Richard Henderson Lumsden 8

The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XXII. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26, 1845. No. 2280.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.—THURSDAY, MARCH 20.

The following guardians attended :—Sir Benjamin Morris Wall, mayor, in the chair; Joseph Hayden, J.P.; William Morris, J.P; Michael Dobbyn, J.P.; Sir H. W. Barron, James Delahunty, John Hackett, Thomas Dillon, Edward Foristal, John Waters Maher. John Bogan, Pierse N. Barron, Esqrs.; Counsellor Walsh, Mr. P. Carrigan.

A correspondence between the commissioners and the board was read on the subject of admitting persons into the house in fever, and then transmitting them to the Fever Hospital, by which it appeared, in answer to the commissioners' inquiry, that all the fever patients belonging to the county and city of Waterford were inmates of the house previous to their transmission to the Fever Hospital, but that those from the county of Kilkenny portion of the union were merely accepted at the gate and taken direct to the hospital.

It appeared from the register that since the opening of the house 4949 were admitted and obtained relief.

Mr. Campion handed in his collection for the week, amounting to £63 9s 3d, leaving a balance uncollected in the city of £1436 16s.

The number of paupers in the house were 826. Admitted 20.

Mr. Morris inquired of Mr. Campion, the collector, if he had issued processes against defaulters for the coming sessons.

Mr. Campion had not, but served notices on them. He always sumoned before magistrates instead of processing.

Mr. Morris—It will be a great injury to the house if the rate is not collected in fast. Why is the expense of each pauper increasing.

Clerk—Because in the past months the paupers did not get their full allowance of milk, They are getting it now, as the contractors are sending in the full contracts.

Mr. Morris—Could not provisions be bought cheaper if we had ready money to pay for them?

Clerk—They could.

Mr. Campion asked the chairman for instructions how to act with regard to the Feverhospitalr tenants who were rated and refused to pay, unde, these circumstances: Captain Roberts, the agent refused to allow the tenants any portion of the rate they paid, as the property was not rateable—they were consequently called on for the whole rate, and thought they had no right to pay it.

Mr. Dillon said it would be well to have a distinct understanding on the subject, as the tenantry to the property in the country were under the impression they had no right to pay at all

The minutes of correspondence were referred to, when it appeared from a letter of the commissioners on the subject, written in September last, that the occupiers of property held under charitable institutions should be rated at the net annual value of the premises, but only at the profitable occupation they enjoyed, which was explained thus :—If the premises were worth £12, the occupier should only be rated at ££6.

Mr. Morris—I'm rated in full for the Quakers' burial ground, of which I am landlord.

Counsellor Walsh—That's wrong—a question arose before the Assistant Barrister as to whether persons acting as servants or officers in public institutions were liable to a rate for their apartments. It arose in the case of the governor of the jail, who, although occupying apartments, is compelled to reside there, and it was decided that he ought not to be rated for such apartments; also the governor of the lunatic asylum.

Counsellor Walsh complained that he was fully rated for the chapel in Ballybricken; the ground was let to tenants, and he, as landlord, should only be charged half, whereas he had to pay the whole.

Mr. Galway, the valuator—Where landlords of premises hold in fee simple, and have no other landlord, they are only rated at half, but where they have a landlord, they can deduct his portion of the rate from him, and are rated in full.

Counsellor Walsh said there was no such distinction in the act.

Mr. Morris—Mr. Delahunty and others seemed to agree with the valuator.

Mr. Bogan instanced the case of the artillery barracks, which paid £200 a year, for which Mr. Wyse was rated in full.

Mr. Morris said in that case the rate should only be half

Counsellor Walsh complained that he was rated as occupier for premises he was not in possession of.

Chairman—Why did you rate Counsellor Walsh as occupier.

Mr. Galway—I have instructions, sir, from the commissioners, to rate all parties who derive a profit rent out of such premises as landlords.

Counsellor Walsh said Mr. Galway was an incompetent valuator

Mr. Galway—If Counsellor Walsh has any charge to bring against me, he can do so,; but, although a guardian, he should not make those attacks on me. No other guardian ever made such observations.

After a considerable time spent in discussing the law of the case, by several of the guardians,

The Chairman said it would be better for some gentleman to move on the subject.

Counsellor Walsh—Alderman Delahunty, will you move a resolution?

Mr. Morris thought the owners of public buildings should be rated at only half.

Counsellor Walsh thought they should not be rated at all.

Mr. Delahunty—All this discussion has arisen out of the collector's question, and he has not got his answer yet.

Mr. Campion again explained these as before.

Sir H. W. Barron and some other members having come in who did not hear the first part of the discussion,

Counsellor Walsh thought it would be well to try the case before the barrister where it could be settled cheapily.

Mr. Morrls—Where's the use of getting into law-suits.

Sir H.W. Barron—Oh! the lawyers always like to see law-suits.

Counsellor Walsh—We have no controul over the rate-books once they are made out, and cannot alter them—the only way to meet it is to bring a process.

Sir H. W. Barron—How is it to be brought?

Counsellor Walsh explained.

Sir H. W. Barron—Can't we do it without a process? The collector might be instructed to receive so much on account—we can't be damnified by such a proceeding—it would be better to take half, and let the remainder be on the books as an arrear, not recoverable.

Counsellor Walsh—There is a nice question behind still. Your valuator must ascertain who is the proper person to be rated, and such enquiry will require some intelligence and capability.

Mr. Dillon—It requires no stretch of intelligence to do that.

The board proceeded to admissions.

Chairman—There is one provisional case of admission.

Master—Yes, sir, she's in hospital—I think she'll be dead before night.

In reference to the question of charging all paupers a year in the city to Waterford,

Sir H. W. Barron said it was a great hardship on the city.

Mr. Morris—It is surprising the citizens don't meet and endeavour to have the rate equalized throughout the union. It appeared there are 281 children in the house at present, 120 of whom the parents are out of the house.

After the admissions were disposed of,

The Clerk read a communication from the Commissioners on the subject of the appointment of a paid tailor, hospital nurse, and laundress, approving of the appointment of an hospital nurse, but suggesting that a tailor and laundress might be procured from amongst the inmates.

Sir H. W. Barron—What do you pay the tailor?

Clerk—£4 a year.

Sir H.W. Barron—That's not much. What are the offices sought to be filled?

Clerk—Those of tailor, laundress, hospital nurse, and cook.

Mr. Morris thought the situation of servant could be dispensed with, with least inconvenience.

Counsellor Walsh—Mrs. Boyse says it's a situation of trust, and can't be well done without.

Mrs. Boyse was called in, and to the enquiry of Counsellor Walsh, if a person in the house could not be got to do the duties—she answered that there was no one in the house she could depend on, and that £4 a year and more might be lost in thefts.

Sir H. W. Barron—Are there not some honest elderly people in the house who could do the business?

Mrs. Boyse—Elderly people wouldn't answer for the business, sir.

Counsellor Walsh—Do you say, Mrs. Boyse, that exercising your best judgment, you think this situation indispensable?

Mrs. Boyse—I do, for though they may bring the best characters here, there's not one I would depend on.

Mr. Morris—Does this servant do anything for you?

Mrs. Boyse—Very little.

Sir H. W. Barron—It is very extraordinary the fever continues so long in the house, this fine wholesome weather. What do you think is the cause of it?

Mrs. Boyse—The doctors can give a much better explanation of it than I can.

Sir H. W. Barron—And did they give it?

Mrs. Boyse—They did in the beginning—they stated the cause of it, admitting children too soon from the hospital.

A couple of resolutions were passed on the subject of the situations referred to in the commissioners' letter; also one calling on the doctors to report on the cause of fever continuing in the house.

After some further inquiry the board adjourned.

INHUMANITY OF POOR LAW GUARDIANS.

(From the Kilkenny Moderator.)

In our last publication we took occasion to comment upon a letter, which accused a guardian of the Callan union of the inhuman conduct of refusing to admit a stranger to the poor house, on the ground that it was better that one beggar should perish than that a new rate should be required. We have since learned that an act of almost similar barbarity, and of exactly similar fatal results, occurred in our own city within the last fortnight. It appears that one day about the time specified, the attention of a policeman on duty was attracted by a wretched-looking being, the very personification of squalid misery and famine, who was seated upon the steps of the Tholsel, and who beckoned to the constable to approach him. This invitation was complied with, and the wretch then, in a voice almost inarticulate from weakness, directed that he would observe what was about to be done, and then, before the constable could interfere, but not without great effort, thrust his hand through a pane of glass in the window of Mr. J. B. Nowlan.—The constable of course arrested the offender and conveyed him to the Mayor's office, where the Mayor being absent, he was interrogated by the secretary as to his reasons for this wilful and useless destruction of another person's property, and the unfortunate wretch then stated that he was a distressed tradesman on his way from Cork to Dublin, and had obtained one night's lodging, as a traveller, in the poor house upon arriving in Kilkenny; he however found himself so weak and ill upon the following day that it was impossible to push on for Carlow, so he again applied to a guardian for a ticket of admission to the poor house; he was refused on the grounds of his having given him one for the night before. He then applied to another guardian who gave him a ticket, but upon presenting it to the master at the poor house, he was informed that travellers were only entitled, according to the rules of the board, to one night's lodging—he could not therefore be received. Having been thus driven from the only asylum open to one of his class, and being too weak to proceed on his journey he wandered through the streets without food for two days, and slept upon the steps of a hall-door at night; but this day he felt that he was dying, and he broke the window as the only means of obtaining a roof to shelter the last few moments of his life. The wretched being obtained the boon he asked—he was committed to the city jail for further examination, with the intention of being placed upon his trial for the offence which he had committed at the next petty sessions; but Death, the great jail deliverer, had rescued him from human justice, or injustice, whichever it may be considered, before the day of trial arrived.

We are not disposed to deny that the enactments of the poor law contain many provisions of a most obnoxious and inhuman tendency. But the guardians cannot "lay the flattering unction to their souls," that in perpetrating the act of barbarity which we have detailed above, they were compelled to act as they did by the trammels of the law. On the contrary the poor law enacts and provides that destitute strangers shall have an equal claim to an asylum in the poor house as the inhabitants of the locality, except where the house is completely full; then, and only then, are the latter to have the preference.

FOUR CHILDREN BURNT TO DEATH—SKIBBEREEN, MARCH 16.—A melancholy occurrence, and one attended with awful loss of lives, took place in this neighborhood on last night.—A family living on the lands of Lahenagh, after retiring to bed, were awoke with the fumes of burning straw; the father made his way to the place where the smoke proceeded from, and found the kitchen which he left a few moments previous, enveloped in flames; so much so, that he was not able to effect an entrance into the sleeping apartment of his wife and children, and, horrible to relate, four of his children were consumed in the flames One and his wife succeeded in escaping the conflagration by jumping through the window in the sleeping apartment, and by this means saved their lives. The house has been burned to the foundation, and the remains of the children when witnessed by the medical gentleman who attended there (Mr. Crowly, of Skibbereen), cannot be described. Any subscription, Mr. Editor, left to you, shall be most thankfully acknowledged for the poor family.—*Correspondent of the Cork Constitution.*

Mr. Mitchell, the enterprising lessee of the French plays, is at present in Paris, in quest of a star, in lieu of Madame Albert, who will not be able to make her appearance at the St. James's Theatre as early as expected, owing to the demise of her husband.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons—Wednesday.

MERCHANT SEAMEN'S FUND.

Mr. LABOUHERE presented a petition praying the house to inquire into the manner in which the proceeds of the merchant seamen's fund were expended.

POOR LAW (IRELAND.)

Mr. M. BELLEW presented petitions from places in Ireland, complaining of the arbitrary power exercised by the poor law commissioners.

MEDICAL CHARITIES (IRELAND.)

In answer to Sir C. D. O. NORREYS,

Sir J. GRAHAM said it was not the intention of the government to bring forward any measure this year on the subject of medical charities, nor to institute any general inquiry respecting the Irish poor law.

MAYNOOTH.

Sir R. INGLIS said that his right hon. friend at the head of the government had answered a question the other evening, put to him by an hon. member, with respect to the measure it was intended to introduce on the subject of Roman Catholic institutions. His right hon. friend did no more then than state the time when he proposed to call the attention of the house to this subject. He (Sir R. Inglis) requested now to be permitted to ask in what way the right hon. gentleman proposed to deal with this subject, whether by an increased grant in the estimates, or whether by bill? He also wished to ask whether he intended to leave Protestant institutions as they now stood? He wished to ask these two questions—first, whether it was the intention of his right hon. friend to proceed by bill in the Roman Catholic, and secondly, whether it was his intention to leave the Protestant institutions to an annual vote and discussion?

Sir R. PEEL was sorry his hon, friend had thought it right to ask questions with respect to individual points of the measure it was intended to propose. It was a very great advantage to state the objects of the measures generally; but he could have no objection to answer the question of his hon. friend. He certainly proposed to proceed by bill in the case of Maynooth, and the establishment of other academical institutions for Ireland; and if the house should be prepared to assent to the proposition of an increased grant to Maynooth, he thought great advantage would be derived in doing away with the annual discussion on the subject. There would be a great advantage in making the grant permanent, that it might not be subjected to annual dispute. As to the grants to the Protestant Presbyterians, whether they were to be annual or not, he thought they fell within the same general principle, and he saw no reason why they should not be made permanent. He was not aware of what the right. hon. gentleman referred to.

Sir R. INGLIS said he referred to the *Regium donum* and the grant to the Presbyterian Church of Scotland.

Sir R. PEEL presumed the right hon. gentleman did not mean to object to those grants (great laughter.) If he wished for a guarantee for the continuance of those grants, from the great respect he felt for the Presbyterian body in Scotland, he (Sir R. Peel) was not at all prepared to say it should be refused.

Sir R. INGLIS disclaimed having any intention to object to the grants (hear.)

Sir R. PEEL—Then it is hardly fair for the right hon. gentleman to raise a prejudice against my proposal with respect to the grant to Maynooth, by appearing to imply from it that the Presbyterian Protestant bodies are to be dealt with on a different principle (hear.)

SLAVERY AND THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. ALDAM begged to ask the right hon. gentleman the first minister of the crown a question of which he had given him notice, and which related to a statement that appeared in the last message of the American president of state. The statement related to the treatment of liberated slaves in the British colonies, and insinuated that they were no better than when in their former state of slavery. The president declared that when they were taken to the British colonies they had to serve an apprenticeship, during which they were treated, if possible, with more severity than when they were slaves. Now, he wished to know whether the president of the United States of America was correctly informed when he made the statement that the condition of the liberated African in the British colonies was no better than slavery?

Sir R. PEEL said he was glad the hon. member had given him notice of this important question. It was to be regretted that the President of the United States should have made the treatment of slaves captured by the English the subject of a message to Congress; if the President would appoint a commission to inquire into the subject, there existed every disposition to give all the requisite information as to the condition of the liberated slaves. The message asserted that the captured negroes were subjected to an apprenticeship, in the West Indies, for a term of years.—This was a mistake, arising from the treaty with Spain, in 1835, which contained provisions by which the captured negroes were placed on the same footing as apprentices: since then, however, the system of apprenticeship had ceased, and the captured negro, on being landed in the West Indies was in the same condition as a freeman. With respect to another portion of the message, which alleged that British capital was employed in the slave trade, he must say that he was not prepared to deny the accusation; but he hoped that parliament would be able to reach and remedy the evil.

CUSTOMS ACTS.

Several items were, after discussion, included in the schedule.

Mr. GROGAN having moved that lard be left out of the articles on which duty was to be remitted, he after some discussion withdrew his motion.

Considerable discussion arose on the proposal for the repeal of the duty on thrown silk, and a division ensued. The repeal of the duty was carried by a majority of 85 to 26.

The remaining resolutions were then agreed to, upon the understanding that after Easter a day should be appointed upon which the house should again go into committee upon the customs acts, in order to allow certain motions for the repeal of the duties on butter, cheese, tallow, pine logs, &c. proposed by Mr. Ewart and other hon. members, to be discussed. It was further understood that if any of those motions should be carried, they should be introduced into the bill,

In reply to a question from Mr. HAWES,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he could not allow any remission of duty on account of stocks of glass on hand. He was quite aware that the parties might obtain the drawback by exporting their glass within a limited period, yut that he thought was better than remitting the duty.

The house then resumed, and a bill founded on the resolutions was ordered to be brought in.—The house then went into committee of supply.

On the motion of Capt. BOLDERO, two votes, amounting to £140.000, on account of the ordnance estimates, were agreed to.

The house again resumed, when the other orders of the day were disposed of, and an adjournment took place at a quarter past 1 o'clock.

House of Commons—Thursday, March 20.

The house met at 4 o'clock.

Mr. WYSE presented a petition from inhabitants of the province of Munster, agreed to at a public meeting held in the city of Cork, praying for the establishment of additional means of education in Ireland by the establishment of provincial colleges. The petition was numerously signed, and amongst others by two Roman Catholic bishops and several of the Roman Catholic clergy.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

On the motion of Sir R. PEEL, it was ordered that the house, at its rising that evening, do adjourn to Monday, the 31st instant.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

Mr. WYSE gave notice that on the 3d of April he would move an address to her Majesty, praying that her Majesty may be graciously pleased to give directions that there be laid before the house copies of such extracts from charters granted to the University of Dublin as went to exclude Roman Catholics from being graduates in it.

COLLEGE OF MAYNOOTH.

Sir R. PEEL gave notice that on the 3d of April he would submit a motion respecting an additional grant to the College of Maynooth.

Mr. WARD asked the right hon. baronet, the first lord of the treasury, whether he would move his resolution respecting the grant to Maynooth in a committee of the whole house?

Sir R. PEEL said that if it should be found necessary to go to a committee of the whole house, the resolution would be submitted to such a committee in the first instance.

Mr. WARD then gave notice that on the question of going into committee, he would move a resolution to this effect:—"That it is the opinion of this house that any provision to be made for religious education in Ireland ought to be made out of the funds hitherto exclusively devoted to the Protestant Established Church in that country."

Several other notices of motion were given, and petitions presented.

The Earl of LINCOLN, in answer to a question from Mr. SHAW, said that he had no objection to lay before the house copies of any documents in his possession respecting the Geological (as we understood) Museum in Ireland.

MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS.

Mr. MORRISON, after explaining the benefit to be derived from cheap and safe communication by railroads, and in order to prevent the monopoly which was now possessed by the railway companies from becoming oppressive and injurious to themselves, moved a series of resolutions, calling on the house to insert in every railroad bill clauses limiting the amount of tolls to be demanded, by fixing the highest rates which the railroad company should be allowed to charge for the conveyance of passengers and goods, pointing out the mode in which that interference should take place, and compelling every committee to which competing projects for new railroads may be referred, to require the promoters of each to put in their rates of charge for the conveyance of passengers and goods, and the amount of accommodation which they bind themselves to provide for the public at those rates.

Mr. WARBURTON seconded the motion.

Lord GRANVILLE SOMERSET recommended that gentleman to withdraw his present resolutions; and if he would propose them in a more practical form (he Lord G. Somerset) would be most ready to take them into serious consideration.

Lord HOWICK had heard with great gratification that Lord Granville Somerset, though he could not concur in the terms and forms of these resolutions, concurred fully in their object. He hoped, therefore, that the government would take the subject into its own hands, and would lay down a general rule for the guidance of their committees, before any of these railroad bills were sent to them for consideration.

Sir R. PEEL admitted the difficulty and importance of the subject, but wished the house to reflect that competition was not always a security for cheapness in railroads. If a railroad company made an extravagant charge, it was not as easily remedied as it would be in travelling post. The formation of a new railroad was a cumbrous operation, and a long time must elapse, first before a new railroad company, and afterwards before a new railway, could be formed.—The chances were that the old company would not reduce the extravagance of its fares until the new railroad was on the point of opening; and then, after the lapse of some years, their fares might come down. You, therefore, could not lay down any completely satisfactory check on the fares of railroad companies. He hoped that Mr. Morrison would withdraw these resolutions, for before the house gave its sanction to them, they ought to receive much more mature deliberation.

After a desultory conversation, in which Mr. E. DENISON, Mr. J. S. WORTLEY, Sir G. GREY, and Mr. PARKER joined, Mr. MORRISON agreed to withdraw his resolutions, on condition that ministers would take them into immediate consideration.

The resolutions were then, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. HUME moved for the copy of any report of experiments for lighting the House of Commons in the last and present year, with a copy of the plan for altering the existing lights, and an estimate for the expense.

The Earl of LINCOLN said at present there were no such documents as he had moved for.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter to eight o'clock till Monday, the 31st day of March.

MAYNOOTH COLLEGE.

A meeting was held on Tuesday, at Exeter Hall, for the purpose of petitioning parliament against the new endowment to the Roman Catholic College of Maynooth. The chair was taken at twelve o'clock, by J. P. Plumptre, Esq., M.P.

Moved by the Rev. Baptist Noel:

"Resolved—That this meeting, recognising the Holy Scriptures as the only unerring rule and standard both of faith and practice, and convinced by the testimony of that word that the doctrines of the Church of Rome, as defined by the Council of Trent, embodied in the creed of Pope Pius IV., and exemplified in its general practice and teaching, are 'superstitious and idolatrous,' and opposed to the best interests of society, and to the welfare of immortal souls, must regard all support and countenance given to such a system by the state as calculated to bring down the judgment of God upon this Protestant country."

The Rev. C. Prest seconded the resolution.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Bickersteth—

"Resolved—That the support so long given to the College of Maynooth, in which those doctrines are taught, by an annual parliamentary grant, has ever been viewed with the greatest repugnance by the large majority of British Protestants of all denominations; and this meeting is convinced that the said grant has been maintained during past years, notwithstanding the repugnance, mainly from the impression on the minds of many persons that the national faith was pledged to its continuance; that this meeting, however, is unable to discover any evidence of such alleged compact or agreement and fully believe the said impression to be entirely erroneous, and that no such engagement ever was entered into."

James Cook Evans, Esq., seconded the resolution.

Sir Culling E. Smith, Bart., moved the following resolution:—

"Resolved—That believing the proposal for increased public support to the College of Maynooth, made by her Majesty's government, to involve the whole question of national endowment of Popery, and regarding it as an important step towards the full establishment of the Romish church in Ireland, this meeting would call upon all true Protestants, of every denomination, throughout the empire, to unite in opposing a measure fraught with such pernicious consequences, and by petitions to parliament, and all other constitutional measures, to make known their utter repugnance to the national recognition and maintenance of the Romish faith."

The resolution was seconded by the Rev. Geo. Cubitt.

The Rev. W. Chalmers proposed that a petition framed on the resolutions which had been passed be presented to parliament, and that such petition lie for signature at Messrs. Seeley's (numerous other names were here mentioned); and that the gentlemen (whose names were read) form a committee to carry out the objects of this meeting.

The Rev. Mr. Curling seconded the resolution.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

A singular trial took place at the Omagh assizes. The case was one of a novel and peculiar nature. The title to the school house of Drumlegagh was involved. It had been built by a grant from the Kildare street Society, and by subscriptions from Episcopalians and Presbyterians. In accordance with the desire and instructions of the Marquess of Abercorn's agent, but contrary to the expressed wishes of the Presbyterian minister of the parish, the Rev. Mr. Maxwell, the teacher, placed the school under the care of the Church Education Society, and began to conduct it according to that society's rules. The Presbyterian minister regarded these proceedings of the master as amounting to a breach of trust, and treated him accordingly. He was dismissed from his situation, and the school house was taken possession of by Mr. Maxwell. Hence the action at Omagh, which was brought by the teacher for loss sustained by him. The verdict was for the defendant.

CLERKS OF PETTY SESSIONS.

The High Sheriff, grand jury, and others of this county, have signed a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant expressing their opinion to the administration of justice in courts of petty sessions would be essentially improved by having a superior class of persons to those employed to act as clerks in those courts, at fixed salaries, without any fees; that professional persons, as clerks, capable from their legal knowledge to assist the bench in difficult cases, would be desirable; that the amount of money now received by the clerks as fines if put into one fund would provide an adequate salary for a professional person, if he had to attend more than one petty sessions court, which they considered quite practicable; that a uniform class of books, ruled, with printed headings, should be provided for all petty sessions courts; that there should be a provision against the inconvenience that at present arises from summonses falling to the ground in consequence of the non attendance of Magistrates, it being said that in such cases the court is not legally adjourned, and as by this means the people are put to great expense and inconvenience by being obliged to procure new summonses for the same cases, &c. It is said that a bill will be passed during the present session of parliament embodying the most or all of the suggestions contained in the memorial.—*Mayo Constitution.*

ASSIZES INTELLIGENCE.

DONEGAL FRIDAY, MARCH 14.

The assizes were opened here yesterday by Chief Justice Doherty.

After the trial of some unimportant cases.

Michael Doherty was indicted for the murder of James Friel, at Tullynadol, on the 27th of February last.

Prisoner had stabbed deceased with a bayonet, in consequence of his taking some land from which Doherty was ejected, the murder was clearly proved the prisoner was found guilty, and sentence of death passed on him by his lordship.

LONDONDERRY—MONDAY, MARCH 17.

Lord Chief Justice Doherty entered the Crown Court this day at twelve o'clock, when the commission was read, and the grand jury re-sworn.

A number of persons, charged with walking in illegal processions, submitted, alleging ignorance of the law as an excuse. Sentence deferred till the following day, when a penalty and two months' imprisonment on some, and three months on others, was adjudged.

CARLOW ASSIZES.

GRAND JURY.—Sir Robert J. Paul, Bart., foreman; Sir Thos. Butler, Bart., Robt. C. Browne, Esq., Robert Doyne, Esq., John Dawson Duckett, Esq., Horace Rochfort, Esq., Philip Newton, Esq, Philip Bagenal, Esq., Wm. R. Steuart, Esq., Jas. Butler, Esq., Wm. Duckett, Esq., John Alexander, Esq., John Whelan, Esq., Charles Doyne, Esq., John James Lecky, Esq., Samuel Elliott, Esq., Thomas T. Vigors, Esq., Clement Walseley, Esq., Hardy Eustace, Esq., B. B. Newton, Esq., Thomas H. Watson, Esq., James Hardy Eustace, Esq., Henry Newton, Esq.

RECORD COURT.

Sir John Nugent Humble v. *Peter Purcell.*

This case arose out of the accident which befel the Kilkenny day coach last May, in Carlow, by being upset in the quarry, which endangered the lives of the passengers. Sir John N. Humble brought an action against the proprietor, and laid his damages at £1000. The defendant allowed judgment to go by default, and nothing remains to be done but to hold an enquiry before the judge of assize to assess damages.

MOST AWFUL OCCURRENCE AT EXETER.

MONDAY AFTERNOON TWO O'CLOCK.—We have to record one of the most frightful accidents which has occurred in this city for many years past. At half past one o'clock the committee of the Female Penitentiary, Holloway street, assembled to transact the usual business, and several tradesmen were in attendance to receive orders. At these times it is customary for the inmates to retire into an apartment provided for the purpose, so as not to see or communicate with any of the male sex. In the midst of the deliberations of the committee, they were all at once alarmed by the most awful and heart rending screams. On following the direction whence they came, they arrived at the door of the room before alluded to, when a scene presented itself sufficiently frightful to daunt the hearts of the boldest, and which defies altogether our powers of description. It was at once evident that the floor of the apartment had given way and the occupants, 21 in number, had been precipitated into a tank of water, which extended underneath to the size of the floor, and was at that time at least ten feet deep. In this awful well were the unfortunate beings struggling for life, and it was only by the promptest aid that 16 could be extricated from their perilous position. The remaining five were soon after taken out but we regret to say life was extinct.—*Exeter Paper.*

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the Nenagh Guardian.)

ANOTHER MURDER.—On the night of the 17th inst., some of the tenants and other persons in the employment of Mrs. Finch, of Kilcoleman Abbey, assembled in the house of a man named Frawley, at Bennakry, at a tea party, and amongst them was Mrs. Finch's steward. About eleven o'clock Pat. Ryan and Denis Brien, accompanied by four or five strangers entered the barn of Frawley, where the party were dancing. Soon after Ryan and his companions made their appearance, they endeavored to kick up a row with the steward (Coleman); in this they were defeated, in consequence of the people quietly ejecting them from the barn and closing the door. After being put out they unfortunately met a quiet and unoffending poor man, named Jeremiah Halloran, whom they brutally murdered. Word was sent at once to the Kilcoleman station who immediate went in pursuit, and succeeded in arresting Ryan and Brien, both of whom are fully committed by James Carroll, Esq., coroner.

THREATENING NOTICE.—A notice was posted a few mornings since on the entrance gate of Mr. Edwin Sadlier's residence, threatening him with death if he did not give up land he had lately taken at Carrigatoher. There were suspended to the notice, two bullets hanging from a thread—as a gentle hint on the subject.

On the night of the 17th instant, an armed party broke into the house of Philip Quigley, of Ballyphilip, and having placed the inmates on their knees, asked was Quigley at home; on being told that he was from home, they commenced a diligent search. Not finding their object, they cautioned his wife to tell her husband to give up the land he took 18 years since to the former owner, if not they would give him the death of Kennedy Keeper; they then commenced breaking the windows, leaving not a whole pane of glass in the house. The house of Michael Quigley, and brother to this man, was attacked on the night of the 14th instant.

An armed party attacked the dwelling of Bryan Toohey, at Carrigatoher, on Wednesday night last; not able to force the door they totally demolished the windows, and left a Rockite notice posted on the door, threatening Toohy with the death of Waller unless he surrendered the bog he purchased from Phil Cleary.

At noon, on yesterday, (Friday), three men armed, jumped out of a ditch at Lisenhall, and took hold of a feeble old man named Michael Quigley, on his own land, and demanded of him why he did not give up the land to the right owner which he took some twenty years ago. One of the fellows presented a pistol at his breast, when another of the party called out to give him another chance for his life, at the same time giving a dreadful oath that if he had occasion to pay him another visit, he would give him a death that would prove of use to Tipperary.

A party of four men went to the house of Mr. Robinson, of Ballynevin, near Shinrone, on Monday, and took Mr. Robinson's arms whilst he was at the fair of Borrisokane, In the same locality a threatening notice was posted on Sunday night, and a shot fired at the house of a man named Kenna, at Knockshagouna, threatening him and his son if they worked under a shilling a day for Hourigan of Snugboro'. Kenna, much to his credit, bravely encountered the ruffians, who ran off, he pursued them with a pitchfork, but was not able to arrest them.—*Tipperary Vindicator.*

We learn that the Earl of Enniskillen has come specially from England to preside at a meeting of magistrates which he has called for (we believe) on Monday next, to take into consideration the disturbed state of the frontier of Fermanagh, adjoining Leitrim. An augmentation of the constabuly is contemplated. They should also insist upon an augmentation of military in our garrison. Of what use are guns, when we have not sufficient force to man them?—*Fermannagh Reporter.*

ARRIVAL OF CANNON TO ENNISKILLEN FORT.—On Monday and Tuesday several carts arrived at Enniskillen laden with guns and munitions of war, to perfect the fortifications of Enniskillen fort.—*Ibid.*

TEMPERANCE BANDS NOT TEMPERATE.—The bands of Birr had a fracas on St. Patrick's Day in which they broke some of their instruments.

GALLANT CONDUCT—ARREST OR A NOTORIOUS ROBBER.—On last Wednesday night a female servant of Yelverton O'Keefe, Esq., who lives near Kilcullen, observed a fellow lurking about her master's house, and communicated her suspicions to her fellow servants, who, however, took no notice of them. Between nine and ten o'clock a Mr. Corrogan, who is a gardiner to William H. Carter, Esq., of Castlemartin, and who had been up at Mr. O'Keefe's was returning home, when he observed a man sitting on a rustic seat near Mr. O'Keefe's house, in the lawn. He interrogated the fellow as to what brought him there, and what he was doing. The answer was, that he was taking care of the place, and if he did not believe him he would accompany him down to Mr. O'Keefe's. Mr. Corrogan immediately turned round, and both were on their to Mr. O'Keefe's when the fellow turned round on Mr. Corrogan, presented a pistol, and fired it in his face. Mr. Corrogan providentially escaped. The fellow, on discharging the pistol, ran off. The report brought out the servants of Mr. O'Keefe, when the groom, a fine stalwart fellow, named Kearns, gave chase, and in a few strides came alongside the robber, for an accomplished one he seemed to be. A dreadful struggle ensued between him and Kearns, who, assisted by Mr. Corrogan, and a brave Scotch girl, a servant of Mr. O'Keefe's, got him down. Kearns finding the ruffian struggling to put round his hand to get at something under his coat, searched and discover a short double-barrelled gun, which they took from him after a severe conflict, and secured him as a prisoner. He was removed by them to the house of a man named Murray, and a messenger was despatched for the police. Head Constable Halliard, with his usual promptitude, was almost immediately on the spot, and on his arrival searched the prisoner, and found on his person a chisel, a large knife, lucifer matches, a piece of candle, some lamp black, and red paint. On the ground where the struggle had taken place, the head constable found a leather strap and a bag containing sixteen rounds of ball cartridge, some flints and balls. The double barrelled gun he found loaded in both barrels with ball, and the pistol as if after being recently discharged. Both gun and pistol are in excellent order. He also found a silver watch on the prisoner, and his name to be John Reily, who is described in the *Hue-and-Cry* of the 2d of November last, as being one of a party who robbed the house of Mr. George Lewis, of the county of Meath, and also the *Hue-and-Cry* of Jan. 16, as escaping from Trim jail. There is no doubt but he intended to have robbed the house of Mr. O'Keefe, who was absent in Dublin, and perhaps to have murdered those who would oppose him. He is a stout made most determined looking fellow, a native of the county of Dublin, and who, from the completeness of his preparatians and daring conduct, bears a resemblance to those notorious characters by whom some parts of Ireland were once infested. Mrs. O'Keefe was greatly alarmed. Head Constable Hilliard very considerately left some of his men at the house during the night to quiet her fears. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on Corrogan, Kearns, and the brave Scotch girl, for their gallantry. The arrest of such a fellow is an important event.—*Evening Packet.*

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Frid.	Sat.	Mon.
3 per Cent. Cons.	HOLIDAY.	99⅛	99⅛
3½ per Cent. Stock		102⅜	102⅜
2½ per Cent. Debentures		—	94⅜
Bank Stock		211½	211½
Royal Canal Stock		—	—
Grand Canal Ditto		—	—
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.		71	71
Ditto 4 per Cent.		—	—
4 per Cent. City Debs.		—	—
4 per Cent Ballast Office		—	99⅜
Deb. Gov. Sec.		—	—
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.		—	—

MONEY MARKET INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, SATURDAY—The government s curities have been, as usual, neglected, but Consols have been done for transer on Tuesday at 100. Exchequer Bils are scarcely so firm, the quo'ation being 59 6' pm.

LATEST PRICES OF IRISH RAILWAY SHARES.

	Share.	Paid.	Per Share.
Dublin & Kingstown Railway	100 0 0	100 0 0	—
Waterford and Limerick do.	50 0 0	2 10 0	4 0 0
Dublin & Drogheda do	75 0 0	65 0 0	92 0 0
Dundalk & Enniskillen do	50 0 0	2 10 0	3 0 0
Gt. Southern & Wes.	50 0 0	5 0 0	13 10 0
Ditto. Scrip.	50 0 0	2 10 0	12 10 0
Ditto. Extension.	50 0 0	2 10 0	8 5 0
Dublin & Belfast Junc	50 0 0	2 10 0	6 10 0
Athlone Railway	50 0 0	2 10 0	2 2 6
Belfast and Ballymena	50 0 0	2 10 0	3 12 6
Wexford and Carlow.	50 0 0	2 10 0	3 0 0
Dublin and Cavan do	50 0 0	2 10 0	2 12 6
Cork and Bandon.	50 0 0	2 10 0	—
Irish Great Western, Dublin to Galway.	50 0 0	2 10 0	2 17 6
Waterford to Kilken.	25 0 0	1 0 0	—
Kingstown to Bray.	50 0 0	2 10 0	8 10 0
Dundalk and Enniskillen.	50 0 0	2 10 0	3 0 0

WATERFORD SHARE LIST.

	Share.	Paid.	Present Value.
Bridge Debentures	100	90	215
Gas Shares	30	25	15
Shamrock Steam	50	50	25
Waterford and Limerick Rail	50	2 10	4⅛ ¼
Waterford and Kilkenny do.	20	1	—
City Seals	100	100	par.

THOMAS S. HARVEY,
Sharebroker.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 26.

PUSEYISM, or (as the Archbishop of Dublin calls it, after another of its apostles,) the NEWMANIA, has made but little progress in Ireland; and strange to say, that little has been attempted in the Protestant North. But the seed has been sown in a soil unqualified for such productions, and the weed has scarcely raised its head till it is trampled down by the good sense and conscientious feelings of the congregations attached to the Established Church in the infected diocese. The innovations introduced into the church service at Hillsborough, in the diocese of Down, by the incumbent, who is at once the Archdeacon of the diocese and a member of the Right Rev. Diocesan's family, first taught the people of that district the encroachments that Tractarianism (or, as some suppose it, Popery under a mask,) was making, and would make, if not checked in time, and a meeting was consequently held in the town, at which the Marquis of Downshire assisted.—Strong resolutions, condemnatory of those innovations, were passed unanimously; and further proceedings are in progress, unless the peace and harmony of the parish be restored by a return to the ordinary and usual form and ceremonial of the church service.

The meeting, however, derives its principal importance from having given occasion to his Grace the Lord Primate to express his opinions touching those changes in the service which the tractarians call *restorations of the rubrical* orders. In a letter addressed to the Marquis of Downshire, admirable for its reasoning and piety, his Grace enforces the principles laid down in the recent letter of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and deprecates the introduction of those novelties which offend the conscience of Protestant congregations. We cannot devote our space to a subject more important and edifying than his Grace's most apostolic and christian letter. It contains all that is necessary to be known for a full comprehension of the points at issue between the lay congregation of Hillsborough and the spiritual authorities :—

"Armagh House, March 18, 1845.

"MY DEAR LORD—I have received your lordship's letter, requesting me to give you my opinion as to certain changes introduced in the mode of performing Divine Service in your parish church, and expressing the dissatisfaction felt by yourself and by the parishioners generally at these alterations. My respect for your lordship's high station, and the kindness which I have ever received from you, lead me at once to comply with your wishes. I am not, let me premise, invested with any power to interfere, authoritatively, in this matter, nor is this expression of my opinion, which I freely give, at your lordship's desire, to be construed as an attempt at such interference. I cannot, however, refrain from saying how deeply I regret that dissensions upon questions of this kind should arise to interrupt the harmony that ought to subsist between a pastor and his flock. I lament it, because men's minds cannot be occupied in such controversies without drawing away their thoughts from the consideration of more profitable and edifying subjects, and also because the energy of the church, while thus engaged in strife about what is of comparatively trifling importance, will be slackened in those efforts for the advancement of true religion in this country, which require the hearty co-operation of all its members in order to be successful. That the laity of the diocess in which your lordship resides have not been hitherto indisposed to unite together in furtherance of those higher and nobler objects which are so much more worthy of the attention and the exertions of a Christian people, is manifest from the munificent contributions given within the last few years for the erection of additional churches, and from the persevering exertions which have been made to support the schools which are in connexion with the church. In the advancement of these great objects the counties of Down and Antrim have been foremost, and have set a laudable example to the rest of the country. It would pain me to think that such zeal was checked, and such charity interrupted by disputes about matters of little moment, and that the wishes and predilections of persons who deserve so much respect, and have shown so great attachment to the church of their fathers, were not treated with the utmost possible deference by their ministers. With regard to the introduction of changes in the manner of performing Divine service, by restoration of customs or modes of celebration which had long fallen into disuse, the greatest caution and forbearance ought, in my opinion, to be observed. The effect of usage in setting aside the obligation of the letter of a law is admitted in the ordinary concerns of life.

"A Christian is indeed bound, as the Apostle teaches us, to submit himself to 'every ordinance of man,' not only for wrath but also for 'conscience' sake. Yet there are many 'ordinances' in the statute book of this realm which, through common consent and the allowance of the executive, have become so utterly obsolete, that no man's 'conscience' impels him to obey them, and no magistrate's 'conscience' would prompt him to enforce them. Several such statutes, your lordship will remember, were repealed only last year. In ascertaining whether any of the statutes of the land had fallen into this desuetude, and thereby ceased to be imperatively binding, a person would look not to the working of the statutes themselves, which are generally sufficiently clear and precise, but to the common opinion and the custom of the nation. In this way only could such a point be ascertained. The laws which regulate the peculiar ceremonies belonging to our National church, are, in my opinion, no more exempt from this effect of long usage than are the laws of the land. And if the rulers of the church have, for successive generations, allowed of that disuse, and do not now command a revival of them, I would hope that the peace of the church will not be distracted by attempts to return to ancient customs, in cases where the feelings of the people are repugnant to them. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in his admirable provincial letter lately issued, has justly observed, respecting the laity, that 'in fairness to them we must allow that this dislike of alterations in the manner of worship to which they have been accustomed from their infancy—proceeding as it does from attachment to the ordinances of the church—ought not to be visited with unkindly censure; and we can hardly be surprised at any change being regarded with suspicion, when so many attempts have been made to introduce innovations which are really objectionable, and tend, as far as they go, to alter the character of our church.'

"At various times in my own diocess, clergymen have made changes for the purpose of bringing the performance of public worship into nearer conformity with the directions in the Book of Common Prayer. But in all such cases it was with the concurrence of the good will of the people. Had the lay members of the church manifested repugnance to such alterations, I would have, at once, recommended the minister to return to former custom; and I coincide with the opinion which the Archbishop of Canterbury has expressed, 'that the service in our churches has in general been conducted in conformity to the Apostle's direction, with order and decency; and, whether performed with exact regard to the letter of the rubric or with the variations established by general usage will still be decent and orderly.' With the Archbishop of Canterbury, I would say, 'I am fully alive to the importance of uniformity in the celebration of Divine Service, but I think it would be purchased too dearly at the expense of lasting divisions; and most heartily do I concur in the advice which the English Primate has given, in the following words, to the members of the church in the province of Canterbury—'What I would earnestly recommend, for the present, is the discontinuance of any proceedings, in either direction, on the controverted questions. In churches where alterations have been introduced with general acquiescence, let things remain as they are; in those which retain the less accurate usage, let no risk of division be incurred by any attempt to change, till some final arrangement can be made with the sanction of the proper authorities.—In the case of churches where agitation prevails, and nothing has been definitely settled, it is not possible to lay down any general rule, which may be applicable to all circumstances. But is it too much to hope that those who are zealous for the honour of God and the good of his church will show, by the temporary surrender of their private opinions, that they are equally zealous in the cause of peace and of charity?' In compliance with this recommendation the changes which had been made in the dioceses of London, Exeter, and Oxford have been given up. I had, for my own part, been rejoicing in the fact, for such I believe was the case, that in no part of Ireland was there uneasiness or dissatisfaction among the people on account of changes introduced or attempted to be introduced by any of the ministers. And most thankful I felt to Him, who is the author of peace, for having given such concord to His church in this country. Had it been otherwise, I should have felt it to be my duty to have sent forth the letter of the Archbishop of Canterbury through my province, with an earnest recommendation from myself that the advice conveyed in it, with all 'the meekness of wisdom,' might be attended to.

"It has grieved me to hear from your lordship, and from some other quarters, that unpleasant feelings have been excited in a few parishes, by reason of changes which are unacceptable to the people. I would hope, however, that the paternal advice contained in the letter of the Archbishop, to which I have referred, and which has tended to restore tranquillity in England, will not be without good effect in leading to such concessions and arrangements, even if they be but temporary arrangements, as will heal these unhappy divisions in your neighbourhood. The course which his Grace has pointed out is manifestly that which good sense and kindness of feeling would dictate.

"And now, my dear lord, having thus frankly and fully given you my sentiments on this subject, I will pray our Heavenly Father to give grace to us all, that we may endeavor earnestly, and in sincerity, to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace.

I remain, with much respect, your lordship's faithful servant,

"JOHN G. ARMAGH.

"To the Marquis of Downshire."

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

We would direct particular attention to the letters on the above subject, from the Mayor of Limerick and Thomas Meagher, Esq., bearing on certain statements made at the half-yearly meeting of the Great Southern and Western Company, on Wednesday last. It is to be regretted that while the Waterford and Limerick Company, in a spirit of fairness which must redound to the credit of that body, met most of the stipulations of the Great Southern and Western Company, the latter should so pertinaciously continue an opposition, which, if prosecuted, must involve both parties in considerable expense, and that alone through a spirit of monopoly, as injurious to great public interests, as it is unworthy of the character of an influential body. The opposition of the Great Western Company is chiefly founded on the proposed competing line from Tipperary to Limerick; while the petty hostility in another quarter (that from a portion of the Suir Navigation Company) arises from the contemplated erection of a bridge at Granny, as laid down in Mr. Vignolles' report. This latter company, advocating Sir J. MacNeill's line, have petitioned the Lords of the Admiralty to refuse their sanction to that of Mr. Vignolles, because they, forsooth, expended the sum of £10,000 in excavating the channel, and so forth; and for this paltry sum, obstacles are to be thrown in the way of a great national undertaking, and a line attempted to be palmed upon the public, bad in principle, and detrimental to private interest. But the Board of Admiralty have nothing to do with the subject at all; their jurisdiction merely relates to the construction of bridges over navigable rivers, and the ascertaining whether their erection in any way tends to the obstruction of the navigation, and no further, having nothing whatever to do, either with private property or private rights.—The petition from a few members of the Suir Navigation Company, as well as that from the Clonmel Chamber of Commerce, owe their origin to a certain party, which disappointed in not being able to connect itself, in a *lucrative* manner with the Waterford and Limerick (Vignolles') line, is now leaving no means untried, to throw disrepute, if possible, over the project. We are aware of the fact, as well as the source from which this latter opposition has emanated.

It is to be hoped that the good sense of the Great Southern and Western Company will lead them to consider matters in a proper light, and that the differences between the companies may be amicably arranged.

On Thursday last a petition was presented by Mr. Wyse, in the Commons, in favor of the Waterford and Limerick line, and we are enabled to state that another petition is now in course of signature, signed by many members of the Suir Navigation Company, to the same effect.

The spirited proprietors of the *Irish Railway Gazette* have now in course of publication a new and perfect Railway map of Ireland.

BRISTOL, 21ST MARCH, 1845.—Considerable business has this week been transacted in Bristol, and shares in many of the Irish railways are in demand. We particularly mention the favourite lines here—Dublin and Belfast junction, Waterford and Kilkenny, Cork and Bandon, and Waterford and Limerick.—TATE AND NASH.

NUISANCE IN CANADA PLACE.

SIR—Through the medium of your journal I beg to call the attention of the authorities to the disgraceful state of Canada Place, from Mr. R. Power's house up to the Pill, owing to its having become the resort of those unfortunate females, to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants now residing in that locality. In fact, Murphy's-lane in olden time was modest compared to what Canada-street now is.

Were the police directed to walk up that street twice or thrice a-day, and desire those unfortunates to walk away, it would, in a great degree at least, remedy the evil. They could be teased out of it.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A FREEMAN.

23d March, 1845.

The cotmen are determined, if they can, to destroy all weirs. From the upper part of the Suir, a number of the fellows came down on Monday, but were prevented doing any mischief by the Mayor and a party of police stopping their progress when they arrived at our Quay. We understand they were to be joined by the Ross cotmen; but a boat, manned by the marines of the *Lucifer* steamer, now in our river, having been placed at the mouth of the Barrow, also stopped their proceedings further below.

NEWSPAPER PURLOINING.—The *Tipperary Free Press* of last Wednesday says we have not received the two last publications of the *Waterford Mail*;" and the *Wexford Conservative* says that "neither Wednesday nor Wednesday week's *Waterford Mail* has been received."

We have several letters on the same subject, and have in vain applied for redress. We frequently see complaints of a similar nature in our contemporaries. We should be glad to render any assistance to discover the offenders. The Government should see that proper persons be employed in all post-offices, and paid a liberal salary, otherwise we feel assured the evil will not be remedied.

At Dungarvan Petty Sessions on Saturday, the 22d instant, sub-constable Brenen, of the Ballinamult police, was fined in the mitigated penalty of one pound, for coursing with greyhounds at Ballinamult on the 17th ultimo, he not being licensed. Same day Pat. M'Carty, of Ballyduff, a very respectable farmer's son, was fined 5s for having a gun in his possession on the lands of Ballyduff. The magistrates sentenced him to this nominal fine in consequence of the boy's youth, and his father being licensed to keep arms.

CHILD DESERTION.—This is a species of crime which seems to be on the increase. On Saturday, at the Dungarvan Petty Sessions, the magistrates investigated two cases of child-desertion, which occurred within the last three days—the inhuman mothers leaving their infants on the public roads where pigs or other animals passing the way might destroy them. A very short time since another child was left deserted in the same locality, and inquests have been held on several found dead.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Friday last, Thomas Denehy, Esq., county coroner, held an inquest on view of the body of Mary Meehan, at Ballinagulkee, who came by her death apparently under suspicious circumstances. It appears that the deceased was in possession of some lands which were to fall into the hands of other persons after her death. Evidence was produced to show that some person had given the deceased a poisonous draught about four weeks ago, from the effects of which she languished and died on the 19th inst. A *post mortem* examination was made on the body, but no trace of the poison could be found in the stomach. The jury returned a verdict of "died by the visitation of God."

A revenue cruizer has called at Ballynacourty, Dungarvan, to take in young men for the navy, who, on enrolling themselves with the coast guard officers, receive 1s 6d a-day from the date of their enrollment.

The intelligence brought by the overland mail does not possess any peculiar intererest. There is no news from China.

A duel between Lord Tullamore and a member of the bar, Mr. Robert Bell, which was to have taken place on Saturday morning in the Phœnix Park, was fortunately prevented by the vigilance of the police. The principals, with the seconds, the Hon. Captain Lindsay, A.D.C. to the Lord Lieutenant, and Captain Webber Smyth, R.A., are bound over to keep the peace.

Mr. Power, of Gurteen, has given a quantity of land to every labourer on his estates at the same rent paid by the tenantry. Sir H. W. Barron has adopted a similar system on his property. Capt. Bernard, in the King's County, has made a considerable abatement to those who hold under him, and Mr. Lindsay, of Cork, returned fifteen per cent to his tenantry out of the last two years rent.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

Upwards of a thousand letters, it is stated, were posted in Liverpool on Saturday last, addressed to Lord Sandon, one of the members for that borough, and informing him that the writers, who are electors, will no longer support him if he support the Maynooth scheme now on foot.—*Statesman.*

A gentleman who lives in a mountainous district of Cork, west of Bandon, feeds near three hundred head of cattle from November to May on chopped furze, having them all in a most healthy condition.

The price of the 4lb. loaf at Belfast, is reduced to 5d by the bakers.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Limerick Chronicle.

SIR—I beg space for this communication which I make with the view of informing the public, as well as the Shareholders of the Waterford and Limerick, and Dublin and Cashel Extension lines, of the exact position in which the negociation rests between those companies, in reference to the recommendation of the Board of Trade, conveyed in their report of the 31st January last, wherein is reserved for the Great Southern and Western Railway Company "full accommodation on equitable conditions for the purpose of the Limerick traffic going in the direction of Dublin and Cork."

I am induced to adopt this course from an anxiety to disabuse the public mind of a misimpression, unfavourable to the fair intentions and equitable dealing of the Waterford and Limerick Company, sought to be made, by asserting that they are disinclined to carry out the recommendation of the Board of Trade, as would also appear from the speech attributed to Mr. Purcell, at the meeting held in Dublin, when he says—"However, I am sorry to say we have no reasonable hope to see *that* succeed, and the greatest objection they make is, the limitation as to time, in their carrying out the operations, and fulfilling their portion of the undertaking." We shall now see the nature of those "reasonable hopes," the blighting of which Mr. Purcell so mysteriously alludes to.

When the representatives of both Companies resolved upon negociating, the Dublin and Cashel Directory handed in *eleven* stipulations, as the basis of their concurrence in the decision of the Board of Trade. After some consideration, and the interchange of counter stipulations, the Waterford and Limerick representatives *agreed to nine of these eleven stipulations*, with some very trifling alterations. The only stipulations, on which both parties have not as yet concurred, will be best understood by reciting here that made by the Dublin and Cashel, and the counter stipulations made by the Limerick and Waterford company, This is marked in the schedule, No. 4, and runs thus :—

"That if by reason of any delay before the completion of the line from the point of junction with the line from it, at or near Tipperary, from Holy Cross to Limerick, so as to prevent the use of that portion of the line by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, by the time they shall have completed their portion of the line from Holycross to the point of junction, if not completed by the *first of May*, 1847, the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, shall have full power to take possession of that part of the line to Limerick, and to effect the completion of it by their own means, under the authority and direction of the Board of Trade."

"The stipulation, No. 8, of the Dublin and Cashel Company went somewhat farther—claiming the right to take possession of such lands, works, &c., as the Waterford Company may have acquired, paying the first cost of same, in the event of the Limerick and Waterford Company either losing their Bill, or after being incorporated, delaying or discontinuing for a certain term the making of the line."

To both those stipulations, which are little more than the same requirements in varied forms, the ollowing counter-stipulation was given by the Limerick and Waterford Company, and is marked No. 4 :—

"That in the event of any circumstance arising to cause the non-completion of that part of the Waterford and Limerick Railway between the point of Junction into the Great Southern and Western Railway and the City of Limerick, so as to prevent the use of the same by the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, on or before *the first day of January*, 1848, then it shall be referred to the Railway department of the Board of Trade, *with full powers to decide and to enforce what should be equitable to be done, so as to ensure the rights of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company.*"

The facts, as regards the negociation between both companies, are now before the public, and it is fairly submitted to their judgment whether the Waterford and Limerick company should be charged with throwing any obstacle in the way of the carrying out the recommendation of the Board of Trade. Of eleven stipulations put forward by the Cashel company *nine* have been acceded to, and any man can form an opinion of the fairness with which the 8th and 4th stipulations have been met. Our entire wish and anxiety is to stand by the umpirage of the Board of Trade—the most competent, and the most disinterested arbitrators, to whom such matters could be submitted; and I can state, with every confidence, that the Waterford and Limerick Company are equally desirous with the Dublin and Cashel, to have that portion of the line from Tipperary to this city completed in the shortest time possible.

The public are now satisfied that the Railway system will be fully carried out in Ireland, notwithstanding any opposition which may be given to it; and I respectfully suggest, that it becomes the duty of all to provide ample protection against those evils which have attended every *undue monopoly* of railway lines in England. This can be most efficiently secured by the encouraging of competing lines.—The great safety valve for the public. The shareholders of the Waterford and Limerick line may be assured that those to whom they have confided the management of their affairs, will be vigilant in discharge of the trust reposed in them.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

W. J. GEARY, M.D., Mayor.
One of the Elected Directors of the Waterford and Limerick Railway.
Limerick, March 22.

The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Meagher to Peter Purcell, Esq., Chairman of the Great Southern and Western Railway :—

"Waterford, 21st March, 1845.

"SIR—Having seen in a Dublin paper of yesterday in a report of the half-yearly meeting of the Great Southern and Western Company, held on the 19th inst., at which you presided, the following paragraphs in what purports to be the report of the Directors as read by the Secretary—"The terms which have been approved of by the Board of Trade, pursuant to such conditions, have been acceded to by your directors. These terms have been submitted to the Waterford Company." I take leave to state, as the Chairman of the Deputation appointed by the Waterford and Limerick Company, to make an amicable arrangement with the Great Southern and Western Company that, *no terms* purporting to have been approved of by the Board of Trade, have been submitted to the Waterford and Limerick Company, and that on reference to the several propositions and counter propositions made respectively on the part of both companies, it will be found that those of the Waterford and Limerick Company are more in accordance with the report of the Board of Trade, as announced in the *Gazette* of the 31st January, and evinced a more earnest disposition to acquiesce in the opinions of that Board, than those of the Great Southern and Western Company, and further, I beg to add that the deputation were and are perfectly willing to submit all points of difference between the two companies to the decision of the Board of Trade.—"I remain, Sir, yours, &c."

"THOMAS MEAGHER.

"To Peter Purcell, Esq., Dublin."

Great Southern and Western Railway Office,
3, College Green, Dublin,
22d March, 1845.

SIR—I am favoured with your letter of the 21st inst., which shall be laid before the Board at its next meeting, and an answer transmitted to you.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

(Signed) PETER PURCELL.

Thomas Meagher, Esq., Waterford.

REPEAL IN ENNISCORTHY.—Repeal would appear to be on a sliding (downward) scale in Enniscorthy. Some of the collectors of the rent, formerly most active, have declared they will not collect any rent for the year 1845.

UNLAWFUL FISHING.—At the Mayor's Court in Clonmel, last week, several persons were charged by Mr. Ffennell with fishing at unlawful hours, but as all the parties admitted the offence some were discharged on a promise that they would not again offend, and others nominally fined.

DREADFUL SUICIDE.—Thursday morning a Mrs. Green, at Whittington, Derbyshire, committed suicide by cutting her throat from ear to ear. The cause for this dreadful act is at present a mystery.

Window glass, which heretofore brought £5 12s 6d to £6 per crate, will be only £1 18 to £1 19s, that which at present costs 2s per square foot, may, after the 5th of April, be had for 8d or 5d, according to quality.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Captain Fletcher, of the packet schooner "Harp," trading between Dubport and Bourdeaux, was washed overboard, off the coast of Waterford, on Monday week, during the prevalence of a stiff gale, and unhappily perished. Mr. Fletcher commanded the Harp for nearly sixteen years, and during that period was much esteemed by the mercantile community of Dublin.

We understand that T. P. Dickenson, Esq., has been recommended to her Majesty by Sir R. Peel for the vacant Commissionership of Customs. Mr. Dickenson was for some years a member of the Commission of Revenue Inquiry, over which the late Lord Wallace presided, has acted as a Special Commissioner under the Income Tax Act since the passing of it.—*Standard.*

THE PORT OF LIMERICK.—The Mayor of Limerick, Mr. Dickson, and Mr. Charles W. Williams, had a very satisfactory interview with his Excellency Lord Heytesbury, at the Castle, on Thursday, on the subject of the improvement of the port of Limerick, when, as a deputation from the city of Limerick Grand Jury, they presented a memorial on the subject.—*Freeman.*

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.—A poor man named James Thornton, who usually slept on lime kilns, fell into a kiln near Ardristan, on Tuesday night, and was burned to death. The body was found in a shocking state on Wednesday morning.—We regret to learn the accidental death of a respectable farmer named Mathew Breen, of St. Mullins, on the 17th instant. It appears that he was subject to a dizziness in the head, and while proceeding towards his residence from the town of Graignamanagh, he fell into the river Barrow and was drowned. Deceased was high constable for the barony of Saint Mullins.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

The proprietor of the *Kerry Examiner* was last week served with another writ for libel, at the suit of the Rev. D. Brasbie.

The Clonmel town council has petitioned in favour of the Waterford and Limerick Railway, and for the abolition of ministers' money.

At Oysterhaven, coast of Cork, 150 bottle-nose whales were cast ashore last week.

The mayor and corporation of New York have refused pecuniary support to any charitable school, that the Scriptures are excluded from, in consequence of which the R.C. Bishop and clergy have entered into a remonstrance, and much agitation is expected.

Mr. Massy's care-taker at Ballyguile, near Ballingarry, was visited by a party of armed ruffians, who removed the furniture, and turned him out—having first sworn him never to return. They then gave possession to the wife of the former tenant, Jas. Bennet, who had been evicted for non-payment of two years' rent and arrear.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Monday morning between the hours of 9 and 10, shortly after the passing up of the morning boat from Limerick, the lockkeeper's house at Cussawn, near Killaloe, kept by Denis Crowe, was entered by four men armed who ordered him to go on his knees, one of the gang lifted his hand to strike him which Crowe observing jumped up and ran to a room, when two pistol shots were fired at him which fortunately missed. The fellows retired a short distance from the house and reloaded, which Crowe perceiving ran towards his brother's house where the gang apprehending resistance, did not follow but went off in the direction of Killaloe. Crowe's offence was having land with his brother, from which defaulting tenants had been ejected.—*Ibid.*

The recent Whiteboy attack upon the Widow Smith's house at Ballygreen, near Killaloe, is the second within a short time, and her only offence is having taken a few acres of land immediately attached to her own farm, and from which the former tenants were ejected for non payment of rent, but received when going, a liberal compensation from Mr. Crowe, Col. Wyndham's agent. One of the assailing party on this last occasion, was severely wounded by the shot which Mr. Commins fired from the house.—*Ibid.*

ANOTHER STATE PROSECUTION.—Our Dublin correspondent assures us positively that the Irish government have it in contemplation to institute another state prosecution, and mentions, circumstantially, the facts on which the statements rest. The most material are these, namely, that the two government reporters who attend the meetings of the Repeal Association, and the two policemen who are also in attendance to identify the speakers and corroborate the reporters, have been sent for to the Castle, that certain strong passages from the speeches of Messrs. H. Grattan and W. S. O'Brien have been laid before the Irish law officers of the crown; that in the opinion of these gentlemen, there are grounds for a prosecution if not of the association as a body, at least against some of its members; and that a communication to this effect has been forwarded to London. That Sir Robert Peel will hazard another prosecution on the eve of the Queen's visit, unless indeed he means to keep her away from Ireland, is most unlikely. We say, with our correspondent—impossible—absurd.—*Liverpool Mercury of Friday.*

An industrious and wealthy citizen who died within the last week, is supposed to have been prematurely the victim of Homhœpathic treatment, or the cold water system, in which, though a strong healthy man, he indulged immoderately, in the mistaken fancy of ifs infallible virtues, as a sovereign remedy for "all the ills which flesh is heir to."—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Patrick Hogan, who delivered a Rock letter to the Rev. Mr. Knox, at Toomavara, commanding him to discharge from his service, Thos. Woods, was convicted at Nenagh, on Wednesday last, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. The other convictions last week were Michael Meara, John and Richard Hassett, and Joseph Blake, for grievous assault on Mary Cantwell; Denis Torpy, for demanding fire-arms at Castle Waller; Michael and Philip Britt, manslaughter of Timothy Britt, brother of the first prisoner; Pat. Sheedy and James Naughten, firing at the Police, between O'Brien's Bridge and Newport; Michael Mealy, for firing at and wounding Patrick Ryan. Michael Whelan, for the murder of John Stapleton, at Lorha, was acquitted.

A commercial gentleman from this city has lost one hundred and twenty pounds deposited by him in a travelling bag, which he had when he entered an hotel in a town adjoining this county.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Mr. Bianconi, Mayor of Clonmel, insists upon all bakers having scales and weights on their counters, to weigh bread as required by law. The bakers have agreed to limit their discount to retailers to 2s in the pound.

A magnificent salmon, 41lbs weight, was taken yesterday morning by James Lyddy, a net fisherman, at Castle Troy. It is probably the largest spring fish ever seen in our market.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, March 21.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut. R. A. Moore to be Adjutant, vice Hollis, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

8th Light Dragoons—The Hon. S. F. Carew, to be Cornet. by purchase, vice Toler, who retires.

3d Foot—Major Gen. Sir H. King to be Col., vice General the Earl of Effingham, G.C.B., deceased.

12th Foot—Ensign M. Lawrence, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Johnston, deceased; J. Uniacke, gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Lawrence.

15th Foot—Lieut. Col. G. Johnstone, from half-pay Unattached, to be Lieut. Col., vice Lord C. Wellesley, who exchanges; Major T. A. Drought to be Lieut. Col., by purchase, vice Johnstone, who retires; Captain R. A. Cuthbert to be Major by purchase, vice Drought; Lieut. H. B. Head to be Capt., by purchase, vice Cuthbert; Ensign G. A. Hatchett to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Head; J. Browne, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hatchett.

63d Foot—Lieut. F. M. Owen to be Capt., by purchase, vice Seymour. whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled.

80th Foot—Major R. B. Wood, from half-pay Unattached, to be Major, vice C. R. Raitt, who exchanges.

84th Foot—Ensign W. C. E. Snow to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Clements, deceased; Ensign D. O'Brien, from the 2d West India Regt., to be Ensign, vice Snow.

91st Foot—Ensign J. Owgan to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice M'Inroy, who retires; W. Aitchson, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Owgan.

2d West India Regt.—C. S. Nott, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice O'Brien, appointed to the 84th Foot.

St Helena Regt.—Lieut. R. M'Queen, from half-pay 25th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut., vice Wemyss, appointed to the 46th Foot; Ensign C. R. Butler to be Lieut., by purchase, vice M'Queen, who retires; J. Gandy, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Butler.

(From the Limerick Chronicle).

ARMY MOVES.—15th Foot, Limerick, for Ceylon, to relieve the 90th, ordered home.

16th, Cork, to Gibraltar, to replace 1st bat. Royals going to West Indies, to relieve 2d bat. ordered home.

34th, Athlone, to Corfu, to replace 18th going to West Indies, to relieve 85th, ordered home.

54th, Mullingar, to Gibraltar, to replace 38th going to Jamaica, to relieve the 77th going to Canada, to replace 43d, ordered home.

66th, Dublin, to Gibraltar, to relieve 45th going to the Cape, to replace 91st, ordered home.

73d, Dublin, to the Cape, to replace the 27th, ordered home.

To embark in the Spring—The 15th, 66th, and 73d Foot. In the Autumn—The 16th, 34th, and 54th.

None of the above regiments will be augmented, and each corps will leave a full depot.

Head-quarters of the 15th regiment, with band and colours, marched from the Castle to the new barracks on Thursday morning, under command of Major Drought. Same time head-quarters of the 30th, under Lieutenant-Colonel Slade, from the new barracks, marched into the Castle barracks.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE APOTHECARIES HALL, LIVERPOOL.

(From the Liverpool Mercury of Friday.)

Liverpool has again been the scene of dreadful conflagration, which, if less disastrous in its results than some of the extensive fires that occurred about two years ago, was certainly more threatening in its aspect during the short time it raged. It commenced yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock, in the manufactory or laboratory connected with the Apothecaries' Hall, situated in Black Colquitt street. The Apothecaries' Hall itself, which is one of the largest and most handsome edifices in the town, is situated in Colquitt street. The building in which the fire originated is four stories high, at the corner of Wood street, immediately in the rear of the main structure, but separated from it by Back Colquitt street, which is about eight yards wide. The story in which it broke out was filled with an immense quantity of castor oil, almond oil, and balsam of capivi, all highly inflammable substances. In the top story there was a large quantity of empty castor oil packing cases, whilst the other stories contained a vast variety of chemicals and drugs more or less inflammable. It need scarcely be wondered than that the flames progressed with the greatest rapidity and intensity. Almost in a second, the whole building was in a blaze. Those who were not on the spot will scarcely credit the effect of the heat. The eyes of individuals who stood at least 40 yards from the buildings, and in a contrary direction to the wind, were severely scorched. A better idea of a volcanic eruption, perhaps, could not be given. About a quarter to five o'clock there was a terrific explosion, as of a thousand rockets, and the flames rose higher than ever. Volumes of densely black smoke then made their appearance.—This was followed by a second rush of brilliant red flame, and then a third, which was succeeded by a discharge of light green vapor. The flames on these occasions reached across Wood-street, and ignited the back of the Bold-street premises, which were at some distance. Ladders were immediately raised to the walls by the exertions of the firemen, and in this direction the fire was soon subdued, although a chimney of one of the houses which appeared to have been ignited, by some of the flakes of red hot fire which were floating about in the air, continued to burn for some time. The roof stood much longer than could have been anticipated, and the molten lead was seen running from it in large quantities. The warehouse was topped by large heavy free-stone cornices. These, by the great heat, were soon cracked, and they fell to the ground with tremendous crashes, greatly endangering the lives of the officers who were standing below.

Had the flames extended in any direction, the consequences must have been appalling. Next to the public house of Mr. Cato was the workshop of Mr. James Swallow, lathe and axletree maker, and adjoining this was the soap and candle manufactory of Messrs Brown and Co., the materials in which places would have been an easy prey to the devouring element. Opposite the laboratory, in Back Colquitt-street, was the warehouse, well stocked with drugs and other articles most susceptible of fire, whilst a cabinet-maker's shop stood to the south. Nothing, therefore—had the fire not been confined within its original limit—could, in our opinion, have saved the whole of that part of the town. Human exertions would have been used in vain to stop the flames.

Alarmed by the appearance of the fire, the poor people in a few of the small houses in Wood-street removed their furniture, and we fear they will be considerable losers thereby; it is a matter of great satisfaction, however, to be enabled to state that not the slightest accident occurred to life or limb.

The loss is roughly estimated, including building, stock, and machinery, there being a grinding mill and steam-engine on the ground floor, besides other valuable pieces of machinery, at £50,000, and we understand that the greater portion is insured in the Manchester West of England; Phœnix, and other offices, the name of which we did not learn. In consequence of some dispute, the Liverpool office, fortunately for itself, as it now turns out, would not accept the risk at Christmas last.

The origin of the fire at present remains a mystery. It is stated that, in the third story, where

the smoke was first observed, there had been no fire used that day—nothing but the steam pipes passing round the building, Mr. Superintendent Leverett, saw the laboratory at 25 minutes after three, and then there were no symptoms of fire. It appears to have burst forth instantaneously.

LADY'S ISLAND AND TACUMSHANE LAKES DRAINAGE BILL.

This bill came before the committee of the House of Commons on Tuesday. (19th March), and was opposed by Mr. C. F. Waddy, as parliamentary agent, on behalf of several of the frontage proprietors of the estates surrounding the lake. The committee received evidence of such parts of the preliminary steps as were requred by the "standing orders" of the House as were unopposed. The case of the opponents to the bill has been postponed for argument until after Easter. Mr. J. S. Waddy attended as the solicitor for the opposition.—*Wexford Independent.*

DEPUTY LIEUTENANT.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to approve of Richard John, Viscount Suirdale, being appointed a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Tipperary, in the room of Richard Long, Esq., resigned.

THE MAGISTRACY.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased on the recommendation of Lord Carew, to appoint Christian Wilson Palliser, Esq., of Grange, in the county of Wexford, to the commission of the peace.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Matthew Hayman, South Abbey, Youghal, Esq., a magistrate of the county, on the recommendation of the Earl of Bandon.

James Morgan, Esq., of Tivoli, has been appointed to the commission of the peace in the county of Cork, on the recommendation of the Earl of Bandon, Lord Lieutenant of the county.

CONSTABULARY.

The office of Commissariat Inspector in the Constabulary is to be abolished. There are four of them in Ireland held by first class Sub-Inspectors, for which they each get 5s per day, in addition to their pay and other allowances. Mr. Crawford, who had charge of the stores in this district, is ordered to be in readiness for removal on the 1st May.—*Cork Constitutinn.*

DEATH OF THE LORD BISHOP OF ELY.

The right reverend prelate, who for the last 9 years presided over the see of Ely, closed his earthly career at two o'clock on Thursday morning, to the great grief of all his relatives and friends.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

From Friday Night's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, chap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 15th day of March, 1845.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Notes issued	29,148,060	Government debt	11,015,100
		Other securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin & Bullion	13,102,753
		Silver Bullion	2,045,307
	£29,148,060		£29,148,060

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government securities, (including Dead Wt. Annuity).	13,471,379
Rest	3,579,429	Other securities	11,836,377
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend accounts).	6,451,283	Notes	9,451,385
Other deposits	9,994,572	Gold & Silver Coin	796,521
Seven day & other bills	980,378		
	£35,558,662		£35,558,662

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 20th day of March, 1845.

Kerry assizes were maiden. The Grand Jury reduced the allowance to medical men at inquests, below what was granted at the presentment sessions.

The City Cork Grand Jury reduced the salary of the gaol turnkeys from 13s 6d. to 10s 6d. per week, as the number of prisoners has decreased. The proposed amalgamation of the county and city gaol, is abandoned, as the county grand jury would not agree to the union.

The county Cork grand jury reprimanded Mr. E. Leahy, surveyor of the west riding, for neglect of duty, in absenting himself from Macroom road sessions, to attend a Railway meeting elsewhere. Mr. Evanson, one of the county inspectors, was compelled to resign, for having altered the certificate of a road contractor, thus giving him six months more pay than he was entitled to.

THE KAMPTULICON.—Such is the name given to a new life boat, invented and constructed by the Elastic Pavement Company of London, whose application of caoutchouc to a number of purposes are already known to the public. The "Kamptulicon," so called from the elastic nature of its materials, is composed principally of cork and India-rubber, the gunwale, keel, seats, and fittings being of wood. She is 34 feet long, 12 feet wide, and 4 feet deep in the midships from gunwale to keel; she is fitted with four victualling boxes, covering an area of 19 by 10 feet, which may be fitted up at will with either air or water—with air, of course, when increased buoyancy is required, and with water, when extra ballast is wanted. She is capable of holding about fifty persons; and though an open boat, with no sails or rigging of any description, little doubt is entertained of her capability to live in the roughest sea, the specific gravity of the material of which she is composed being so small that she would not sink if full of water. She weighs about two tons, and draws fifteen inches of water when her crew and passengers are on board.

John Moore, private of the 16th Regt., died on Wednesday in Cork from the effects of a dozen glasses of whiskey, which he drank a few hours before his death. Verdict of the inquest—Death from intoxication.

The Earl of Roden, in anticipation of her Majesty's visit to Ireland in the summer, is making preparatory arrangements at his residence, Tollymore Park, Castlewellan, for the reception of the royal party.

The abolition on duty on glass, and reduction of that upon sugar, and other other articles of consumption, will have the effect of dispensing with many officers of the excise department, but they will be entitled to half pay on retirement. Letters to this effect have been addressed to the excise districts in Ireland, from the London board.

The funeral of the late Lieutenant Milburne Kemeys Tynte, 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, took place at the family seat in Somersetshire on Tuesday: it was quite private (all military honours having been paid in Ireland). Colonel Tynte, C. Kemeys Tynte, Esq. (Lieut. Tynte's father), and Mr. Tynte, of Prince Albert's Hussars, with a numerous body of the tenantry, attended the ceremony.

MEETING OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANIES.

In pursuance of notice the usual half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of this company was held at one o'clock, Wednesday, at their office, 3, College-green, "to take specially into consideration, and sanction, the recommendation of the board of directors that they should subscribe for 2,000 shares in the *Irish Great Western Company*, and for 400 shares in the *Wexford and Carlow Junction Railway*—for the purpose of securing to the Great Southern and Western Railway Company an adequate and permanent influence in the above-mentioned lines." The meeting was well attended, although the registered proprietors alone were admitted.

Peter Purcell, Esq, chairman of the board of directors, presided.

Mr. Taylor, secretary, read the report which stated that contracts had been made for the whole line from Dublin to Carlow, and at prices within the estimates of the engineer, Sir John Macneill, also contracts with houses in England for a quantity of rails sufficient for the entire line to Carlow, and a considerable portion of the main trunk line in the direction of Cashel.

The report adds:—

"The bill for the extension of the Great Southern and Western Railway to Cork and Limerick, has passed the standing orders' committee, and is now before parliament; and your directors feel confident that you will obtain an act this session. You will naturally expect, however, that some explanation should be given relative to the extension of your line to Limerick. Your directors can confidently say that every effort was made before the Board of Trade to assert the right of this company to make the Limerick extension. Taking the claims of both companies into their consideration, the Board of Trade recommended that the construction of the portion of the line between the junction near Tipperary and the city of Limerick should be left to the Waterford company, 'subject (in the words of the gazette of the Board of Trade, dated 31st Jan. last,) as regards the portion of the line between Limerick and the junction with the Great Southern and Western extension line, to equitable arrangements for securing the Great Southern and Western company full accommodation for the purposes of the Limerick traffic going on in the direction of Dublin and Cork.'

"The terms approved of by the board of trade have been acceded to by your directors. The terms have been submitted to the Waterford company, and from the most recent accounts from London your directors do not anticipate an amicable arrangement, and have determined to persevere in asserting your claims to construct this important portion of your extension line."

The report then goes on to state the importance to the company of the branches contemplated, particularly of that from Portarlington to Tullamoore, with the extension to Galway. It also recommended the directors "to sanction a subscription, on the part of this company, to the Wexford and Carlow junction branch of 400 shares, and a further subscription of 2,000 shares in Portarlington and Galway branch, upon such terms, and subject to such modifications, as shall appear to your directors most expedient for the interests of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company."

Mr. H. Trench having read the petition of landholders of the King's County, assembled at Tullamore assizes, in favour of the junction at Borris in Ossory, moved an amendment which he subsequently withdrew, disapproving of so great an outlay of capital.

In the course of the discussion upon the amendment the chairman said, we have the security of £100,000, which the directors will take especial care shall not be vested in the concern, unless on the distinct understanding of the line branching off from Portarlington. A resolution approving of the report was then carried.

Abstract of accounts from commencement to close of half year ending 28th of February, 1845:

		£	s.	d.
Deposit of £2 10s each on 20,000 shares		£50,000	0	0
First call do. do. shares	19,840	49,600	0	0
Deposit do. do. additional shares	5,902	14,755	0	0
First call do. do. additional shares	1,348	3,870	0	0
Balance to credit of profit and loss		390	2	10
		£118,115	2	10
Invested £75,000 in 3½ per cent. stock		£77,230	5	1
Cost of obtaining act of incorporation		18,741	15	11
Paid on account of engineering contract		3,000	0	0
Paid on account of solicitor's expenses for securing possession of land, titles, &c.		1,000	0	0
Ditto on account of purchase and compensation for land		571	7	0
Balance in bankers' hands on this account at date		17,571	14	10
		£118,115	2	10

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

To the Editor of the Limerick Chronicle.

SIR—The assertion that travellers from Dublin to Limerick, who make use of that portion of the Waterford line which lies between Tipperary and Limerick, will have to pay a larger sum than they otherwise would, on account of the expensive nature of the other end of the Waterford line, has been industriously circulated.

This assertion is a direct falsehood, as the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company have offered to allow the Dublin and Cashel Company to run their own carriages and engines on that part of the Waterford line which they will require to use, on the payment of such a moderate per centage as the Board of Trade may fix, on half the sum expended in making the line from the point of intersection near Tipperary to Limerick. Thus the Dublin and Cashel Company will have the use of the line for half the money they would have been obliged to pay, had there been no Waterford Company, and the passengers from Dublin to Limerick will, therefore, be carried at a smaller, instead of a greater charge, than they originally contemplated.

It is thus evident that the zeal of those who wish to involve the *two* Companies in the expenses of Parliamentary warfare has led to a strange, and hardly pardonable misrepresentation of facts.

I am, Sir,
your obedient servant,
A SHAREHOLDER.

HOW TO GET UP A RAILWAY PROJECT.

From an amusing speech delivered by Doctor Maunsell, in the Dublin corporation, we take the following extract. Dr. Maunsell said—

"He would make the observations he was about to offer, without designing any personal allusions, and also (and he was particularly anxious not to be misunderstood on this point,) in no hostility to railways. He meant to offer a warning which he thought was needed by his fellow-countrymen, and which he hoped would go through the public beyond the walls of that house. He wished to explain how these railway schemes were set on foot (hear, hear.) 'They originated in the inauspicious conjunction of a sharp-set attorney, an engineer, a stock-broker, and a speculative merchant (laughter.) This was what was called, by a figure of speech, a railway company, and the object of this company too often was not to invest capital permanently in railways, but to turn capital quickly in railway scrip.' This was, in too many instances, the sole object in view, and to work it out the most extraordinary exertions were used to make people believe in the alleged advantages of the projects, and thus to induce the unwary to purchase scrip at a premium, the amount of which premium, be it remembered, was not vested in the improvement of the country, but in the pockets of the scrip jobbers. With such an object in view it could not be wondered that extraordinary movement would be made for the promotion" (hear.)

VALUE OF RAILWAY ENGINEERS' ESTIMATES.—The Croydon line, nine miles long, for which the estimate was £140,000, actually cost £1,212,799; that is, about NINE TIMES the original estimate.

(From the World.)

Now that jobbing is prevalent in railway projects, it will not be thought surprising by those who, like ourselves, entertain a not very high opinion respecting the purity of our legislative bodies, that corruption has spread to Westminster, and is to be found in a luxuriant condition within the walls of Parliament. The representatives of the people, it would appear from the following passage which we borrow from the columns of the *Herepath's Journal*, are not ashamed to sell their votes for a consideration, and even the hereditary legislators are not behind hand in imitating the example of the members of the lower house:—

"It is a fact, notorious as the sun at noon-day, that, heretofore, members have not merely been canvassed to support a bill, but that large sums have been spent among them, for the purpose of securing their attendance and support. A tale is told of an honourable M.P., who changed his opinion, and of course, his advocacy, three times in one committee, and made a very good thing by it. Other honourable M.P.'s have been known to go from office to office, and hawk their support about as a pedlar would his wares.

"An amusing dialogue was sometimes since related to us, of two M.P.'s calling upon a secretary, whose company were then seeking their bill, and the shares at a premium to the following effect:—

"M.P.'s—'We are the members for ——, have you any shares at all to spare?'

"Secretary—'Gentleman, I see you are men of business, and we will come to the point at once, our shares are at a good premium, but we want our bill. How many shares do you want?'

"M.P.'s—'Oh, just about 50 or so.'

"Secretary—'Well, we have reservation for the land-owners, but we will spare you 50.'

"M.P.'s—'Thank you. We always thought this a capital line, the very best in the kingdom, and you will have all the —— members to vote for it.'

"Excellent profit they turned out. All the —— members did vote for it, and the bill was carried; but, though 'a capital line, and the very best in the kingdom,' it has not to this time remunerated its shareholders.

"Kindred things to this were not confined to one house. Certain noble peers had the same itching for premiums. We have a few amusing anecdotes of noble ingenuity, to obtain scrip, and turn an honest penny, whose talent was more abundant than cash, but in conformity with the old *de mortuis nil nisi bonum* we let them pass."

IRISH RAILWAYS—Those eminent mechanical engineers, Messrs. Sharp, Roberts, and Co., of Manchester, have purchased the large concerns near the North-wall, lately in the occupation of Hugh Whyte, and formerly the Gas Works, for the purpose of establishing a branch of their business in Dublin, for the making of locomotive engines and all kinds of machinery connected with railways.—*E. Post.*

DUBLIN AND CASHEL RAILWAY.

There are at present upwards of 2000 men employed on the above railway between Sallins and Dublin, independently of carpenters and other mechanics; and we learn from a correspondent that the contractors have adopted every practicable measure to secure comfort and accommodation for the workmen. Shops have sprung up like magic at different points, and no complaint is made of the manner in which they are conducted, as the contractors exhibit a laudable zeal to prevent fraud or extortion on the workmen. We are happy to learn that every symptom of combination has vanished, and that the workmen fully appreciate the advantages to be derived from the observance of order and regularity during the progress of the work.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

THE DUBLIN AND CASHEL RAILWAY.—It has been notified to the citizens of Cashel, we are informed, by Mr. Sergeant Stock, that the Dublin and Cashel directors have no intention of carrying the railway to Cashel, although they got their bill on the grounds of being a main trunk line, for the South of Ireland. We hope earnestly, the towns of Clonmel, Cashel, Cahir, Mitchelstown, Dungarvan, and Youghal, will petition parliament against this infraction of their contract, and call the attention of the Irish government to the fact.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

Extensive preparations are being made for commencing the works upon the Newcastle and Berwick line as soon as ever the act is obtained, and it is confidently calculated that it will be completed by June, 1846. The ground is being staked out, and several contracts for materials have been concluded. The rails and chairs, amounting to 27,000 tons, were contracted for last week, at £12 per ton for the former, and £7 for the latter.

£18,741 is the cost of obtaining act of incorporation, of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company.

TO E— H—.

Oft as thine eye shall fondly trace,
Each simple wreath I've twined for thee—
What e'er the time—what e'er the place,
Oh! think of me.

When pleasure sparkles in that eye,
When ev'ry scene is fair to see,
When swift the happy moments fly,
Oh! think of me.

Thy bliss, thy life, may Heav'n defend;
But should'st thou by its stern decree,
E'er want a fond—a faithful friend—
Oh! think of me.

Dungarvan, 24th March, 1845.

BANKRUPTS AND INSOLVENTS.

(From the Dublin Gazette, Friday, March 21, 1845.)

BANKRUPT.

Thomas O'Dowd, of Castlebar, in the county of Mayo, saddler and harness manufacturer, dealer and chapman. To surrender on Tuesday, April 1st, and on Friday, the 2d of May next. Charles Meredith, Marlborough-street, agent to the commission.

INSOLVENTS.

To be heard at the Court house, No. 3, Lower Ormond quay, Dublin, on the 12th day of April, 1845, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

Henry Fitzpatrick, formerly of City quay, and late of Lombard street, Dublin, coal factor.

John Jackson, late of South Frederick street, Dublin, one of the officers of the stamp-office.

John Hill, late of French street, previously of Bishop street, and formerly of Bride street, in the city of Dublin, literary teacher.

Walter Harvey Kavanagh, late of the city of Kilkenny, formerly of the town of Wicklow, gent.

To be heard at the same hour and place, on 26th of April, 1845.

James Wilson, late of Dolphin's barn, co. Dublin, out of business; formerly of College green, Dublin, hosier and outfitter.

To be heard at the same hour and place, on 10th of May, 1845.

John Edward Langford, late of Cartown, and previously of Stonehall, co. Limerick, Esq.

Beetroot sugar is now manufactured at Portaferry, Downshire, and the produce last year, its first attempt, was 115 cwt., subject to 25s per cwt. duty, same as colonial sugar.

MAYOR'S COURT—CLONMEL, MARCH 19.

The magistrates on the bench were the Right Worshipful Charles Bianconi, Mayor, Stephen Moore, Esq., D.L., Wm. J. Ffennell, Esq., and Major Shaw, R.M.

Rebecca Morrison *v.* Sheehy and Hackett.

Miss Morrisson appeared on the table fantastically clothed in a dress of reduced finery, her wrists and neck were hid in a forest of fur, her pretty feet encased in a pair of regular mud boots:

"Her dark brown hair was braided
"O'er a brow of

dusky hue, and fell in graceless ringlets on cheeks which would be considerably improved in color by a leetle bleaching; her bonnet was lined with a variety of artificial flowers, which contrasted beautifully with the wintry appearance of the once fair complainant. On being sworn, Miss Morrisson gracefully dropped a courtesey towards their worships, and towards the defendants, who were small urchins, and stood shivering in the presence of the bench; slowly raising her right hand, and pointing towards the culprits, she delivered herself of the following charge in a theatrical tone. Your worships, I have devoted myself to the muses; I have offered up sacrifices at their shrine, and I am under the protection of the graceful nine; my verses will live when the poetry of Moore and Byron is forgotten, yet I am persecuted; those fiends in human shape haunt me day and night; they flit before me by day; they disturb my dreams by night, and frequently, when in communion with the muse, those imps rush in and disturb my lucubrations; they annoy me in the streets; they attack me in the bye-ways, and on the evening of the 14th instant,

"A wee before the sun ga'ed do'on,"

I was engaged admiring the beauties of the unclouded horizon, from the elevated position of the steps of a hall-door in Johnson-street, when I felt my bonnet dragged off; and on turning around I saw, instead of the beauties of nature, the better half of my beautiful Dunstable bonnet in ribbons, and all in the possession of those urchins, and they laughing immoderately at the figure I cut; I was then pulled and torn by them; they treated me with no more respect than if I never wrote a line on the "burning lava of rural love" (laughter.)

Mayor—What is the cause of this?

Sheehy (whimpering)—It was all out of freedom, yer Worship; she does be making *pottery* on the young ladies where I am; and when I see her in the street, I does be trying to sing her *pottery* (laughter.)

Complainant—You sing my poetry!—it would be rank sedition, your worship, for such a diminutive specimen of human nature to attempt singing my composition—

"Fusbos give place;
"You know you've not a singing face;
"Here nature smiling, placed the winning grace."

Mayor—Are those persons in the habit of annoying you?

Complainant—It is their constant practice, your worship.

Mayor—Well, we will protect you—you must have the protection of the law, Let informations be sworn against the parties, and we will decide upon the merits of the case on the next court day.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

21st—Endeavour, Eynon, Newport, coals—H.M.P. Pigmy, at ten and a half, a.m—Osprey, Jones, Liverpool, salt—Lucky Lass, Young, Newport, coals—Fame, Borough, Llanelly, culm.

22nd—H.M.P. Jasper, at one, p.m—Osprey, (s) Burgess, Bristol, m.g.

23d—H.M.P. Adder, at one, p.m—Camilla, (s) Pedder, Liverpool, m.g.

24th—Leveret, Robinson, London, ballast—H.M.P. Advice, at noon—Eclipse, (s) Bolger, Dublin, m.g—Hart, Scott, Liverpool, coals—Mary, Williams, Bar of Lough, ballast—Western Star, Murphy, Fethard, do.—Agilo, English, Bar of Lough. do.—Put back, Peace, Lowther—Rover, Bynon—Lady of the Lake, Williams—Bridget, Pascoe—Malvina, Peer—Hawk, Harris—James, Beven—Ann, Trigathen, and James, Pearn—Briton, Evans, Youghal, grain.

25th—Mary Ann, Thomas, Llanelly, coals, market—Slaney, Larkin, Wexford, grain.

SAILED.

22nd. Nora Creina, (s) Pond, Bristol, g.c—H.M.P. Pigmy at 7, a.m.

23d—H.M.P. Jasper, at 7 a.m.

24th—David Walter, Reed, Cardiff, ballast—Confidence, Angel, do., flour—Nancy, Ryan, Llanelly, ballast—Don, O'Brien, Milford, do—Malvina, Beer, Swansea, do—Peace, Lowther, do., do—Hawk, Harris, Liverpool flour—Bridget, Pascoe, do., g.c—Leech, Evans, Runcorn, flour—Ann & Marys, Trevitt, Belfast, do—Two Sisters, Stewart, Dumfries, bones—James, Pearn, Runcorn, flour—James, Bevan, do., do—Osprey, Jones, Dingle, salt—Laurence Forristal, Butler, Llanelly, coals—Ann, Trigathen, Newport, grain and flour—Rover, Bynon, Chichester, grain—Lady of the Lake, Williams, Bristol, do—H.M.P. Adder, at 7, a.m—Ann & Mary, Evans, Preston, Porter.

25th—H.M.P. Advice, at 7, a.m—Eclipse, (s) Bolger, Dublin, g.c.

Wind—W.N.W. to S. and S.W.

SHIP NEWS.

DUNMORE, 20TH INST.—Spoken by the Pilot Boat, off the Saltees, the brig Citizen, from St. Domingo, for Liverpool—all well.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Earl Mulgrave, Booth, London, 5250 fls. bacon, 100 firks. butter, 307 kegs, 160 cwt. lard, 6 bales calico, 7 bundles leather, 9 packs feathers.

Camilla, (s.) Pedder, Liverpool, 222 firks. butter, 21 kegs lard, 4238 cwt. flour, 40 sacks bran, 55 brls. wheat, 35 pigs.

Mermaid, (s.) Hearn, Liverpool, 153 firks. butter, 165 kegs lard, 1 tierce hams, 1624 cwt. flour, 135 sacks bran, 118 bales, 33 boxes merchandize, 47 pigs, 40 cows.

Brighton, Green, Portsmouth, 420 fls. bacon, 28 casks tongues, 25 kegs, 24 cwt. lard, 513 brls. oats.

Atlas, Shiel, Liverpool, 320 brls. wheat, 1500 cwt. flour.

Friends, M'Queen, Liverpool, 300 brls. wheat, 1010 cwt. flour.

Osprey, (s.) Burgess, Bristol, 40 fls. bacon, 50 kegs lard, 128 cwt. flour, 20 cwt. oatmeal, 800 pigs.

Nora Creina, (s.) Pond, Bristol, 50 kegs, 1 tierce lard, 860 pigs.

Confidence, Angel, Cardiff, 60 fls. bacon, 1375 cwt. flour.

Elizabeth, Jones, Swansea, 1764 cwt. flour.

Liska, Looke, Glasgow, 1400 cwt. flour.

BIRTH.

On the 24th instant, at his residence, Queen-street, the lady of Wm. C. Dreaper, Esq., merchant, of a son.

MARRIED,

At the British Embassy, Constantinople, John Nasson Glascott, M. D., British Hospital, youngest son of the late Adam Glascott, Esq., New Ross, to Anna Charlotte Stephens, grand-daughter of Joseph Wright, Esq., Beechhill.

DIED,

On Saturday last, at Crooke, near Passage, at an advanced age, Mrs. Stephens, relict of the late Lionel Stephens, of Dromina, in this county, Esq. The deceased was remarkable through life for all those qualities which endeared her to a large and respectable circle of friends and relatives.

At Tynriland, Carlow, Patrick Tyrrell, Esq., of Ballyroan, Queen's County. The venerable gentleman was in his 97th year, and, until a few weeks since, was in the enjoyment of good health.

At Oilview, Wexford, on Thursday, aged 53, Capt John C. Edmonds, late H. P. 21st Foot.

TO BE LET,

THE Upper Part of the Dwelling-House and Premises, No. 58, MERCHANTS'-QUAY, consisting of Drawing-Room, Parlour, Four Bed Chambers, Pantrys, Kitchen, &c.

Apply at the Auction Mart, 58, Merchants'-Quay.

Waterford, March, 25, 1845.

Notice to the Public.

IT being in contemplation to Repeal the Excise Duty on GLASS, from and after the 5th day of APRIL next, a considerable Reduction is likely to take place in the Price of Bottles.

DAVIS, STRANGMAN & Co.,

Hereby inform their Friends and the Public that they will continue to *charge out and pay back* for their *sealed* Bottles 3s. 6d. per Dozen, up to the *5th April next*, after which date their bottles will be charged out and bought back at such Reduced Rates as the Manufacture of the article will warrant.

Mary street Brewery,
Waterford, March 10th, 1845.

ESTATES
OF THE
Late Right Hon. Sir JOHN NEWPORT, Bart.

THE Town and Lands of LISMATEIGUE, in the Barony of Knocktopher, in the County of Kilkenny, and One undivided Third Part of the BISHOP'S HALL Estate, in the Barony of Ida, in the same County, and the House and Demesne Lands of NEWPARK, as heretofore Advertized, are still on SALE.

Rentals and particulars may be had on application to WILLIAM MILWARD, Esq., Waterford; HUGH GREENE, Esq., Suir View, Waterford; or Messrs. TANDYS & Co., Waterford, or 30, Anglesea-street, Dublin.

Notice To Builders.

THE Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, on or before the 2nd day of APRIL, 1845, will receive Proposals for Work to be executed at the Church of STRADBALLY, County Waterford, according to the Specification, to be seen in the hands of the resident Minister of the Parish.

Each Proposal to be forwarded *Sealed, Prepaid,* and addressed thus;—

"*Proposal for the Church of*
"*The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, Dublin.*"

In the Matter of ANASTATIA CARIGAN, Of Waterford, Ship-owner, Timber Merchant, Grocer and Dealer, & Chapman—*A Bankrupt.*

THE COMMISSIONERS OF BANKRUPT will sit at the Court of Bankruptcy at the Four Courts, Inn's Quay, in the City of Dublin, on FRIDAY, the 28th day of March instant, at the Hour of ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon, for proof of Debt and Bankrupt's final examination; all persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or who have any of her Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners of Bankrupt shall appoint, but to give notice to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 116, Grafton-street, Dublin, Agent to the Commission.

Dated 1st March, 1845.

BARRY COLLINS,
Registrar.

STALLION, 1845.

THE LORD OF THE ISLES,

By Napoleon, Dam by Buffer, Grand-dam by Sheilds,

WILL cover Mares this Season at GLENCAIRN ABBEY, near Lismore.

For Cards of particulars, apply to Mr. EDM. MAHER, Groom, at Glencairn.

Every accommodation for Mares and Foals.

MECHI'S
Letters on Agriculture.

JUST PUBLISHED,

Small 4to 1s 6d Sewed, or 3s Cloth,

A SERIES of LETTERS on AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENT; with an Appendix. By JOHN JOSEPH MECHI. With Four Plates of the Farm and Machinery.

London: LONGMAN & Co., and may be had of all Booksellers in Town and Country.

ROYAL EXCHANGE
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER,
IN THE YEAR 1720 21,
ALSO FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES.

LIFE INSURANCES,
WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

TWO THIRDS of the net profit which shall appear to have separately accrued on British and Irish Insurances, effected on and after the 1st day of January, 1842, for the whole term of life, will be apportioned septennially among those Policies of each class respectively, then subsisting, on which at least Three Annual Premiums shall have been paid.

This bonus will be applied, according to the option of the person effecting the Insurance, in either of the following modes, viz.:—

1. BY ADDITION TO THE SUM TO BE PAID BY THE COMPANY AT THE EXTINCTION OF THE LIFE ASSURED.
2. BY AN EQUIVALENT REDUCTION IN THE PREMIUMS, PAYABLE BY THE ASSURED, SUBSEQUENT TOTHE SEPTENNIAL INVESTIGATION.

The Fund available for such Bonus will be charged with only a moderate share of the expenses of management; and THE LARGE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS, enjoyed by the Assured, will involve them in no NO LIABILITY in the nature of Partnership, or of charge for guarantee of capital. The Capital Stock of the Corporation, its long experience, and the prudent management of its financial resources, afford the strongest guarantee that the important objects of Life Insurances will be fully realised by those for whose ultimate benefit they may be intended.

The Public will accordingly perceive that those who effect Life Insurances with this Corporation, will enjoy the combined advantages of undeniable security and *profit without liability.*

Assurances effected on single Lives to the extent of £5000,

And, by special agreement, to the age of *Seventy-five years.*

No extra Premium charged for Lives Assured serving in the Army or Navy (in the time of peace only) within the limits of the empire.

All claims paid immediately after proof of death of the life insured.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company Insure all kinds of Manufactories, Distilleries, Corn and Flour Mills, Machinery, and Stock therein; also, Merchandize in Custom-house and Queen's Stores, from Loss or Damage by Fire.

Common Insurance (private dwellings and contents)	1s. 6d.	per Cent.
Hazardous (Building or Goods)	2s. 6d.	
Doubly Hazardous	4s. 6d.	

*** Farming Stock Policies are now issued free of Government Duty, heretofore payable, as also Workhouses under the Poor Law Guardians, on the production of their order.

Insurances transferred from other Offices free of expense.

Fire Policies falling due the 25th March, should be renewed within Fifteen Days.

SANDHAM ELLY,
Agent at New Ross.

IMPORTING IRISH BUTTER.—A new fashion is now adopted in sending over Irish butter. It is taken out of the butter basin in large lumps, covered with a slip of thin muslin, and sent over by the steamers, almost as fresh as our own butter.—*London Paper.*

The Markets.

WATERFORD, MARCH 25.

Wheat, prime (Irish)	24s 0d to 24s 6d
Ditto, shipping	21s 0d to 23s 6d
Barley, (new) malting	14s 0d to 15s 0d
Ditto, shipping	12s 0d to 13s 6d
Oats, black	11s 0d to 11s 9d
Ditto, white	11s 0d to 11s 6d
Bran, per barrel	3s 6d to 3s 9d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt.	12s 6d to 13s 0d
Flour, (superfine) new	34s 0d to 35s 0d
Seconds	30s 0d to 32s 0d
Thirds	25s 0d to 28s 6d
Fourths	22s 0d to 23s 6d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	34s 0d to 36s 0d
Scalded ditto	29s 0d to 31s 0d
Heads, ditto, singed	22s 0d to 24s 0d
Offal, ditto	18s 0d to 21s 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	15s 0d to 0 s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	14s 0d to 14s 6d
Hay, per ton	55s 0d to 62s 0d
Straw, per ton	31s 0d to 00s 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	5d to 6d
Beef, per lb	4½d to 5½d
Veal, per lb	4d to 7d
Pork, per lb	3½d to 0d
Dried Hams	6d to 0d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	12d to 14d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	Firkins.	s. d.		s. d.
Saturday	0	00 0	to	000 0
Monday	9	98 0	to	102 0
Yesterday	21	98 0	to	102 0

CORK BUTTER—MARCH 24.

CANT.		CURRENCY.	
1st quality	102s	1st quality	93s
2d do.	100s	2d do.	91s
3d do.	96s	3d do.	87s
4th do.	88s	4th do.	79s
5th do.	78s	5th do.	69s
6th do.	66s	6th do.	57s

LIMERICK BUTTER—MARCH 22.

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

CLONMEL—MARCH 21.

	s. d. to s. d.		s. d. to s. d.
Butter..	00 0 to 00 0	Do black	0 0 to 0 0
Oatmeal	12 6 to 00 0	Flour 2ds	28 0 to 00 0
Bac'n pigs	33 0 to 34 6	Househld	26 0 to 00 0
Ren. Lard	39 0 to 40 0	Thirds...	19 0 to 00 0
Bran....	4 4 to 0 0	Fourths.	14 0 to 00 0
Bere....	13 0 to 14 0	Wool....	15 0 to 16 0
Barley..	11 6 to 13 6	Potatoes	0 4 to 0 4½
Wheat..	1 0 to 1 2	Beef....	0 3 to 0 4
Do. red.	0 0 to 0 0	Mutton	0 3½ to 0 4½
Do. ship.	0 0 to 0 0	Pork....	0 3 to 0 3½
Oats....	0 9½ to 0 10	Veal....	0 3 to 0 4½

WEXFORD—MARCH 21.

	s. d. to s. d.		s. d. to s. d.
Butter..	88 0 to 93 0	3rds.....	28 0 to 00 0
Fresh do.	00 10 to 00 14	Oatmeal.	10 6 to 12 0
Wheat..	23 0 to 24 0	Potatoes	00 2½ to 00 3
Barley...	14 0 to 15 9	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. ℘ cwt	31 0 to 33 6

KILKENNY—MARCH 21.

	s. d. to s. d.		s. d. to s. d.
2d Flour..	26 0 to 00 0	Bacon Pigs	33 6 to 34 0
Inferior do	21 0 to 22 0	Heads....	25 0 to 26 0
Thirds, do	16 0 to 00 0	Offal	23 0 to 24 0
Wheat,..	22 0 to 23 6	Hay (new)	2 6 to 3 3
Barley...	14 6 to 15 0	Do. (old)..	3 6 to 4 0
Oats, (old)	14 0 to 14 6	Straw ..	2 3 to 2 6
Do. (new)	10 6 to 11 6	Coals, per cwt	0 10 to 0 11
Butter....	00 0 to 00 0		

CARLOW—MARCH 20

	s. d. to s. d.		s. d. to s. d.
Wheat white	24 0 to 25 0	Bran	5 4 to 6 0
Do. red	22 0 to 23 0	Beef	0 5 to 0 6
Do. shipping	20 0 to 00 0	Mutton	0 5½ to 0 6
Barley	13 0 to 14 0	Veal	0 7 to 0 7½
Oats	10 0 to 11 0	Lamb,	0 5 to 0 6
Do. inferior	9 0 to 10 0	Bacon,	42 0 to 43 0
Flour	27 0 to 00 0	Hams,	0 3 to 0 4
Do. inferior	22 0 to 23 0	Butter	75 0 to 88 0
Thirds	17 0 to 00 0	Potatoes,	0 3 to 0 3½
Oatmeal	12 0 to 13 0	Wool,	00 0 to 0 0

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—MARCH 20.

	s. d. to s. d.		s. d. to s. d.
White wheat	24 0 to 27 0	Rapeseed..	00 0 to 00 0
Millers' red	22 0 to 25 0	Oatmeal...	11 6 to 13 0
Barley....	14 0 to 16 6	Flour.....	00 0 to 00 0
Oats, new	10 3 to 12 0	Second....	13 6 to 14 6
Oats, old..	00 0 to 00 0	Bere, new..	00 0 to 00 0

Return of Corn and Oatmeal sold and delivered at Dublin Corn Exchange for the week ending March 21, 1845.

	From s. d	to s. d.	Average s. d.
1145 Wheat, per barl 20 stone	23 0	27 0	24 6
3274 Oats, do. 14 do.	10 0	13 0	11 3
286 Barley, do. 16 do.	14 6	17 0	15 10
Bere, do. 00 do.	00 0	00 0	00 0
1471 Oatmeal, do. 8 do.	11 6	13 0	12 2
Flour, do. 0 do.	00 0	00 0	00 0

THOMAS ARKINS, Clerk of the Corn Table.

CORK MARKETS.—MARCH 24.

Barrels.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. Currency.
— White Wheat	00 0 to 00 0	00 0—20 Stone.
61 Red Wheat	23 3 to 23 9	00 0—20 do.
— Ditto	00 0 to 00 0	
8 Barley	13 3 to 14 0	00 0—16 do.
— Ditto	00 0 to 00 0	
— Bere	00 0 to 00 0	00 0
41 Oats	11 0 to 12 0	11 4—14 do.
— Ditto	00 0 to 00 0	
48 Pigs	26 6 to 29 6	—00 0 per cwt.

Seed Oats, 14s 4d to 00s per barrel.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—MARCH 20.

Our imports from Ireland and coastwise are to a moderate extent collectively during the past two days, but we have little fresh in from abroad.

The weather continues since our last with nearly as much severity of coldness as before, though we have at length indications, from a slight change of wind, of a favorable alteration in the temperature.—The reports from the leading markets of the country, as well as the agricultural districts, shewing a tendency to advance, fully confirm the improvement noticed here on Tuesday, and our prices for all articles of the trade have since been firmly maintained, with a steady disposition to purchase with more freedom than of late.

This morning's market being held a day out of course, on account of Good Friday, there was an indifferent attendance of local millers, and very few from the country. The transactions in wheat and flour were therefore on a moderate scale only; but at the full rates of Tuesday for all descriptions.

Barley, malt, beans, and peas, for the same reason, were not in much request, though the value of each was steadily supported.

Middling qualities of oats as well as oatmeal rather exceeded late rates, a few parcels of each being taken for the country.

In the course of the week we have had many inquiries for sweet States flour in bond, held at 20s per brl, 19s refused for the best brands.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF BRITISH CORN,

(Which Governs Importation)

For the Week ending March 15, made up from the Returns of Inspectors in the different Cities and Towns in England and Wales.

Per Imperial Quarter.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	45 1	Oats	21 4	Beans	34 7
Barley	32 2	Rye	31 1	Peas	35 0

Imperial Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks preceding (which governs duty.)

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	45 2	Oats	21 6	Beans	34 10
Barley	32 4	Rye	30 8	Peas	35 5

Duty on Foreign Corn.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	20 0	Oats	6 0	Beans	8 0
Barley	6 0	Rye	10 6	Peas	7 0

MINES OF IRELAND.

Copper Ores, the produce of Irish Mines, sold at Swansea, 12th March, 1845.

Mines.	21 Cwts.	Price.	Produce.
Bearhaven..	416	£7 10 9	£3,136 4 0
Lackamore	82	6 11 4	453 12 0
	472		£3,589 16 6

CORK ASSIZES—Wednesday, March 19.

The Hon. Justice Ball took his seat on the bench shortly after ten o'clock, when he proceeded to try the case of

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

It being previously known that this case was fixed for trial this morning, there seemed great anxiety on the part of the public to procure places. There were a number of ladies in the grand jury gallery. The General of the district, Col. Beresford, and several officers were also in court.

Mr. Berkeley opened the pleadings. This was an action brought by Miss Dorothea Forrest, an infant, not having attained the age of twenty-one years, by her father and next friend, the Rev. Thomas Forrest, plaintiff, against Donogh O'Brien, defendant. It was an action for breach of promise of marriage. The first count states the promise by defendant to marry plaintiff on request, and avers a request and refusal. The second avers a promise to marry within a reasonable time, and avers that a reasonable time had elapsed, and that he did not perform his contract. The third avers a promise to marry generally, and avers that reasonable time had elapsed, and that upon a request to marry there was a refusal. Damages were laid at £2,000 and defendant pleaded the general issue.

Mr. Bennett then rose and stated the case.—He said—Gentlemen of the jury, this is an action brought by a young lady, whose name is Dorothea Forrest, second daughter of the Rev. Thos. Forrest, rector and vicar of the parish of Kilteskin, but who resided in the town of Mitchelstown in this county. The defendant is a gentleman of the name of O'Brien, captain in the 72d Highlanders, a distinguished regiment, I believe. The plaintiff, gentlemen, I understand, is now about eighteen years of age, respectably brought up, and accomplished in all the doctrines and practices of morality and virtue, and she has brought this action in the name of her father, to recover damages against the defendant for the breach of an engagement to marry her, and she seeks from you, gentlemen, such damages as reasonableness and justice, considering who she is and her position in life, require. The Rev. Thos. Forrest, the father of this young lady, resides in Mitchelstown, and is a very respectable clergyman, bringing up his family, as is natural to be expected, he being a clergyman, in sentiments of morality and virtue. About a year ago the defendant came to the neighbourhood, and was quartered in the town of Mitchelstown, with a party of his corps, when an introduction took place, and he was invited to the house of Mr. Forrest, where he was received with that hospitality which I will not say distinguishes, but certainly belongs to his countrymen. After being acquainted for some time, it was observed that defendant paid particular attention to plaintiff.—When he proposed marriage to her, Mr. Forrest consulted on the subject with her husband, and all parties agreed that the marriage should be carried into effect. Gentlemen of the jury, it appears that in the month of July last this gentleman and his regiment were removed from Mitchelstown to Buttevant, where there are military barracks, and when he went to Buttevant, of course all personal intercourse for a time ceased, but he continued to correspond—to write to her, and occasionally to visit her. I will now read the first letter. It commences with the familiar name of "Doz."—(laughter.) It is in these words :—

"My Dear little Doz.—I am so extremely ill from the effects of the wetting, that I can scarcely write a word. I find that the master of our band is in Fermoy for the next fortnight. The sergeant of the band is in my room at this moment with music to select, but I can make nothing of it. He cannot arrange it for the piano—there is only the treble written; perhaps you can put a bass of your own. I hope to be with you to-morrow evening, but should I be detained on my duty too late, I will come the day following. On first joining from detachment, you are very much teazed and annoyed with all sorts of little paltry arrangements, which always require your presence and decision. Will you thank Ellen for those verses, which are very good, and, my dear little girl, there is much truth in them. Do not be surprised to see me to-morrow. If I am prevented, I will be with you next day.—Conceive that nice person, Mrs. Phelan, sending me a letter already! Of course, I will not notice it. I do not wish to commence correspondence with those people; and let her say what she will, nothing will, my dear little Dozey, ever alter my feelings towards you, or, indeed, towards any of your family, some of whom she has evidently no deep-rooted affection for, although they are attacked more by inuendo than in direct terms.—God bless you, my dear little girl. I hope you have kept your promise in writing yesterday.—Give Ellen and Mam my kindest love, and believe me, my dear Dora, your most attached and affectionate,

"D. O'Brien."

That letter appears to have been written immediately after his arrival in Buttevant. On the 15th of July he writes again from Buttevant :—

"Buttevant, July 15 (Friday), 1844.

"My Dear Dora—Yesterday, I was on duty in my own turn—this day I am on for Pollard, and to-morrow have all sorts of things cut out, which will keep me too late to come over.—I must, therefore, my dear Dozey, defer my visit until the beginning of the week. Perceval and Bradley are to be in Mitchelstown on Tuesday, *en route* to Clogheen the other party will also pass through coming here; after this trip I will get longer leave from the General, for it is too bad to pass half the time on the road; you can scarcely picture to yourself, my dear girl, the thoroughly miserable place this is :—not the slightest thing in the world to do, and very few people to become acquainted with. The Norcotts, and some Miss Anderson, with some ladies from Mallow, were in Buttevant yesterday listening to our band, but few appeared anxious to know them. So you have mustered up courage to call me by my Christian name? What a stuggle, my dear little Doz; is it not perfect nonsense?—Remember the Captain is to be utterly abolished. Remember this when we meet. Give my kindest love to Mam, Patty, and Ellen—you may give them both a kiss for me, and believe me, ever my dear little Dora, your most affectionate and sincere,

"Donogh O'Brien.

"You have not said a word about the Crofts. Shall I call or not? Do write to-night. I can get the answer to-morrow."

That certainly was not saying much for the ladies (laughter.) The next letter I find is dated the 23d July. He had in the interval gone to see the family at Mitchelstown, and after his return wrote this. There are some passages in this letter which do not bear on the case, but which reflecting on other ladies I will pass over, if not required to be read by the other side.

Mr. Henn—We do not require it.

Mr. Bennett—That is what I should expect.—The letter is dated—

"Buttevant, Tuesday, July 23, 1844.

"My dear Dora—I reached this quite safely, after meeting with all sorts of adventures. On reaching Doneraile, I sent a note I had written in Mitchelstown to some namesakes of mine—before they had time to read it, or indeed to receive it, and whilst waiting at the Doneraile Inn for my car, conceive two of them coming down, passing, as if by accident, and meeting me—evidently done by communication from Mitchelstown. I made the best of it, and followed them up to their house—it is a sad nuisance all this, but it must be endured patiently. I have just returned from Mr. Croft's; I paid a long visit; they certainly are most kind people, and had lunch for me in spite of my teeth, and were so civil. * * * Dozey, you would have enjoyed the visit I am sure. He put a great basket of fruit in the well of the car on my leaving. I fear very much that it will not be in my power to be with you on Friday, through the unaccommodating disposition of Pollard. I find myself in orders for a court-martial, which has to be approved of in Cork, and liable to sit again from one post to another, to try other men; 'tis continued until it is dissolved in orders. Master Pollard knew this, and would not offer his name for me. If I can in any way manage it, I will come over on Friday, but I fear very much, my dear girl, I will not be able. In that case I must only defer my visit to Saturday. God bless you my dear Dora. Give my kindest love to Ma and Ellen, and believe me ever your's most affectionately and sincerely,

"D. O'Brien."

From the next letter it appears that the defendant had gone to Doneraile, as the letter bears the postmark of that town :—

"My dear Dora—I have this moment received your note. I fear very much I will not be able to be with you in time for dinner on Friday. Indeed, if our court-martial is not dissolved from Cork, I dare not leave, as it may re-assemble next morning. If I can I will be with you on Friday; I will get away as soon as I possibly can. I will reserve all my stories of Doneraile until we meet. The sergeant is waiting for this; I must therefore hurry. How is Mam? Give my kindest love to her and Ellen, and believe me ever, my dear little Dozey, your most affectionate,

"D. O'Brien.

"Will you write a note to-night, and tell me who dines with you? Depend on it I shall be with you if I can."

The next letter bears no date further than "Friday" :—

"Friday, One o'Clock, p.m.

"My Dear Dora—The post from Cork has, this instant, arrived, and not a word of our court martial. It may, therefore, re-asemble to-morrow morning, and I dare not move. I am very, very, sorry, as I should have liked beyond anything to have been there. Give Ellen my love, and tell her I hope there will be no mimicking, and not too much laughing at nothing. Will you give her this hint from me. I am sure she will be angry with me. Perhaps you could send me a short note to-night when you have dinner. Write ever so short a one, and I will get it early in the morning. God bless you, my dear girl, and believe me ever your most affectionate,

"D. O'Brien."

The last letter I will trouble you with is as follows :—

"My Dear Dora—I have run out of the court martial room for a moment to write one word in time for the post. Will you give my kindest love to Mamma and Ellen, and say that I am prevented by this work from writing this post. Good by, my dear Doz., your most affectionate,

"D. O'Brien."

Gentlemen of the jury, these were documents under the defendant's hand, and were letters which no gentleman would write except to a lady with whom he intended to contract marriage, and matters went so far, and the family were so sure that the marriage would take place, that some of the wedding clothes were actually bought by Miss Forrest. Gentlemen of the jury, he was found—after all I have mentioned to you—after his first reception by this family—after what amounted to a caution to him not to treat this young lady with familiarity unless honorable intentions were in his mind—after she received his letters as her future husband—after he was received as such at her father's house, and in the neighborhood of Mitchelstown—after it was perfectly notorious to every one there that he was looked upon as such—after all this, he was found vaccilating on the matter, notwithstanding that upon some occasions he said that if even he had to sell out of the corps, he would rather do so than not have Miss Forrest. Suffice it to say, he left this young lady—he rejected her; for a gentleman went with her father to know what his intentions were, and it was found he rejected her after all the familiarity and letters, I was going to say, involving in a manner his ——, but the rejection is of itself sufficient for me. It is now unnecessary for me to say any more to you on this case. I have said nothing to offend the gentleman. I was obliged to read his letters as a part of my case, and if I prove this case, I have no doubt, gentlemen of the jury, but you will mark by your verdict your sense of my client's case, and by damages restore to her and give to her something in lieu of that loss, which I believe is lost for ever. Gentlemen, we will now lay our case before you.

Miss Ellen Forrest examined by Mr. Murphy, Q.C.—Is eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Forrest, and her sister is plaintiff here; she is 17 years of age; her father is rector of Kilteskin, resides in Mitchelstown; knows Capt. O'Brien; the family first became acquainted with him in March; he is a captain in the 72d regiment, and was quartered there then; upon his coming to be quartered there he was visited by her father; there was another officer there and he visited; witness's father is in the habit of entertaining and visiting officers that came there; Capt. O'Brien visited first on the 6th of March, and afterwards visited frequently; he was four months in Mitchelstown after first visiting every day at her father's; in a short time after visiting, say three weeks, he paid attention to her sister; he walked a great deal every day with her, and paid her great attention; her mother always accompanied them; the defendant went to Buttevant after leaving Mitchelstown; he remained there for some time, and during that period every day he could get away from duty he came across to visit at their house; that was very often in the week; he came one day, and generally returned the next, but spent the evening at their house; always stopping at the hotel; during that time her father and mother were in the house with her sister, and always saw him coming there; he paid her sister the same attention when he came from Buttevant that he did while he was in Mitchelstown; can't tell when he discontinued his visits. but it was before he left Buttevant; had no conversation with Captain O'Brien about her sister, but he said more than once there, that when he was married, he hoped she would spend a great deal of time with him; witness's sister was standing by at the time: that was said before he left Mitchelstown; he said that twice; her sister was present on both occasions when he said it; he told witness he would love her as a sister. [An envelope was then handed in, on which the witness identified the handwriting of Capt. O'Brien; also the letter read by Mr. Bennett.] Captain O'Brien said his servant wished to marry, and he refused his permission, but he would now give it, as his wife could be waiting-maid to her sister.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Henn, Q.C., but nothing material was elicited.

Rev. Lucius George, examined by Mr. Pigot—Is a clergyman of the Established Church, and resides about seven miles from Mitchelstown, and goes there frequently; knows Mr. Forrest's family and his daughter; knew the defendant, and had opportunities of witnessing his attention to Miss Forrest; he was a constant visitor at the house, and attended her in her walks and rides, and visited her at her house. Were his attentions such as to attract your notice? Decidedly so.—Did you see him in company of other ladies? Yes. Did he pay them the same attentions? No, no, nothing like it; Mr. Forrest's family were in Cove in June; witness had a conversation with the defendant in Cove, relative to the family; he asked me to drink something, which I declined, and he said he would take some brandy and water; as soon as the waiter went. he said he was uneasy from some reports he heard respecting Mr. Forrest's family; I asked him what they were, and he said that he heard that Mr. Forrest, though a clergymen of the Established Church, was a Papist in his heart (laughter) I endeavored to remove these injurious impressions from his mind, and told him whoever gave him to understand any such thing did so from unkind motives. This conversation took up a considerable time, and during the progress of it, Capt. O'Brien took a second tumbler of brandy and water—(laughter.) When the conversation had concluded, Captain O'Brien stood up, took him by the hand, and thanked him for his kindness for removing those impressions, and said, "Mr. George, circumstanced as I am about to be with Mr. Forrest's family, I cannot but feel sensitive respecting any reports which might be afloat respecting them."

Cross-examined by Mr. Freeman—When did the conversation take place in Cork? About the beginning of July.

Dr. Cuddy examined by Mr. Berkeley—knows the family of the Rev. Mr. Forrest, and also Captain O'Brien: knew him while quartered in Mitchelstown: witness spends the greater part of the year there, and frequently saw Capt. O'Brien and Miss Forrest together, when they were walking together, the sister and mother were with them; had a conversation with Captain O'Brien respecting Miss Forrest in September; he said that in consequence of circumstances that took place it was supposed that he was paying his addresses to Miss Forrest, and was engaged to her; witness said that from the attention he paid to her there could be no doubt but that he was an accepted lover; he sought the interview with him as the friend of Mr. Forrest, and said he was very much attached to her, and if he had fortune sufficient there was no person he would sooner marry, but that he had nothing but his pay, and did not wish to marry her as he could not keep her in the rank of life he wished; there was a long conversation on the subject, and witness told him that as the friend of Mr. Forrest he should have his opinion as to what had taken place, and said it was rather too late to recede, and he should have known his own mind before he brought a young lady before the public by the attention he paid to her; he again repeated how much he was attached to her, but his means would not allow him to keep her in the rank he would wish his wife to be in; he understood him to mean in the rank he would wish the young lady to be in as his wife; that was the reason he gave for drawing back in the business; he stated that he had told Mr. Forrest he had not a sufficient fortune to marry; witness told him he thought he did not behave well, that he should have known his own mind before he went so far.

Cross-examined by the Recorder—What age do you suppose the defendant to be? I should suppose from his service he must be forty at least. You have been in the army; can you tell me what the pay of a captain is? About 11s a day, besides allowances—coals and candles; the price of a captain's commission, regulation price, is £1800.

The Rev. Wm. Ryder examined by Mr. Pigot—Is Archdeacon of Cloyne, and is intimate with Mr. Forrest and his family for many years; accompanied him to Buttevant on the 10th of September to visit Captain O'Brien; went with him as his friend, not seeing Captain O'Brien before; when they went into his room witness said he supposed he knew what brought him to his quarters, that he was sorry to be brought on such an occasion; he interrupted him by saying that Mrs. Forrest's conduct was so bad he could not help it; both Captain O'Brien and Mr. Forrest were so agitated that he believed neither of them knew what they were saying; Mr. Forrest said that he might thank the cloth he (Mr. Forrest) wore or he would treat him differently to what he was about doing, but that he would bring an action, that he was then going to Lord Arthur Lennox, Colonel of the 72d regiment, as he heard Capt. O'Brien was about getting leave of absence, to request he would not give him the leave until he got Captain O'Brien served with a law process; Mr. Forrest then left the room violently agitated, and witness was leaving after him, and told Captain O'Brien he was sorry the interview ended so unsatisfactorily; Captain O'Brien asked witness who he was, and he told him; he then requested witness not to allow Mr. Forrest to tell the officers of the regiment what brought him; on that occasion he did not say anything about his position in the army.

Mrs. Martha Dorothea Forrest examined by Mr. Murphy—Is mother to Miss Forrest, and remembers Captain O'Brien coming to Mitchelstown in March last; Mr. Forrest visited him and his brother officers, and invited him to the house—he came to the house two or three days after coming to the town in company with Mr. M'Kenzie and Mr. Lucas; almost immediately on becoming acquainted with Miss Dorothea he commenced his attentions, which she observed constantly; he kept up those attentions without ceasing until after he went to Buttevant; he spent most of his time whilst not on duty at the house, all the day, and paid marked attention to her daughter; had a conversation with him six weeks after he commenced his attentions; witness told him it had become the subject of conversation in the town and neighbourhood, and that his brother officers spoke of it; before that she remarked it was spoken of by his brother officers, she asked him if he was serious in his intentions, for it was very painful to her to have her daughter, a young creature, spoken of in such a way, and become the subject of remark; her daughter was 17 years old at the time; she told him if he had not serious ideas on the subject she would be obliged to him not to pay such attention to her daughter, or visit so often, but that she would still be happy to see him; he replied he liked her very much, but that she (Mrs. F.) was rather premature in speaking to him on the subject; that he would prefer that the subject came from himself, rather than that she should have spoken to him; witness told him if he was not serious in his attentions, that she had no wish to settle her daughter in life, as she was very young and had no idea when he first paid his attentions; to this he made no reply: the conversation took place in witness's drawing-room; had another conversation with him about six weeks after that; he continued his attentions just as before after the first conversation; the second conversation took place in Lord Kingstown's park, and related to his attachment to her daughter, and his intentions and plans; the substance of it was, that he was not sure of the destination of his regiment; that he was much attached to her daughter Dora, and before he left the country he would certainly marry her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Freeman, Q.C.—Captain O'Brien appointed a private meeting with witness, but witness appointed the place, Mitchelstown-park; defendant never stated at any time in conversation that he had no means to keep a wife, but quite the contrary, he said he had ample means to keep his wife as comfortable as he saw her (the plaintiff), if not more so; he afterwards, in a letter, made some allusions to his want of means—[witness was here handed a letter, which she admitted to be in her hand-writing; it was headed private and confidential]—and regretted it urged the defendant to fix a day for the event, as he was to go abroad in October, which was then, 5th August, fast approaching, and some preparations was necessary on the lady's part, and none were at that date made; she (witness) saw the letter of the defendant in answer; it was about two months, in the presence of her solicitor; the plaintiff's counsel refused to produce this letter.

Mr. Freeman then sought to obtain from the witness the nature of the contents af the letter, to which Mr. Bennett, on behalf of the plaintiff, objected, and a long argument ensued.

Mr. Pigot, Q.C., followed on the same side in support of the objection, and insisted that a distinct, independent, and unconnected communication of such kind could not be put in by the defendant in order to correct, or qualify, or deny a previous promise upon which the plaintiff brought the present action. If that were the law, any defendant after a solemn promise could manufacture evidence to discharge himself. In this case the plaintiff ought, if she chose, produce the letter in evidence, but she did not choose to do so, and it was not competent for the defendant to examine as to its contents.

Mr. Henn, Q.C., replied, and urged that to test the credibility of the witness she might be asked the contents of this letter, as her direct testimony was, that on the 8th September the defendant first refused to marry the plaintiff, whereas this letter declining to marry Miss Forrest, it was said bore date early in the month of August.

A copy of this letter was ultimately permitted to be read; it stated the difficulty he felt in marrying the plaintiff, from not being able to keep her in such comfort as she ought to be kept; and his regiment was then under orders for Gibraltar, a most uncomfortable military station, and that he was unwilling to subject her to the privations of a military life; and that his friends were very much averse to his (defendant's) leaving the 72d Regiment—and that such considerations alone prevented his having asked her daughter's hand.

Re-examined by Mr. J. J. Murphy, Q.C.—Defendant had not previously actually asked her daughter's hand, but had repeatedly said that he would marry her; had said so to witness, but not to her daughter; the defendant afterwards repudiated the letter; he said he was in a nervous state at the time he wrote it, and that he hoped it would be all forgotten, and that the matter would go on.

The plaintiff's case having closed, after a few minutes' delay,

Mr. Henn rose to open the defendant's case at a quarter to five o'clock. The learned counsel proceeded at great length to contend that there was no direct evidence of any express promise to marry, and called the following witnesses :—

Sir Gaspard Le Marchant examined by Mr. Freeman—I am on the staff; I know defendant's father; he resides at Guernsey; I understand that he was only surgeon in the Royal Artillery; he is now a practising physician; I am a native of Guernsey, and I know the family well, but not personally; I have never seen his banker's book, and cannot say what property he has, but from report ——

Mr. Bennett—Sir Gaspard, you must speak from your knowledge, and not from report.

Witness—I cannot do that.

Mr. Freeman—I shall come at it another way.

Witness—The father of the defendant resides in an humble house in Guernsey; he keeps no equipage; defendant is a younger son of a large family; one of the sons might have a field—(laughter); I believe the father is a man of humble means; I should say he has no property; I think a captain's pay is 10s a day; I believe a lieutenant's pay is 7s 6d, and an ensign's 5s 3d.

Mr. Bennett—What rank do you hold?

Witness—Lieutenant-Colonel.

Mr. Bennett—You know what your own pay is?

Witness—Indeed I do—(laughter.) The defendant has two brothers in the army—one is captain and brevet-major in the 87th; the other is also in the army. When defendant entered the army I should suppose that he was 17 or 18 years of age; I have been frequently in Guernsey these 22 years back, and have seen the defendant'e father on these occasions.

Mr. Freeman—Did you ever hear that captains who had married, afterwards regretted it?

Witness I have heard so.

Mr. Bennett—You might have heard the same of a lawyer.

Witness—Certainly—(laughter.)

Mr. Bennett—Did his brothers get fortunes?

Witness—I can't say.

Mr. Freeman—Did you get a fortune yourself?

Witness—I did, but not as much as I desired—(loud laughter.)

Court—Could a captain support a wife respectably on his pay?

Witness—I should say not. By the regulations of the service a captain can support himself comfortably if not extravagant, but it is different with respect to keeping a wife and family.

Court—Are there not allowances made to captains?

Witness—There are; but those are for contingencies connected with the service; arising from loss by desertions, &c.

Court—Are there not coals and candles allowed to captains?

Witness—There are, but I always found these insufficient for me when I was a bachelor.

Court—How many rooms are set apart for captains?

Witness—One room; but if the barrack was a large one, they might get a second one. I myself on many occasions had to put up with one room when I was a captain.

Court—Would you say under these circumstances that a captain in the army should not get married?

Witness—I would not say that, for I know that many captains in the army are married, but I should think if a captain was depending on his pay, it would be only by very great economy he could support a wife and family.

Mr. Bennett—Would you say, then, that a captain so situated should make proposals of marriage?

Mr. Freeman objected to the question, and

Mr. Bennett said, as a professional man, he would say that he should not. He then inquired in case a captain was married, would he not be accommodated with additional room over an officer that was unmarried?

Witness—He would not; the Commander-in-Chief does not at all recognise the ladies—(loud laughter.)

Juror (Mr. Creagh)—Are not officers liable to deductions in pay for the band and mess funds?

Witness—Indeed they are; they must pay to the band and mess funds, and there are certain dinners to which they must subscribe, whether they attend them or not.

Mr. Freeman—We now close, my lord.

Mr. Pigot hoped his lordship would consent to adjourning the court until the following morning, when he would be prepared to reply.

His Lordship consented, and it being nearly half-past six o'clock, the court was adjourned to half-past nine in the morning.

THURSDAY.

This morning, Mr. Pigot, Q.C., replied on behalf of the plaintiff in a most effective and able speech, which occupied a considerable time in the delivery.

His lordship then proceeded to sum up the evidence, and having minutely recapitulated the facts of the case as they appeared from the testimony of the witnesses, and from the letters which had been read (which having been already given in the report of yesterday's proceedings, it is unnecessary to repeat here) told the jury that if the evidence of Mrs. Forrest be true, there could be no doubt that the defendant had over and over again expressed his intention to marry the plaintiff; but then, the jury were to consider was the letter of the 7th August, in reply to Mrs. Forrest's letter of the 5th, the letter of a person who had positively engaged the young lady's hand, and entered into a contract to marry, if those letters of 5th and 7th August were sufficient to produce in the minds of the jury a serious doubt that he ever had contracted to marry the plaintiff, and that the testimony of Mrs. Forrest was inaccurate in that respect, of course they would find accordingly; but it was relied on for the plaintiff that Mrs. Forrest's letter to the defendant, of the 5th August, was merely a reminder, (in consequence of the regiment being about to go abroad) of his previous contract; therefore, make up your minds whether you are satisfied that no engagement was ever entered into by the defendant; if you find there was not, of course you will find your verdict for him; but if your opinion be otherwise, then you should give such damages as will be consistent with the defendant's means and ability to pay, and will, in your opinion, satisfy the plaintiff for the damage that she has sustained by the defendant's conduct. But, as to the idea that your verdict is (as has been suggested on behalf of the plaintiff) to read a moral lesson to young officers in the army, you will not find your verdict on any such notion, but will give such damages as you shall think will be adequate, considering the means of the defendant, and the injury the plaintiff has sustained. His lordship then, after adverting to the evidence given by Doctor Cuddy, and by Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, as to how much a captain in the army could support a wife and family upon, and to the fact that there had been no evidence given of the defendant's means, except the evidence of Mrs. Forrest, who stated that the defendant had told her that he had ample means to support a wife, then left the case in the hands of the jury who, he had no doubt, would find a proper verdict.

The jury then retired, and after a few minutes' absence, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff for £250 damages and 6d costs, accompanying their verdict with the observation, they would have given more ample damages if they had had any evidence of the defendant's fortune being sufficient to meet them.

HANTS LENT ASSIZES.

IMPORTANT TO IRISH MERCHANTS.

Thompson and others v. *Dominy and others.*

An action brought by Messrs. Westlake, corn merchant, at Southampton, against the defendants, ship-owners at Weymouth, to recover £29 4s, the value of 48 barrels of prepared black Irish oats.

Mr. Crowder detailed the facts, and said that the amount was not of the same consequence as was the question whether a bill of lading was binding on the captain and owner of a vessel, and to be received as evidence of his liability. The case on the part of the plaintiff was, that a cargo of oats was shipped by Mr. Michael Keefe, at Youghal, and consigned to Mr. Henry Grant, a commissioned agent residing at Portsmouth.—The bill of lading set forth that the quantity shipped was 1303 barrels, of 196lb or 14 stone each. The plaintiffs entered into a contract with Mr. Grant, the consignee, on the faith of the bill of lading, o purchase the cargo at 12s 2d per barrel free on board, and ordered the vessel to Southampton to discharge. This was done, and after the whole had been weighed, it was found that there was a deficiency of 48 barrels. The defendant demanded freight on the quantity delivered, which amounted to £53; but the plaintiffs wished to deduct £29 4s, being the value of the 48 barrels deficient. To this the defendants objected, and enforced payment of the full freight; the question now was, whether the defendants were liable to Messrs. Westlake for the deficiency.

Witnesses were called, who proved that the whole cargo had been carefully measured and weighed, and that there was a deficiency of the amount alleged.

Mr. Sergeant Kinglake proceeded to address the jury for the defendants, contending that the true merits of the case were in favour of the defendants. The jury had heard of Mr Michael O'Keefe, who resided in Ireland, who was the owner of a quantity of oats which he was desirous of sending to England, and finding that a vessel called the Julia, belonging to the defendants, was lying at Youghal, he shipped on board of her.—Mr. Attwell, one of the defendants, was the master of that vessel, and in this case the mere carrier of the cargo between one port and another. He entered into a contract to convey these oats from Ireland to Mr. Grant in England, and under these circumstances signed the bill of lading, in the full belief that it contained a true account of the cargo. He repudiated any insinuation of fraudulent dealing on the part of the ship-owners while the vessel was on its voyage to England, and contended that if any had been practised it was at Youghal, and that Mr. O'Keefe could give a solution of the difficulty. When the deficiency in the cargo was discovered, an interview took place between Mr. Attwell and Messrs. Westlake, whereupon the former went before a notary public, and made a declaration to that effect, certifying that he, as master of the Julia schooner, of 89 tons register, did take on board the cargo of black oats at Youghal, and delivered them to Messrs. Westlake at Southampton, no part being abstracted or embezzled, but that the whole had been delivered to the plaintiffs; therefore the learned Sergeant submitted that the defendants were not liable, but that the plaintiffs had their remedy against Michael O'Keefe, or other parties to the contract.

Isaac Stone, mate of the Julia schooner, proved the shipment of the oats at Youghal, and was proceeding with his evidence, when

Mr. Crowder objected to its being received, and contended that the bill of lading was conclusive of the liability of the defendants. Mr. Sergeant Knightlake and Mr. Stock argued *per contra.*

Mr. Justice Coleridge said that the servant of the defendants, by signing the bill of lading, had admitted that he had received the property, and upon that admission, Grant was enabled to sell the cargo to the plaintiffs. He declined to receive evidence to set aside the bill of lading. The facts were admitted, and he therefore directed the jury to find for the plaintiff, damages £29 4s.

Out of Season Fish.—River fish, out of season and unwholesome, are constantly sold, eaten in London during March, April, and May; from the purchasers being ignorant that the above are the fencing or spawning months for jack or pike, perch, gudgeon, roach, dace, carp, tench, and all river fish except trout and eels. Yet, although there is a penalty for taking, having in possession, or exposing for sale, out of season fish, it is daily done in the metropolis, to the great injury of the consumers, and the destruction of the breed of fish, which, if not unlawfully destroyed, would be good, wholesome, and plentiful, from June to the end of the year. Mr. S. Byles, the medical officer of the Whitechapel Union, in his evidence before the House of Commons, attributes much of the disease in Spitalfields to the poor of that district eating a great deal of coarse bad fish; and, in reply to a question whether fresh fish is a healthy diet, he states it to be so occasionally, but not constantly.—*Doncaster Chronicle.*

Wild Swans.—A flock of Norway swans, about twenty in number, alighted in the farm yard at Low Burn Hall, near Durham, on the morning of Tuesday week, and quietly proceeded to feed amongst the poultry. The occupier of the farm immediately sallied forth with a gun, and killed two at a shot, and the remainder took flight in the direction of Byers' green.—*Tyne Mercury.*

Important Invention.—An invention by Captain Mercer, R. N., superintendent of the packets at Dover, for disconnecting horses from four-wheel carriages, in case of the horses running away and becoming unmanageable, was tried in a field belonging to Mr. Dray, Charlton-road, a few days since, in the presence of Sir Francis Cockburn, Captain Washington, R. N., the Rev. Mr. Glover, and several other scientific gentlemen. A stage coach, with a pair of horses, and the apparatus attached as a splinter-bar, on the top of which were several gentlemen, was driven round the field, when the horses were disconnected from the coach in an instant, at the will of the person on or within the coach. The carriage was driven up and down hill, and the ease and quickness with which the person on the box disconnected the horses, leaving the coach quite clear with the passengers, gave the greatest satisfaction to the numerous party assembled, thereby proving the great utility of the invention, and that its application to four-wheel carriages would be the means of preventing accidents in the event of the horses running away with a carriage. At the conclusion of the experiment Captain Mercer was much congratulated on the success of his invention by the numerous party of ladies and gentlemen who came to witness the experiment.

DRADFUL CATASTROPHE AT ALGIERS.

(From the Akhbar of Algiers of the 16th inst.)

On the 8th inst., at about a quarter after 10 at night, a loud explosion was heard in the direction of the marine establishment of Algiers; this was followed by another loud explosion, and by successive detonations like the firing of a broadside from a ship of war. The inhabitants rushed in alarm to the spot, where they found the light of the light house extinguished, and a scene of ruin and desolation. A portion of the casemsnt rampart between the old Spanish town called Pignon, and the post and the houses built against this rampart, were only a heap of ruins, from which mutilated persons, covered with blood and dust, were extricating themselves. The pavilion inhabited by Commandant Palard, sub-director of artillery, and the buildings inhabited by companies of artillerymen, workmen, and pontonniers, had been carried away. The explosion which caused these disasters had taken place in the two magazines, separated from each by the ditch at the foot of the old Spanish town, upon which the lighthouse stands. Considerable injury was done in the port, and especially on the Bouberak, by numerous stones thrown to a distance of 200 metres. In the buildings there are killed 43 artillery workmen, 10 artillerymen, 31 pontonniers, and 2 workmen of the 2d company; there were, besides, 30 wounded. Serjeant major Denot, his wife, who was pregnant, and a child, perished. The Controleur d'Armes Piron died after undergoing amputation of the leg. Five other non-commissioned officers were crushed to death in the ruins.—The Commandant of Artillery Palard was killed under the ruins of his house which was almost levelled to the ground by the violence of the explosion. Close to the pavilion occupied by M. Palard was the house of M. Segretier, director of the port, who had at the time about twenty persons in his drawing room. Mme. Segretier, hearing her child cry, left her guests to go into the room where the child was, and as she was returning to a *salle a manger* to give directions for tea, the explosion took place, and she was buried in the ruins of the house, only one room of which was spared viz., that which she had quitted, and in which the company was assembled. In that room only one person, Madame Sylvestre, the wife of the Admiral's secretary, was injured, and that slightly. When the spectators of this horrible scene had recovered from their first shock, they heard the last words of the unhappy mother—they were, "Save my child."

THE SLAVE TRADE.

(From the Standard of Thursday).

Sir Robert Peel read a useful lesson last night to Mr. President John Tyler, upon the subject of the President's late message to Congress. The right hon baronet intimated a quiet and courteous proposition to the *expiring* chief magistrate of the United States—to inform himself a little better of the policy pursued by the British government in the West Indies, before making that policy the subject of grave charge against this nation; observing that Mr. Tyler's most serious complaint against Great Britain—namely, the forcing captured negroes into qualified slavery as apprentices, is wholly groundless, and for ten years must have been notoriously false, inasmuch as the whole system of apprenticeship in our West Indian colonies was swept away in 1835. If Mr. Tyler was ignorant of this, it does not say much for his qualifications as a statesman; if he was not ignorant of it, he can scarcely be called an honest man. But Sir Robert Peel, not contented with this mild exposure of the president's ignorance or dishonesty, as the case may be, made a proposition as unpalatable as the most frigid cruelty could devise. He suggested that the president should send a commission to the British possessions in the West Indies, to inquire into, and report upon, the state of the negro population—the very last thing that a nation of slaveholders would like to do. The measure would not, however, be without precedent.

The French government issued a commission 1838, of which the inquiry suggested by Sir Robert Peel formed a leading object; and the "*Rapport sur les Questions Coloniales*," by M. Jules Le Chevalier, addressed to the Duke de Broglie, was the result. This report, extending to two very large folio volumes, closely printed, a work of stupendous labour, and no less admirable for the candour and generosity of its spirit than for its lucid order and the completeness of its detailed information—may serve as a model for the United States report, as it is an honour to France and to the French government; and indeed it might have protected Mr. Tyler from plundering as he has plundered. That the government which employed M. Jules Le Chevalier was *in earnest*, in seeking to limit the extent and to mitigate the severity of slavery is quite certain. Is it so certain that Mr. Tyler was actuated by the same feeling when he insinuated, falsely, a denial that Great Britain has absolutely and unreservedly extinguished not merely slavery but all compulsory labour in her colonies? The insinuation, as far as credited, certainly would not encourage the cause of abolition in the United States. Sir Robert Peel was, however, compelled to acknowledge that there are still some British agents and British capital employed in the slave trade; but how can this be remedied without a perfect good understanding among all civilised nations? They were, we grieve to acknowledge, British sailors, in a great degree supported by British capital, who gave to the American flag its few and fallacious triumphs during the late war; and if we cannot prevent some of our renegade countrymen being debauched by the United States to fight even against ourselves, how can we prevent like outcast traitors from, under the same influence, making war upon human nature? As to the capitalists, who look for a profit either in war upon their own country or upon the liberty and lives of their fellow creatures of Africa, we fear that there is no hope of restraining them by human laws; and money, or the pursuit of money, was never yet under moral restraint. Marcus Brutus, the first saint in the Roman Pagan calendar, was a usurer, and starved the whole of the senate of Rhodes to death in the attempt to extort from them 40 or 50 per cent. by that *peine forte et dure.* As we have intimated, however, a perfect good understanding among civilized nations, such as we confidently hope soon to see ratified with our generous neighbours of France, may do much; but will the United States become *bona fide* parties to such a good understanding? Will they, for example, waive all their nonsensical (or if not nonsensical, dishonest,) scruples about the right of search? Will they come to some arrangement as to taking *bond* on the sale of American ships, either in their own ports or in British ports, that these ships shall not be employed in the slave trade? It is, we believe, certain that British ships are not employed in that trade; though, according to President Tyler's own statement, it is principally carried on in American ships, sold in British ports. How does this happen? We do not, however, look to America, but to France, for help, in the abolition of the slave trade. The French slave dealers have, we firmly believe, played out their last trump card in the late attack upon the Guizot ministry. Once relieved of all jealousy of England—once convinced that it is much more our wish to see the French flag exalted than humiliated—the gallant and intelligent French people are too like ourselves not to join with us, heart and hand, in the cause of universal personal liberty.

Mr. Potter and a Mrs. Bryan, of Kilkenny, were last week convicted at the Petty Sessions held there in the penalty of £25 each, for having unstamped paper in their possession.

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