OF WATERFORD.

Thomas Morgan, Waterford.	James White, Portlaw.
Richard Corcoran, Waterford.	Richard Elliott, Kilmacthomas.
John Murray, Passage.	William Neary, Carrickbeg.
Michael Carew, Dunmore	Thomas Murphy, South Suburbs of Clonmel.
Thomas Hill, Tramore.	
Thomas Lambert, Kill.	

DISTRICT OF LISMORE.

Robert Smith, Tallow.	David Power, Templemichael.
John Daly, Cappoquin.	
Michael Curreen, Lismore	

DISTRICT OF DUNGARVAN.

Michael Coughlan, Dungarvan.	Thomas Troy, Ardmore.
Thomas Foley, Dungarvan.	James Fogarty, Clashmore.
John Troy, Dungarvan.	Edmond Dower, Aglis.
John Crowley, Stradbally	Thomas Ryan, Glasha
John Hacket, Touraneena	Michael Raleigh, Fews.

By order of WALTER BERWICK, Esq., Assistant Barrister.

BAT. DELANDRE,
Clerk of the Peace.

Waterford, Jan. 10, 1845.

FAMILY MEDICINES,
SELECT PERFUMERY, ETC.

PREPARED BY

Bewley and Evans,

Chemists and Apothecaries,

3, *Lower Sackville Street, Dublin,*

AND SOLD BY THEIR AGENTS THROUGHOUT IRELAND *(See below)*.

The Aperient Antibilious Pills. For INDIGESTION, and those complaints arising from a disordered state of the Stomach and Bowels, generally termed BILIOUS OR NERVOUS.

These Pills have for a long period been extensively used, and are found a safe and valuable remedy for *Biliary Derangement, Indigestion, Habitual Costiveness, Nervous Affections*, and those diseases proceeding from *Dyspepsia*, and commonly attended with loss of Appetite, Sick Head-Ache, Pain in the Stomach and Bowels, Nausea, Flatulency, Foul and Furred Tongue, Stupor, and other alarming and unpleasant symptoms.

The Poor Man's Cough Drops. The Proprietors know of no Medicine more generally efficacious for the relief of Coughs and Colds.

Dr. Gregory's Stomachic Powder. Composed of the Finest Turkey Rhubarb, Calcined Magnesia, and Aroma of Jamaica Ginger.

THE COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT; or

Cortical Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla. It is carefully prepared from the Root by a peculiar process, and by dilution with water forms the Compound Decoction, which may be thus conveniently made as required. Sold in Half-pints, 7s.

Bewley and Evans' Worm Powders for Children. These Powders are adapted for every description of Worms, and after extensive experience of their efficacy, can be recommended as one of the safest and most certain Vermifuge Medicines. Price 1s.

The Heartburn or Stomach Lozenge. For Acidity, Heartburn, and Weakness of the Stomach.—Price 1s.

The Ethereal Essence of Jamaica Ginger. For Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Complaints, Flatulence, Spasms, Cramps, &c. (Ten Drops equal to Eight grains of the Powder.) Price 2s 6d.

The Antiseptic Tooth Powder. This Dentrifice is composed of articles of established excellence in Medical practice, whose qualities have been found most effective for whitening and beautifying the Teeth—preventing decay—correcting Fœtor of the Breath—and giving a healthy constitution to the Gums. Price 2s.

The Improved Corn Plaster. This Plaster has been often experienced to be a most effective application for removing those troublesome excrescences, which occasion so much pain. Price 1s

Essences of Peppermint, Pennyroyal, Cinnamon, &c.—The Tooth-Ache Essence. It is recommended as an application for the relief of the Tooth Ache, equal if not superior to any other preparation which has been tried for the purpose. Price 1s 6d.

Bewley and Evans' Cough Lozenge, Combining the virtues of *Hippo* with other articles of demulcent and expectorating qualities, most esteemed in affections of the Chest. It is considered by many as the most useful and agreeable remedy in this form.

Hippo or Ipecacuanha Lozenges—Price 1s per Box.

Bewley and Evans' Essence of Rennet, For making Rennet Whey without trouble or loss of time, as it is always ready and keeps well. Price 1s 6d.

The Aperient Seidlitz Powders.

Ærated Soda Powders, For the immediate production of Soda Water. They occupy little space, and suffer no injury by keeping or change of climate. Price 1s 6d.

Bewley and Evans' Lavender Water. Extracted from the choicest flowers, whose fragrant odour is not diminished by the general practice of adding a variety of foreign powerful scents. Price 1s 4d—2s and 3s 6d.

Musk Lavender Water. 1s 4d—2s and 3s 6d.

Extract of Flowers. One of the most delightful and elegant perfumes which can be obtained from Flowers. Price 3s 6d.

Shaving Paste. Recommended for its soothing and healing properties, and for the facility with which a rich and permanent lather is produced by it.

ESPRIT DE MARECHALLE—EXTRACT OF SPRING FLOWERS—BOUQUET DU ROI.
RONDELETIA—ESSENCE OF VERBENA.
COURT BOUQUET
ESPRIT DE VIOLETTES.—ALMOND SOAP.—CAMPHORATED ALMOND SOAP, &c.

Marrow Oil for the Hair. This article is much preferable to other preparations in use for promoting the Growth and Beauty of the Hair, and keeping it soft and glossy. Price 1s 6d and 2s 6d.

Highly Concentrated Aromatic Vinegar. This preparation is powerfully strong, and most refreshing in crowded assemblies and sick-rooms. It is used as a preventive of infection. Price 2s 6d.

Indelible Chemical Marking Ink. For writing with a common pen. It becomes jet black, and is warranted to keep its colour. Price 1s 6d.

The Bengal Smelling Salts. Distinguished for their Fragrance, Pungency, and Durability. Price 1s—1s 6d and 2s 6d.

ESSENCE OF JASMIN, ROSES, MUSK, BERGAMOT, &c.
GENUINE OTTO OF ROSES—HUILE ANTIQUE A LA ROSE, AU JASMIN, &c.
COLD CREAM OF ROSES—LIP SALVE—COURT PLASTER.
ESSENTIAL SALT OF LEMONS—THE TRUE SCOURING DROPS—GENUINE NAPLES SOAP.

Waterford	KEHOE and PALMER,
"	S. B. ARDAGH.
Bagnalstown	BYRNE.
Carrick on Suir	LEECH.
Clonmel	DAVIS and SON.
Cahir	JELLICO and Co.
Cork	MYERS.
"	OSBORNE.
Dungarvan	SHERIN.
Kilkenny	POWELL.
Lismore	ANDERSON.
Fermoy	MOASE.
New Ross	EVERETT.
Pilltown	HEWITSON.
Taghmon	BOLGER.
Thomastown	STERLING.
Wexford	TAYLOR.
Youghal	PURDON.

NEW SEEDS.

R. FENNESSY & SON

HAVE this Day arrived to them per the *Regulator* and the *Concordia*, from London, and the *Prudence*, from Glasgow, their General Spring Supply of New FARM, GARDEN, and FLOWER SEEDS, comprising all the New and Approved Varieties. Catalogues of which may be had on application.

Quay, January 29, 1845.

New Garden & Farm Seeds.

GENERAL GARDEN
AND
FARM SEED WAREHOUSE,
25 and 26, Queen-street, Waterford.

P. K. REID

BEGS to announce that, in addition to his select assortment of *Agricultural Seeds*, he has just landed, *ex Sarah, Captain Way*, and *Victoria, Rees, Master*, his first General Supply of *New Garden and Flower Seeds*, including all the new and beautiful varieties lately brought into Cultivation, "*Catalogues*" of which can be had on application.

Agriculturists, desirous of giving the *Green Crop* System a fair trial, will find the best and most suitable *selection of Field Seeds* ever imported here, and at the most Moderate Prices, consisting of all the *Natural Grasses, Clovers, and Vetches; Turnips, Carrots, Rape, Mangold, Field Beans and Pease*, with which every engagement can be given.

Farmers, who may require *Prime Seed Oats*, will have an opportunity, in a few *Weeks*, of selecting from some *choice Samples* of *Scotch, English*, and *Dutch* varieties, of which due notice will be given in a future *Advertisement*.

P. K. REID'S Stores are as usual supplied with *Flour, Bran, and Oatmeal*; old *Oats*, and *crushed Beans for Horses*; *a few Thousand Corn and Flour Sacks; Garden Mats* and *Pots; Garden and Farm Implements* of the newest design; prepared *Gypsum; Rape Cake; Linseed Meal and Linseed Cake* for *Stall* and *Calf Feeding*.

A few Hampers of early *Ash Leaf*, and other *Seedling Potatoes* ready for delivery.

General *Commission, Shipping*, and *Forwarding* Agency conducted as usual.

*** Ichaboe and Peruvian Guano from One Hundred Weight to One Hundred Tons, warranted Genuine as imported.

☞ Gardeners and Land Stewards recommended.

SPRING GOODS,
NEW WOOLLEN HALL,
8 & 9, *BROAD-STREET, WATERFORD.*

AN extensive supply of CLOTHS in all Shades and Qualities, with a large and varied Assortment of the *Newest and most Fashionable VESTING and TROWSERING for the present Season*, have been just received at the above Establishment; and all having been personally selected with care, and purchased from the most respectable Manufacturers, shall be disposed of at a very small Profit.

N.B.—*As usual, no Second Price.*

FLAVIN AND KAVANAGH.

February 7, 1845.

AUCTION MART,
58, MERCHANTS' QUAY.

Cleary & O'Neill

RESPECTFULLY take leave to return their grateful thanks to the Public and their many kind Friends, for the patronage bestowed on them for the past Year, and assure them that the same course which has hitherto been pursued in the Establishment, will be strictly adhered to. They will devote their entire attention to the interests of their employers, in obtaining the utmost value for all property entrusted to their care, and will, as usual in every case, make immediate settlements of Sales.

THE AUCTION MART

is at all times prepared for the reception of every description of property on which a liberal advance will be made, no charge for Storage, and Sales effected at the shortest notice. Persons not wishing to have Auctions held at their Residence, can have their Furniture, &c., valued and purchased by the Advertisers, who will give the highest price.

Waterford, Feb. 11th, 1845.

Day's Patent Windguard;
FOR VENTILATING

Churches, Hospitals, Factories, Theatres, Club-Houses, Breweries, Malt-Houses, Shops, Counting-Houses, School-Rooms, Smoking-Rooms, Bed-Rooms, Nurseries, Kitchens, Larders, Dairies, Stables, and all Buildings requiring Ventilation: as well as Ships, Mines, Tunnels, &c., &c., also, for preventing down Draft; and is guaranteed to cure all Smoky Chimneys caused by wind; and entirely supersedes the use of Revolving Cowl, or any thing moveable or unsightly on the tops of Chimneys or Ventilators.

THE object of this Invention is to create a draft where otherwise it would not exist, by the spontaneous action of the external air.

The WINDGUARD forms a pleasing octagonal pillar, and by its peculiar construction to carry out the principle, which consists of the wind giving a disposition for a vacuum within, which causes a continual upward current, and can be regulated at pleasure.

The WINDGUARD applied to Ships and Steam Vessels in a form of a Skylight, prevents rain or the sea entering within, however boisterous the weather may be, thereby affording excellent Ventilation as well as light.

The WINDGUARD applies to the Tops of Chimneys prevents all annoyance from smoke, and agreeably Ventilates the room when fires are not required. This most simple and effectual way of Ventilating Bed-rooms, Nurseries, Smoking-rooms, Offices, &c.; causing the air of the Apartment to be at all times as pleasant as can be desired, and may be regulated by a Valve at pleasure.

The WINDGUARD is simple in its application; reasonable in price, ornamental in appearance; no machinery or any thing moveable in it, therefore, cannot get out of order; free from noise or any unpleasantness whatever; not liable to choke up with soot, and no obstacle to the machines used for sweeping chimneys.

The WINDGUARD having been applied with much success, to the Chimneys of Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, and Claremont, also to several of the Club-Houses, as well as to the Mansions of many Noblemen and Gentlemen, it is with great confidence recommended for the cure of smoky chimneys generally, and may be had of

P. Carrick & Co.,
GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS,
CUTLER'S HALL,
MICHAEL-STREET, WATERFORD,

Who are appointed Sole Agents, and Licensed Manufacturers for Waterford, and surrounding Counties.

Prices of the WINDGUARD—10s 6d, 15s, 30s, 45s, 63s.

Of CARRICK & Co., may be also had every other article in the House Furnishing and Building Line, lower than at any House in the South of Ireland.

WANTED TO RENT, on MERCHANTS' QUAY, a SHOP and PREMISES with Rere—Suitable for Smiths, Tinners, &c.

A Second Price shall neither be asked nor received.

THE OLD ESTABLISHED
PAPER-HANGING
MANUFACTORY,
HOUSE-PAINTING
AND
GLAZING
ESTABLISHMENT,
27, *BAILEY'S NEW-STREET,*
WATERFORD.

J. Flanagan & Son

AVAIL themselves of this opportunity most respectfully to return sincere thanks for the general patronage bestowed on the above Establishment for the last Twenty Years.

J. F. and SON beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that the latter has recently returned from London, where he resided for the last Three Years, and has acquired a knowledge of all the late improvements in the House Painting Department.

J. F. and SON also take leave to say, they are at present supplied with a splendid assortment of the most beautiful Patterns in the Paper-Hanging line, consisting of Flocks, Mock Flocks, Full Satins, together with various minor descriptions, some of which are so low as 8d per Dozen;—Oaks, and a new description of Marble, Varnished for Stair-cases, Halls, Studies, &c., with an elegant variety of Borderings to correspond.

J. F. and SON will execute all Orders they may be favoured with, in a style of elegance that cannot be surpassed, and with the utmost EXPEDITION.

February, 1845.

ELECTION OF
Borough Treasurer
AND
Town Clerk.

AN Election of a BOROUGH TREASURER and TOWN CLERK will take place at a Meeting of the Council, to be holden at the COUNCIL CHAMBER, TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, February 18th, 1845, pursuant to resolution of the Council passed this day.

Town Hall, February 4th, 1845.

BENJAMIN MORRIS WALL,
Mayor of Waterford.

NOTICE.

TO CIVIL ENGINEERS, ROAD CONTRACTORS, &c., &c.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.} NOTICE is hereby given, that the Grand Jury of the County of Waterford will receive Tenders for the execution of the following Public Works, pursuant to the Plans and Specifications made therefor by the County Surveyor, viz.:—

UPPERTHIRD.

To open and make 441 perches of a new line of road from Carrick-on-Suir to Cappoquin and Dungarvan, between the ford at Knocknaree and Pat. Coffee's bounds, on the old road at Glendalahan, not to exceed £450.

DECIES WITHOUT DRUM.

To open and make 346 perches of a new road from Dungarvan to Stradbally and Bonmahon, between the new line of road at Miss Gleeson's, of Covehill and the new line of road near Ballyvoile House, not to exceed £1800.

COUNTY AT LARGE.

To build a bridge over the ford at Knocknaree, to connect the Nire road and the new road from Clonmel to Dungarvan and Kilmacthomas, and also the 441 perches of the new intended road from Carrick-on-Suir to Cappoquin and Dungarvan, not to exceed £250.

The maps, plans, and specifications can be seen at the Office of the Secretary of the Grand Jury, Mall, Waterford, with whom all Tenders must be lodged, on or before the First Day of transacting fiscal business.

M. MORTIMER,
Secretary.

SALE OF ESTATES.

THE FOLLOWING ESTATES,
The Property of the late
Right Hon. Sir JOHN NEWPORT, Bart.,
WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT THE COFFEE ROOM
OF THE
Commercial Buildings,
IN THE
CITY OF DUBLIN,
On MONDAY, the 17th Day of February next,
At the hour of ONE o'Clock in the afternoon.

LISMATEIGUE,

CONTAINING 1167A. 1R. 2P. Statute Measure, Let to Solvent Tenants, at very Low Rents, amounting to £765 per annum. There will be a considerable advance at the expiration of the existing Leases.

Lismateigue is in the Barony of Knocktopher, in the County of Kilkenny, Ten Miles from Waterford, and Six Miles from Carrick on-Suir, and on the Road from Waterford to Callan.

Much money has been expended on Buildings on this Estate, which is admitted to be one of the best in the Walsh Mountains. Lime of the finest quality can be purchased at Bessborough, within Four Miles of the Estate, through which a New Road has been made for the benefit of the Tenants, by which there is easy access to the centre of the Estate.

Mr. PATRICK LANDRIGAN, one of the Tenants, will shew the Lands.

THE BISHOP'S-HALL ESTATE.

This Estate contains in the whole 1921A. 0R 15P. Statute Measure, and is situate in the Barony of Ida, in the County of Kilkenny. Sir J. NEWPORT was entitled to one-undivided third part of this Estate, and that One-Third is now offered for Sale. It produces a well-paid Rent of £446 9s 5d above quit-Rent and Tithe Rent Charge. Part of this Estate consists of the Demesne of Bishop's-Hall, within Three Miles of Waterford, and Lime Townlands immediately contiguous. The other part is in the neighbourhood of Glanmore, on the bank of the River Barrow, within Six Miles of Waterford, and within an equal distance of Ross. A Navigable Pill runs into that part of the Estate which adjoins Glanmore, by which a supply of Limestone can always be obtained. There is good Brick Earth adjoining the River Barrow.

Mr. PETER RYAN, of Gaulstown near Bishop's Hall, will shew the Lands.

THE MANSION HOUSE
AND
DEMESNE LANDS OF NEWPARK,

Are situate within One Mile of Waterford, and contain 299A. 2R. 0P. Statute Measure, held for a term of 999 years from the year 1710, and 21 Acres of the Lands of Snowhaven, held for lives renewable for ever—making in all 320A. 2R. 36P. 158A. 2R. 39P of these Lands have been set for long terms at rents generally below their value, and the rents payable for the parts leave a surplus of £66s 11d sterling per annum, after payment of all the Head Rents. The Demesne Lands contain about 161A. 3R. 37P. statute measure. The growing Timber was lately valued at £2,000. The Lands are of the best quality, and all in grass.

The Views from the House and Demesne are too well known to require any description.

The Steward will shew the House, Garden, and Lands.

For Rental and particulars, and terms of Sale of the several Estates, apply to WILLIAM MILWARD, Esq., Waterford; HUGH GREENE, Esq., Suir View, Waterford; or to Messrs. TANDY'S and Co., Waterford, and 30, Anglesea-street, Dublin.

JOHN LITTLEDALE,
Auctioneer.

TO BE IN WATERFORD ON NEXT MONDAY MORNING.

DISEASED TEETH.

Mr. Lalor,
SURGEON-DENTIST, KILKENNY,

HAS the pleasure to announce that he will be in WATERFORD on next MONDAY MORNING, and may be consulted until 12 o'Clock on SATURDAY, the 22nd Instant, at Mr. SUPPLE'S, Glover, 98, Custom House Quay.

CHILDREN'S TEETH CAREFULLY ARRANGED.

Mr. L's practice continues the same, and his Prices at the moderate standard which have secured for him so large a portion of the patronage of this and the surrounding Counties.

Saturday, February 15, 1845.

Turnpike Road.

PURSUANT to Order of the 31st December last, a MEETING of the TRUSTEES of the TURNPIKE ROAD from Waterford to the Bounds of the County of Cork will be held at the COURT HOUSE, WATERFORD, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th Day of March, at ONE o'Clock.

M. MORTIMER, Treasurer.

13th February, 1845.

To be Let,

THE excellent DWELLING-HOUSE, walled GARDEN, and LAND of GRANGE, on JOHN'S HILL, within Quarter of a Mile of the City of Waterford. Immediate possession can be given, and a Lease granted for any term that may be agreed on.

For particulars apply to MICHAEL MORTIMER, Esq., Waterford; or Mrs. WEEKES, Barronstrand-street.

13th January, 1845.

To be Let,
FROM THE FIRST OF MAY NEXT,
GLEN LODGE,
IN THE
COUNTY OF WATERFORD,
Situate near the River Suir, and mid-way between Carrick and Clonmel,

IT is in the centre of a fine Sporting Country, and within Hunting Distance of the Marquis of Waterford's Hounds, and the Kilkenny and Tipperary Hounds. Any Quantity of LAND from FIVE to THIRTY ACRES Plantation Measure, (all of which is in an improved state), will be LET with the HOUSE, which, with the STABLES, COACH-HOUSE, and OUT-OFFICES, are in the most complete order.

Application to be made to

JAMES GALWEY, Esq.,
Glen Lodge, Clonmel.

TO BE LET,
FROM 25TH MARCH NEXT,
For such Terms as may be agreed upon,

No. 1,

THE FARM at LOWER GRACE DIEU, containing about 53 Acres, Plantation Measure, now in the possession of SIMON WALSH.

No. 2.

The FARM at UPPER GRACE DIEU, containing 33 Acres, Plantation Measure, at present in the occupation of the Representatives of JAMES POWER.

These Farms are within 1½ Miles of Waterford, and have the advantage of Water-carriage, being bounded by the Suir.

Proposals in writing will be received by Rev. JOSHUA ANDERSON, Myshall Glebe, Leighlin Bridge; by JAMES ANDERSON, Esq., Roxboro', Waterford; or by JAMES KEARNEY, Grace Dieu.

February 10, 1845.

PIANO-FORTES,
HARPS, ORGANS, ACCORDIANS,
FLUTES, VIOLINS, GUITARS, &c. &c.
TUNED AND REPAIRED
BY
JOHN HAMILTON,
No. 32, STEPHEN-STREET, WATERFORD.

J. H. begs to state that, having been regularly brought up to the above profession, he is enabled to execute all Orders in the very best manner; and being constantly supplied with the best materials for Clothing, Buffing, and Stringing, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favour him with their Orders.

VIOLINS, FLUTES, CLARIONETS, &c.,
FOR SALE.

PIANO-FORTES FOR HIRE.

TUNING DONE BY THE YEAR.

MUSIC COPIED ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

Instructions given on the Piano-forte, Violin, and Guitar.

Country Orders punctually attended to.

*** BALLS.—J. H. attends professionally at the Piano-forte.

Waterford Union.

THE BOARD of GUARDIANS of the WATERFORD UNION will receive Proposals for supplying the under-mentioned Article, of good quality and on moderate terms, namely—

600 Yards of DROGHEDA LINEN,

7-8ths of a Yard wide, fit for Strong Shirting, for the Inmates of the Workhouse.

Sealed tenders (with Patterns) to be sent to me on or before THURSDAY, the 20th of February inst., at 11 o'Clock, a.m.

By order,

JOHN P. HENEY,
Clerk of the Union.

Board Room, Waterford,
13th Feb., 1845.

Court of Bankruptcy.

In the Matter of SAMUEL NEWPORT, A Bankrupt. } IN Pursuance of the Directions of their Honors the Commissioners of Bankrupt, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Persons who have proved their Debts on the Estate in this matter, that a SIXTH DIVIDEND of ONE PENNY in the Pound Sterling has been struck on all said Debts.

Said Dividend will be paid to all Persons legally entitled to receive the same at the PROVINCIAL BANK, WATERFORD, on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, between the Hours of TEN o'Clock, Forenoon, and ONE o'Clock, Afternoon, until further notice.

10th February, 1845.

ROBERT WM. CHERRY,
Agent to the Commission and Assignees, 41, Summer Hill, Dublin, and 17, William Street, Waterford.

In the Matter of THOMAS FRANCIS CARROLL, A Bankrupt.

THE COMMISSIONERS of BANKRUPT will sit at the Court of Bankruptcy, Four Courts, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin, on FRIDAY, the 21st day of FEBRUARY inst., at the hour of ONE o'Clock in the afternoon, to further audit the Assignees Account in this matter, receive proof of Debts, and make a final Dividend of the Estate and effects of the said Bankrupt, of which sitting all persons concerned are to take notice.

BARRY COLLINS, Registrar.

IMPORTANT SALE OF
PRIME DAIRY STOCK.

MR. QUARRY BARRON

IS instructed by Mr. RICHARD FENNELLY, in consequence of his intention to resign Dairy Farming, to offer for Sale, at his Residence, GRACE DIEU, within One Mile of Waterford, on THURSDAY, the 20th February, his very superior Stock of

21 In-Calf COWS, to Calve in February, March, and April.
1 Thorough-bred Yearling BULL.
6 Yearling HEIFERS.

The attention of Buyers is particularly requested to this Sale, as the Stock are of the most superior Breeds, and will be Sold without reserve.

Waterford, Feb. 6th, 1845.

The Markets.

WATERFORD, FEB. 14.

At our corn market during this week there has been but a small supply of wheat, for which the last prices quoted were maintained. With regard to oats and barley, the supply is increasing, met a lively demand, without alteration in value. The flour trade was languid, but prices underwent no change—in fact, no variation has occurred in the value of any article of the trade. We make no change in our quotations.

Wheat, prime (Irish)	23s 0d to 23s 8d
Ditto, shipping	21s 0d to 22s 9d
Barley, (new) malting	14s 0d to 16s 0d
Ditto, shipping	12s 0d to 13s 6d
Oats black	12s 3d to 12s 6d
Ditto, white	11s 6d to 12s 0d
Bran, per barrel	5s 0d to 5s 3d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt.	12s 6d to 13s 0d
Flour, (superfine) new	3 s 0d to 36s 6d
Seconds	31s 0d to 33s 0d
Thirds	27s 0d to 28s 6d
Fourths	22s 0d to 23s 6d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	34s 0d to 34s 6d
Scalded ditto	29s 0d to 30s 0d
Heads, ditto, singed	23s 0d to 24s 0d
Offal, ditto	21s 0d to 22s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt	40s 6d to 00s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	26s 0d to 27s 0d
Newfoundland Fish, per cwt.	15s 0d to 16s 6d
Newport Coals, per ton	16s 0d to 0 s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	16s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton	50s 0d to 60s 0d
Straw, per ton	35s 0d to 36s 0d
Cork Whiskey, wholesale	6s 3d to 6s 4d
Ditto, per gallon, by retail	7s 0d to 8s 0d
Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs	3d to 4½d
Mutton, per lb.	4½d to 5½d
Beef, per lb.	3d to 5½d
Veal, per lb.	4d to 5d
Pork, per lb.	3d to 3½d
Dried Hams	6d to 7d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	12d to 14d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	Firkins.	s. d.		s. d.
Wednesday	28	95 0	to	102 6
Teursday	3	95 0	to	102 6
Yesterday	13	95 0	to	102 6

CORK BUTTER—FEB. 13.

CANT.		CURRENCY.	
1st quality	92s	1st quality	83s
2d do.	89s	2d do.	81s
3d do.	84s	3d do.	75s
4th do.	76s	4th do	67s
5th do.	72s	5th do.	63s
6th do.	66s	6th dy.	57s

LIMERICK BUTTER—FEB. 12.

1st quality	92s	5th quality	64s
2d do.	86s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	80s	And 2s 0d over.	
4th do.	74s		

CLONMEL—FEB. 12.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Butter..	80 0	to	90 0	Do. ship.	1 1	to	1 2
Oatmeal	13 6	to	00 0	Oats	0 9¼	to	0 10¼
Bac'n pigs	32 0	to	33 0	Do black	0 9¼	to	0 10¼
Ren. Lard	39 0	to	40 0	Wool	16 0	to	18 0
Bran	4 4	to	4 8	Potatoes	0 3	to	0 4
Bere	14 0	to	15 0	Beef	0 3½	to	0 5
Barley	15 0	to	16 0	Mutton	0 5	to	0 6
Wheat..	1 2½	to	1 2½	Pork	0 3	to	0 3½
Do. red.	1 2	to	1 2½	Veal	0 5	to	0 7

WEXFORD—FEB. 11.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Butter	88 0	to	93 0	3rds	28 0	to	00 0
Fresh do.	10 8	to	00 11	Oatmeal	10 6	to	12 0
Wheat	23 0	to	24 10	Potatoes	00 2½	to	00 3½
Barley	14 0	to	16 0	Beef	00 3½	to	00 5
Oats	10 0	to	12 0	Mutton	00 4	to	00 5
Beans	17 0	to	19 0	Veal	00 2	to	00 5
Flour fine	30 0	to	00 0	Pork	00 3	to	00 3½
2nds	30 0	to	00 0	Do. p cwt	31 0	to	33 6

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FEB. 11.

We had a dull market for wheat and oats, but barley was in fair demand at last week's prices. Quotations without alteration.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
White wheat	24 6	to	27 0	Rapeseed	00 0	to	00 0
Millers' red	24 0	to	25 6	Oatmeal	11 6	to	13 0
Barley	15 0	to	16 6	Flour	00 0	to	00 0
Oats, new	10 6	to	12 0	Second	14 6	to	15 0
Oats, old	10 6	to	12 0	Bere, new	00 0	to	00 0

CORK MARKETS.—FEB. 13.

Barrels.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Currency.
34 White Wheat	22 9 to 23 0	0 00	0—20	Stone.
337 Red Wheat	13 0 to 22 3	} 22	3—20	do.
238 Ditto	22 3 to 23 0			
167 Barley	11 6 to 14 6	} 14	0—16	do.
— Ditto	00 0 to 00 0			
— Bere	00 0 to 00	0 00	0	
763 Oats	10 6 to 11 10	} 11	10—14	do.
139 Ditto	11 10 to 12 4			
247 Pigs	19 0 to 31 0	—28	0	per cwt.

LONDON PROVISION MARKET—FEB. 10.

The arrivals last week from Ireland were 3,250 firkins butter, and 6,439 bales bacon, and from foreign ports 772 casks butter. We had more business doing in butter during the past week than for some time previous; and, towards the close, in some instances a trifling advance obtained for the finest descriptions. The increased delivery from the wharfs, and reduction in stocks, give holders confidence. For bacon there was also a better demand, and a good extent of business transacted at late rates; on board, little or nothing offered.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

Since this day week we have continued to experience all the rigours of a hard winter, and a greater quantity of snow has lately fallen here than in any one season for many years past; but the wind, although it has generally blown from the east has been variable occasionally, and during that period we have to note in consequence moderate arrivals of grain, flour, and oatmeal, coastwise and from Ireland, with a few parcels of barley and beans from abroad.

Nothing having occurred to counteract the dulness so long prevailing in the leading markets of the Kingdom, and being still deprived of any efficient intercourse with those inland, no indications of amendment were perceptible in any article of the corn trade this morning. The millers continuing to buy with reluctance anything beyond their immediate requirements, all kinds of English and Irish wheats remained depressed to the full extent of Friday's decline, good fair runs of the latter being offered at 6s 5d to 6s 6d, and prime qualities of new red scarcely exceeding 6s 8d per 70lb: for Foreign wheats, however, holders refused to accept lower terms, and for such, therefore, we repeat our last quotations. English and Irish flour, being over plentiful, and in slow request, prime marks were 6d and the lower qualities 1s per sack cheaper; whilst States and Canadian remained little more than nominal in value.

Barley and malt being nearly without inquiry, the former was generally 1s per qr. lower, and the latter scarcely maintained late prices. Beans, upon a very dull sale, receded 1s to 2s per qr., and pease were purchasable on easier terms.

Oats, being little noticed, receded one-half penny per 45lb, reducing the top price of Irish to 3s; and oatmeal, of which very few sales were effected, barely sustained the diminished rates of Friday.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—FRIDAY.

Belfast butter, 92s to 96s; Derry, 94s to 00s; Banbridge, 90s to 93s; Ballymony, 00s to 00s; Kilkenny, 00s to 00s; Carrick, 90s to 91s; Waterford, 90s to 94s; Clonmel, 95s to 96s; Sligo, 88s to 90s; Carlow, 00s to 00s; Coleraine, 00s to 00s, Cork, dry, 3rds, 86s to 00s; Pickled, 2ds, old, 00s to 00s; Clean Grease, 00s to 00s; Beef per tierce, 00s to 00s; Pork per barrel, 00s to 00s 0d; Bacon, 44s to 00s; Hams, 40s to 58s; Firkin Lard, 54s to 00s; Bladdered, 55s to 57s.

CATTLE IMPORTED INTO LIVERPOOL, from Feb. 3d to the 10th Feb.—Cows, 850; Calves, 37; Sheep, 3,324; Lambs, 31; Pigs, 6,820; Horses, 7.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The intelligence by the Overland Mail to the 1st of January, states that India is tranquil, with the exception of some trifling disturbances in the jungles of the small state of Sawunt Warree, on the Malabar coast.

The disturbances which existed in the districts of Kolapore, at the time of the departure of the last mail, appear to have subsided. The celebrated fortresses of Punalla and Pownaghur, which lie to the north of the town of Kolapore, at a distance of about fifteen miles, were captured in a most gallant manner on the 1st of December by the force under the command of General de la Motte. The only remarkable casualty was the death of Colonel Hicks of the Bombay army, who had one of his legs shattered by a cannon ball, which passed through his horse and injured the other leg. He died within a few hours. This occurred at the taking possession of the little town, at the foot of the rock fortress.

The capture of Punalla, which was looked upon in that country as being impregnable, has tended to bring about the submission of the inhabitants, who prefer now to rely on the mercy of the British authorities rather than attempt making a fruitless resistance even in their best forts. Colonels Outram and Orans have been both removed from Kolapore, and Captain Douglas Graham, an officer of great promise, has been despatched by the Bombay government thither, for the purpose of co-operating with Mr. Reeves, the political commissioner, in introducing a system of peace and good government into these districts. There appears to be a wanton tyranny practised by the ministers of the Rajah of Kolapore, which has driven his subjects into rebellion, and renders the removal of the Rajah, his ministers, and his system, a matter of political utility.

Colonel Orans, who had been a prisoner during some days in Punalla, was voluntarily liberated by the inhabitants two days before that fortress was attacked. They had hoped to obtain favourable terms by his liberation.

In the small state of Sawunt Warree, which lies between the Kolapore mountains and the sea, a sort of "Robin Hood" insurrection has been got up by an old freebooter, called Phond Sawunt, who, after some years of tranquil enjoyment of a pension, thought it fit to try his luck in the jungles, and has induced his own sons, and even the son and heir of the Rajah of Warree to join in the excursion. They are now living in the jungle under the mountains, and they keep that part of the Concan in great confusion. Much of their confidence arises from the neighbouring state of Goa affording them a place of refuge in case of their being compelled to flee from their own country.

The present Portuguese governor of Goa, Senhor Pestanha, is said to be well affected to the English; but the impotent system which now regulates that state is such, that the governor is not able to prevent the frontiers of his territory from being violated by those insurgents. There was a considerable British force assembled in Sawunt Warree at the time of the departure of the mail, and every expectation existed of the speedy termination of the disturbances there. Colonel Outram had left Bombay on the 31st of December, in order to make arrangement for having light field detachments to scour the country and to penetrate the recesses of the jungles. The system of government in Sawunt Warree, as well as in Kolapore, requires to be placed on an improved and a permanent footing, for both states have during the last twenty years been the hotbeds of frequent rebellion.

In the small state of Bhopal, which lies almost in the centre of India, there having been during ten years great intrigues at work between two Princesses, the Begum widow and her daughter Secunder, who was the wife of the Nawab, and both of whom wished to hold the reins of power. The Nawab died at the age of twenty-seven, on the 9th of December, the victim of dissipation, leaving a daughter by Secunder who was but six and a-half years old. Mr. Hamilton, the agent at Indore, was at Bhopal at the time of the death of the Nawab, and has made effective arrangements for the preservation of order and tranquillity.

In the north of India there was great watchfulness displayed by the civil and military authorities. The commander-in-chief, Sir Hugh Gough, had gone on a tour of revision. The necessity of this watchfulness is apparent, for the kingdom of Runjeet Sing is now in a state of transition, and there is no certainty of war not breaking out on those important frontiers, which may involve the best interests of British India. Heera Sing, the actual Prime Minister, is a young man. who together with his uncle Ghodah Singh, with whom he is at present reconciled, and a party of mountaineers, is endeavoring to seize the sovereignty for himself. There are revolts in different parts of the disorganised country, and especially in Cashmere, where some of the other mountain Rajahs, whom he has oppressed, are now successful in their resistance against the government of Lahore. Peshora Singh, a son of Runjeet, was at Ferozepore.

The Affghan government, led on by Dost Mahomed and his notorious son, Akhbar Khan, has been paralysed by the presence of the plague, which came from the environs of Bokhara, and ravaged the town of Cabul, and had in the beginning of September reached Peshawur. Fortunately it assumed a milder appearance as it approached to the banks of the Indus; yet its progress was feared down that river, and also in the Punjab.

In Scinde all was quiet and order. The 78th Highlanders continued to suffer severely from sickness: it was said that they would be speedily removed from Sukkur to Hyderabad, and perhaps to Bombay. Sir Charles Napier had marched from Kurrachee towards Shikarpore, with an intention, as it was asserted, of avenging on the town and district of Poolajee the unsuccessful movements of Captains Taite and Fitzgerald.

The trial of Colonel Moseley had terminated in his being sentenced to be cashiered. His detence has been published, and it proves that the sentence was justly confirmed. The recommendation of the court, to "have mercy" on account of his 39 years' of service, was not attended to. His fate is pitied, for it is painful to see an old officer thus dismissed with infamy; but the mutiny in his regiment was unpardonable, and six men were hanged and others punished for his errors.

In Gwalior there is some confusion arising from the conflict of parties, and not from any wish to create a war. The Minister, who is acting there under the guidance of Sir Richmond Skakespeare, is not popular.

In Bundelkund and Sangur, where there was great disgust last year, tranquillity now prevails in consequenee of the decided measures adopted by Lord Ellenborough.

The Governor General, Sir H. Hardinge, remained at Calcutta, where he was regulating the means of educating the natives for public employments. He had received several addresses from the natives, to which he gave highly satisfactory answers, and promised his aid for the improvement of the country and its people.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta had a severe illness during his visitation of the North Western districts, but he was recovering his health at Umballa.

In Madras the rainy reason had been defective up to the middle of December; but a storm and violent rains had relieved the fears of the cultivators. The barque Lord Eldon was totally lost during the gale on the 18th Dec. A subscription was formed for the purpose of completing the projected pier, under the superintendence of M. Piron, a French engineer.

The news from China comes down to the 19th of November. The principal point of interest was the dispute between the governor of Hong Kong and the inhabitants relative to the registration of the population and a poll tax, which were ordered by an ordinance published on the 19th of October. The merchants wrote a bold address, in which the measures of the government were declared to be "iniquitous." This address was returned to the signers. An angry correspondence ensued. The Chinese population struck work, and prepared to quit the colony.—The governor then withdrew the obnoxious ordinance to have it amended. This discussion has given rise to various comments, in which blame is thrown on both sides. One calm observer has stated that the whole was a misunderstanding from the want of a system of legislation, such as is practised in India, when the draughts of all such measures are published three months before enactment, in order to give the public an opportunity of expressing their opinion. This is a prudent mode which prevents all violent breaches of public order. Trade was dull in China. The French ambassador had concluded the treaty with Keying, which was sent to Europe for ratification. The secretary to the embassy, M. le Marquis de Ferrere le Voyer, came from Macao to Bombay, where he waited for the steamer of the 1st of January, by which he proceeded to Egypt. He has brought the treaty for the examination and ratification of the French government.

REPORTED DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

The *Bombay Times* of the 1st January copies the following reported death of the Emperor of China from the *Singapore Free Press* of the 7th November:—

"The numerous arrivals from China during the past week havn brought accounts of the serious illness of the Emperor of China, and, by one of the latest arrivals, a letter was received mentioning that a report had reached Canton of his death, which was generally believed. The Emperor, we believe, was between sixty and seventy years of age, and had reigned twenty four years having ascended the throne in 1820. Should the report of the Emperor's decease turn out to be true, we may look to see great changes in China ere long. One of the most important, as regards the commercial interests, will be the legalisation of the trade in opium, which everything has shown to be inevitable sooner or later, and which has only been hitherto delayed by the Emperor being too far committed in his opposition to it to give way. With the authorised introduction of opium into China will end those large profits which have occasionally rewarded the adventurer in the illegal traffic which has been hitherto carried on in China. Independent of this particular question, which is possessed of a peculiar interest, it is likely that China will be the scene of much civil commotion. The government, though despotic, is weak, and the elements of which the empire is composed, are discordant and antagonistic. The heir, moreover, is said to be a minor, which will of course tend to make 'confuson worse confounded.' There will, in that case, be a regency, and, consequently, a faction. A feeble government, having little, if any, control over the more distant parts of the empire, there are many discontented spirits, who have, hitherto, been with difficulty kept quiet, who will be forward to promote and foment dissatisfaction. Anarchy will, in all likelihood, ensue, and civil convulsions will agitate this empire, which has not yet recovered from the effects of foreign invasion. Foreign intervention will be necessary to compose the strife, and may end in larger settlements being formed, and more important concessions being wrung from the Chinese, than have yet taken place."

IMPORTANT TO THE CATHOLICS OF IRELAND.

(From the Dublin Monitor.)

The subjoined letter contains matter of much interest and importance in the present state of "Catholic Ireland."

The letter is from a quarter on which we have much reliance for correct information, but we do not wish to be understood as vouching for the perfect accuracy of *all* "the facts and opinons," simply because we have not the means of doing so; but, we repeat, our correspondent is well informed on such matters, and has the best opportunity of ascertaing the truth:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN MONITOR.

FACTS AND OPINIONS.

SIR—The following facts and opinions may be trusted by the public; the facts are absolutely certain, the opinions are extremely probable:—

1st fact—The late Rescript is to be received, in a literal sense, as absolutely directing the Catholic bishops and clergy not to take any part in political agitation, and not in a *compound* or *accommodating* sense, as Bishop Higgins very strangely asserts.

2nd fact—The Bequest Act has been approved of by the proper authority in Rome, and hence the tyrannical mandate of Bishop Cantwell, inhibiting the use of the sacraments to all connecting themselves with this act, is null and of no effect, and will be branded as a spiritual monstrosity.

3d fact—An understanding, whether by concordat or otherwise, will be established between Rome and the English government, inducing the most amicable relations, and placing the Catholic religion in Ireland on a safe and respectable footing, and rescuing it from the pernicious influence of political agitators. These facts I assert on the best authority.

4th fact—I have submitted Doctor Miley's wild and vapid lucubrations regarding concordats to the proper tribunal, and will be soon able to publish the result. I fear Dr. Miley is puffed up by false science.

I have strong reason to be of opinion, that Ministers will propose many measures of great advantage to the Catholics of Ireland in the coming seesion, viz., a great increase of funds to Maynooth, liberal endowment for provincial colleges, and a still further augmentation of the funds for the present national system of education.

There will be no deputation to Rome, either lay or ecclesiastical. The "*misguided*" prelates would not be received there, or attended to, till they make the *amende* by a due and satisfactory submission.

Bishop O'Finan will be restored to his see of Killala very soon after Easter, or at all events, as soon as a foreign mission can be procured for him. Bishop Finey, who is altogether in the hands of Rome, and devoid of any title of succession to the see of Killala, is in no great odour at Rome, and has even received a personal *monition* from that court for his agitating propensities.

The Most Rev. Dr. Murray is to be created a cardinal, to reside at Rome, his diocess in the meantime to be administered by any prelate he may choose to appoint.

Some Irish prelate will be, in a short time, invested with legatine authority to transact with more decision and dispatch, the ecclesiastical business of this country.

You will soon hear again from me, when I expect to have matters of great importance to the Catholics of Ireland to communicate.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,

PRESBYTER DUBLINIENSIS.

Dublin.

THE HOLY COAT AT TREVES.—Bishop Arnoldi has issued an ordinance to his clergy announcing that he has resolved to institute a special holiday in honor of the holy garment of our Saviour, and the other valuable relics, namely, the nails and the spear; and that this *fete* shall be celebrated on the Wednesday following the third Sunday after Easter.

THE PAPER TRADE—REPEAL OF DUTIES.

A meeting of gentlemen connected with the paper trade of this country was held at Radley's Hotel on Saturday, to consider a memorial for the repeal of the duty on paper, the substance of which had been prepared by a committee nominated at a previous meeting held at at the office of Messrs. M'Donnell and Son. The attendance of manufacturers from almost every county in Ireland was numerous and respectable.

At half-past twelve o'clock, Mr. E. M'Donnell was called to the chair.

Mr. James M'Donnell acted as secretary.

The Chairman observed that on the last occasion of their meeting in that room it had been determined to memorial the Lords of the Treasury, praying in respectful terms for a total repeal of the duty on paper. A committee was then appointed. They met frequently. and gave the subject all the consideration in their power—all the deliberation which its importance demanded, and they finally drew up a memorial, explicitly detailing the reasons that influenced the trade in seeking to have the duty on paper completely done away with. That memorial he was about submitting to the meeting, and in the event of their unanimously considering it entitled to adoption, he suggested that an engrossed copy, with as many signatures of the manufacturers as possible attached, should be forwarded with all possible dispatch to the Lords of the Treasury (hear, hear.) They ought also, in his opinion, petition parliament on the subject, and request the representatives of the city to support its prayer—and a more just and well-founded prayer he could not conceive, for it was a well-ascertained fact that the obnoxious duty, in connection with the arbitrary regulations enforced for its collection, was highly injurious to the trade, detrimental to their interests, prejudicial to the spread of education and the amelioration of the condition of the humbler classes, and calculated to give the foreign manufacturer an unfair advantage over the Irish manufacturer (hear, hear.) After some further observations Mr. M'Donnell read the memorial to the Lords of the Treasury in favour of a total repeal of the duty on paper. It commenced by stating that the manufacturers considered that duty, which averaged from 20 to 80 per cent. on the value of the article as well as its mode of collection, most injurious to the trade, most harassing to the manufacturer, highly prejudicial to the spread of education, and the extension of manufacturing employment, so much required by this impoverished country; and most oppressive, by cramping the capital of the manufacturer, especially in Ireland, where it was so limited, and offering such an enormous reward to the smuggler, to the great detriment of the fair trader. That in consequence of the considerable reduction effected in the price of paper, owing to the competition of trade and the extension of manufactures, the duty now rated nearly as high on the value of the article as when it was levied at 3d per pound, and that this was particularly felt in Ireland, where, owing to its poverty, the consumption was chiefly for the second-class quality of paper. The memorialists next observed that the arbitrary and restrictive excise regulations for the collection of the duty by weighing and re-weighing, affixing labels on each ream, and the keeping of stock, as well as the penalties attached to the smallest mistake in any of these forms, were both dilatory and expensive, and calculated to impede the manufacturer in the exercise of his skill, and prevent his entering into fair competition with the foreign manufacturer, whose energies and means were not cramped by such annoying restrictions. They also stated that the tax on school-book paper, which averaged fully 20 per cent., was a great check on the publication of books and the diffusion of knowledge, and thus counteracted the improvement that would result from the instruction of the poor. The memorial concluded with the following statement:—"That a manufacture which causes a large expenditure of wages, thereby affording employment to the great body of operatives, a matter of considerable value in Ireland, ought to be encouraged, in place of being depressed by a heavy, direct, and most unequal tax, which, if repealed, would have the effect, by the extension of that manufacture—a result sure to follow—of giving considerable additional employment to a large number of artisans of different kinds—such as mill-wrights, engineers, cloth and wire manufacturers, and that the diminution on the cost of paper would greatly promote bookselling, bookbinding and paper-staining, all tending to the increase of employment. For these reasons the memorialists humbly pray your lordship to recommend to parliament the total repeal of the duty on paper."

Mr. Hicks said the manufacturers were unanimously of opinion that a total repeal should be sought for.

Mr. Tallon considered the memorial a most excellent one.

Mr. John M'Donnell having moved, and Mr. Tallon seconded, that the memorial as read be adopted and signed by the meeting, the resolution was put from the chair, and carried without a dissentient voice.

Some important business having been transacted, the chairman brought under the notice of the meeting the shameful manner in which the Irish paper manufacturers were treated at the government stationery office by the present comptroller. He read a lengthy correspondence between himself and the Lords of the Treasury, for the purpose of showing that government had expressed a desire, in the year 1832, when Mr. Church discharged the duties of comptroller, to have as large a quantity as possible of the paper required for the public service in Ireland, manufactured in this country; but that notwithstanding their wishes, and a Treasury minute, published on the subject, Mr. M'Cullagh, the head of the stationery department at present, favoured the importation of English paper. A committee was appointed to prepare a statement for presentation to the Lords of the Treasury, in connection with the alleged conduct of Mr. M'Cullagh.

Mr. Edward M'Donnell was then moved from the chair, and Mr. John M'Donnell called thereto, after which the thanks of the meeting were voted to the prior chairman, for the great interest evinced by him in matters connected with the paper trade, and for his kindness in presiding on the occasion.—*Freeman's Journal.*

REMITTANCE FROM SETTLERS IN CANADA. It appears from a statement published in 1843, by the directors of the Canada Company, that in nine years, viz., from 1834 to 1842 inclusive, there had been remitted to England in small sums £50,473 sterling, or £2,275 a year on the average, in 2,445 remittances, of the average amount of about £8,10s each. The Canada Company has since undertaken to make remittances free of expense, affording to the remitters security and economy; and so gladly have the settlers availed themselves of this plan that in the year 1843 a sum of £2,397 10s 11d sterling in 330 remittances, averaging £7 5s 4d each was sent home through the hands of the company: and in the year 1844 (to the 16th of December), £4,015 13s 9d in 543 remittances, being £7, 7s 11d each on the average. We may infer from these facts that settlers in Canada have not only beenable to support themselves, but have assisted friends and relations at home. Of course the sums remitted through the hands of the Canada Company are independent of those sent by settlers though all other channels, and which must have amounted to a further considerable sum.

Three cows, belonging to Baron Anselm Rothschild, near Frankfort, have, during the past month, been attacked by the natural cowpock. Several medical men have, by permission of the proprietor, turned this rare occurrence to good account.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY IN THE ART OF PRINTING.

The press being so intimately and so influentially connected with the welfare and improvement of mankind, any new discovery by which its powers may be greatle augmented must be interesting to the world at large. We deem it right, therefore, to notice, in this conspicuous way, an invention the most remarkable of any that have appeared in our day, numerous and wonderful as inventions have been during the present century. The coming event was shadowed forth in the *Art Union* of last month. In the number of that work for the present month, the details and proofs of the entire discovery are fully given, with a distinctness which renders it intelligible to every reader; but its results can scarcely be calculated. They involve an entire revolution in many departments of the art of printing.

It will, doubtless, surprise our readers to learn that copies of any book or newspaper, or engraving, old or new, may be multiplied without limit. In reprinting books no resetting of the types is now necessary! no stereotyping is requisite in any case; and even drawings and pen sketches, if done with printers' ink, may be copied with or without letter press, after a few minutes preparation. A bank note may be copied—the engraving, writing, letter press, and all—in a quarter of an hour, or even less numbers may be rapidly printed off, in such perfection, that neither the clerk who signed it, nor the engraver of the original plate, can tell which is the true one and which the counterfeit. To authors the invention will be a great boon, as they will neither have occasion to incur the risk of the long edition, nor the cost of setting up the types for a second impression, unless so far as alterations and additions may require it. As long as one good copy of any work is preserved, it may be multiplied to any extent when wanted. To such a house as Messrs. Chambers it must be of enormous value, as it supersedes the necessity of stereotyping their numerous publications.

We must refer the curious to the *Art Union* itself for all the particulars of this astounding invention. To the general reader, and especially to those acquainted with lithography, it may suffice to give the following description:—The sheet to be copied is moistened with a dilute acid, which, when laid on a plate of zinc, under pressure, etches out the surface wherever there are no letters—the ink of letters neutralising the effect of the acid, so that where *they* touch is no etching. This leaves the form of the letters raised on the surface of the plate; it is a sort of *basso relievo*, which serves the printer as an engraving, and is entirely faithful in its fresh and sharp resemblance to the original. Wherever the plan is in operation, a sketch of any public event may be drawn by the pen of an artest or amateur, and copies of it be issued in a few minutes, either separately, or embodied in a newspaper or other letter press work, if the latter be ready to receive it.

Of course, the public attention will be strongly attracted to this subject; Parliament will have to consider the facilities it presents for forgery; and probably a peculiar kind of paper will be the next resort for prevention. But nothing can deprive the world at large of the great benefit of the invention itself, which, it is stated, is patented by a company.

THE PORTLAND VASE.

The celebrated Portland Vase, in the British Museum, has been destroyed by a madman, or a vagabond aping insanity. At a quarter to four o'clock, on Friday afternoon, the 7th inst., a loud crash was heard in the room containing the vase; the doors were instantly closed, and the ancient relic was found on the floor, shattered to pieces—the spectators that happened to be near it were struck with consternation. A man had suddenly broken it with a large sculptured stone. Taken to Bow-street, and hastily examined, he confessed that he had destroyed the vase; but refused to give his name. He was remanded. On inquiry, it turned out that he lived at a coffee-house in Long Acre, under the name of Wm. Lloyd; and that he is an Irishman. He had 9d in his pocket when seized.

The Portland Vase was discovered about the middle of the sixteenth century, inclosed in a sarcophagus, within the monument of the Emperor Alexander Severus and his mother, Julia Mamæa, commonly called the Monte del Grano, about two miles and a half from Rome, on the Frascati road. The sarcophagus itself still remains in Rome, and the vase also remained for more than two centuries in the Palace of the Barbarini family, in the same city, of which it was the chief ornament. It was ultimately possessed by Sir Wm. Hamilton, who about fifty years since sold it to the Duke of Portland for 2,000 guineas. It is undoubtedly the work of Grecian genius, and was, up to its destruction, as perfect as when it left the hands of its fabricator. Its dimensions were small, being only 7 inches high; its diameter at the broadest part only six inches. The shape was elegant. The material is a dark but transparent blue substance, undoubtedly a petrified paste or glass. Upon this the figures, formed of a delicate opaque white substance, are laid in bas relief, and so firmly united to the ground work, that they seem rather to be part of itself than to be fastened on by art. Of the scene represented, no satisfactory explanation has yet been given; but we may say, in general, that the figures are fashioned with admirable grace and animation, and are full of expression in every look and attitude. Every lover of ancient and classic art must regret the destruction of this splendid example. The vase was deposited by the Duke of Portland in the British museum for security, as well as to gratify the public with a splendid example of ancient art.

SMALL NOTES—IRISH AND SCOTCH.

(From the Times City Article.)

It is a conclusion pretty generally come to in the city, after reading the answer of Sir R. Peel to Mr. Macaulay in the debate of last night, that the doom of Scotch and Irish small notes is sealed, and that the only remaining question is the length of time they will be suffered to continue. There is as little reason to doubt, notwithstanding the tenacity with which the Scotch cling to their much cherished banking "system," that the measure will be carried without much difficulty. They may still retain, as the English bankers have done, their issues of paper, founded on a certain ratio or average of pre-existing circulation, only that they must not include any notes of a less denomination than £5: and their transactions in book credits may go on to the same extent as before. Upon these, and not upon their small notes, their profits chiefly depend, and so limited are their issues in that shape understood to be, that the substitution of gold, when distributed over the banks collectively, will entail upon them a very slight loss indeed—nothing which should stand in the way of a great national reform in the currency, by which property is to be protected against panic and alarm, and the transactions of the merchant rendered regular and safe. These considerations, which are certainly entitled to some weight, have induced the conclusion above stated. Should this view of the case turn out to be the right one, the Scotch will have to congratulate themselves on having possessed this privilege, such as it is, ten years at least longer than England.

CHEESE AS FOOD.—Decayed cheese, whether called ripe or rotten, is good food for maggots, but totally unfit for man. It contains no nutriment—has no digestive power, as has been erroneously supposed—and is only calculated to render the breath and body offensive.

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAM SHIP.

Many descriptions of the dimensions, principal and minor, of this ship and engines have appeared; but none so much entitled to credit as the following from an interesting pamphlet just published by Captain Claxton, entitled "A description of the Great Britain steam-ship," &c.:—

The length of the keel is 289 feet. Total length, 322 feet. Beam, 51 feet. Depth, 32 feet 6 inches. Feet of water when loaded, 16 feet.—Displacement, 2984 tons. Tonnage by old measurement, 3443 tons. Plates of keel, nearly one-inch thick. Plates of bottom, varying to ¾ of an inch at extremes, and to five-eighths generally.—Topsides, ½ an inch, and at the extreme aft seven-sixteenths. The ribs are framed of angle iron, 6 inches by 3½ inches, ½ inch thick, and 7-16ths.—Distance of ribs from centre to centre, amidships, 15 inches, increasing to 21 inches at the ends.—Ten iron sleepers run from the engine-room, gradually diminishing in number to the fore-end of ship and under the boilers, the platform of which they support—in midships they are 3 feet 3 inches in depth, supported by angle irons in the form of inverted arches, and at a short distance from each other. She has five water-tight partitions. Stows 1,200 tons of coals. 1,000 tons of measurement. The engines weigh 340 tons. The boilers 200 do., and hold 200 tons of water. The main shaft is 28 inches in diameter in the centre, and 24 inches in the bearings; in the rough, before turned, it weighed 16 tons. It has been lightened by a hole of 10 inches diameter, bored through. A stream of cold water passes through the cranks and this hole when the engines are at work. The screw shaft is in one long and two short or coupling parts. The part next the engine, solid, 28 feet by 16 inches diameter. The hollow intermediate shaft 65 feet by 2 feet 8 inches diameter. The screw part is 25 feet 6 inches, and also 16 inches diameter. The total length 130 feet, and it weighs altogether 38 tons. The screw is of six arms, 15 feet 6 inches diameter, 25 feet pitch, and weighs 4 tons. The main drum is 18 feet diameter, and drives 4 chains, weighing 7 tons. The screw shaft drum is 6 feet diameter, and the weight with the pull when working is equal to 85 tons on the bearings of the main shaft. The cylinders are 4 in number, 88 inches each.—Stroke, 6 feet. Power, 1000 horses. The condensers are of wrought iron, 12 feet by 8, and 5 under. Under the whole space of the engines up to the top, the angle irons are doubled. The upper main and saloon decks are of wood, two cargo decks are of iron. The officers and men are all accommodated on two decks under the forecastle. From the ship's bottom to the upper deck runs, on either side, for the whole length of the engines and boiler space, a strong iron partition, forming below the coal bunkers; and above, the servants' accommodations on one side, engineers' and stokers' accommodations on the other, besides 26 water-closets.

She has six masts fitted with iron rigging, adopted in consequence of its offering two-thirds less resistance than hemp, a great point going head to wind. The plain sails of a 52-gun frigate, *i.e.* without counting royals, staysails, and steering sails, number something short of 5000 yards of canvass, and the plain sails of the Great Britain amount to 4943 yards. She carries four large life-boats of iron, and two boats of wood in the davits, and one large life-boat on deck; they are built according to a patent taken out by Mr. Guppy, and are capable of carrying four hundred people.

The pamphlet then goes to describe the different steps taken by the directors, and their ultimate resolution, after mature consideration and the witnessing of many experiments, to adopt Mr. Smith's Patent Screw Propeller for the Great Britain. Captain Claxton points out the more prominent points of superiority of the screw over the paddle of being—1st. The facility afforded in carrying canvass—inclination or heeling over not affecting the motive power of the propeller; while in a paddle-wheel craft, if sail be carried to any extent with the wind anywhere not right aft or on the quarter, the power of one wheel is exerted on air only, while the other is to a great extent rendered nugatory by too great immersion, in spite of the dangerous tram trimming chain lockers, to say nothing of the unequal strain on the engines. 2d—It can only be in the highest seas that the screw even partially quits the water, and then only for a few seconds at rare intervals, while with paddles the hollow of the seas constantly leave both wheels exposed, and if the throttling were not attended to, the most serious consequences would result. 3d—The breadth of beam in going into docks and basins. As a paddle-wheeled steam ship the Great Britain's extreme beam, *i.e.* from outside to outside the paddle-boxes, would have been about 80 feet, instead of 51. 4th.—The diminished chances from collisions at sea, where the paddle-wheels and houses constantly suffer. 5th—The difference of resistance to the wind, the paddle-boxes and their appendages creating nearly one-half of the whole resistance of the body, to say nothing of the paddle-box, boats, and the attendant tons of iron work in such ships as have them. 6th—The ease with which sail may be carried, and the difference in effect between the two systems, if from damaged machinery it becomes necessary to disconnect and let the propellers revolve; and by no means the least advantage is the getting rid of the top weights of frames, shafts, wheels, &c., which are all represented by shifting below the centre of gravity, acting really as so much ballast in all screw ships; and, lastly, the comparative security from the shot of any enemy.

BAD NEWS FOR THE BELLES.—The *Gazette des Tribunaux* publishes the following letter, dated Rome, 22d ultimo:—"Cardinal Caggiano, Bishop of Sinigaglia, in the legation of Pesaro and Urbino, issued a few days ago an edict calculated, in his opinion, to protect good morals, and consisting of several articles, of which the following is the substance:—'It is forbidden to all young men to visit families in which there are marriageable girls, unless it be with the view of marrying one of them. Should the marriage not take place within three months from the date of the first visit, after the publication of the present edict, the young man shall be punished by an imprisonment of two months. In case of a relapse, he shall be shut up in a convent, and obliged to go through exercises of devotion; and in case of a second relapse, he shall be excommunicated.' This edict, as may be susposed, excited general discontent, and the people of Sinigaglia, and of the other towns of the diocese, sent deputations to the Pope, praying his holiness to annul it. The Sovereign Pontiff received those deputations with the greatest kindness, and immediately wrote himself a letter to Cardinal Caggiano, in which he energetically condemned the measure in question, and enjoined the prelate to rescind it without delay, which order was instantly executed. All the copies of the edict have been suppressed in the diocese of Sinigaglia. If one reaches Rome by the post, it is forwarded, in virtue of superior orders, to the chief of the police, by whom it is destroyed. Ten Roman crowns (53 francs) have been paid for a single copy of that curious document, the prescriptions of which are unexampled, at least in Italy."

THE ARTIC EXPEDITION.—We mentioned last week that the Erebus and Terror, bomb vessels, were again to be brought forward for commissioning for another Polar expedition. We understand that orders have been issued for the speedy equipment of these vessels, for which purpose they will be towed from Sheerness to Woolwich. The Erebus and Terror are fitted up with screw propellors by Messrs. Maundelay and Co., as an auxiliary force for cutting through the ice. Captain Sir John Franklin will have the command of the expedition.—*Morning Herald.*

DEATHS IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

List of casualties by death, in the armies of the three presidencies, notified since the departure of the mail of 2d December:—Her Majesty's troops—Lieut. Shields, 78th Highlanders; Lieutenant Hutchinson, 84th Foot: Captain T. M. Edwards, 98th Foot (China). Bombay.—Lieut.-Colonel F. Hicks, 2d Grenadiers (killed in action); Lieut. A. P. Barker, 21st N. I. (ditto); Assist. Surgeon Sullivan, S. D. Milligan, and J. S. Sproule; and Lieut. T. Walter, Invalid Establishment, Riding-Master 3d Light Cavalry. Madras.—Lieutenant Cleghorn, 4th N. I.; Lieut. J. F. Douglas, and Ensign W. S. Herrocks, 21st N. I.; Lieut. P. S. Spry, 35th N. I.; and Lieut. C. J. Power, Invalid Establishment. Bengal.—Assistant Surgeon A. Walker; Surgeon J. Dalrymple; and Major W. R. Fitzgerald, Engineers.

LOWER CANADA.—A letter, of which the subjoined is an authentic copy, has been recently received from Montreal Lower Canada, which gives a description of the flourishing state of that portion of the British colonies. It is from emigrants who left Weymouth in the fine brig *Astrea*, the statements they made of the condition of the industrious working classes being corroborated by a communication received from another emigrant named John Hodge, who also went out from Weymouth:—"Montreal, Nov. 5th, 1844—I am happy to inform you that we are safe arrived at Montreal, and that I am agreeably disappointed in the place. I formed an idea that I was coming into the woods, but it is far from that; it is a splendid place; it is a beautiful city—shops of every description, and so beautifully fitted up. There are a thousand houses building, and there are a great many foundations laid, and they are obliged to remain for want of men; they are offering bricklayers 8s a day, and they are all employed. Think of a thousand large brick and stone houses building, houses such as the bank and Mr. Robens at Weymouth. See what a quantity of workmen must be employed; they manage to get their houses ready, if possible, by the fall for the plasterer. I heard a neighbour of ours say that anybody who could lay on a trowel of mortar this winter will have work; it will be brisk next summer—the stone cutters, they call them here, are getting 6s 6d. a day; it is very different here from Weymouth; if you go out you will see more people, and cabs, and calashes. There are two or three hundred of those kind of things; if a person has a little distance to go, they don't think of walking; you can ride a mile or two for 6d. About a week ago, Joseph and myself, and a young man and woman of our acquaintance, went to a place called Longale; we went across the St. Lawrence in the steamer, and that only cost 2d each, and the same to come back, when we got this side of the river, for there are hundreds of people go across on Sundays, as it is very pleasant. There are cabs waiting, four of us jumped into one, and had two miles to go, and they never charged but a shilling, currency, that is 3d out of an English one; that makes that trade, for if we go to market and buy more than we can tell how to get home with, we can have a cab for 2d and bring it home full, if we like; provisions are so cheap that you can get a heavy load for little money; you can get the best of beef for towpence a pound; mutton 1½d.; a couple of fowls 1s; ducks 1s 6d a couple: I bought a goose for 1s 6d as good as I have seen in Weymouth for 4s 6d. or 5s.; three hares I bought for a shilling; a turkey 2s 6d.; sugar 5d.; soap 3d.; a loaf 4½d; cheese, good 3d.; I assure you this is the place to bring up a family. I wish we had come out before. We can get gin, and rum, and brandy 1 shilling a quart; whiskey I think cheaper.—John and Catherine Cox."

TRAGICAL OCCURRENCE.—On last Saturday, Constable Williams, of the Ballinamulla station, received information that a young girl, named Mary Brennan, said to be after fever, had, while in a state of insanity the night before, murdered her mother at Foxborough, about four miles from this town. He called on Denis B. Kelly, Esq., J.P., and after communicating the afflicting circumstance, was accompanied by that gentleman to his officer, Captain Colcough. They at once gave directions to the constable to bring with him Dr. O'Connell (surgeon to the constabulary in the district) to ascertain if the girl could be removed to bridewell, to await the result of the inquest. They went and found the poor creature sitting in one corner of the wretched cabin, and the remains of her mother in the middle of the floor. She appeared perfectly deranged, and uncons ious of having committed any crime. She very distinctly said she killed that "*dirty thing*" with a crock, "that *it* was not her mother at all." Dr. O'Connell proved that the death of deceased was caused by several injuries inflicted on the head, that the prisoner was a complete maniac, and of course incapable of judging of her conduct.—*Athlone Sentinel.*

A few nights ago a Rockite Notice, signed 'A Tipperary Whistler,' was posted on a tree opposite the hall door of Mr. William Drought, of Heath Lodge, near Kennity, threatening him with *death* if he attempted to give his daughter in marriage to a certain young gentleman in that neighbourhood, unless his intended son in law discharged from his employment a servant man named Doyle. Drought received a letter through the post office to the same effect; and Mr. Edward Warren, of Cloghanmore, has received through the post office of this town, a letter threatening him "with the same *death* the Sheppards had got, if he had anything to do with dispossessing the occupier of the Curraghmore Mills." Mr. Warren is Agent to a Mr. Kent, who resides in Dublin. A few days ago a fellow visited the house of several persons named Chambers, Nicholson, Donlan and Kennedy, at a place called Somerstown, in the parish of Killoughey, near Frankford, and left in each house a threatening notice. The fellow was armed with a pistol, and wore boots and spurs.—*Leinster Express.*

On Tuesday night a large armed party came to the house of James M'Cue, of Ballycloughduff, in the barony of Kilkenny west, caretaker to the landlord, Edward Grogan, Esq., M.P., and ordered him and his assistant caretaker to give up that office, or they would meet the death of the Sheppards. The leader of this party was well dressed, and wore a watch. From those lands, at our summer assizes, Theobald Forrester, Esq. was ejected on the title; the landlord, however, in the handsomest manner, promised to reinstate him if he would give security for the payment of the rent. This he either cannot or will not perform, and it is supposed the outrage was perpetrated to injure him in the opinion of his landlord. —*Westmeath Guardian.*

About the hour of eight o'clock on Tuesday evening, an armed party went to the house of Mr. John M'Cutcheon, of Rathurles, fired a shot through the kitchen window and lodged nine balls in the opposite wall, and on their departure posted a rockite notice on the door, ordering him to discharge his servant boy.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

On same night a sheep, the property of Henry Young, Esq., of Annebrook, was maliciously killed and the flesh carried away.—*Ibid.*

We have had communications stating that numbers of men were seen on nights last week at Garvary and the neighborhood of Florence Court, which, for the sake of our county, we hope is not correct; but whether or not, a sufficient army should be kept in Enniskillen.—*Fermanagh Reporter.*

LORD BROUGHAM AND VOLTAIRE.—We have reason to believe that Lord Brougham is engaged in writing a Life of Voltaire: his lordship could hardly have taken up a subject of more public interest than such a biography must be from his pen.

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