# The Waterford Mail.

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## ATTACK BY THE NATIVES OF MADAGASCAR.

*Galignani's Messenger* of Saturday publishes the following :—

"By a vessel which has just arrived at Marseilles, we have received the following intelligence from the island of Bourbon. The Queen of Madagascar, having for some time past imposed onerous and unjust conditions upon the French and English residents at Tamatave, by which the trade with Bourbon and the Mauritius in a variety of articles of the first necessity was much impeded, three vessels, two French, viz., the Berceau and Zelee, and an English corvette, the name of which is not stated, were sent to receive on board the European residents, who were in great danger from the tyranny of the Queen. A hundred soldiers of the garrison of Bourbon formed part of the expedition. The three vessels landed at Tamatave 500 men, who made a hostile demonstration, but they received from a fort, the position of which they were not acquainted with, a shower of balls and grape-shot which committed great slaughter, The French had fourteen seamen and three officers killed ; the English lost three seamen and an officer, and on both sides there were about fifty wounded. The combined force was, under these circumstances, compelled to re-embark, taking their wounded with them. The dead were mutilated by the Owas, who stuck their heads upon pikes, on the spot where the French and English had landed. On the following day, however, another landing was effected, and the combined force succeeded in removing some of the European residents, with such property as in the haste could be got together. They then set fire to a part of the country, and having done this, the vessels returned to Bourbon."

The Paris papers publish the treaty concluded on the 18th of March last between France and Morocco, which fixed the boundary line between the two states, and regulated their commercial relations. This last article, however, is omitted in the copy of that document, and the opposition papers conclude that the Emperor had refused to ratify it, at the suggestion of Sir R. Wilson, governor of Gibraltar.

(From the Bombay Gazette, July 14.)

OBSTINATE COMBAT AT TAMATAVE.—Our readers are already aware, from our publication of the 2d of this month, that Ranavalo Manjaka, the Queen of Madagascar, had issued orders in the beginning of May, that all the English and French residing in her dominions should, within eleven days, become her subjects, by having themselves registered and naturalised as Malgaches, or that they should immediately quit the island. On receipt of this intelligence the Governor of the Mauritius, Sir Wm. Gomm, despatched her Majesty's schooner Thunder, with the information to the Admiral of the station at the Cape of Good Hope, giving the captain instructions to touch on his way at Tamatave, and to tell the terrified foreigners there that the British Governor of the Mauritius and the French Governor of Bourbon would, without delay, send succor to them. The Thunderer sailed from the Mauritius on the 5th of June, and her Majesty's ship Conway proceeded to Tamatave on the 7th, and the Governor of Bourbon sent the French ships of war Zelee and Berceau to meet the Conway. Yesterday, through the kindness of Captain Jones, of the Julia, which left the Mauritius on the 29th June, we received the *Cerneen* Extraordinary, which we insert entire. It appears that the British and French men-of-war were obliged to give up the attack ; they took away the foreigners from Tamatave, and have returned to Mauritius and Bourbon for reinforcements. The Mauritius paper is as follows :—

"THE CERNEEN EXTRAORDINARY.

"SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1845.—Her Majesty's frigate Conway, and his French Majesty's ships the Zelee and the Berceau, met in Tamatave roads, according to the arrangements agreed to by the Governors of Bourbon and Mauritius. The object of their voyage was to obtain from Ranavalo Manjaka less harsh conditions than those which she had imposed upon the European traders, whom she had threatened with immediate expulsion and the confiscation of their property, if they did not become naturalized Malgaches, that is, slaves. The representatives of the two nations not having succeeded in their negotiations, an obstinate combat took place, the details of which have been brought by the Conway.

"Three hundred and fifty men, of whom 100 were French soldiers and the others belonging to the crews of the three ships, under the command of Captain Feiseck and Lieut. Heseltine, landed in the afternoon of the 15th inst., and advanced across the plain, under a sharp fire from the fort and battery of grape and musketry. The enemy was driven from the battery, and the guns were spiked. The outwork or screen, which had been supposed to be the fort itself, was stormed and taken. They here discovered the real fort, which is a circular one, and mounting about 30 guns, which were casemated, and in a circular gallery. The wall is about 30 feet high, and surrounded by a ditch of about the same width. Possession was kept of the top of the screen for upwards of half an hour, and a constant fire kept up. Having no means of breaching the wall, and the men falling fast, they retired, carrying off the flag, for the possession of which the French and English sailors disputed for a long time, but it was finally settled that it should be equally divided between the two parties, the one obtaining a portion with the word 'Ranavalo,' and the other with 'Manjaka,' inscribed. The burnt the guard-house, custom-house, and a considerable part of the town. The firing from the men-of-war was excellent. They landed next day and carried off all the remaining European property. The wounded were all brought off, but not the killed, whose heads were next day exposed on the beach, stuck on pikes. The men-of-war and all the merchant ships sailed from the harbour.

"English—4 men killed, and 1 officer and 11 men wounded.

"French—3 officers and 14 men killed, and 1 officer and 42 men wounded.

"The Zelee and the Berceau lost each a topmast from the fire of the enemy ; the Conway had only a few ropes cut. Nearly all their balls passed over the ships, which had anchored about 800 yards from the shore."

## NEWS FROM TAHITI.

The *Moniteur* contains the following :—

"Despatches have arrived to government from the government of the French establishments in Oceanica, dated the 23d of April last. Down to that period no fresh act of hostility had taken place at Tahiti on the part of the native population, a portion of which still continued to reside in the intrenched camps of Punavia and Papenoo. At the Marquesas, a tribe of Noukahiva, irritated at having been fined for the plunder of some cattle, and the only one which had not frankly submitted to our authority, murdered five soldiers in the garrison on the 28th of January. A detachment of troops, sent to avenge their death, pursued and dispersed the culpable tribe, and were assisted in that operation by all the other natives of the island. The principal murderers were arrested ; their chief, Pakoko, was sentenced to death, and was executed. The others were transported. Tranquillity had not been since disturbed. The sanatory and material condition of the establishments of Taiohai and Vaitahu was more satisfactory."

Our Paris correspondent says, "with respect to Tahiti, conquered so gloriously and 'protected' so admirably, I have received as assurance for which, perhaps, you are not unprepared—it will be abandoned."—*The Times.*

## THE *TIMES'* COMMISSIONER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING PACKET.

*Magna est veritas et prævalebit.*

If ceaseless thus the fowls of heaven he feeds,
If o'er the fields such lucid robes he spreads.
Will he not care for you ? Ye faithless, say,
Is he unwise ? or are you less than they ?

SIR—My attention has been drawn most particularly to a paragraph that appeared in *Saunders's News Letter*, copied into that journal from the *Times* newspaper, purporting to be a report upon the state of this country, and furnished by the "commissioner sent from the *Times*, to make inquiry whether this country is in such an alarming condition," as represented by Irish journalists and their provincial correspondents.

The objects of the *Times*, as expressed by its commissioner, are "to inquire into the true state of the country, to lay it before the public, and to make it known to the world through its (the *Times'*) columns."

The state of this country is a subject that has been so often brought before the public, that I would think it quite unpardonable in me to intrude my remarks upon their view, were it not that the special "commissioner" of the *Times* appears to be laboring under a very great difficulty, as to what the origin of these outrages are to be attributed. If you will permit your commissioner to occupy a little of your valuable space, I will furnish the commissioner and the world with the true state of this country, and the sole causes of its being disturbed ; and I pledge myself to the public, that they will receive the necessary information from a purer source than the *impartial* "commissioner" received his information from.

No part of the *Times'* commissioner's report struck me with such force, or no portion of it seemed so necessary of being corrected than the following:—He says "that all disturbances sprung from want of employment, and consequent want of subsistence, and not from religious strife and political demonstrations ; though they may embitter and brutalise the population, yet they are not the real causes of outrage and commotion." He concludes by saying "that employment must be procured for the people."

I would look upon it as an act of great injustice to the worthy landholders of this town and its vicinity to permit a report to go before the public uncontradicted, "that the laboring portion of this district are in want of subsistence." And I would think it improper for the government to be led so far astray as to conclude that if means of employment were introduced into this country, that would have the tendency to root out this dangerous conspiracy. It is a well known fact that the members of those illegal societies are not the *unemployed portion of the community*, but in many instances the sons of substantial farmers, and their *employed* servants. I am sorry to say suspicion rests upon many that move in high society ; men, that if their talents and time were turned to the service of their country, might be instrumental in alleviating

"The troubles of this suffering isle."

I solemnly aver that want of employment is not, nor was it, the origin of this conspiracy. The sole causes of its existence are disaffection towards the British Crown and hatred to Protestants and the religion they profess. It is painful to my feelings to introduce the name of Mr. Booth, owing to the melancholy circumstances connected therewith ; and I would not bring it again before the public, were it not so intimately connected with my subject, and also that it has been introduced in the letter of the "commissioner," for the purpose of showing the state of the country. I am astonished that a gentleman, who is supposed to be a person of discernment, could have been so far misled when inquiring into the circumstances connected with the assassination of Mr. Booth, as to come to the conclusion that it was not in consequence of "religious strife" that he met his untimely fate. Although he has not made use of these expressions in relation to Mr. Booth's immediate case, yet he has in a general way, by saying "all disturbances." I am sure that no act perpetrated since the introduction of "Molly Maguireism" into this county caused such general commotion, or so agitated the public mind as the one now under consideration.

It has been frequently told the public that Mr. Booth was not possessed of property to any great amount, in consequence of his being a younger branch of the family. With the exception of about seventy or eighty acres, he had all lands in his actual possession, by which means he was enabled to employ upon an average fifty men each day. To those his laborers and his few tenants he was endeared by his many kind and benevolent acts, relieving the distressed as far as lay in his power, befriending and advocating the cause of the fatherless and the oppressed. Such was the character that this much-to-be-lamented gentleman bore ; and therefore we must conclude that to a too faithful discharge of his duty as a Protestant magistrate, or to his intimate connection with the Orangemen of this county, must be assigned the motive for his assassination. To attribute it to a class of men who were in want of "employment," would be a foul calumny upon them, and perhaps attributed for a twofold purpose—first, the probability that such a calumny would pass by unnoticed, owing to the humble position of the individuals thus maligned ; and in the second place, that it might cause a delusion in the minds of the British public, and lead to the conclusion that such conspiracies are not got up for religious purposes, or through any degree of religious hatred to Irish Protestants.

Englishmen, will you believe such to be the case—(I may not address myself thus to Irishmen, for experience has taught them)—will you, Englishmen, for a moment permit yourselves to be thus led astray by the informant of the *Times'* commissioner ? If you for a moment halt between two opinions, just take up the English riots, and the Irish conspiracy, and anatomise them, and you will find the greatest disparity existing between them. For instance, when Englishmen, idle for a time, are provided with employment, they gladly return to it, and there is an end to their riotous conduct. During their wild career, they will assassinate no man, or molest him, except when maddened by hunger, or when their wives and children are crying around them for bread—then, and only then, are they prompted to deeds of rapine and blood. Take up the Irish conspiracy, and view it with an impartial eye, and I ask you, are the members of it made amenable to the law, in indigent circumstances, or "want of subsistence ?" Have they been in want of employment or the means of earning a livelihood ?—Recollect that the oath which bound them together was found to "breathe forth threatenings and slaughters," against unfortunate Protestants designated Orangemen. "Molly Maguireism" is Ribbonism under a new name, but more formidable. Has their conduct, since its introduction into this and the neighboring counties, given any proof that they have omitted from their barbarous code the vow that Protestants are fit objects of vengeance ? I say—no. Let us look to Captain M'Leod and Mr. Booth, both Protestants, and magistrates. Stop and consider that the members of this conspiracy are in communion with the see of Rome, and that the object that they have in view is to obtain "Ireland for the Irish ;" and beware, Englishmen, for

"Not half so swiftly the fierce eagle moves,
When through the clouds he drives the trembling doves."

as they would exterminate and drive your very name, and the name of the religion you profess, from off the earth.

I am astonished that the commission sent to make such an important inquiry could be led astray so far as to believe or to attribute this deep rooted conspiracy to "want of employment," after his tour in this country ; and I must say I would have been more astonished were it not for a rumor through this town, relative to the source from which the functionary of the *Times* received his impartial report. It is generally believed that he derived his information from the Roman Catholic priesthood. This being the case, your readers and the public will be enabled to see clearly the reason why this gentleman has given such an *impartial report*. Well, indeed, might he anticipate that what he calls "partisans" would not permit him to go uncontradicted—being in the possession of his reason—for divesting this very formidable conspiracy of a religious character. The next time he is sent upon such a mission, let him go where he will hear the truth ; for I am sorry to say, as appears from the conclusion he has come to, that he has not happened on it for this time. I would beg to tell him also that he has not many of the loyal portion of this county as converts to his opinions. The disaffected will appear to believe him ; yet they will laugh at him, in consequence of his being so easily duped—and well they may. I hope this letter will be instrumental in removing the veil off the eyes of those upon whom it has been so cast, by means of those opinions which have been so ingeniously disseminated through the columns of the *Times*, If it has this tendency it will amply repay, Mr. Editor, your most devoted and humble servant,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Cavan, Aug. 30, 1845.

## FREEMASONRY.

On Sunday last the Rev. G. Yorke, at early mass, and the Rev. Mr. Duffy, at mid-day mass, two of the Roman Catholic curates in Longford chapel, reprobated Freemasonry and its adherents. Their tirades were intended as substitutes for sermons.—*Evening Packet.*

Such is the return Sir Robert Peel obtains for his collegiate boons and "grants," for we have every reason to believe that the *enlightened* and *pious divines*, who edified their congregations by fulminating the Vatican thunder at the Freemason order, are Maynoothonians—the learned alumni of that tolerant school in which they sleep three in a bed. We must charitably suppose that the knowledge those meek divines acquired of Freesonry must be as profound as that displayed by the Maynooth professor, who declared to the Commissioners of Education, in reply to a question put to him, that "*he did not know the subject matter of the 6th book of Euclid*," and that the students in Astronomy could explain how an eclipse occurred, on the principle of "*bodies being moved in a certain way.*" Upon such people we fear "grants" will have little effect ; the moderating and restraining influence of knowledge and science will scarcely be felt in the cloisters of an institution which required reform before endowment, and consequently those who emerge from it cannot be expected to indulge in generous emotions towards their fellow-Christians, or in those feelings of charity which the gospel inculcates. Athens, which rose to preeminence in human philosophy and science, was, nevertheless, remarkable for the number and diversity of its idols, in the days of St. Paul, for which it was styled the Altar of Greece, and gave occasion to the satirist to say that it was easier to meet with a god than a man ; and, with all the favours heaped on Maynooth, we apprehend it will be easier to meet with a gloomy and bigoted ascetic, than with an enlightened and generous mind within its walls. Thus, when the spirit of rational liberty is awakening from the slumber of ages in every other country—when knowledge and science are elevating every other people in the social scale, Maynooth alone will present one dark spot on the map of Ireland, operating as an unwholesome check to the growth of freedom and the spread of civilization—for, we believe, in no other college are so much ignorance and bigotry to be found. The bile of those intolerant ecclesiastics was excited by seeing a number of Roman Catholic gentlemen of the highest respectability connect themselves with an order that inculcates peace, brotherly love, and Christian charity ; but the day of religious persecution has passed away for ever. The human mind, no longer in bondage. will shake off the yoke imposed on it by intolerant men, who aim at enkindling ancient prejudices and animosities, the better to perpetuate the reign of ignorance. In private life, the toleration that exercises a humanizing influence on the social circle, produces mutual indulgence ; and men who comprehend the magnituds of those evils which flow from political and religious contentions will entertain no superstitious dread of altar harangues against an order older than priestcraft itself.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

PROCESSION OF OYSTER CARTS.—Yesterday being the day allowed by act of Parliament for the introduction of oysters into the market, the usual procession took place. The carts belonging to the Clontarf, Howth, Malahide, and other beds, proceeded to the town with flags, bands of music, &c. The horses and carts belonging to Mr. Flood, of the Clontarf beds, were gaily attired, and attracted much attention, and from the number of carts, and the different houses at which they called, the Clontarf oysters appear to be in great requisition this year. Messrs. O'Hara's carts, too, were turned out in tolerable style, and altogether the "show" went off well. The season allowed by act of Parliament is just a month earlier this year than heretofore.—*D. E. Packet of Tuesday.*

HERRING FISHERY.—With the utmost gratification we have to announce a plentiful take of herrings on Tuesday night. Nearly all the boats of our hardy and intrepid Claddagh fishermen were out, and returned this morning, after reaping the "harvest of the deep," with boats fully laden with the finest herrings.—*Galway Vindicator.*

HIGHLAND SHEEP.—The importation of this description of live stock continues. The sheep are generally in good condition, and are in favour with both butchers and graziers.—*Banner of Ulster.*

MERRY REAPERS.—A musical band, we find, invariably recommends a steamer to Irish reapers migrating in search of employment. The Firefly, Ardrossan boat, has this attraction ; and, during one of her trips last week, it contributed much to the amusement of all on board. Previous to her starting, the clarionets struck up a merry planxty, and immediately brogues were thrown aside, and the poor travel-worn harvesters were footing away in their national jig. This hilarity continued until the vessel herself began to dance, when, of course, heads began to feel lighter than heels, and the merriment ended.—*Ibid.*

PRICE OF TIMBER.—Notwithstanding the immanse importation of North American and Baltic timber into Belfast this season, the price of the article is rising, and is likely to rule high throughout the year from the great demand occasioned by the large number of new buildings in progress. The price of brick is also high, from the same cause. Scottish and Irish larch is also in extensive request for railway purposes.

It may not be generally known by those having the charge of sheep, that the occasional application of coarse whale oil is a simple and effectual method of preventing sheep being struck with the fly.

## COUNTY OF KILKENNY AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR AUGUST.

30th August, 1845.

The wet, stormy, and broken weather which characterised this month, was succeeded during the few latter days of it by a fine warm sunshine, calculated to ripen and bring all the grain crops rapidly to maturity, and to insure a favourable harvest.

Wheat is now reaping in many of the Limestone districts of the county, particularly in the neighbourhood of Thomastown, Stoneyford, &c. The crops grown on those warm soils, such as lime-stone and gravel, have suffered less than any other, unless in very exposed situations, where high winds laid flat a considerable proportion of stem. In deep clay soils the injury has been very considerable ; and the continued rains, with cold and harsh northerly winds, have had a decided, and we regret to add, very injurious effect. A considerable proportion of the ears have been *blighted*, much *smut* prevails, and the grain even arrived at maturity has neither the fullness, fine colour, or quality, of that of last year. Those clay soils produced the best and most abundant crops last season. In quantity and productiveness, there will be a great falling off, as compared with last year's crop, amounting at the least from 25 to 35 per cent. ; but it must be borne in mind that the wheat crop of last year was a superabundant one. The great deficiency of this year will be in the cold clay soils, where we much fear it will be found serious. The wheat crop, taken as a whole, will scarcely reach an average, although there has been a great breadth of it grown. It is, however, cheering to think that although it may have pleased an all-wise Providence to cause injury to so important a crop as wheat, He has in His wisdom dispensed fullness and plenty to all the other products of agricultural labour.

Oats are in general a fine and abundant crop, greatly superior to that of last year, and the fine after-season will perform wonders in bringing the large proportion of this grain grown in the mountain districts to maturity and perfection.

Barley has been grown much more extensively than for some years back—perhaps owing to some opinions relative to a relaxation in the Temperance movement. It is a very fine crop, and though in some instances where it was very heavy, has been laid by the heavy rains and winds, will prove most productive generally.

Potatoes give every promise of being a noble and most abundant crop, at an average fully *one-third* beyond the quantity of last year. They only require the fine sun and genial warmth that appears so happily to have set in, to make them everything that could be wished—large, plentiful, and dry.

Turnips have done admirably, the moisture of the season being well adapted to their growth.—*Guano* has been greatly increased this season in its application as a manure, and nothing can exceed the success which has attended it—in most instances the crop grown from it being finer and more luxuriant than that grown from dung or farm-yard manure, particularly the species called "purple-topped Bullock," and "Hybrid." It is very satisfactory to observe that a steady and progressive increase in the cultivation of green crops is yearly taking place, particularly as regards turnips.

Meadows are very fine, and almost beyond precedent productive. We have known some instances where 7 to 8 tons an acre were moved off this season. Hay, notwithstanding, bears a good price, there having been little old hay in the hands of growers.

Butter has borne a fair and remunerative price.

Pigs have sold well ; so have fat cattle, sheep, and wool, so that the farmer has had no cause of complaint for the season now past. It has been a great grass year, and though in some districts distemper has prevailed to an alarming extent amongst cattle and pigs, yet the disease appeared to be confined to particular localities.

Agricultural exhibitions, in connection with a viewing of crops, for the purpose of bestowing premiums, has produced much interest and emulation amongst the moderate classes of farmers. One of those exhibitions took place for the Galmoy agricultural district, at Ballyragget, on the 16th instant ; many excellent specimens (which we hope to see yet improved) of horned cattle were offered for competition, with some pigs and sheep. The business of the day was concluded by an excellent dinner at "The Kavanagh Arms," at which Colonel Bryan, as president of the Society, was in the chair, supported by several landed proprietors—the Marquis of Ormonde, the High Sheriff, Charles Hely, Esq., of Foulkscourt ; A. St. George, Esq., J. S. Lane, Esq., L. N. Izod, Esq., the Rev. Luke Fowler, &c., with 120 of gentlemen farmers, and farmers, all blended, and delighted in the company of each other. To the excellent, active, and efficient Secretary of this institution, Thomas Butler, Esq., of Paurkeenbeg, great praise is due, for the interest he has taken in this institution, and for his indefatigable exertions in bringing it to its present respectable and high standing. Nothing can be more calculated to engender kindly feelings between landlord and tenant than those rustic and social entertainments.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

The son of an Irish peer, by his hauteur and impudence, is placed in coventry by his brother officers of a distinguished corps, and necessarily obliged to leave.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

THE MATHEW FUND.—A circumstance occurred at the last weekly meeting of the Repeal Wardens of this city which has occasioned a good deal of gossip between the Repealers and Teetotalers. It is said that his Worship the Mayor proposed to his brother wardens that an appeal should be made to the Committee of Conciliation Hall to give from the funds of the Repeal Association a subscription towards the Mathew Relief Fund.—This was considered so extraordinary an application that, for the purpose of getting rid of it, a proposition was made, directing the attention of the association to the exertions of Father Mathew in the cause of temperance, and leaving it to the Association to determine the acknowledgment deserved by the Apostle. To this the Mayor replied, that all Repealers were well aware that unless money was demanded, the Association never subscribed to any purpose outside Conciliation Hall, and therefore such a proposition might bring forth a resolution of thanks, but not what Father Mathew required—money. This observation brought up Mr. Lambkin, who said that he feared this proceeding would not be acceptable to Father Mathew. It was well known (said Mr. Lambkin) his reverence had heretofore availed of every opportunity to lead to the belief that he opposed the Repeal agitation—that he had endeavored to prevent the Temperance Societies from connecting themselves with the political movement, and that. in fact, he had by all means within his power impeded the collection of the Repeal Rent, and therefore it was not to be supposed he would now come forward and look for pecuniary aid from the Association! Mr. Lambkin therefore hoped the Mayor would not press his motion, as he feared it would give offence to Father Mathew. These observations were replied to by the mayor, who declared himself authorised to announce, that if the Repeal Association granted a sum of money to the fund, it would be thankfully received and acknowledged by Father Mathew. This statement so astounded the wardens that they requested time to consider the course to be adopted, and the further discussion of the question was adjourned. —*Cork Constitution.*

## RAILWAY SPECULATIONS.

The recently announced failure of several bankers in the share-market at Liverpool, and the doubts expressed as to the situation of many others connected with that class of business in Liverpool and other places, have not come upon us by surprise. In common with many men of sense and prudence, we have for some time past anticipated the approach of a period when the results would be apparent of that extravagent spirit of speculation in railway shares which has for some time past engrossed the public mind, and the failures to which we have referred are only, as we apprehend, the precursors of more extensive misfortune.

If the evils resulting from such transactions fell only upon those who originated them with a view to immediate profit, it might be as well to allow these parties to suffer without warning them of the penalty justly due to their own cupidity ; but the misfortune is, that the ruin of these parties involves that of large classes of comparatively innocent individuals, and, further, produces those distressing effects upon the whole body of the community which any general disturbance of credit or destruction of capital cannot fail to occasion.

In order to present the case fairly to our readers, we have carefully investigated the amount of capital embarked in railways, the number of shares in the market, and the value of the premiums upon them. It appears that 44 companies have been formed during the last 12 months, of which the total capital engaged is £35,510,000 the number of shares is £1,085,650, and the total value of the premiums on those shares as quoted is £3,559,000.

We find, further, that there are 58 companies, of which, although neither the number of shares, nor their nominal amount, nor the amount paid up is stated, yet the premiums of such as are quoted (and they are not many) give an average premium of £6 per share ; but adopting as the basis of calculation the facts which appear as to the 44 companies of which the details are before us, we may assume that the capital embarked in these 58 companies is £46,490,000 the number of shares 1,413,000, and the value of premiums is £4,641,000. We know, further, from the general share list, that the rise in the price of shares in the 27 companies which have existed more than a year, amounts on the whole to £13,491,000 the number of shares in such companies exceeding £9,100,000; the total result, then, is, that the number of railway shares which are the subject of speculation is as follows :—

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| In 17 old companies, . . . | 9,100,000 |
| In 44 companies established within 12 months . . . . . | 1,086,650 |
| In 58 new companies . . . | 1,413,000 |
| Making a total of shares of . | 11,593,650 |

the rise of price or premium on which amounts to £15,990,000. The capital required for the 120 companies in the second and third classes alone amounts to not less than £82,000,000 ; but in addition to this, which has reference only to railways in the United Kingdom, we are aware of the names of not less than 20 foreign railways, of which shares to the amount of £10,000,000 are in the London market alone. On account of these latter, remittances have already been made to the Continent to an amount of £3,000,000 and it is impossible to estimate the probable remittances in 12 months to come at less than £10,000,000 of money, It is difficult indeed to assign limits to the extent to which demands may be made here with reference to foreign railways ; for as the laws of Belgium prohibit the sale of any share in a railway until the works are completed and the operations on the railroad commenced, there is a manifest inducement to the speculator in that country to extend, by every possible means, transactions in this country which in his own are effectually prevented. In a consideration of this subject we cannot discard from our view the mode in which these shares are disposed of, and the persons by whom they are in great proportion held. The house of commons has printed lists of all persons holding shares in the several railways submitted to Parliament to an amount exceeding £2,000 and of those how few are possessed of means to realize the engagements into which they have entered it is unnecessary to discuss, since we find there the names of women and subordinates in official situations, whose inability to provide the immense sums set against their respective names is notorious, liable as subscribers for sums varying in amount from £50,000 to £600,000. It must be evident to every one that there is nothing real in these transactions ; that the shares are only held for the purpose of transfer, at a favourable moment, when the premium shall have been artificially raised, to some less skilful speculator, or some minor ignorant capitalist. There is no reason to doubt that this gambling spirit prevails also in railways not yet brought before the Legislature ; and from what has incidentally appeared as to subscribers for shares to a smaller amount than £2,000 there is every ground for believing that if the list of such subscription had been made equally public, they would have proved equally fictitious ; and with respect to foreign transactions, of which we have no specific account, enough has transpired to prove that they stand in a similar category.

From these facts two circumstances are evident —first, that the demand for payments on shares of foreign railways must create at an early period a pressure on the money market of this country ; and, secondly, that independently of such a drain for foreign remittance, the sums required for the fulfilment of domestic engagements exceed the surplus capital properly applicable to such purposes, and can only be supplied, if supplied at all, by an extensive sale of other securities.

We admit that the change which has during the last two years been made in the laws which relate to banking has done something to impose a limit on this in common with other speculations ; to what extent they might have been carried but for this limitation no one can pretend to determine. We regret however, the imperfect state in which the law yet remains, and that in consequence of the ill-advised resistance of the Scotch bankers, the regulation of joint-stock banks in that country introduced at the close of the last session were necessarily postponed to another. It is true that the Government have distinctly announced their intention of giving a retrospective effect to the same law when hereafter introduced, but advantage has been taken of this temporary absence of restriction to establish in that country joint-stock banks on dangerous principles, the profits of which are mainly to depend upon advances to be made upon the security of railway shares. In Glasgow, for instance, where there are no less than five banks of established credit, five new banks are announced as on the eve of opening, of which it is generally believed that the prospect of such business is to be the leading inducement to subscribers.

It is to these facts that we are anxious to draw the attention of the public. How far they differ from those which are recorded in the history of the South Sea bubble in 1720 (excepting only in the absence of encouragement from the Government), we leave it to our readers to judge. There is the same reckless spirit of adventure pervading all classes of the community—peers and commoners, gentle and simple, all then, as now, were engaged in the purchase and sale of a nominal property to which a fictitous value was for a time given ; and the extensive ruin which then resulted not merely to the authors of the calamity, but to thousands of innocent but deluded individuals, offers a just representation of what must again occur in our own time, if not prevented by timely caution. Those who deem their own speculations moderate and rational (and such in ordinary times they might be), should yet know that they are liable to be affected at an early hour by the recklessness of others whom they neither know nor see, who being without capital, exist only on the prospect of a continual advance of price in the commodity in which they speculate, and are by their efforts to produce that advance hastening the period of explosion, and aggravating the mischief which must ensue from it. If evidence of such results, taken from latter times, be required, we might safely refer to the periods of 1825 6 and 1835 6. At both periods inordinate speculations, by means of commercial companies in the one case, and by investments in foreign securities in the other, led to disasters from which the country did not recover for some years afterwards.—*Times.*

## THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The staff of Conciliation Hall held their usual hebdomadal meeting yesterday, and selected for their chairman Mr. Thomas Arkins, sword bearer of the Dublin Corporation. This is a decided ascent in the scale of respectability. August patriots ! Elevated regenerators ! Time was when they might have a gentleman, nay a lord, in the chair, but that time has passed away. For the present they are but too happy if they can lay hold even of a huxter.

The day's proceedings were principally confined to a personal squabble on the never-ending subject of a borough-rate—the antagonistic parties being the notorious John Reynolds and the no less notorious John O'Connell. Mr. Reynolds, we are happy to perceive, has repudiated with becoming indignation the idea of his being connected by the ties of kindred with the well known informer of the same name, who had also been, it may be remembered, a celebrated *patriot* in his own day.

Having set himself right upon that delicate point, our modern John Wilkes—for Mr. Reynolds had the modesty to claim affinity on political grounds with the great English reformer, and the still greater English scoundrel—proceeded to make good his charge against their immaculate "honors" of the Corporation, and it is right to say, if words have any meaning at all, he completely succeeded. For, holding up in his hand the schedule embodying the original report of the finance committee, he read from it the following words as its heading : "Schedule No. 2, *preparatory to the levying of a borough-rate.*" Still further, to support his statement he offered to submit the whole matter at issue to the member for Kilkenny, and to abide by his decision as arbitrator in the cause.

This proposition, however, did not seem to be at all agreeable to the views of the younger O'Connell, and he accordingly declined it. To him it was matter of deeper concern that the imputation on the honesty of corporate functionaries had greatly contributed to damage the Repeal cause; and of that opinion too, he declared, was his illustrious sire. The imputed corruption of the Corporation, he said, would lead to "the triumph of the Tories." What the jobbing in the City Assembly House has to do with the triumph of anything save public profligacy, we are wholly at a loss to conjecture ; but, doubtless, "the young hope of Ireland," knows best. The altercation served merely to raise a whole cloud of words, and ended as it began. Nothing was concluded, and the battle will have to be fought over again.

The week's plunder was reported to amount to £221 3s 3d ; and the staff separated.—*D. E. Packet of Tuesday.*

## FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Gloucester, August 31.

The most awful and terrific accident that has yet happened on the Bristol and Birmingham Railway occurred last night about a quarter past ten. The following are the few particulars which I have been enabled hastily to throw together and which have escaped from the taciturnity of the railway officials :—

At a road station called Defford, near Pershore, situate in a deep cutting about twenty miles on the up line from Gloucester, a goods' truck was placed just across the up line at the "points," about fifty yards beyond the station, ready to be shackled to a down train (third-class) leaving Birmingham at half-past seven, p.m. The stopping or red light signal was turned to stop a luggage-train that was expected to arrive about the same time (the trains generally waiting here).—When the luggage train drove up, the engine-driver disregarding the signal went on right a-head, and not even slackening his speed, passed the station at about thirty miles an hour, and running against the truck, turned it over on to the down rails ; the shock causing the engine to spring off the rails across both sets of rails, thrusting the tender up to the bank of the cutting. At the same moment, the third-class down train arriving at the spot drove over the luggage train, engine and truck, dragged a passenger carriage on to the top of the engine, which it set on fire, and smashed to pieces the next carriage.—The passengers, mostly of the poorer class, were thrown about in all directions ; one, a man of the name of Williams, a carpenter, going home to his wife and family at Cheltenham, was so much cut, bruised, and scalded, that he did not live more than a few hours. Six or seven others were severely cut and scalded, and all in the train very much shaken.

The engine-driver of the luggage-train, a man of the name of Ward, who, it is said, has always had the character of being a very reckless driver, was killed, being literally cut to pieces and buried amongst the ruins of the engines, carriages, and trucks. The stoker was very much cut and scalded, but escaped with his right arm broken in two or three places. The engine-driver of the passenger train perceiving some obstructions on the rails at a short distance from the points, shut off his steam, reversed the engine, and both he and the stoker jumped off just as the concussion was about to take place. How he could see the obstruction on not a very light night remains a mystery ; but it appears he had slackened speed considerably prior to arriving at this place, as he was about to stop at Defford station. Had these men remained on the engine, their lives most probably would have been sacrificed to the recklessness of Ward, and the reprehensible conduct of the officials in placing a truck, especially a loaded one, on the main line of rails just as two trains were expected.

The passenger train was detained about four hours and a half, as the passengers could not be forwarded until an engine and carriages had arrived from Gloucester, both lines of rails being completely torn up for several yards. The mail train, which was due at Gloucester at 3 30, a.m., did not arrive until 5 45, a.m., as it carried the north bags for South Wales. The London bags, which go on by the same mail, were dispatched without them, but an express was immediately dispatched by the post-office authorities, and thus about three hours only were lost in the arrival of the northern letters in South Wales.

The wreck of carriages, &c., at the scene of the accident, is truly dreadful.

GOOD ADVICE.—Never burn your fingers if you can help it. Let no man ever quarrel with a woman ; if you are troubled with her, retreat ; if she abuse you, be silent ; if she tear your eyes out, feel your way to the door, and—fly—without a word.

### PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

| | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 per Cent. Cons..... | 98⅛ | — | 98⅛ |
| 3½ per Cent. Stock ..... | — | 101½ | 101⅜ |
| 3½ per Cent. Debentures | — | — | — |
| Bank Stock ..... | — | — | 209½ |
| Royal Canal Stock ..... | — | — | — |
| Grand Canal Ditto ..... | — | — | — |
| Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent... | — | — | 67 |
| Ditto 4 per Cent..... | — | — | — |
| 4 per Cent. City Debs.... | — | — | — |
| 4 per Cent Ballast Office | — | — | — |
| Deb. Gov. Sec..... | — | — | — |
| Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent..... | — | — | — |

### ENGLISH STOCKS—Wednesday.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Stock..... | — | India Stock ..... | 271½ |
| 3 per Cent. Consols | 98¾ | India Bonds ..... | — |
| Ditto for opening.. | — | South Sea Stock.... | — |
| 3 per Cent Reduced | 99¼ | Do. New Annuities | — |
| 3½ per Cent Red.... | — | Exchequer Bills (£1,000) | |
| New 3½ per Cent.. | 102⅛ | 45 pm. | |

### LATEST PRICES OF IRISH RAILWAY SHARES.

| | Share. | Paid. | Per Share. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Athlone Railway .... | 50 0 0 | 2 10 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Belfast and Ballymena | 50 0 0 | 2 10 0 | 7 10 0 |
| Cork and Waterford.. | 20 0 0 | 1 10 0 | 2 5 0 |
| Cork, Midleton, and Youghal.... ..... | 50 0 0 | 2 15 0 | 3 7 6 |
| Cork and Bandon..... | 50 0 0 | 2 10 0 | 7 15 0 |
| Dublin & Kingstown Railway..... | 100 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Dublin and Cavan do | 50 0 0 | 2 10 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Dublin & Drogheda do | 75 0 0 | 65 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Dundalk & Enniskillen do..... | 50 0 0 | 2 10 0 | 2 12 6 |
| Dublin & Belfast Junc | 50 0 0 | 2 10 0 | 12 0 0 |
| Gt. Southern & Wes. | 50 0 0 | 15 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Ditto. Scrip..... | 50 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Ditto. Extension..... | 50 0 0 | 2 10 | 13 5 0 |
| Irish Great Western, Dublin to Galway. | 50 0 0 | 2 10 0 | 5 0 0 |
| Kingstown to Brav.. | 50 0 0 | 2 10 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Londonderry and Enniskillen ..... | 50 0 0 | 2 10 0 | 2 17 6 |
| Waterford and Limerick do..... | 50 0 0 | 2 10 0 | 6 10 0 |
| Waterford to Kilken | 20 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 3 10 0 |
| Waterford, Wexford, and Dublin.. .. ... | 20 0 0 | 1 10 0 | 2 2 6 |
| Wexford and Carlow. | 50 0 0 | 2 10 0 | 2 10 0 |

### DUBLIN ROYAL EXCHANGE SHARE LIST.

Thursday—Belfast and Ballymena, 77; Belfast & County Down, 4⅛; Bandon and Bantry, 2; Cork and Bandon, 7⅛; Cork and Waterford, 2½; Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, 3½; Dublin, Belfast, and Coleraine Junction, 3; Dublin, Dundrum, and Enniskerry, 3½; Dundalk and Enniskillen, 3; Great Southern and Western Exten, 12½; Great Southern and Western and Waterford and Limerick Junctions, 17s 6d p.m.; the Mid. Great Western Railway and Royal Canal Company, 3½; Do. Extension to Sligo, 2½; Irish Great Western Dublin to Galway, 4½. Irish North Midland, 1½ pr.; Kilkenny Junction, 3½; Killarney Junctions, 5; Limerick, Ennis, and Killaloe Junctions, 4½; Newry, Warrenpoint, and Restrevor, 7; New Ross, Carlow, and Kilkenny Junctions, 2½; Waterford and Kilkenny, 3½; Wexford and Carlow, 2½; Waterford and Tramore, 2 pm.; Waterford, Wexford, and Dublin, 2½.

# The Mail.

Waterford, SATURDAY, Sept. 6.

The *Standard* affects to think the present discontent of the Protestants of Ireland unreasonable, and requires to be told what is their ground of quarrel with Sir R. Peel?

This question is insidious—because from the variety and complexity of the points at issue, it is not easily answered with such brevity as suits the columns of a newspaper, and would require a large pamphlet rather than the short space necessarily imposed on a newspaper article. But we shall endeavour to satisfy our contemporary in as compact a form as the case admits of; and we shall tell him that the offence of the minister is, in general terms, two-fold: first, personal—and secondly, political.

In the first case, the Protestants resent the treachery of the man, who, availing himself of the confidence raised by his own professions, marched on to power by their assistance; and, having obtained the object of his ambition, turned round upon his friends, and took part with their enemies. They have not forgotten that he turned the Whigs out of office for attempting to realise the very views and objects which he is now himself carrying into effect, and that he resisted his rivals upon the grounds that those measures were inimical to the Protestant interest. They see that he prevented his rivals from doing the mischiefs which he secretly reserved for himself to do; and that he deceived the Protestants into supporting him, with no other object in view but to avail himself of that support for the achievement of their ruin. In opposition he was a Protestant and for the Protestant interest; in the Cabinet he is a Papist and for the Popish interest; and for this treachery they justly despise and distrust him.

In the second case, the Protestants find the policy of Sir Robert Peel at direct variance with the Protestant constitution, which has given them civil and religious liberty, and that in a two-fold manner: first, by direct encouragement to Popery—and secondly, by direct discouragement to Protestantism.

We will not enter at large into the consideration of all the relations involved in this statement; of the unjust preference of Roman Catholics to Protestants in matters of office and emolument; of undue consideration of Popish clamour against the remonstrance of Protestant loyalty, and many other marks of distinction which will readily suggest themselves to the reader's mind. We shall, on the contrary, limit ourselves to one source of complaint, and the character of that is so universal and influential that it may be said to embrace the fate of the two religions in its comprehensive grasp. We shall be at once understood to speak of Education.

Young people think as they are taught—particularly in religion; and, therefore, they who have the education of youth in their hands have (as far as human means are concerned) the formation of the national religion. Sir Robert Peel has taken care that the whole of the state provision for this purpose shall be under the direction of the Roman Catholic priesthood, and that the Protestant clergy shall be denuded of that duty and influence which the constitution conferred upon them.

1. He has endowed the National Board, at which Popery reigns triumphant with £75,000 a year; not a farthing of which a conscientious Protestant gentleman can draw for the use of his parishioners.

2. He has endowed the College of Maynooth with a permanent income exceeding £30,000 for the education of Roman Catholic Priests exclusively.

He has, at the expense of £100,000 a year, endowed four provincial colleges, not required for Protestant purposes (to which the University of Dublin is quite adequate), but which are virtually if not expressly devoted to the purposes of the Roman Catholic Church. From those colleges religious instruction is indeed excluded, as if that werea concession to equal and impartial stice; but as this arrangement is neither needful nor acceptable to the Protestant community, whom it will effectually restrain from entering those colleges, it must be considered as a boon to Roman Catholics, whom it will not deter from the system.

But how are the Protestants circumstanced in this respect? They have indeed a noble University (open, by their liberality, to Roman Catholic students) for which they have to thank neither minister nor parliament—but the wisdom and piety of the Protestant Queen, by whom it was founded, and the piety and benevolence of many good and virtuous individuals by whom it has been liberally endowed. But for schools or systems of education supported out of the revenues, they have none. That which they had—the Kildare place schools—was devoted to destruction by the transfer of the parliamentary grant, by which it was supported, to the National Board in Marlborough-street; and when the bishops and clergy, finding the destitution of Protestant youth, established the Church Education Society, Sir Robert Peel, though repeatedly asked for a small portion of the funds voted by parliament for the education of the rising generation, not only withheld, but absolutely and repeatedly refused the most trifling aid towards carrying on the system.

What then shall we say of his policy towards Popery and Protestantism respectively? Is it not clear, that by depriving the Protestant clergy of the means of educating the people, and supplying those means to the Roman Catholic, he intends that the religion as well as the education of Ireland shall flow in a Popish channel, and that in due course of time the Roman Catholic Church shall supersede the Protestant, and become the Established Church of Ireland? "Ireland for the Irish," and "the Irish for Rome," seems to be the conjoint maxim and motto of Mr. Daniel O'Connell and his coadjutor, Sir R. Peel.

We would then ask the *Standard* whether the quarrel with Sir R. Peel be not founded on just and reasonable grounds?

## *ARCH*-BISHOP MACHALE AND THE PROVINCIAL COLLEGES.

The "Lion of the Fold of Judah" as our readers are aware, evinces the most determined hostility to the foundation of Provincial Colieges.—Letter after letter has he written to the Premier on the subject, all abounding in froth and fustian, bullying and braggadocia, denouncing the system as an "impious scheme," "an unprincipled shift," an infidel project," and branding all connected with it, excepting neither Dr. Crolly, his primate, the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, one of the commissioners appointed by the government, nor his confreres Bishops Ryan, Murray, Crotty, and Egan, as "an unhallowed confederacy." Such is the "Catholic unity which has made Ireland the envy as well as the pride of Europe." But, "John of Tuam" is deeply interested in the matter—the establishment of the new colleges, like the Bequests Act, will affect him in a most vital part, namely, his pocket. St. Jarlath's will suffer from the opening of a rival and a cheaper concern, and the "Lion" dislikes competition in trade, when his wares are in the market. This is the key to all his violent "roarings," and Billingsgate declamation. The "King of the beasts," sees before him the prospect of an empty den, and who can blame him for howling out his grief at thoughts of the dismal future. Mr. O'Brien has brown light on the subject in the following letter:

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

"London, September 1.

"Sir—I observe in the *Standard* of this day a letter from Dr. MacHale, addressed to the premier, denouncing in no measured terms the Irish Academical Bill, and stating that it met with the unanimous disapprobation of the Irish Roman Catholic prelates.

"As you and other people may be at a loss to account how his Grace could make so audacious a statement, when the fact is that this enlightened bill has already obtained the strong approbation of the first dignitaries of the church, I beg to state a fact which may in some measure account for that pious zeal which rises superior to the moral obligation of telling plain truth. His Grace has a college of his own outside his palace gates, of which college he is the distinguished president, and which bears the sanctified name of St. Jarlath's. Now, it is quite natural to think that St. Jarlath's finances will be considerably affected by the establishment of a provincial college! In fact (*horresco referens*), his Grace will lose his pupils, and what is still more melancholy to think upon, the pleasant appendage of £40 per annum each which includes classics, philosophy, morals, board, and washing. This little circumstance may in some measure account to your English readers for the verbose reflections which, in the shape of public letters, it is his Grace's pleasure to shower down upon the unresisting and silent Premier.

"I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

"Thomas O'Brien."

We have much pleasure in being able to state that William H. Smith, Esq., C.E., a native of Waterford, and son of Mr. Francis Smith, merchant, Dublin, has been appointed engineer to the following railways: London and Windsor, Mediterranean and Adriatic (Italy), Great Sardinian, Jamaica North Junction, and Projector of the Atmospheric Tunnel in London to connect the Great Western, London, Birmingham, and other railways to the Bank, Hyde Park, &c., &c.

The Right Hon. Lady Dover and suite arrived at Gowran Castle, County Kilkenny, on Saturday evening, from England.

The Countess of Carrick and the Hon Mr. Wandesforde have returned to Coolum Lodge, Dunmore East.

## *LITERATURE.*

### THE EGLANTINE WREATH,

By the Author of a "Text Book to Heresy," p.p. 57. Dublin: S. J. Macken.

Whatever opinion we may entertain as to the writer's polemical abilities, we must accord him full credit for the pleasing collection of songs on sacred subjects now before us, and which possess that high degree of poetical merit calculated to recommend it to every reader of taste. The paraphrases on the several clauses of the Lord's Prayer are most happily rendered in language beautiful from their very simplicity. In the other portions of the work the author is equally felicitous, and we trust soon to have to announce a similar production from the same pen. The "Wreath" will, we are certain, find numerous readers. The following simile we take at random, from the many attractive effusions in the collection, as a specimen of the writer's style:—

It was morn, and the sun, in his golden robes beaming,
O'er nature one fold of serenity spread,
But yet, while that ocean of heaven lay gleaming,
A storm mutter'd over,—and beauty had fled.

Noon crept on the scene, and the darkness that bound it,
Was tinged with a radiance of hope and of bloom.
For the bright arm of Heaven had folded around it,
And wiped, with God's promise, each tear from the gloom.

Oh thus are our moments of joy at the sweetest!
Some cloud is still gathering grief o'er our way
For our sunniest pleasure is ever the fleetest,
Like summer skies sinking in darkness away.

And yet tho' from dreams of fond happiness waking,
The Christian hopes on through the day glance of ill;
For how dark be the storm, on life's ocean that's breaking.
The smile of religion encircles it still.

### STEILL'S PICTORIAL TOY BOOK GRAMMAR.

London: Steill, Paternoster Row.

We have had occasion to direct attention to the several books for the young issued by Mr. Steill, such as the Pictorial Primer, Spelling Book, Assistant, and others equally useful, and we would now recommend the Toy Book Grammar as one of the best, and most attractive preliminary works yet issued for children capable of reading.

## TOWN COUNCIL—Friday.

A meeting of this body took place to-day, for the purpose of receiving the reports of the several committees of the Council, and act thereon, and order payments of such sums of money as may be approved of by the Board, to investigate the claim of Richard Cooke, Esq., late Town Clerk, and to examine the said Richard Cooke on oath, in reference thereto.

The reports of Finance and other committees were read and passed, when the subject of Mr. Cooke's claim was discussed at much length, and that gentleman sworn and examined. A resolution was passed by which Mr. Cooke is to get £100 for the loss of his fees by the cessation of the Court of Record, to the time of his dismissal, and £160 a-year for compensation for loss of salary and fees, for his life. A full report of the proceedings shall appear in our next.

## FEVER HOSPITAL.

Number of persons admitted into the Hospital in

| | 1844. | 1845. |
|---|---|---|
| January .. .. .. | 33 .. | 91 |
| February .. .. .. | 30 .. | 109 |
| March .. .. .. | 49 .. | 118 |
| April .. .. .. | 43 .. | 93 |
| May .. .. .. | 35 .. | 120 |
| June .. .. .. | 27 .. | 118 |
| July .. .. .. | 24 .. | 104 |
| August .. .. .. | 27 .. | 189 |
| | 268 | 942 |

In the Hospital

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st of January, 1844, | .. .. | 20 |
| 1st of January, 1845, | .. .. | 44 |
| 1st of September, 1845, | .. .. | 108 |

The above statement shows the great increase of fever, there having been admitted into the hospital *seven* times the number of persons last month than that month twelvemonth.

Mr. O'Connell in Limerick.—Mr. O'Connell has accepted an invitation to dinner from the Congregated Trades of this city, and will fix the day of his arrival in Limerick, within a fortnight. Nor, says Mr. O'Connell, would it be consistent with wisdom or prudence to name an early day, as time will be necessary to mature, and fuse into unanimity any discordant materials that exist among the Repealers of Limerick.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

[Mr. O'Connell's presence in Waterford would be most desirable, and that very speedily, to "fuse into unanimity the discordant materials" existing among the Repealers of this good city. They are fighting like demons, and abusing each other like demented fish-women, expelling collectors, and doing other naughty things, at their weekly meetings. We say nothing about the alleged embezzlement of a portion of the funds which is hinted at in a letter published in the *Freeman*. Mr. O'Connell will undoubtedly sift this matter to the bottom, for it is most scandalous that any of the rent should be diverted from its legitimate channel, the regeneration of Ireland, in other words, from the profundity of the Liberator's breeches' pocket.—*E. W. M.*]

The Lord Bishop of Ossory held his visitation in Enniscorthy on Thursday last, at which the Bishop of Cashel, and upwards of 100 clergymen attended. His lordship delivered a powerful charge, a full report of which shall appear on Wenesday.

The Late Fire in Quebec.—A public meeting will be held in Wexford on Monday next for the purpose of adopting measures towards the relief of the unhappy sufferers at Quebec.

Converts from Romanism.—On to-morrow some converts from Romanism will be received into the communion of the Church of England, in St. Audeons' Church, Dublin.

There is to be an investiture of the Order of St. Patrick on the 17th instant, at which the Marquis of Ormonde and the Earl of Clare are to be installed.

The celebrated Ibrahim Pacha, it is said, intends to visit England in the spring.

Mr. O'Connell has named Thursday, Sept. 25, as the day on which he will attend the dinner and Tipperary repeal meeting at Thurles.

New Oats.—A quantity of excellent new oats was sold at Coleraine last week at 9½d per stone.

In the Drogheda Union there are now two hundred and sixty-three paupers, the weekly cost of each being 1s 9½d.

At a commission held in Cheltenham to inquire into the state of mind of Lieut. Col. W. L. Hereford, of the 23d regt. of foot guards, a verdict was returned that he is of unsound mind, and was in that state since August, 1844.

## BOARD OF GUARDIANS—Thursday.

Present—Sir Benjamin Morris Wall, in the chair; J. Hayden, T. Dillon, J. Hackett, E. Forstal, W. Hearne, R. Curtis, J. Bogan, J. Delahunty, D. Holden, Esqrs.; Captain Newport, and Counsellors Walsh and Hayes.

The minutes of last week's meeting were read by the clerk.

The Doctor's report stated that three aged persons—John Quirk, Patrick Murphy, and Catherine Laffan—appeared to be in a dying state.

It was reported by the master that two inmates, named Thomas Walsh and Margaret Backas, having got liberty to go out for two or three hours, got drunk, and were confined in the tower. They were accordingly called in.

Mr. Curtis (to the female)—Was it he or you induced the other to get drunk?

Female—It was he, sir.

Mr. Curtis—What a cunning old brat he must be.

It was stated that this was the woman who had been ducked under the pump some short time since.

Counsellor Walsh—What was that for?

Clerk—Some of the female inmates put her through Lynch law.

Captain Newport—If this be the same woman, I remember on that occasion she met with a most serious insult and punishment. If one is to be punished now both should be, the offence of which they are accused being the same.

Mr. Curtis—That is not my opinion. Captain Newport says we should deal equally with them. I don't think so. The man is an old man, whilst the woman is a young healthy woman, and able to work.

Captain Newport—I never heard anything against the woman that should subject her to the treatment she then received; the cause of which was stated to be prejudice, on account of her being of a different religion from them.

Mr. Curtis—The complaint against her was for being familiar with a male inmate of the house.—The gentleman who spoke last should not now introduce such a subject.

Counsellor Walsh thought it conducive to the discipline and protection of the house that an example should be made.

Mr. Hackett—Let Mrs. Boyse be called and have her report of her. It was reported her language had been loose.

Mr. Hayden—It ought to be proved she was guilty of the charge before punishing her.

Captain Newport—It was not proved. The contrary appeared to have been the fact. If the question is to involve the woman's dismissal, we should hear what Mrs. Boyse says.

Mr. Hearne—She came into the house as a Roman Catholic.

Mrs. Boyse, on being called in, stated that the woman's character was very bad, when, on the question of admission being put, the man was kept and the woman rejected.

The Master reported that he was obliged to buy 5 tons of coals, the contractor, Kirwan, having refused to supply the house any longer. He gave 18s a ton; the contract was for 18s 6d.

Captain Newport—I recollect the Commissioner, Mr. Bourke, blaming us for giving the contract to a higher tender. We have fallen into error from possessing too much of the milk of human kindness. This is a good opportunity of rescinding the contract, and, in justice to Mr. Hayes, we ought to give it to him.

Master—He considers himself badly treated, and will not have it.

Mr. Bogan—The union may suffer by having the subject again opened. He or his sureties ought to be kept to his contract.

Captain Newport—The contractor can give up his contract when he pleases, by giving us notice.

Counsellor Walsh—Is that statute law? It may be statute, but it is not common law.

Master—Mr. Graham says very fairly, he will pay any loss that may be sustained until a new contract be made.

Captain Newport—Mr. Fennell, of the Clogheen union, was here, and said any contractor might resign his contract by giving notice.

Chairman—What is the meaning of sureties or entering into a bond, if he can give up his contract at will?

It was ordered that tenders be advertised for.

The board then proceeded to the admission of paupers,

Counsellor Hayes complained that the medical officers' book had not been kept in accordance with the instructions of the commissioners.

Chairman—Has the dietary been properly kept?

Counsellor Hayes—It has not. It is impoesible to ascertain the description of dietary used. A suitable order was made on the subject.

Counsellor Hayes begged to call the attention of the guardians to the subject of the rate. Now is the time that the rate is being handed over to our county collector to take such measures as will compel him to use due diligence in its collection. With this object I propose he be paid 1s in the pound on all he collects up to Jan. only, and but 6d after that period,

Mr. Hackett—You have a rule already in the book on the subject.

Counsellor Hayes—Well this is the time to embody it in a final measure.

Captain Newport thought this a most favourable time for the collectors to begin their collection, the tenants are now handing in their rents.

Counsellor Hayes—It was as favourable last year, and see the way the house was run out of funds.

Captain Newport—For the tenants on Lord Carew's estate the rate shall be paid immediately, the rents are handed in. It was promised on the part of Lord Fortescue and Mr. Fitzgerald, by Mr. Dillon and Mr. Bogan, that the same should be done.

Mr. Hayden—Are you willing, Mr. Phelan, to accede to the proposition of Counsellor Hayes.

Mr. Phelan (collector)—Certainly not, if any fault is found let it be pointed out.

Mr. S. Phelan—I think we cannot make any such terms. We are bound to give a shilling in the pound to the collector, and cannot by such a resolution make any alteration.

Counsellor Hayes—That is only for the last rate.

Mr. S. Phelan—We are bound to pay him according to agreement as long as he is our collector.

Counsellor Walsh—Has he been found guilty of culpable neglect?

Mr. Hackett—How much is now due of the former rate?

Mr. Phelan (collector)—About £180.

Counsellor Walsh—If you wish to put the screw on the better way will be not to pay him his poundage until he collects the rate.

Mr. Phelan (collector)—I would not consent to any such arrangement; the poundage on the last rate was £40, and I am now engaged in a law-suit for £47.

Counsellor Walsh—How is that?

Mr. Phelan—A person I employed to collect for me has put me to this trouble.

Counsellor Walsh—I think every one can do his own business best; and that every nation can do its own business best.

Counsellor Hayes—I find there is nothing from the Commissioners to-day on the subject of the appointment of collector.

Mr. S. Phelan—I had a resolution on the subject to propose; it may be unnecessary now perhaps. The resolution is this—"That the arrears being carried to the new rate, and Mr. Campion having nothing to collect that his services, as collector, may be dispensed with, and that the clerk be instructed to forward the same to the commissioners.

Mr. Hackett thought they ought not to rescind the appointment of one officer until the others should be confirmed.

Counsellor Walsh—There is but one office now—his office ceases on the arrears being incorporated in the new rate. He is entirely out of office and has given up his books and warrant.

Chairman—Is he collecting now?

Mr. Phelan—He has nothing to collect.

Chairman—Oh, in that case the office appears to have ceased.

Mr. Phelan's resolution was read, to which Mr. Hackett objected.

Counsellor Walsh thought they had committed themselves to the appointment of a permanent collector, to which the commissioners raised an objection by saying that they could not have two. The former was now out.

Mr. Hacket—We would be paying a bad compliment to the commissioners in passing this resolution.

Mr. Phelan—I beg your pardon—you labour under a mistake; the object of this is to set them right on the subject.

Counsellor Hayes—If you put the question here it may be lost, and we only embarrass ourselves. I would beg to suggest that the Clerk be directed to inform the Commissioners of the state of the finances here, and how the case stands.

Counsellor Hayes—You will embarrass yourselves.

Mr. Phelan—How is that? We are all unanimous in appointing Mr. Campion to collect the arrears. But that duty has now ceased.

Mr. Hackett—You'll lose that resolution if you put it.

Mr. Dillon—Has Campion agreed that his duty as collector is at an end?

Clerk—I was with Mr. Bourke, and Mr. Campion saw him and he said he would send in his books.

Mr. Dillon—There are two sides to the question. We appointed Campion to collect a certain sum of money, which he should collect.

Counsellor Walsh—How could he collect it, now that the arrears are incorporated with the new rate. There is no difficulty about the collection, unless you make it no matter whether you call it rate or arrears—"a rose by any other name will smell as sweet."

Mr. Curtis—Never mind your *rose*; better leave the thing as it is, I told you you would be beaten if you went to a division.

A member—He will not. (Two other members, Messrs. Delahunty and Holden, just then entered the room.)

Counsellor Hayes—There is an urgent necessity now for fixing some period at which the rate is to be collected in.

Counsellor Walsh—Don't make invidious comparisons or distinctions between the collectors; let your observations apply to all.

Counsellor Hayes—They do apply to all—but I see there is but £28 due in the county Kilkenny, whilst in the county Waterford there is £190 due.

Mr. Curtis—There is more difficulty in collecting in Waterford.

Counsellor Hayes—Why say that?

Mr. Phelan—Because more opposition existed to the collection of the rate in the county Waterford.

Counsellor Hayes—Well, let bye-gones be bye-gones, and let us endeavour to forward the collection if we can.

Mr. Phelan (collector)—You say let bye-gones be bye-gones, but let Mr. Pickering's book be examined, and you will see the difference in the two collections; an examination of that will show that your statement cannot be supported.

Counsellor Hayes—The records in the books here shew the constant complaints that have been made.

The collector said he could not do more than he had done. He had got decrees against all those who were in default.

Counsellor Hayes—What good are the decrees if they remain a dead letter, and are not executed.

Mr. Bogan—What more can he do than appeal to the laws?

Counsellor Hayes—He should exert himself and put the decrees in force.

Mr. Phelan (collector)—They are all in the bailiff's hands; after a two-penny rate I think the sum due not very large.

Counsellor Hayes—Well, we have given you a good slashing rate now.

Numbers in the house . . 782
Admitted . . . . . 20

Weekly cost of a pauper 1s. 7¾d.

Died one—Mary Phelan, Waterford, aged 28.

The Board broke up about half-past 2 o'clock.

Departure for Canada and the United States.—On Thursday last, the 4th instant, the royal mail steam-ship Britannia, Captain Hewitt, sailed from Liverpool for Halifax and Boston.—Amongst the passengers were Mr. Everett, late United States Minister at the British Court, and his lady.

Visit of Sir R. Peel and the "Duke" to this Country.—A London private correspondent says;—"Sir R. Peel and the Duke of Wellington contemplate a short visit to the Lord Lieutenant in the month of September."—*Belfast Chroncle.*

Mr. Ward's Secession to the Church of Rome.—The *Times* of Monday contains a long letter from Mr. Ward, announcing that he had at last crossed the Rubicon, and openly joined that communion of which he had long been a secret member, though none but his immediate friends were aware of the fact.

Cruelty to Animals.—At the Kilkenny Petty Sessions on Monday, a man was fined 5s. under the 5th and 6th Wm. IV., c. 59, for barbarously beating his horse. The magistrates are empowered under the act to visit such an offence with a fine of not more than 40s. nor less than 5s., or fourteen days' imprisonment.

New Way of Trying Libel.—At the suit of Mr. Rickard O'Connell informations were taken against the *Kerry Evening Post* for libel, by the Tralee Bench of Magistrates, returnable at October Quarter Sessions. This is a new way to to try libel. Mr. R. O'Connell is the gentleman who took an action against the *Packet* last term.

Dwarkanauth Tagore.—Dwarkanauth Tagore, of Calcutta, the distinguished and princely East Indian, who is making a tour of the United Kingdom, arrived in this city, last evening with his suit, in an elegant drag and four horses, and he put up at Cruise's hotel. The native Prince merchant partook of a *dejeune* at Killaloe, yesterday. The City Dublin Steam Company placed all their vessels on the Upper Shannon, at his command, and they were gaily decorated with flags, in compliment to the distinguished stranger, who left Limerick this day on a visit to Killarney lakes, and is expected to call at Darrynane, the seat of Mr. O'Connell. Dwarkanauth Tagore dined and slept at Lord Rosse's, on Monday night, where he examined the prodigious telescope—drove to Banagher, on Tuesday morning, and embarked on board the *Lansdown* steamer, proceeded through Victoria Locks, at Meelick, accompanied by Col. Jones, and Mr. Rhodes, C.E., also by Mr. Howell, Secretary to the Dublin Steam Company. He was much pleased with the new works at Meelick, and also with the operations of a diver in a helmet, who exhibited the mode of using that apparatus. The *dejeune* on board the *Lansdown* was provided by the Steam Company. Several ladies and gentlemen came up by the *Lady Burgone* to join the party at Portumna in the Lansdown. After partaking of the good cheer they had dancing and music on deck till they reached Killaloe, much to the amusement of the stranger guest, who felt highly delighted, not only with the scenery of the lake, but also with the company of the ladies.—*Limerick Chronicle of Tuesday.*

## *RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.*

Last week a return obtained by Mr. Gibson Craig was printed of all bills of the late session for railways, with the amount of the estimates of the capital, stock, and of the sum allowed to be borrowed for each railway, and the total amount of the estimates, capital, stock, and sums authorised to be borrowed for all such railways. It appears that the estimated expense of 52 railways set forth in the return is £43,339,325. The capital stock is stated at £44,741,200, and the money authorised to be borrowed £14,872,226.

The half-yearly meeting of the Great Southern and Western Company will be held on Saturday, the 20th instant, when the directors will propose that they be empowered, on the part of the company, to subscribe £100,000 to the Irish Great Western Company; £100,000 to the Killarney Junction Company; and £20,000 to the Wexford and Carlow Company. There can be no doubt of resolutions to this effect being unanimously adopted.—*Irish Railway Gazette.*

Railway from London to Holyhead.—*Herapath* of Saturday says, "We understand a scheme is on the *tapis* for a line running direct from London to Bangor and Holyhead, passing through Shrewsbury. The capital £4,000,000.

The Board of Trade are taking steps to abolish the practice of propelling trains from behind.

Railway Speculation.—Mr. Whittle Harvey has realised £100,000 by speculations in railways.

### IRISH RAILWAYS.

On examining the return of the number of new railways for which acts were obtained last session, we find that the difference in the cost of construction is very considerably in favour of Ireland.—For example—

Acts were obtained for the construction of 1895¾ miles in England and Wales, at an estimated expense of £28,342,047, being at the rate of £14,951 per mile.

Scotland obtained acts for 438½ miles, and the estimated expense of £6,549,500, being an average cost of £14,913 per mile.

Ireland obtained acts for 644½ miles of new railway, and the estimated expense is £7,508,035, which gives an average of only £11,790 per mile.

Capitalists, who desire permanent investment, should not overlook the important fact of cheapness in the construction of our Irish railways.

## PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS—RAILWAYS.

A Return of all the Bills for the Construction of Railways in Ireland, which have passed during the Session of Parliament, 1845—stating the amount of the Estimate, of the Capital Stock, and of the Sum authorised to be borrowed for each Railway, and the Total Amount of the Estimates, Capital Stock, and Sums authorised to be borrowed for all such Railways.

| Name. | Estimate of Expense. | Capital Stock. | Money authorised to be borrowed. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Belfast and Ballymena .... | 385,000 | 385,000 | 128,333 |
| Dublin and Belfast Junc. (Branch to Kells)..... | 950,722 | 950,000 | 316,666 |
| Dublin & Drogheda | 40,000 | 150,000 | 50,000 |
| Dundalk and Enniskillen..... | 450,000 | 750,000 | 250,000 |
| Gt. Southern and Western (Ireland) | 1,200,000 | 1,200,000 | 400,000 |
| Gt. Western (Ireland) Dublin to Mullingar and Athlone .. .. | 186,651 | 1,000,000 | 333,000 |
| Londonderry and Coleraine. .. | 500,000 | 500,000 | 166,666 |
| Londonderry and Enniskillen. .. | 462,123 | 500,000 | 166,666 |
| Newry and Ennis killen. ..... | 833 847 | 900,000 | 300,000 |
| Ulster Extension.. | 13 ,035 | — | — |
| Waterford & Kilkenny ..... | 250,000 | 250,000 | 83,000 |
| Waterford and Limerick..... ... | 750,000 | 750,000 | 250,000 |

* In this case neither the number of shares subscribed for the capital stock, nor the money authorized to be borrowed are stated in the act.

The demand for railway coachmakers is so great, that the Grand Junction Company have found it necessary to prohibit strangers from entering the workshops of the carriage department at Crewe, lest their workmen should be clandestinely enticed to the employment of other companies.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

Germany.—By a late return it appears that there are about 817 leagues of railway completed in Germany, and, when the several projects are carried out, for which authority has been obtained, there will be close on 2,350 leagues of railway for international communication.

Mr. Cahill's Statue of Father Mathew.—We have great pleasure in announcing that the Colossal statue of the Apostle of Temperance by a talented young townsman, Mr. Cahill, is nearly completed, and will be erected in the course of a few days in the tower recently built by Mr. Wm. O'Connor, at Mount Patrick.—*Cork Reporter.*

The Indian Mail at Boulogne.—Awful complaints are made of the treatment of the Indian mail on its arrival at Boulogne. The officer in charge of it is obliged to be begging with the letter bags before he can find any steamer that will take him and his luggage for the shabby sum that government allows him to cross the channel. While the *Times* has a boat at £15 a day, waiting to bring over its separate express, and the *Herald* goes to the same expense for the same purpose, the British post office allows its officer only a £5 note to make the best bargain he can with any one who will take him as a passenger.

Importation of Wheat from Ireland.—By another return issued on Friday, the 29th August, respecting the importation of wheat from Ireland, we find that the imports into Great Britain from Ireland of wheat were respectively:—112,194 quarters in 1842, 102,477 qrs. in 1843, and 200,276 qrs. in 1844, and 149,603 qrs. in the half year ended on the 5th July, 1845. The barley in 1842 was 50,287; in 1843, 110,449; in 1844, 90,656; and in the half year, 26,232. The oats in 1842 were as much as 1,274,526 quarters, 1,561,997 qrs. in 1843, 1,509,870 qrs. in 1844, and in the half year mentioned, 976,644. Of wheat meal or flour 314,311 qrs. in 1842, 773,463 in 1843, 839,567 in 1844, and in the half year, 816,462 qrs. The oatmeal was 1,551,172 qrs. in 1842; 1,706,628 in 1843, 1,150,976 in 1844, and 607,041 qrs. in the half year.

Extraordinary Dissension.—Teetotal Dissenters.—For some time great schism, arising from a most singular, and, perhaps, unprecedented cause, has prevailed amongst the Dissenters of Windsor, known as the Independent cougregation. Some few of this body, who are teetotallers, and who have taken "the pledge," have carried out their principles of total abstinence so far as absolutely to refuse to partake of the consecrated wine at the holy communion; and having applied to the minister to substitute *water* for wine at the communion table—a request which was very properly refused to be complied with—the teetotallers have not only seceded from the chapel, but have just entered into arrangements for the hire of another place of worship, and the engagement of the services of a minister entertaining their own peculiar notions on so serious and all-important a subject. The public rooms in the High-street, which were used as a theatre in the reign of George II., and frequently at that period patronised by royalty, have just been hired by the seceding teetotallers, and will be fitted up in the usual manner for the performance of divine worship.

## THE *TIMES'* COMMISSIONER'S MIS-STATEMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR—Your Cavan correspondent having needlessly brought my name before the public, in connexion with the present disturbed state of the county of Cavan, I beg that you will do me the justice of allowing me to state, through your journal, that the ejectments which he mentions took place between seven and eight years ago, and can have nothing to do with the present agrarian outrages, as none of them have taken place within some miles of the gle e land whence the tenants were ejected.

Those ejectments were matters of necessity and not of choice, and arose from non-payment of rent; I consider that in the whole transaction I was the aggrieved party. The tenants would neither pay the rent, nor give up the land, and when I took the only remedy that remained to me, they attempted to murder me on my way to church.

I should not have troubled you on the subject, but that the matter was so mentioned as to leave an impression on the mind that I was a harsh and severe landlord. Had your correspondent made sufficient inquiry, he would have found that the greater portion of the land I possess is rented far below the general letting prices of the country; that I make liberal allowances to my tenantry, and do all I can to encourage improvement among them. Had he gone on to my lands, he would have seen the farmers to be comfortable and thriving, and if he had made still further inquiry, he would have found that out of nearly 1,000 acres of mine, in the parish of Drung, no single pauper has ever gone to the poor-house.

My residence in England is only temporary, not permanent, as your correspondent appears to have been informed, and my leaving home was a subject of regret to all the poor around me, without any distinction of sect or party.

I have not been in the constant habit of going about with two armed servants, since my life was attempted, but with one servant, and he a Roman Catholic, and unarmed.

When my neighbor, Mr. Booth, was murdered. I took the precaution of having armed servants with me.

I do not in the least impute any intention to misrepresent to your correspondent. He will not be long in Ireland before he finds out that there are two sides to every story he hears.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
MARCUS G. BERESFORD.

Cheltenham, Aug. 29.

## SALE OF UNWHOLESOME MEAT—CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

At the Mayor's Court on Saturday last a person named Anthony Burke summoned one of the Butchers of this city, named Michael Dowling, for the sum of £1 7s alleged to be due to him under the following circumstances:—The complainant, Burke, had a pig which became affected with the distemper, and he, fearing that it would die, offered the animal for sale. The butcher offered him £1 and "take chance," as to whether the bargain might prove profitable to him or not; this offer however Burke refused, and shortly after the pig got so bad, that he was advised to kill it, which he did. The defendant Dowling then came and offered to give £1 7s for the carcase, no matter whether upon cutting up it should turn out a "white pig" or a "red pig." This offer was closed with, and the carcase having been delivered to Dowling, he carried it away. Upon cutting it up however, it turned out to be a "red pig," and seeing that he would lose by the transaction, the meat being manifestly from the colour unfit for food, he endeavoured to induce the complainant to take it back, but this being refused, Dowling was compelled to make a virtue of necessity, and give up the mass of putridity to the Market Jury. The plaintiff now brought his action for the sum covenanted for.

Much evidence was gone into on either side, and it was sworn by one witness that *hundreds of animals affected by the distemper were annually purchased for slaughter by the Butchers of the town and that in fact the greater portion of the Pork offered for sale in the shambles consisted of this description of meat!*

The Mayor at much length dwelt on the enormity of such transactions, stating that traffic of the kind was on all hands most nefarious. He now saw plainly that the greater part of bad bowel complaints which raged amongst the lower order the of people was to be attributed to the use of such food, which was of the worst description of poison. He regretted not having it in his power to punish severely both buyer and seller of the pig, they being equally reprehensible, and as it was not in his power to act thus, he would at least punish Dowling by giving a decree against him for £1.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

(From a Mountmellick Correspondent.)

The fifth annual meeting from the Kildare Diocesan Church Education Society was held, pursuant to notice, in the Society's school-house, which was crowded to excess by the leading gentry of the surrounding country, on Thursday, 28th August.

The chair was taken at twelve o'clock, by the Rev George Kemmis.

The meeting was severally addressed by the Rev. Messrs. Wolesley, Gregg, White, Macartney, and Meredith, all of whom advocated the claims of Scriptural education with great power; and fully exposed the pro-Popery policy of the government in endeavouring to force the National system on the Protestants of this country.

Resolutions were entered into to extend the Society's operations. The greatest interest was excited on the subject, not only by the clergy, but also by the laity—a great number of whom came nine and ten miles.—*Mail.*

PREVENTION OF COLD.—In a case of sudden cold or wet, if you have or can procure a raw onion or two, eat it by all means. Nothing will keep the cold more effectually from your stomach. Of this I recollect Colonel (now Major General) R. G. Hare and I had a most convincing proof, having fished an entire day throughout, and walked five miles afterwards, without catching cold, though we took no other precaution to the end of our walk.—*O'Gorman's Practice of Angling.*

The entertainments given by Mr. and Mrs. Vincent in Nenagh and Borrisokane, were very numerously and respectably attended, and appeared to afford very general satisfaction. These popular favourites have gone, we understand, to Dublin, where they perform immediately under very favourable auspices.

Skim milk given to fattening fowl, instead of water to drink, will make them get fat much faster and be much whiter.

Two immense closely printed folio volumes, of some 1,200 pages, have just been added to the library of the House of Lords. They contain only an index of the acts of parliament passed from 1801 to 1844!—And yet all men are supposed to know the law.

GAME LAWS.—In the year 1843 no fewer than 4,500 human beings were confined in jail for offences connected with the preservation of hares and pheasants; and during the last ten years forty one game keepers have perished in affrays with poachers, to say nothing of losses of life and limb amongst the latter.

Monday, the 1st inst., the Cork Lunatic Asylum became a District Asylum for the county and city of Cork under the act passed last session of parliament. The Lord Lieutenant has appointed under his warrant, to act temporarily, Dr. Thomas Power, physician; Dr. Samuel Hobart, surgeon; Mr. Henry Smith, Manager! and Mrs. Merrick, matron.

## THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—Joseph H. Mattley to the President, C. F. Brown to the Kingfisher.

Lieutenants—M'Leod B. Cockraft to the Excellent, W. E. Shaw and F. Cawley to the Vindictive.

Paymaster and Purser—W. B. Basden to the President, vice Hope.

Masters—W. C. H. Payne (second,) J. W. M. Burnett, and C. T. Williamson, (assistants,) to the President; W. L. C. Clarke, (assistant,) to the Victory.

Mate—W. H. Conolly to the President.

Naval Instructor—H. A. Speed (acting) to the Excellent.

Midshipmen—C. J. Balfour to the Superb, A. Bathurst to the Rodney.

Naval Cadets—T. E. Bishop to the President, F. Dowse to the Seaflower, E. S. Colpeys and Gilmore to the President.

Clerk—J. C. Paine (addditional) to the President.

Engineers—D. Kerr (second) and H. Thompson (third) to Woolwich steam factory, from the Confiance steam-vessel; Mr. Rumble (seeond) and Mr. Reslake (third) to the Confiance; W. M. Jones (second) to the Comet.

The matron of the Tipperary workhouse is suspended in consequence of a report from Mr. Hancock as to the state of the house. The uncollected rate of the union is £1,400. It appears that the officers of the house are very negligent in the discharge of their duties, several of the paupers having, from time to time, scaled the walls and decamped with the workhouse dress. Hospital average expense per head, 1s 8d; dining-hall, do. 1s 7½d; infirm wards, 1s 6d; general average, 1s 7½d.

EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS—SUICIDE.—A man of the name of Burns, coachman to Mr. James Foot, Springfort, near Mallow, committed suicide by hanging himself out of a tree. He was married, and left six children and a wife. Drink is said to be the cause of the rash act.

CAVAN SEPT. 2, 1845.—A man named Heany has been arrested and fully committed to this jail, for the murder of the late Mr. Booth; and I have been informed that he answers the description given by Mrs. Bell both as to his appearance and dress. He was taken into custody in one of the islands of Lough Erne, a place considered to be a covert for those who are constrained to hide themselves from the vigilant eye of the local authorities.—*Newry Telegraph.*

DEATH BY DROWNING.—On Monday last as three daughters of Michael Gallway Esq., J.P. of Skibbereen were bathing at a distance from home, one of them, Margaret, a beautiful girl, not fifteen years of age, suddenly got out of her depth, and cried for assistance, when her two sisters rushed to her rescue, and would assuredly have perished, so deep was the water at the spot, but for the admirable courage and presence of mind of Miss Collins of Skibbereen, whom, at the imminent risk of her own life she succeeded in rescuing them, but she was not successful as to save Miss Margaret Gallway, who sunk to rise no more.

MURDER IN CORK BARRACKS—MORE EFFECTS OF INTOXICATION.—Tuesday morning Corporal Buchanan, of the 73d Regiment, at present in Cork, was placed under arrest, and confined to his room, for being absent from duty.—Buchanan, it appears, annoyed at being reported, determined on revenge, and accordingly about "tattoo" hour loaded his gun, when the Sergeants of the Corps were about to muster preparatory to calling over the roll, and with the intent, as is supposed, of either shooting the sergeant or serjeant-major of the regiment, he fired, when unfortunately the shot took effect on a private named Frisby, then parading for picquet, wounding him in the hip. Frisby died on the following day. Buchanan the party charged with the act, had been serjeant in the regiment, and owing to some irregularity of conduct was latterly reduced to the rank of corporal, and to intoxication is attributed the commission of the fearful outrage.

RELIGIOUS CONTROVERSY.—The discussion which has been so long talked of between the celebrated Joseph Barker, the advocate of "Evangelical Reform," who is now stationed in the neighborhood of Leeds, and the Rev. J. Cooke, the leader of the New Connexion Methodists, is now finally arranged to commence at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Tuesday next. The discussion is to occupy ten nights, each speaker being allowed to occupy one hour and a-half per night, and the speeches are to be taken down in short-hand, and afterwards published together. There are to be two presidents (one the Dr. Lees, of Leeds), who are to appoint an umpire; and proper rules have been adopted, so as, if possible, to prevent confusion. Great excitement exists among the friends of the different champions.—*Leeds Mercury.*

SUICIDE AT SEA.—About eleven o'clock on Monday, the barque Malcolm, M'Farlane, master, bound from Liverpool to Rio de Janeiro, having sailed from Liverpool on the previous Thursday, put into Cove for the purpose of having an inquest held on the body of a gentleman named James Norris, a passenger, who committed suicide on Saturday evening. It appeared from the evidence that deceased had previously resided in Rio, where he carried on the business of a chronometer and nautical instrument manufacturer, and had come to Liverpool to visit his friends, and was on his voyage back when he committed suicide. During the few days the vessel was at sea, the captain perceived that the unfortunate man was labouring under insanity.—During the time he was at sea, he confined himself entirely to the cabin, and partook of very little food. In consequence of these circumstances, the captain watched him attentively, and hearing a slight noise in the cabin, about eight o'clock on Saturday evening, he immediately went in, and found deceased in his berth struggling violently, and blood pouring from a wound in his throat. Every attention was paid him, but the unfortunate man expired in about a quarter of an hour. The wound was inflicted by a Brazilian pocket-knife, the blade of which was about three inches long, and which was found in his hammock. Dr. H. Orpin, who was examined on the inquest, stated that the wound was more a stab than cut, and from its depth a portion of the handle of the instrument must have been forced into the neck—the blade having passed through the gullet, severing the carotid artery.—The jury found the following verdict:—That deceased, James Norris, came by his death in consequence of a wound inflicted upon himself in the throat with a knife, on board the ship *Malcolm*, M'Farlane, commander, in the Irish channel, between Holyhead and Tuscar, on the 30th day of August, 1845, and that the said James Norris was, at the time and previously thereto of unsound mind." The body was interred in Cove church-yard on Tuesday night. The Captain of the vessel took charge of the property belonging to deceased which was on board, which he takes to Rio, where deceased's family reside. It consists of several packages of goods and about £160 in British money and some Brazilian bank notes. Deceased was about 45 years of age. The *Malcolm* resumed her voyage on Tuesday morning.—*Cork Constitution.*

YANKEE PARTNERSHIP.—A bloody rencontre occurred on Saturday week, at Jersey Shore, Lymington Co., Pa., which terminated in the death of one of the parties. John F. Hunt, of Duck Havens, and John Stewart, of Jersey Shore, brothers-in-law, had been partners in business, and had met to effect a settlement; a quarrel ensued, and several blows passed between them, when Hunt drew a dirk and stabbed Stewart to the heart, causing instant death. Hunt immediately gave himself up, and was lodged in jail. He had an arm broken by a blow from Stewart before he stabbed him.—*Local Paper.*

## WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Hope, Blair, Liverpool, 740 cwt. flour, 400 brls. wheat, 27 packs hair.

Pearl, Griffith, Liverpool, 193 frks., 28 kegs lard, 920 cwt. flour.

Favorite, Harvey, Liverpool, 500 brls. wheat, 500 cwt. flour.

Rambler, Gibbs, Belfast, 1000 brls. wheat, 250 cwt. flour, 21 casks butter, 60 cwt. blue.

Flora, Pavey, London, 2376 frks., butter, 2544 fls., bacon, 250 cwt. flour, 54 cwt. lard, 3 casks tongues, 15 packs feathers, 2 bales calico.

### BIRTHS.

On the 29th August, at Odogh Glebe, co. Kilkenny, the lady of the Rev. Edmund Cronyn, of a son, still born.

In Wexford, Mrs. Naylor, of a daughter.

### MARRIED.

In Dungarvan, Mary, eldest daughter of Mr. J. O'Brien, to P Walton, Esq., Graiguenamana.

### DIED,

On the 29th ult., after a few days illness, while on a visit to some friends in London, Mary, the beloved wife of Mr. James Carroll, of this city, and daughter of the late Darby Mazill, of the Reeks, county Kerry, Esq. Her whole life was characterised by urbanity and benevolence, and all those moral and social virtues which distinguish the affectionate mother—the tender and devoted wife—the earnest friend—the true and pious Christian. These considerations alone can mitigate the deep grief and affliction of her almost disconsolate husband and family, and the genuine sorrow of every one who knew this young and truly amiable lady. Her remains were interred at the Tower Hamlets cemetry, Mile-End Road, London, on Tuesday, 2d Sept.

On Friday, 29th ult., in Dublin, in the prime of life, Arthur Belcher, Esq., of this city, and formerly of Glenpipe, county Kilkenny, and son of the late William Belcher, of Thomas-street, Esq.

At Kilmore, where he had been for benefit of his health, John, eldest son of Mr. William Redmond, of Wexford.

In Wexford, Mr. John Williams, deeply regretted.

A reduction of 3d per lb. has taken place in Dublin in the spermaceti and transparent wax candles, and 3d per gallon in lamp oil.

Mr. O'Connell and Mr. W. S. O'Brien are reported as candidates for the city of Dublin next general election.

The advance of the American emigrants to take possession of the Oregon territory, is covered by 300 dragoons of the United States army, under Col. Kearney.

The constabulary barracks in the Phœnix Park, Dublin, are to be enlarged for the accommodation of the numerous police disciplined there for general service throughout Ireland.

A REMUNERATIVE CROP.—About two acres of beans were grown in a field, the property of Robert Love, Esq., of Timakeel, near Portadown, most of which from a single bean have yielded eighty-four pods, containing each from three to four beans.

John Murphy, of Droumduff, was killed in a faction fight between the Flynns and the Murphy's at the annual pattern held at Lad's-well, Lisheens, county Cork. A verdict of wilful murder was delivered by the jury on Saturday evening against eight persons as principals—and against seven as aiding and abetting.

On Monday a meeting of the inhabitants of Newry was held in the new court house, for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of testifying their respect for the memory of the late lamented Marquis of Downshire regarding the testimonial which it was contemplated to erect tn his memory.

A new race of people, of very superior intelligence and morals, is said to have been discovered in Africa, near the mission established by the American board at the Saboon.

SUICIDE.—Mr. Wm. Alfred Barker, son of the editor of a Nottingham newspaper, and a young man of considerable talent and great learning, committed suicide by hanging himself on Saturday last. Intense study had turned his brain.

Mrs. Heenan, who keeps a dairy near Roscrea, was robbed between that and Toomevara of £40 on Monday last by three highwaymen who stopped her on the road home.

There must be very little doubt of the failure of the potato crop in Prussia, since it is stated in advices before us that the Elberfield Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the governments to make purchases of that plant as well as wheat, at the existing rates, to be stored for the benefit of the poor.

ORANGEISM IN ARMAGH.—A spirit of new life appears infused in this body in our city and county. Lodges are reforming, and large accessions of members adding daily to the old. If conducted on right principles, and kept within the law, we shall rejoice to hear of, and be the chroniclers of their success. We learn that one most respectable body in this city has for some time been carrying on a correspondence with the grand lodge of Ulster, with the view of placing themselves under their protection; and we are enabled to state that arrangements have been made for that purpose, so that in this city will be located the first number in the county, under the influence of the grand lodge of Ulster.—*Armagh Guardian.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CLONMEL.—On Saturday, towards midnight, Clonmel was visited by a truly awful fire, the hat establishment of Messrs. Baily, in Dublin-street, having been discovered completely enveloped in flames. A strong party of police under Mr. McLeod, the 33d Depot under Major Galloway, and detachments of the 13th Light Dragoons and Royal Artillery hastened to the scene. The night fortunately was serene, yet the fire seemed to extend itself to the house and premises adjoining, the property of Mr. Thomas Holmes, but the engines played upon it, front and rere, unceasingly, for two hours, and thus fortunately averted the total destruction of the concerns. About four o'clock on Sunday morning the fire was got under, but not until the extensive establishment was burned to the ground. The premises were insured, but not to such an amount as will cover the loss sustained. It being feared that the house of Mr. Holmes adjoining would catch the flames, the furniture and stock were thrown into the street, and a great quantity of the latter were lost or destroyed. The only accident which occurred during the night was that to Mr. Randall Pike, an old inhabitant of the town, who had his thigh broken.

EXPERIMENTS WITH SCREW PROPELLERS.—The experiments to determine the relative merits of screw-propellers, which commenced about May last, in her Majesty's steam-vessel Dwarf, Lieutenant Beauchamp Proctor, terminated on Wednesday. Mr. Lloyd, chief engineer at Woolwich dockyard, has, within the last four months, made twenty-five trials in the Dwarf, at the measured mile, Long-reach. Twelve screws have been tried, comprising, in the whole, three "pitches," four screws to each pitch. The conclusion arrived at is, that the smaller pitched screws, driven with large multiplying powers, produce better results than the greater pitches driven with smaller multiplying powers. The vibration increases with the pitch, which, independently of less power, is altogether unfavourable to the general application of the large pitched propeller.—Nothing has been left undone that could be suggested by the well known science of Mr. Lloyd, and the indefatigable attention of Lieut. Proctor, commander of the Dwarf, who from first to last assisted in carrying out these experiments, so important to the service and steam navigation in general. We have before stated that the Dwarf is about to be sent to Sheerness, and made the admiral's tender at that station. She is admirably calculated to communicate between Sheerness and Chatham dockyards. Previous to this arrangement she will be paid off or placed under the charge of a second master. It will be remembered that it was the Dwarf commanded by Lieutenant Proctor, which conveyed her Majesty the Queen on board the Great Britain steam-ship, when at Blackwall.


## To be Sold by Auction,

*On WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th,*

AT THE

CITY AUCTION MART, QUAY.

A LARGE assortment of Valuable Household Furniture, &c., comprising Mahogany Sideboards, Dining Tables, Round Tables, on Pillar and Claw; Sofa Tables; Chairs; Fenders and Fire Irons; Mahogany Wardrobes and Drawers; Dressing Tables and Stands; Chimney, Pier, and Dressing Glasses; Bedsteads, Feather Beds, Mattresses, and Bedding; Glass, China, and Delft; Chimney Lustres; Carpeting, Rugs, and Stair Rods; Ornamental Trays; a Smith's Vice and Anvil, with numerous other Lots.

Sale to commence at 12 o'Clock.

WILLIAM SHARPE,
Auctioneer.

Waterford, September 5th, 1845.

In re WILLIAM HARRISON, Deceased. } ALL Persons having claims against the Estate of WILLIAM HARRISON, late of Stephen-street, in this City, are requested to furnish their Accounts to me on or before the 4th day of October next, after which date the Accounts will be closed.

GEORGE GIBSON,
Attorney for the Executor,
40, King-street.

Waterford, 4th Sept., 1845.

## WATERFORD UNION.

THE Board of Guardians of this Union are desirous to Contract for the supply of the following Articles:—

800 Yards of Linsey Wolsey.
300 Neckerchiefs for Females.
50 Pair of Women's Shoes.
100 Pair of Girl's Shoes (ages, 3 to 7, 7 to 10, 10 to 15.)
130 Pair of Boy's Shoes (same ages.)
50 Yards of Baragon.
50 Yards of Frieze.
Coals, per Ton.

Tenders to state the rate per Article for which the above can be supplied. Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Tender for ——" (as the case may be) must be sent to the Workhouse on or before 12 o'Clock on THURSDAY NEXT, the 11th Inst.

By order of the Board,
JOHN P. HENEY,
Clerk of the Union.

Office of Board of Guardians,
Waterford, 5th Sept., 1845,

## To Agriculturists.

*NOTICE.*

POTTER'S GUANO, patronised by Sir R. Peel, the Duke of Northumberland, the Earls of Essex and Zetland, Lord Breybrooke, Lord Portman, Sir John Lubbock, D. Burclay, Esq., M.P., P. Pusey, Esq., M.P., &c., &c.

Mr. POTTER has REDUCED the price of his GUANO to £9 per Ton, delivered FREE to any Wharf or Railway in London, Bags included.—Terms—CASH.

If Five Tons are ordered, it will be *delivered free* to any Wharf or Railway Station within 100 Miles of St. Paul's, or to any Principal Port of the United Kingdom.

CAUTION.—It having come to Mr. Potter's knowledge that some unprincipled dealers have fraudulently mixed his Guano with other substances, he begs to signify that he cannot be answerable for Manure not had direct from his Manufactory, or *through authorised persons*, a list of whom, with TESTIMONIALS, will be sent free, per post, on application.

MANUFACTORY, 28, CLAPHAM ROAD PLACE, LONDON.

N.B.—Mr. POTTER has appointed Mr. C. B. COLE, of 3, Queen-street, Waterford, his *sole Agent* for that district in Ireland.

September 3, 1845.

## WATERFORD REGISTRY OFFICE FOR SEAMEN, SERVANTS, Houses, &c.,

*No. 20, BERESFORD-STREET.*

THE Inhabitants of Waterford and its Vicinity are respectfully apprised of the Opening of the above Establishment, the design of which is to afford facilities, alike important to the unemployed in obtaining Situations, and to Masters in obtaining the services of the unemployed; as also to confer mutual benefit upon persons having Houses, Lodgings, &c., to Let, and those anxious without delay to procure such accommodation.

Upon the importance of an Institution like this, in so rising and populous a City as Waterford, it would be quite needless to offer a comment.—Experience—the experience of all orders of the community—demonstrates its utility. The want of a provision of the kind has been deeply and extensively felt; to supply such desideratum, therefore, is the object of the present undertaking, which, it is hoped, will be encouragingly patronised.

Disengaged Clerks, Foremen, and Lads who have completed their terms of Apprenticeship, together with Domestic Servants of every description, in case satisfactory references can be given, will unquestionably consult their interests materially by enrolling their Names as candidates for the many eligible vacancies likely to be filled up through the medium of this Establishment. The expense incurred (as specified with other particulars in the printed Circulars) is extremely trifling. Gentlemen or Heads of Families, wishing to engage those out of employment, incur no expense whatever by sending in their Applications; and none are recommended from the Office but individuals whose character and conduct can bear a strict scrutiny.

Communications, either Personally or by Letter, Post-paid, will be thankfully received. The Office open on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Two till Three; and on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, from Two till Four o'Clock.

Letters addressed to the Conductor of the Registry Office, No. 20, Beresford-street, Waterford, will receive prompt and particular attention.


HERRINGS.—The herring fishing boats crowd the bay daily, and being successful in every haul of the nets, our market (Tralee) is glutted with herrings of a very superior description, both as to size and flavor.—*Kerry Examiner.*

THE QUICKEST PASSAGE FROM LIVERPOOL.—The "Prince Ernest," a new iron steamer, arrived at Kingstown on Wednesday evening in eight hours and fifteen minutes from Liverpool. The distance between Liverpool and Kingstown is 120 nautical miles; her speed is consequently 15 miles per hour.

An inquest was held last week at Labacally, near Glenworth, it wes occasioned by rather an extraordinary circumstance. A farmer's wife went to a neghbor's house, where she was pressed to take some spirits by the mistress; she consented, but on tasting it complained that it had a nauseous flavour. Her hostess, however, prevailed on her to drink a glass. Immediately she had done so, she was seized with violent sickness, remedies were administered, but in vain; the woman never recovered. An inquest was held, and it was found that she had taken sugar of lead instead of spirits. How the poison had been substituted it is said the people of the house are either unwilling or unable to account.


## £1,000 to be Lent.

THE WATERFORD ANNUITY COMPANY will Lend, on Approved Landed Security, the Sum of One Thousand Pounds, at 4½ per Cent. per Annum. Apply to

JAMES LAWSON,
Secretary.

2d August, 1845.

## MONEY.

£1300 TO BE LENT,

*On approved Security,*

AT 5 PER CENT.,

IN ONE OR TWO SUMS.

Apply to
ROBERT WM. CHERRY,
17, William-street.

## TO BE LET,

OR THE

INTEREST SOLD,

THE HOUSE, No. 20, BAILY'S NEW-ST., at present occupied by Mr. RINGWOOD, within One Minute's walk of the Quay. It Contains Three Sitting Rooms and has a Small Garden in the rere—is in perfect repair.

Immediate Possession can be given.

Apply as above.

Waterford, September, 5, 1845.

## TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE,

*No. 39, MARY-STREET,*

CONSISTING of Drawing Room, Dining, Parlour, Study, Nine Bed Chambers, Kitchen, Scullery, Pantries, &c., &c.; a Flower Garden in the rere, and Water on the Premises.

Apply to FRANCIS DAVIS, Esq., No. 37, Mary-street.

Waterford, August 15, 1845.

## To be Let,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

*The Capacious and Well-Enclosed*

**Coach-house and Stables,**

SITUATED at the Rear of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HOUSE, King-street, with an Entrance from Sargent's-lane.

Also, TO BE LET, the HOTEL PART of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HOUSE, (as heretofore advertised,) being one of the most central and desirable Situations in Waterford for a HOTEL or BOARDING-HOUSE.

☞ The HOUSE and STABLES will be Let together, or separately, as may be desired. Immediate Possession can be given.

⁂ The Premises can be viewed on application to the Attendant, at the House.

Proposals will be received by the Secretary, Mr. THOMAS HANTON.

Waterford. Aug. 9. 1845.

## 108TH DISTRIBUTION OF THE Free City of Frankfort.

THIS Distribution offers greater advantages to the Shareholders than other of the kind.—There are altogether 13,554 Dividends, amounting to 1,822,500 florins, or £152,000 sterling.—The price of a whole Share, which will participate in all the classes, is £9; ½ Share, £4 10s.; ¼ Share, £2 5s.

Applications for Shares and Prospectuses (which will be forwarded gratis) to be made to B. ORSCHELL and Co., Bankers, Frankfort-on-the-Maine; or to save time and foreign postage, all letters addressed B. ORSCHLL and Co., No. 6, Howard-street. Strand, London, will meet with prompt attention.

That as the drawing of the 6th and principal class takes place on the 23rd inst., shares can only be had two days after that date.

## IMPORTANT SALE OF Very Superior Deals.

MR. QUARRY BARRON

HAS been favoured with instructions to Sell by AUCTION, on TUESDAY next, the 9th Instant, at the hour of 12 o'Clock, on the QUAY, the Cargo of the Brig

*"MICHAEL ANTHONY FLEMING,"*

imported by Mr. JAMES KENT, comprising

FOUR THOUSAND PIECES

*Steam-cut YELLOW PINE DEALS.*

This valuable cargo consists of Firsts and Seconds, principally 12-9-3, with a moderate proportion of the other usual dimensions.

The importer of this Cargo not being in the trade, it will be Sold without reserve.

The attention of the trade is respectfully requested, and will be amply repaid, as few more attractive Sales have ever occurred in this locality, and the strictest regard has been displayed in assorting this valuable Cargo to the peculiar wants of the market.


## Notice to Mariners.

REDUCTION OF LIGHT DUTIES TO THE COASTING TRADE.

THE COMMISSIONERS of NORTHERN LIGHT HOUSES hereby give Notice that from and after the 1st day of OCTOBER next ensuing, the following REDUCTIONS will take place on the TOLLS levied by them, in respect of the under-mentioned Light Houses, for Vessels sailing Coastwise, by virtue of a Warrant from her Majesty in Council, obtained on the application of the Commissioners, viz.:—

In respect of the BELL ROCK LIGHT HOUSE, the Toll is to be reduced from One Penny per Ton of the burthen of each Vessel, to One Halfpenny per Ton—unprivileged Foreigners, One Penny.

In respect of CORSEWALL and MULL OF GALLOWAY, in the shire of Wigton, the Toll is to be reduced from One Halfpenny per Ton of the burthen of each Vessel for each of the said Lights, to One Farthing per Ton for each of the said Lights—unprivileged Foreigners, One Halfpenny; and

In respect of PLADDA LIGHT, in the shire of Bute, the Toll is to be reduced from One Halfpenny per Ton of the burthen of each Vessel, to Three-eighths of a Penny per Ton for the said Light—unprivileged Foreigners, Six-eighths of a Penny.

Provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to charge with, or render liable in payment of Light Dues, any Vessel presently exempted from the same; and,

Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be held or construed to exempt or relieve any Vessel not sailing Coastwise from the full amount of duty presently payable for the same.

By order of the Board,
C. CUNINGHAM,
ALEX. CUNINGHAM,
Joint Secretaries.

Edinburgh, 28th August, 1845.

## The Markets.

WATERFORD, SEPT. 5.

There still continues extreme delays in our branch of the trade. Prices of new and old grain as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, millers (new) | 22s 6d to 24s 0d |
| Shipping | 19s 0d to 22s 0d |
| Barley, malting | 15s 0d to 16s 0d |
| Oats, black (new) | 10s 3d to 10s 6d |
| Heavy, white | 10s 6d to 11s 0d |
| Bran, per barrel | 3s 9d to 4s 0d |
| Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt. | 13s 0d to 14s 6d |
| Flour, (superfine) | 42s 0d to 43s 0d |
| Seconds | 32s 0d to 35s 0d |
| Thirds | 31s 0d to 32s 0d |
| Fourths | 20s 0d to 24s 0d |
| Bacon Pigs, per cwt | 36s 0d to 38s 0d |
| Scalded ditto | 29s 0d to 31s 0d |
| Heads, ditto, singed | 21s 0d to 23s 0d |
| Offal, ditto | 20s 0d to 24s 0d |
| Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt | 40s 6d to 00s 0d |
| Scotch Herrings, per barrel | 27s 0d to 00s 0d |
| Newfoundland Fish, per cwt. | 16s 0d to 00s 0d |
| Newport Coals, per ton | 00s 0d to 0 s 0d |
| Cardiff ditto, ditto | 16s 0d to 00s 0d |
| Hay, per ton | 30s 0d to 32s 0d |
| Straw, per ton | 50s 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 | 4½d to 6½d |
| 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 |
| Salmon, per lb | 6d to 7d |

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market

| | Firkins. | s. d. | s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wednesday | 218 | 81 0 | to 88 0 |
| Thursday | 466 | 81 0 | to 88 0 |
| Yesterday | 51 | 81 0 | to 88 0 |

CORK MARKETS—SEPT. 4.

| Barrels. | s. d. s. d. | s. d. Currency |
|---|---|---|
| 44 White Wheat | 23 6 to 26 9 | 00 0—20 Stone; |
| 37 Red Wheat | 23 0 to 26 3 | } 00 0—20 do. |
| — Ditto | 00 0 to 00 0 | |
| — Barley | 00 0 to 00 0 | } 00 0—16 do. |
| — Ditto | 00 0 to 00 0 | |
| 231 Bere | 11 7 to 11 9 | 11 8 |
| 239 Oats | 10 7 to 10 8 | } 10 8—14 do. |
| 127 Ditto | 10 8 to 12 6 | |
| 32 Pigs | 14 0 to 32 6—00 | 0 per cwt. |

CORK BUTTER—SEPT. 4.

| CANT. | | CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st quality | 84s | 1st quality | 76s |
| 2d do. | 80s | 2d do. | 72s |
| 3d do. | 77s | 3d do. | 69s |
| 4th do. | 74s | 4th do. | 66s |
| 5th do. | 70s | 5th do. | 62s |
| 6th do. | 60s | 6th do. | 52s |

LIMERICK BUTTER—SEPT. 3.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st quality | 80s | 5th quality | 56s |
| 2d do. | 76s | 6th do. | 00s |
| 3d do. | 70s | And 2s 6d over. | |
| 4th do. | 64s | | |

CLONMEL—SEPT. 3.

| | s. d. s. d. | | s. d. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter.. | 80 0 to 84 0 | Do black | 0 9½ to 0 0 |
| Oatmeal | 14 6 to 00 0 | Flour 2ds | 33 0 to 00 0 |
| Bac'n pigs | 34 0 to 00 0 | Househld | 30 0 to 00 0 |
| Ren. Lard | 00 0 to 00 0 | Thirds... | 24 0 to 00 0 |
| Bran.... | 3 4 to 0 0 | Fourths. | 19 0 to 00 0 |
| Bere.... | 9 0 to 10 0 | Wool.... | 16 6 to 17 6 |
| Barley.. | 00 0 to 00 0 | Potatoes | 0 3 to 0 4 |
| Wheat.. | 0 0 to 0 0 | Beef.... | 0 3½ to 0 4½ |
| Do. red. | 0 0 to 0 0 | Mutton | 0 4½ to 0 5½ |
| Do. ship. | 0 0 to 0 0 | Pork.... | 0 3 to 0 3½ |
| Oats.... | 0 10 to 0 0 | Veal.... | 0 5 to 0 7 |

WEXFORD—SEPT. 2.

| | s. d. s. d. | | s. d. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter,.. | 78 0 to 83 0 | 3rds..... | 23 0 to 00 0 |
| Fresh do. | 00 7 to 0 9 | Oatmeal. | 12 0 to 13 0 |
| Wheat... | 31 0 to 33 0 | Potatoes | 00 2½ to 00 3½ |
| Barley... | 12 0 to 14 0 | Beef.... | 00 3 to 00 6 |
| Oats.... | 10 0 to 11 3 | Mutton.. | 00 4 to 00 6 |
| Beans... | 19 0 to 20 4 | Veal.... | 00 2 to 00 6 |
| Flour fine | 4[illegible] 0 to 00 0 | Pork..... | 00 3 to 00 3½ |
| 2nds ... | 38 0 to 00 0 | Do. ⅌ cwt | 31 0 to 33 6 |

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—SEPT. 2.

| | s. d. s. d. | | s. d. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| White wheat | 26 0 to 28 0 | Rapeseed.. | 21 0 to 22 6 |
| Millers' red | 24 0 to 26 0 | Oatmeal... | 11 6 to 13 0 |
| Barley.... | 00 0 to 00 0 | Flour..... | 00 0 to 00 0 |
| Oats, new | 12 0 to 13 0 | Second.... | 17 0 to 18 6 |
| Oats, old.. | 12 6 to 14 0 | Bere, new.. | 11 0 to 11 6 |

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—SEP. 2.

Except a fair supply of Irish and Canadian flour, the arrivals from all quarters into this port are on the whole more limi ed than of late.

A succe sion of splendid weather here, with similar accounts recently from various parts of this country and Ireland, suppress for the instant all extensive operations in the leading corn marts of the kingdom; which, in conjunction with the progress now being made in the harvest around us, and the declining reports received this morning from Mark Lane, have conduced to render the proceedings at our Corn Exchange to day quite as inanimate as we have lately described; and this, notwithstanding serious complaints from many counties of the condition and quality of the new wheats, as well as of the yield. Of the latter, many samples were brought forward this morning by the neighbouring growers, and several parcels from Ireland, part of which were tolerably good, but mostly soft and interior; and the prices of each running from 7s to 7s 10d per 70lbs., they were chiefly disposed of to consumers. All descriptions of old wh at, however, met an extremely dull sale, and being offered lower again to day, must be noted 4d to 6d per 7 lbs under last Tuesday's rates. Flour, likewise, continued to meet very little attention, although offered at a reduction of 2s per sack and 2s per barrel below the quotations of this day week.

Barley, malt, beans, and pease, upon a very limited inquiry, remained nominally at former prices.

Old oats, attracting very little attention, were further depressed to-day, making the decline of the week 2d per 45lbs; whilst a parcel of good new Irish realised 3s 3d.

Oatmeal, being neglected, was 1s 6d per 240lbs. cheaper than on this day se'nnight.

In bonded grain or flour no transactions were reported.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

## PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

2nd—Royal Oak, Mathias, Swansea, culm—Lady Champness, Jordan, Cork, g.c.—Superior, Legg, Newport, coals—Jones, Murphy, Kinsale, ballast—Eblana, Rowlands, Newport, coals—Aquilla, James, do., do. Putback—Nancy, Foran, at 2, p.m.

3d—Nora Creina, (s.), Pond, Bristol, m.g.—H.M.P. Advice, at 7, a.m.—Messenger, Fall, London, g.c.—Martha Pope, Jones, Cardiff, coals—Liberty, Blanchard, Llanelly, culm—Ann, Long, Neath, coals—Hope, Earl, Swansea, culm David Walter, Reed, Cardiff, coals—Kate, Collins, do., do.—St. Patrick, Hughes, Carnarvon, slates—Mary Ann, Thomas, Llanelly, coals—Maria, Finch, Cardiff, do.—James, Bevan, Llanelly, do.

4th—Lucinda Jane, Rowe, Cardiff, coals—H.M.P. Adder, at 4, a.m.—William Penn, (s.), Clarke, Liverpool. m.g.—Lavinia, Salt, Cardiff, coals and iron—Liverpool, Phelan, Llanelly, culm—Eleanor, Evans, Swansea, do.—Endeavour, Eynon, do., do.—Mary, Berriman, Neath, coals.

5th—Elizabeth, Jones, Swansea, coals—Hope. Walsh, do., do.—H.M.P. Advice, at 6, a.m.

SAILED,

2d—Phœnix, Taylor, Llanelly, ballast—Eclipse, (s.), Bolger, Dublin, g.c.—Osprey, (s.), Burgess, Bristol, g.c.—Martha, Knox, Pill, ballast and pigs.

3d—H.M.P. Prospero, at 7, a.m.

4th—Dunbrody, Baldwin, Quebec, ballast—Samuel Abbott, Garde, Pugwash, do.—H.M.P. Adder, at 7, a.m.—Jane Ann and Elizabeth, Hoskins, Swansea, ballast—Rambler, Gibbs, Belfast, grain and flour—Pilgrim, Colferd, New Passage, cattle—Lavinia, Flaherty, Quebec, ballast—Jones, Murphy, Newport, do.

5th—H.M.P. Adder, at 7, a.m.—Nora Criena, (s.), Pond, Bristol, g.c.—Wm. Penn, (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, do.

Wind—E.N.E. to S.E. and E.

## AT HOME: SWEET HOME.

Where burns the fireside brightest,
Cheering the social breast?
Where beats the fond heart lightest,
Its humble hopes possessed?
Where is the hour of sadness
With meek-eyed patience borne
Worth more than those of gladness,
Which mirth's gay cheeks adorn!
Pleasure is marked with fleetness
To those whoever roam,
While grief itself has sweetness
At home—sweet home!

There blend the ties that strengthen
Our hearts in hours of grief—
The silver links that lengthen
Joy's visits when most brief;
There, eyes in all their splendor,
Are vocal to the heart,
And glances, bright and tender,
Fresh eloquence impart;
Then, dost thou sigh for pleasure?
O do not widely roam,
But seek that hidden treasure
At home—sweet home!

Does pure Religion charm thee,
Far more than ought below?
Would'st thou that she should arm thee
Against the hour of woe?
Her dwelling is not only
In temples built for prayer,
For home itself is lonely,
Unless her smiles be there:
Wherever we may wander,
'Tis all in vain we roam,
If worshipless her altar,
At home—sweet home!

## THE NEW GERMAN REFORMATION.

LEIPSIC, AUG. 22.—The Dresden Commissioners, who are not all assembled, will immediately commence their investigation. Several persons who made speeches in the meetings that have taken place have been reprimanded and cautioned. We have not heard of any more serious steps.—The soldiers who were ordered to fire have been examined as to what took place.

DRESDEN, AUG. 19.—That the spirit of Jesuitical intrigue is not wholly unfounded, is inferred from the following circumstance:—Yesterday a journeyman baker, who was arrested by the police on account of suspicious language about heretics, &c., confessed that he belonged to the Society of Jesuits, the certificate of his admission, signed by Reothan, the General of the Order himself, being found upon him.

All the Saxon local journals are not to insert any further accounts of the events at Leipsic.

BRESLAU, AUG. 17.—On the 15th and 16th the Synod of the deputies of the Christian Catholic communities of Silesia met. The assembly was opened at nine o'clock on Friday morning, in the chapel of the poor-house, by an impressive speech from Dr. Theiner. Professor Regenbrecht then read the names of the deputies, from which it appeared that deputies had been sent by forty Silesian communities. The Synod proceeded to choose a president, and its choice fell on Professor Regenbrecht. The confession of faith was then discussed; some additional and explanatory observations were added to that of the Council of Leipsic, as proposals for a future general council. After this the Liturgy hitherto used in Breslau, with many improvements proposed by Dr. Theiner, chiefly tending more intimately to cement the several parts, was read and adopted.—The assembly then deliberated on the organisation of the Silesian communities. This was an important day for the Christian Catholic community. It has at length obtained a more convenient place for the celebration of divine worship than the small chapel of the poor-house. The elders of the large Evangelical Church of St. Bernard have allowed them the use of that church after the termination of divine service at eleven o'clock. Only a small part of the 6,000 members of the Christian Catholic community were hitherto able to attend the service; this was the first time they had a spacious church at their disposal. Dr. Theiner read the Liturgy, and Ronge preached the sermon.

HANOVER, AUG. 18.—The statement given in the German *Universal Gazette*, that the assemblies of the Christian Catholics are prohibited in the electorate of Hesse Cassel, is false: they had a meeting here on yesterday, and have hired a small church in the suburbs.

The *Elberfeld Gazette* states that the conversion of Roman Catholic priests to the German Catholic church is increasing daily. At Sarbruck a converted priest has been installed pastor.

From Manheim, we learn that the German Catholics had invited the celebrated preacher Loose to preach to them; the authorities interfered, but as the law was against them the congregation assembled to the number of nearly 300. The censor prohibited the local journal to put in even an advertisement of the arrival of Mr. Loose.

The *Frankford Journal* notices the arrival of Mr. Loose in that town. He had hardly commenced his address to a large congregation to which he was presented by Dr. Hammer, when a police agent interfered and ordered the assembly to disperse; the order was at once obeyed, but when a gendarme laid his hands on Mr. Loose, the people interfered and secured him. Mr. Loose then presented himself to the chief magistrate of that town.

The Catholics of the Grand Duchy of Hesse are about to address to the reigning Prince a petition to allow them to hold their public worship in the evangelical churches offered to them by their Protestant brethren.

The *Swabian Mercury* mentions that in order to prevent schism breaking out in Bohemia, which appears to show a disposition to catch the religious agitation of which Germany is the theatre, "it has been signified to the Catholic clergy to take care not to alienate the people by intolerance or scandalous conduct, lest they should detach themselves from the religion of their fathers." The best effects, "adds this journal, have already been produced, for the Catholic priests are acting with extreme prudence."

The celebrated Czerski has, along with Saenger and Muller, addressed a letter to the *Voss Gazette*, dated 26th August, denying that they had adopted the Augsburg Confession of Faith. They acknowledge, however, that their own creed does not differ from it in essential particulars, nor do they yet separate radically from the Catholic church, of which they reject the human traditions by which it has been defaced. Their community, therefore, comes within the protection secured by the peace of Westphalia, and they are under the laws of the confederation and the state. Their aim is to repel the pretensions of the Roman hierarchy, and human traditions, but they acknowledge revelation as it is manifested in the concurred tradition of all ages. They profess, while maintaining their own opinions, fraternal unity with the Catholic church, as they do with the Protestant, and, indeed, with all which acknowledge the fundamental doctrines of Christianity.

The Prussian government, while prohibiting Ronge and his fellow-labourers from having their parishes, nevertheless affords them full protection against persecution.

Near Brunswick, an assembly calling themselves "Protestant Friends," met on the 20th, to the number of about 4000 and 5000. To this assembly many came from Magdebourg and from Halberstadt. The pastor, Uhlich, was prevented from attending by a similar prohibition to that under which Ronge and so many reformers labour. The pastors Hessen, Muller, and Steinmeyer, directed the discussions of the assembly. A meeting of the Protestant Friends will be held at Brunswick on the 1st October.

At Sondershausen was held the first meeting of an association calling itself the "Gustavus Adolphus Association," for promoting Protestant evangelical principles, reason and the Holy Scriptures.

## DISMISSAL OF MR. ARCHDALL—PROTESTANT MEETING IN ENNISKILLEN.

On Monday last a meeting of the District Masters and Masters of Orange Lodges in the district of Enniskillen was held in the Town Hall, for the purpose of forming a committee to arrange for having a county meeting to express sympathy with the venerable Mr. Archdall, and to entertain that gentleman at a grand banquet. The assembly, although merely preliminary, was large and respectable, and attended by a great number of Protestants of the town and neighborhood. We noticed Grey Archall, Esq., Nicholas Archdall, Esq., Wm. A. Dane, Esq.; Reverends Messrs. Graydon, White, Stack, Walsh, &c.

At one o'clock, William A. Dane, Esq., was moved into the chair. He said, before making any observations, he should call upon the District Secretary to explain the objects of the meeting.

Mr. Alexander then came forward and briefly explained. At the late meeting, held in an adjoining room, he being district secretary under the Grand Lodge of Ulster—that lodge which had kept them together when Orangeism was comparatively dormant—he was ordered to issue summonses to the masters in the district to meet that day, and arrange for a county meeting and banquet in honour of Mr. Archdall, who was superseded for meeting with his brethren in Enniskillen on the glorious 12th of August—a meeting which showed that the spirit of Orangeism was not dead; and that yet there was in Fermanagh men ready to come forward in support of the constitution handed down by their forefathers, and cemented by their blood.

William A. Dane Esq., began by expressing his regret that the chair was not occupied by one of greater rank and station in the county than he was. It was, however, a consolation for him to know that he addressed Protestants, who would forgive anything he might say amiss—(hear.) The object for which they had assembled having been so well and so fully explained by the district Secretary, he would not trespass upon their time further than to say, that it was not only to pay a just and well-earned tribute of respect to their esteemed friend, Captain Archdall, but to record their surprise and displeasure at so arbitrary an act of government, in connexion with other acts of a similar natnre. The Protestants of Ireland had placed the present government in power, and yet it turned round upon them; but he would tell the ministry the dismissal of Mr. Archdall was an act in which Fermanagh will never concur—(hear.) Let the meeting only look at the circumstances of the case, and the conduct of Mr. Archdall will appear in the most glowing features. With the history of Mr. Watson, and what happened to him for attending the demonstration at Lisburn before his eyes, and quite sure that the same fate would be his, he came forward and took a part in the meeting of the 12th of August, which was only the commencement of a more general demonstration that will end in a union of the Protestants of Ulster, such as never before existed. After animadverting for some time on the conduct of Sir A. B. Brooke, who thought the Orangemen had no right to assemble, and again eulogising the manly courage and zeal of Mr. Archdall and his son, who had expressed themselves ready to join the Orange Society, Mr. Dane sat down amidst loud cheers.

George Irvine, Esq., proposed the first resolution—"That an appropriate address be presented, and a grand banquet be given to Edward Archdall, Esq., in consequence of his having been struck off the list of Deputy-Lieutenants of this county."

The Rev. Mr. Walsh seconded the resolution. He regarded it as the highest and most distinguished honor to be appointed even in the humblest way to forward the objects of the meeting. Mr. Archdall had come forward to fling his commission in the face of the government, and now the Orangemen could not do less than present him with an address and give him a grand banquet. An arbitrary government had sought to cast indignity upon his venerated head; but though they succeeded in depriving him of his commission, it was not in their power to degrade or lower him in public estimation. They have shown that he was not afraid of their persecution—that he who in '98 marshalled a corps of yeomanry for the defence of his country, is again ready to lead others in the same course. Yes, he is worthy of whatever honor could be conferred; and not only he but all the Archdall family (cheers.) Look at General Archdall, who so gallantly fought the battles of his country, and in her service lost part of his body in Egypt. Look at Colonel Archdall, who in the same cause was so long confined in the loathsome dungeons of France, Look at the present movement, and you find four sons of Edward Archdall engaged in the service of their country. Base ingratitude of government to attempt to cast a stigma on a race so noble—a family so worthy of renown (loud cheers.) But a day will come when Edward Archdall will triumph over the policy of Sir R. Peel. When the premier shall be hurled into obscurity, he will repent that ever he joined himself to the Radicals of England. Yes, the day will come, and it cannot be far distant, when the great cotton-lord will be hurled from power, and sink into insignificance (hear.) He concluded by seconding the resolution.

James Chartres, Esq., proposed the next resolution—

"That the more fully to carry out the great object, a committee be appointed, to convene a county meeting, to be held in or near Enniskillen, a day hereafter to be named by said committee."

The Rev. Mr. Graydon, in seconding the resolution said, the present was the first time he had ever addressed an assembly in public. However awkward he might feel out of his own humble pulpit, he could not but think that the principles of civil liberty were violated in the dismissal of Mr. Archdall, and, therefore, he felt bound to take a part in paying that gentleman the tribute of his praise. It was not his intention then to speak at any length, as he would reserve himself for a future occasion, if ever called upon. The subject of the resolution was one which he knew would be received as it ought by the descendants of those who achieved the victory at the Boyne. For his part, he was willing to take his place in defending the liberties of his country. He was an Orangeman since 1814, and a Purpleman since 1817, and there he was with as stout a heart as ever—(hear, hear, and cheers). With the venerable house of Archdall he had not been very intimate, but he was always an admirer of their principles, and now more than ever; and although at a late election he fought for Brooke, he was sorry to hear from the chairman of Sir Arthur's lukewarmness, and he pledged himself that at future elections Archdall would be the first he would vote for, because he did not bend to Peel, but stood by the constitution, very little of which now remained. If he were asked why he attended the meeting, the answer was, because he saw principles assailed which should not; religion vilified and forsaken by those who had the best right to support it; and he wanted also to show his sympathy for Mr. Archdall, who showed to the world that he would never truckle to a government which had betrayed those principles which they had advocated whilst in opposition—(cheers.) The Protestants of Ireland would abide by those principles for which their forefathers bled—they would stand together as Orangemen on the principles of the Boyne—those very principles which placed Victoria on the throne of England; and while they did this, they would best sympathise with Mr. Archdall, and show Peel that his arbitrary acts had only the effect of raising the objects of them in the estimation of all good men—(cheers.) The placeholders and the placehunters might not support them; but let them, as Protestants, not relax for one moment, for as sure as they did, Popery would gain the ascendancy, and then he would not give ten years' purchase for their castles.

A Voice—No, nor for their lives.

Rev. Mr. Graydon—Yes, both would be little worth. The scene would soon be changed with Protestants, and they would be driven to foreign lands to seek protection and to find a home. The reverend speaker resumed his seat amid bursts of applause.

Thomas Wood, Esq., proposed the next resolution. In doing so he said it gave him the greatest pleasure, and he considered it a high honor to pay respect to Captain Archdall, who had acted so nobly. He could not, however, refrain from saying he thought government, instead of disgracing, had highly honored the Captain by superseding him—and he thought, moreover, that holding office under Peel was a disgrace. He had sold the Protestant cause in '29, and how could it be expected that he would be honest in 1845? (chers.) He proposed the resolution—

"That W. A. Dane, Esq., Rev. George Walsh, and John Wood, Esq., do form said committe."

Two or three other gentlemen briefly addressed the meeting, when W. A. Dane, Esq., vacated the chair, and the Rev. Mr. White was called thereto, and a vote of thanks passed to Mr. Dane for his conduct as chairman.

After three hearty cheers for Captain Archdall, and three rounds of the Kentish fire, the meeting adjourned.

## JAMES ROSE CLELAND, ESQ.

The following appears in the *Belfast Protestant Journal* of Saturday:—

"At a public meeting of the Protestant Association and Reformation Society of the city of Cork, held on Tuesday evening, the 19th Aug., 1845, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—Resolved—That the best thanks of this association be presented to James Rose Cleland, Esq., for his manly and independent Protestant letters to the Lord Lieutenant and to the Lord Chancellor, resigning his office as Deputy Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace, rather than countenance the insult passed upon Mr. Watson, for his loyalty and zeal for the truth, or be a party towards crushing the Protestants and Protestantism of Ireland. That his letters be inserted upon the minutes, and that this resolution be forwarded to Mr. Cleland."

"70, South Mall, Cork,
24th Aug., 1845.

"SIR—I have the honour of forwarding the above resolution; and, with feelings of respect and esteem, beg to subscribe myself your obedient servant,

"DAVID BRADISH.

"James R. Cleland, Esq."

"Rath-Gael House, Bangor, Co. Down,
August 26, 1845.

"SIR—I have just received the favour of your letter of the 24th instant, enclosing a 'resolution of the Protestant Association and Reformation Society of Cork.' Be assured that I feel highly gratified at their approval of my conduct, and of the honour they have conferred on me by their notice, which I shall ever gratefully remember.—I could not refrain from expressing my indignation at the despotic removal of my old and loyal friend, Mr. Watson, and am happy to find that the sentiments I have avowed, on the resignation of my commission, met the approbation of the loyal Protestants of Cork. Mr. Watson's dismissal has had an effect that the ministry little expected, as it has aroused a spirit of determination to support British connexion and the Protestant constitution. I am glad to find that the same feeling exists in the south.

"Accept, Sir, my best thanks for the polite terms in which you communicated the resolution, and believe me, my dear Sir, your much obliged,

"JAS. D. ROSE CLELAND.

"To David Bradish, Esq., 70,
South Mall, Cork."

TROUSERS MONSTRE.—On Wednesday last, Mr. W. Ackroyd, of Byron-street, exhibited at his shop door a pair of trousers which measured eighty four inches round the waist, and thirty six inches round each leg. They were made to order for Mr. Samuel Johnson, of Harlow, Derbyshire.—*Liverpool Albion.*

THE SCHOOLMASTER AT HOME.—The following is a *verbatim et literatim* copy of the superscription of a letter posted at Belfast on Friday last:—"Mr. Adam Montgomery on the new line of Rod about two & a half miles between Toom and Randleston. To the car of the firstl Publick house on the new line under Lord onei for Adam Montgomery County of Antrim (Ireland) in heast."

AN IMPERIAL SPEECH.—We find in the *Gazette de Breslau* the following speech, said to have been uttered by the Emperor Nicholas to the students of the colleges of Warsaw, upon the occasion of his late visit to that city:—"I know that you are all like your revolutionary parents. I know well in what principles you are educated; but have a care—do not put them in practice; for if you do, I will send you to a place where you will have reason to remember me." The *Gazette* adds, that the students evinced symptoms of great fear during the delivery of his discourse.

SKATING WITHOUT ICE.—A crowd was on Friday evening collected in the Place Vendome to witness the evolutions of a French gentleman upon skates. Each skate, as far as could be observed, for he was rather chary of showing his invention, instead of the usual plate of steel, was furnished with two shall wheels, placed at about 2½ inches a paet. His performances, certainly, were surprising, He cut the outside and inside edge, the spread eagle, and a number of other manœuvres well known to skaters, and apparently with the greatest ease and security.

A VETERAN.—The King of the French has just given the decoration of the Legion of Honor to a non-commissioned officer called Kolembeski, of Polish extraction, and who arrived in France with King Stanislaus, Upon the death of that Prince, in 1766, he entered the French service. Kolembeski is 101 pears old, he has passed through 79 years of active service, and been engaged in 29 campaigns, among which were those of America, Spain, Italy, Germany, Portugal, Rome, and France. He is the oldest soldier in the French army.

TOO TALL BY A HEAD.—Mr. Daniel O'Connell—Pray, Sir, are you aware that you are a head taller than you have any right to be? In the year 1843 you were pleased to promise that you would achieve Repeal within six months, or else "lay your head upon the block." Since then eighteen months have elapsed, whilst neither has the empire been dismembered nor yourself decapitated. There you go, Sir, with your head on, in defiance of all that is trustworthy. You have thus disappointed Great Britain on the one hand, and Ireland on the other. It is to be hoped that you keep your temperance pledge better than you have kept your pledge to intemperance. You still walk and talk like, very like, one Lord Lovat; whereas you ought to bear yourself, and your head, like St Denis. Your head must be more brazen than Friar Bacon's to remain where it is. True, it has diminished somewhat of late; but no thanks to you for that. Hide your diminished head, if you will! keep it instead of your word; otherwise, will you nill you, I will have it taken off myself. I have an artist who will execute you at a moment's warrant; and if you had ten thousand heads, I should have as many blocks to bring them to. PUNCH—P.S. The nation is open to a compromise with you. If you wish to keep your head, would you object to parting with your tail.—*Punch.*

## TIDAL HARBOURS.

The report of the commissioners on this important subject is now printed and delivered to members. After noticing the condition of various harbours, it concludes:—

Your commission humbly recommend—That a board of conservancy be established for the superintendence and protection of all the tidal harbours and navigable rivers in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; that it be in connection with the admiralty; and that it be permanent.

That this board have jurisdiction by summary proceedings over the waters of the tidal harbours and navigable rivers, notwithstanding any charters or acts of parliament to the contrary, with a reservation of private rights under the charters, and the continuation of local commissioners where the board may think fit.

That the board should have full powers, by the assistance of engineers, surveyors, and others, to ascertain the extent of all nuisance and obstructions in tidal harbours and navigable rivers.

That the board should be enabled to have a jury summoned by the sheriff to ascertain whether or not any encroachment or other nuisance in a tidal harbour or navigable river, has existed years; and if it be found to have been made with in that time, that the board have power by their own order, at the expense of the party who made such encroachment or nuisance, to remove it.

That the whole of the coasts of the united kingdom be divided by this board into districts, and that each be placed under the superintendence of a competent person, who shall visit each river, port, harbour, and creek, at least once a year, or oftener, as it may be necessary, to inquire into and report on the state of each river, port, harbour, and creek in his district, and of all works which may be in progress there.

That the board should have power to enforce the appointment of a resident engineer or harbor master, or both, at every port they may consider of sufficient importance to require such constant superintendence.

That every commission or trust of a harbor or navigable river, or if there be none, every resident engineer or harbor master, be required to make out and forward to the board, before the 1st of March in each year, a detailed report made up to the 31st of December, consisting of an account of all such works as have been executed, with the expenses thereof, within the limits of his superintendence during the past year; and a report on those works he would recommend to be undertaken during the ensuing year. And, also, to include in that report an account of all changes that may have taken place during the year in the depth of water, or formation of shoals, or any other change affecting the navigation of the river or harbour.

That if any works, public or private, should be commenced or proceeded with on grounds within the high water of ordinary spring tides, without having first obtained the sanction of the board or their superintending officer, it shall be lawful, and the board should be empowered immediately to stop such works, and to direct the removal of the same by the parties erecting them, and if they refuse so to do, the board may direct their removal, and charge the parties with the expense.

That for the protection of the public interests in the navigation of every river, port, harbour, and creek of the united kingdom, a clause be inserted in every future act, charter, or commission, which affects in any way the tidal harbours and navigable rivers of the country, giving power to and requiring the Admiralty to appoint one-third part of the whole number of commissioners to execute the trusts under such acts, charters, and commissions, and also to have the power to change the whole or any of such third part of commissioners from time to time, as the Admiralty shall think fit, so as to secure at all times a sufficient number at each board or meeting of the trust to protect the public interests against any bias or local interests.

That the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty should direct the surveying officers employed in the seas of the united kingdom to transmit to them, for the information of the board of conservancy, a list of all the parts of the coast on which they have been engaged surveying, and the harbours, ports, creeks, and navigable rivers they have examined, and on which they feel competent to give an opinion, in case of any improvements or alterations being proposed; also, that in future, in every port they visit, they shall make inquiries relative to any embankments or encroachments on the harbor or river, and generally as to any neglect in the preservation of the ports, and forthwith shall report the same to the Secretary of the Admiralty for the information of the said board.

That hereafter the number of commissions or trusts of any harbor or navigable river, docks, or other work affecting navigation shall not exceed twelve (12), and (5) be a quorum, with a view to greater responsibility and the more effectual performance of the duties connected with such commission or trust.

That to all existing harbour commissions or trusts the admiralty shall have power to add new commissioners or trustees, not exceeding in number one-fourth of the whole commission. That the board should have power to call upon every such commission, or trust, or harbour master, as the case may be, to make out a correct account of all receipts of money by the said commission in the course of the year up to the 31st December, and from what source and under what authority received; stating, also, the expenditure during the year under separate heads, so as to afford a current account of the resources of each trust, and of the same, which, after being duly audited, shall be transmitted to the board of conservancy on or before the 1st March following.

That the board should have power to order that a tide scale be placed in all harbours; and in certain ports that a self-registering tide guage be erected, accompanied by a barometer, and that a record of these be strictly kept; as well as a journal of the winds and weather; of the arrivals and sailings, of cases of wreck, or of any thing affecting the interests of navigation, and transmitted periodically to the board of conservancy.

That in all suits and proceedings at law, by the directors or commissioners acting under any commission or trust of a harbour or navigable river, it shall be imperative on them to take the opinion, and to act under the directions of the law officers of the crown.

That a summary of the proceedings of this board be laid before parliament on or before the 25th of March in each year.

That an annual grant be made by parliament for the support of the said board.

Among the last recommendations which we humbly take leave to lay before your Majesty, there is one which appears to your commission of essential importance towards the improvement of our harbours, namely, the procuring accurate plans and surveys on a sufficient scale of all the ports and navigable rivers of the united kingdom—not only for the present value of such plans as showing the actual state of the port, and as affording the basis for improvements; but also to be preserved as documents for reference hereafter, in order to determine at any future time what changes may have taken place.

Your commission cannot close their report without expressing, in the strongest terms, their conviction that immediate measures for detailed inquiry and local examination into the state and condition of every port and navigable river of the united kingdom, are indispensably necessary, with a view to that thorough superintendence, without which many of the evils already recited are liable to recur.

And when they consider the great want of accessible harbours along the whole of the coasts of your Majesty's dominions—more especially when the extended use of steam navigation points to such great changes in maritime affairs, whereby every sheltered creek is likely to become of value—and when they consider that by the improvement of our tidal harbours your Majesty's beneficent intentions for the preservation of the lives and property of a large class of your Majesty's subjects may be best fulfilled, they earnestly trust that no minor consideration may be allowed to impede the accomplishment of objects of such national importance.

All which we humbly certify to your Majesty.

W. BOWLES, Rear-Admiral, M.P., Chairman.
J. J. GORDON BREMER, Capt. R.N.
JOSEPH HUME, M.P.
AARON CHAPMAN, M.P.
EDWARD R. RICE, M.P.
THOMAS BARING, M.P.
T. BEAUFORT, Hydrographer.
G. B. AIRY, Astronomer Royal.
JOHN WASHINGTON, Capt. R.N.
RICHARD GODSON, Q.C. and M.P., Counsel to the Admiralty.

London, July 8, 1845.

## SKIBBEREEN PETTY SESSIONS—AUG. 27.

THE "CLOSE SEASON" IN THE SOUTH—THE WISDOM OF LAW-MAKERS ILLUSTRATED.

Magistrates on the Bench—Thomas Somerville, Lionel J. Fleming, and M. Galwey, Esqrs.

*Henry Fitzmaurice*, of Skibbereen, Esq., was brought before the bench on a charge of having in his hand in the street of that town on the 21st inst. a fine fresh salmon, in high season, it being "close season."

Daniel Spillane, policeman, sworn and examined—Saw a fresh salmon in Mr. Fitzmaurice's hand on the 21st, but could not tell when it was caught; it may have been on the 20th; wished merely to do his duty.

Mr. Fitzmaurice offered some observations, and expressed an anxious desire to try the question as regarded the close season on the river Ilen, which, as far as that fine river was in question, appeared on the face of it the greatest absurdity that ever received the sanction of the legislature. As well might a law be passed that when the corn was fit for the sickle it should not be cut down!

One of the magistrates read that part of the fishery law which bore on the case before them, and Mr. Fitzmaurice at once admitted having the fish, and having been present aiding and assisting in catching it.

Mr. Fleming observed that having a fish on the 21st was not proof that it was taken in the close season when Mr. Fitzmaurice, without availing himself of any advantage the observation might have afforded, at once avowed that the salmon was caught in the close season, but begged permission to examine respectable witnesses to prove the gross absurdity of having the close season begin on the 20th of August on the Ilen, which was granted at once.

Some one here observed that Mr. Beecher, who holds, under the late Colonel Townsend, the fishery of the lower Ilen, including a part of the estuary, had said on a former day, that if fines were inflicted before October they ought to be put nominal, as the salmon season in the Ilen and other southern rivers did not properly begin before the period of closing the season, or words of similar import.

Mr. Fitzmaurice then called Capt. Evans, who, being sworn and examined, deposed—That he had lived on the river Ilen for over 40 years, and fished with nets for salmon himself for over 20 years; that salmon usually begin to come into the lower waters of the river about the month of July, especially if floods happen; kept a journal of the annual arrival of salmon from 1827 to 1845, and the numbers caught by his net, and the result shewed that *in no year was there caught more than 11 fish before the 12th of July, and generally not more than 5*; does not think the season of arrival and of spawning has changed from what it was in former years; the mill weirs had no effect in changing the season, but served to diminish the number of fish, from some reasons he was not able to explain; the fish that get up the river before August and September do so only through the aid of floods, and when those floods abate such stray fish are easily seen and speared, or taken with small nets, the water is so low and clear; in September, October, and November, the case is not so, as there is then what is called a standing water, which is high enough to protect the fish from poachers, with few exceptions; does not believe that anglers do any harm, as they don't catch one out of every hundred salmon that come into the river; has examined the pea frequently in salmon, and has found it very small in September and even October; all salmon don't spawn in the same month; some are earlier than others, but the greater portion are late, chiefly in November and December in the Ilen; on the 21st of August, 1844, took 60 salmon in the estuary, and could have taken 150 more, but feared being fined; these fish passed up with a flood that came, and were all immediately destroyed when the water fell to the summer level; believes that the close season for the Ilen ought not to begin before the 20th of October.

Mr. Richard Long was then sworn and examined by Mr. Fitzmaurice—Was a salmon fisher on the Ilen for many years; his men never thought it worth while to wet a net till after the middle of July, and from that till September but few were caught; thinks the salmon season on the Ilen is in September and October; is sure of it from experience and observation; has often observed quantities of salmon leaping at sea in September and October; these fish go into the Ilen to spawn; is sure that rod-fishing cannot do any harm; one net on the upper waters does more harm than all the anglers could do for the year; thinks that extending the open season to the 20th of October would be very beneficial to the public; is not, and has not been a fisherman for several years past; thinks the present law a piece of great nonsense.

The evidence of these respectable gentlemen gave great satisfaction, as the clearest proof of the necessity for changing the close season.

The Bench, after a short consultation, and the consideration of the evidence, fined Mr. Fitzmaurice but one farthing, without costs, to the universal gratification of a crowded court house.

From the above evidence it must be seen, that in fact the close season begins in the southern rivers almost on the same day with the commencement of the salmon season; or, admitting the fish to be in the rivers in July, there will still be left but about 38 days, including Sundays, of open season, and this will give the absurd number of 327 days of close season, which includes 10 days of August, all September, and till 20th of October (the proposed day for closing the season), which makes about 60 days, the real salmon season in the Ilen and other southern rivers, and ever has been, during which not a fish is to be caught now By the present law the close season shall not comprise less than 124 days. May it not be hence inferred that it was never intended that the close season should embrace nearly 11 months of the year? Commissions may controul fishermen, and change their habits and times of coming and going to the rivers, but attempting to alter by absurd laws the very nature and instinct of the fish themselves, savours so much of our national blundering that it becomes more a subject for mirth than one for any grave or serious attention. Twenty Irish Commissioners, instead of two, will never be able to make salmon pass into a river where there is not water enough to protect them, and where their natural habits are so perfectly at variance with those absurd theories which have been taken up by men who never caught a fish in their lives. It will require but little time to prove the fishery law, as it at present exists, so far as salmon and trout are in question, to be one of the most abortive legal enactments that ever was passed by a British Parliament.—*Cork Constitution.*

## AN ADORABLE RELIC.

At the meeting of the Repeal Association, Mr. John O'Connell, "the young hope of Ireland," termed the coat exhibited at Treves as the seamless garment worn by our Saviour during the Passion, a "most adorable relic." But we had better quote his own words in reference to this subject, as we find them reported in the *Freeman's Journal*:—

"There was an exhibition in the town of Treves of an unseamed garment, said to have been that worn by the blessed Redeemer during the Passion. It was said that that most adorable relic—adorable in reference to Him who wore it—not, of course, in reference to the mere garment itself—was still preserved and exhibited in Treves, for the reverence of the faithful. The dignitaries of the Catholic Church had permitted its exhibition on the same grounds that they permitted the exhibition of relics—not because there was any virtue in the articles themselves, but because they were all that remained of the sainted and holy personages who were held in reverence and veneration by the Catholic Church. No Catholic was bound to believe in the authenticity of relics, but every Christian ought to have some respect for the sincere belief of his fellow-Christian, no matter how much mistaken he might have been—(Hear, hear.) Now the *Dublin Evening Post*, writing in a Catholic country and addressing itself for the most part to Catholic readers, might have found some other term to characterise the exhibition of the relic to which he referred, than by treating it as a 'gross superstition.'—(Loud cries of 'Shame, shame.') A million and a half of pious, sincere, and faithful Christians, headed by their bishop and clergy, walked, last year, several miles in solemn procession, to pray before the high altar where this relic was exhibited. In the deep sincerity of their belief, in the reverence of their hearts, those pious people, headed by their clergy, made this painful and wonderful pilgrimage to pay their devotion before this holy relic, and yet the *Dublin Evening Post* snapped its fingers and said that the German Catholics were guilty of gross superstition.—(Hear, hear.)"

And superstition more gross, ignorance more debasing than this relic-worship exhibits, are not to be found even in the history of the Papal Church. Only fancy "a million and a half of people in the nineteenth century "paying their devotion"—to use Mr. O'Connell's words—"before this *holy (!)* relic"!! And again, only imagine the son of the boasted leader of the Roman Catholics of Ireland, an intelligent, educated man, defending this truly "gross superstition," and censuring the journalist who had the honesty to speak of it as it deserved for his very proper exposure of the abomination. He tells us that this garment, a thing fashioned with human hands, and liable to destruction from moths or other vermin, is a "*most adorable relic*"! He tells us that the million and a half of "pious (!) people," headed by their bishop and clergy, bowed themselves down before this idol, set up by the impious hands of man! But he has forgotten to acquaint us with the object for which the coat has been manufactured—namely, the obtaining money under the falsest of all false pretences from the unfortunate, ignorant and deluded pilgrims induced to visit the unholy shrine reared up by Arnoldi, Popish bishop at Treves.

Reader, from every one of these "million and a half" of infatuated people, who obtained a sight or touch of this "most adorable relic," the price of its exhibiton was first extracted; and may we not therefore loudly cry, shame upon the system that can countenance such a grossly fraudulent abomination; but deeper shame upon the man who could palliate and defend the enormity?—*D. E. Packet.*

Whatever in religion is *new* is *eo nomine* FALSE.

The few in Sardis who had not defiled their garments, were not exhorted to flee to Philadelphia, or set up a Philadelphian church in Sardis: but they were to be "watchful and to strengthen the things which remained and which were ready to die, and to remember how they had received and learnt, and to hold just and repent." Let all of us, then, "prove our own work," without too much reference to others; and so long as there is a single work, or duty, or act of worship or self-denial which the Church of England points out for our performance, which as yet we have not accomplished, we at least have no call to leave her communion: and let us be sure of this, that his is a rash and a sinful act who leaves the Church of his baptism so long as she imposes upon him no sinful terms of communion.

Among the graces which adorn a Christian's life, and which in a peculiar manner characterise the sincerity of his profession, humility will always stand conspicuous. Humility invariably accompanies every Christian virtue, and diffuses around every Christian action a pure and holy lustre.

HISTORICAL APPLICATION.—The Sidonian servants agreed amongst themselves to choose him to be their King who that morning should first see the sun. Whilst all others were gazing on the east, one alone looked upon the west; some admired, some mocked him, as if he looked on the feet there to find the eye of the face. But he first of all discovered the light of the sun shining on the tops of the houses. God is seen sooner, easier, clearer, in his operations than in his essence,—best beheld by reflection in his creatures.

ANIMAL ANOMALY.—M. J. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire made an extraordinary communication to the Academy of Sciences at their last meeting relative to a he-goat which was recently presented to the Museum of Natural History. This goat, which possesses all the attributes of his sex, is, in addition, provided with two teats, as fully developed as those of a she-goat, and the milk, which is extracted from them in abundance, has all the physical properties of ordinary goat's milk; in taste, however, it is rather more saline. The anomaly is not without precedents, Aristotle mentions several, and we find in the "Annals of Science" several accounts of the same nature as to the males of animals of different species. M. de Humboldt, in his travels, states that he met with a man whose breasts were like those of a woman, and who, in the absence of his wife, could give milk to the children.

THE COST OF A PATENT.—We find the following statement, regarding patents, in a London paper—"The cost of a patent, when unopposed, would be for England and Wales, £110; if the Colonies and Channel Islands be included (extra) £5; for Scotland, £80; for Ireland, £135. If there be more than one name in the petition for the patent, there will be extra fees to pay, viz.:—If two names, £17 10s extra; and if three names, £31 extra for the English patent; and £3 extra, for each name after the first, for the Scotch patent; and £10 extra, for each name after the first, for the Irish patent. The above costs are exclusive of the specification, the cost of which entirely depends upon the length and the number of drawings; registering a patent protects a designer, but not the principle of any invention. The cost of registry is from £10 to £15; the cost of entering a caveat one guinea per annum, for each country; the cost of opposing a patent, £5.

ENORMOUS SHEEP.—Mr. Michael M'Carthy, victualler, Mallow, killed a wether on Wednesday, which weighed 50lbs. per quarter; it was fed by Mr. Montgomery, near Mitchelstown.

A LATE BAPTISM.—At the Baptist chapel, in Byron-street, Liverpool, last week, a woman aged 73, named Mary Jones, was baptised by immersion.

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