The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XXII. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1845. No. 2331.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT BRITAIN.

Liverpool, Monday, Sept. 15.

The Great Britain steamer arrived this morning, shortly before eight o'clock; her intelligence has, however, been anticipated by the arrival of the Hibernia. During the whole passage the engines have never been stopped, but have worked with the greatest possibla regularity. The reason of the passage being of somewhat longer duration than was expected, is in the difficulty of keeping a sufficient supply of steam. This difficulty her commander and engineer are, however, fully confident of overcoming in her future voyages.

Capt. Hosken sailed from New York on the afternoon of the 30th, and at 7, p.m. of that day the pilot left her. On her passage she has experienced very little westerly wind, and one day, in a fine breeze, the ship made 209 miles, from noon to noon.

The following letter has been addressed to Capt. Hosken, by the passengers on the return voyage:—

"To Lieut. Hosken, R.N., commanding the Great Britain steam ship.

"We, the undersigned passengers in the Great Britain steam ship, offer our hearty congratulations to yourself and to the spirited proprietors of this noble vessel on the completion of her first Atlantic voyage.

"The question as to the fitness of iron vessels of larger proportions for the navigation of the ocean we hold to be now determined in the affirmative.

"As regards the Great Britain steam ship, we beg to observe that the voyage has not been so rapidly performed as had been expected, because every advantage has not yet been taken of her admirable qualities; and a sufficiency of steam is not produced to work the engines with the power for which they are calculated.

"In all other respects we consider the Great Britain to be unrivalled; her motions are remarkably easy, her accommodations commodious and airy.

"We have not failed to remark the great attention of the officers of the ship to their respective duties.

"Your indefatigable exertions, in providing for the general comfort of the passengers and strictly enforcing the rules of the Great Western Steam-ship Company, merit our best thanks.

"We earnestly hope and expect that the vessel which you so ably command will eventually realise the expectations of her proprietary as regards her speed, and receive that public patronage which is due to a project so eminently calculated to promote the comfort of the travelling community.

"We have to express our entire satisfaction with the luxuriant supply of the table, and the excellent arrangement of the steward's department.

"Liverpool, Sept., 1845."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts of June 25, from the Cape of Good Hope, and June 19, from Graham's Town, still indicate that matters were in rather an unsettled state, both on the frontier and at Natal. The Kafers were committing robberies of cattle by wholesale, but it seems that a tribe with which we have no treaty is most to blame. As to the farmers under Adam Kock in the Griqua country, beyond the Modder river, they had recovered from the panic occasioned by the defeat they had experienced from Colonel Richardson, and it was considered to be a great pity that so much delay had occurred in taking advantage of that spirited affair, for emigration further into the interior was already threatened. The governor, however, had recovered in some measure from the effects of the fall from his horse, and had arrived at Colesberg, where there was to be a meeting of the chiefs and farmers. His Excellency's administration seems to have inspired some confidence. At Natal the government land surveys excited still a good deal of dissatisfaction, and Major Smith was compelled to exhibit much firmness, in order both to protect the surveyors and to have the land-marks and flag-staffs left standing. The fight between the Bastards and the Boers, near Philippolis, was rather severe as regards the loss of life on both sides.

VALENTIA HARBOUR.

As the projected Railway from Wexford to Valentia, is at present engaging public attention; and the principal Engineer, William Gravatt, Esq., F.R.S., is now on the line making his observations, previous to the Parliamentary Survey, it may not be uninteresting to our readers, to be made acquainted with Captain Martin White's Natural Survey of its situation as follows.—

VALENTIA, BREA, OR BRAY HEAD.—The S.W. extremity of Valentia Island, on the West of Ireland, County Kerry; is three miles N.N.E. from Puffin's Island; thence extends nearly six miles east, and forms the harbour of the same name, which is *capable of receiving the largest ships*. It affords excellent shelter against all winds that blow, with good holding in 35 and 46 feet at low of spring ebbs.—*Wexford Independent.*

THE SCREW PROPELLER.—The "*Senator.*" an Iron schooner-rigged vessel, of 100 Tons Register, but capable of carrying a cargo of 220 tons was built by Messrs. Pim, of Hull, and fitted with the Screw Propeller, worked by an engine of twenty-eight horse power. She has been plying for several months, and throughout the greater part of last winter, between Dublin and London, and has made eleven voyages, in each case within a week. Her average speed, with and against the wind, is five miles an hour, or five days to London, and her consumption of coal is about the fifth of that of the paddle steamers. Her freights were fixed at from 25 to 75 per cent. Under those charged by the steamers on the station, and have accordingly compelled a very considerable reduction by those vessels. She has been so successful in her trading that her proprietors have just made a dividend of 12½ per cent. per annum, keeping a reserve fund of about as much more. A vessel worked on this principle, with engines of moderate power, is as certain and punctual as the best steamers, and may be as cheap as a sailing ship; for though, perhaps, somewhat more costly, and requiring an establishment of firemen, engineers, &c., she can make throughout the year three voyages for one of a sailing vessel. Screw vessels must accordingly in a few years take the place of sailing vessels for the Channel trade and short voyages generally. They will compete with sailing rather than with the fast steamers, which will always, of course, be required for the passenger intercourse. It is believed that the lowest freight by steam from Dublin to Liverpool, is 12s. per ton. Steamers plying between Liverpool and Drogheda carry some articles for about 6s. per ton, with profits to the owners; and between Liverpool and all other Irish ports, the steam freights are much under those charged between Liverpool and Dublin, while vessels worked by the screw can carry much cheaper than any paddle steamers, however economically and judiciously managed they may be. Their freights would range from 4s. to 7s. per ton from Dublin to Liverpool, and from Liverpool to Dublin, would be on an average, 9s. per ton.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

CITY OF DUBLIN MERCHANTS' STOCK AND SHAREBROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

A preliminary meeting of the members of this association was held on Monday at the temporary offices, 51, Dame-street—

JOHN KESHAN, Esq., Lord Mayor Elect, in the Chair,

The following gentlemen were present:—Richard O'Gorman, Michael Walsh, Luke Butler, James Rooney, Edward Perrin, Chas. P. Gavin, George Scott, James Gilliker, James Gorman, Laurence Malone, John Kirwan, Edward Fox, John Tomlinson, and John Morgan, Esqrs., &c. Resolutions were adopted preparatory to the operations of the company, and it was agreed that the rules and regulations of the London and Liverpool Associations should be made available in the foundation of this society. The resolutions passed on the occasion will be published immediately, and the necessary arrangements have been made for commencing business at the Royal Exchange forthwith.

DEATH OF THOMAS OSBORNE DAVIS, Esq., M.R.I.A., EDITOR OF THE *NATION.*

(Abridged from the Freeman's Journal.)

It is our painful duty to-day to record the premature death of Thomas Davis—one of the most promising and gifted of the younger men whose talents and generous devotion shed a lustre on the efforts of the national party. Of the young men who brought to the sustainment of the national struggle brilliant abilities and earnest devotion, Thomas Davis was far the topmost man.

From the early days of his boyhood, Thomas Davis felt and gave expression to those impassioned feelings of nationality which formed the great characteristic of after-life, and distinguished himself among his fellows, many of whom held adverse opinions, by the earnestness of his attachment to the principles of Irish liberty. After he passed through college, he devoted his whole time to the acquisition of that knowledge which enabled him to play so conspicuous a part in the effort to restore the legislative independence of this country. He was called to the bar in Michaelmas Term in 1838, but was too much occupied in politics to attend to legal pursuits. He was the principal writer in the *Nation* newspaper. He contributed some of the most remarkable as well of the poetic as of the prose compositions published in that journal. He was but thirty-one years of age, yet we believe he has left behind him few who possess the same amount of general information. His topographical knowledge of the country was as minute and as accurate as his knowledge of our history was extensive. His taste for the fine arts was of the most classic and cultivated character, but he used all this varied knowledge for one end only—the advancement of his native land.

If it were permitted to obtrude private feelings on the public at large, we would indulge in an expression of our admiration and love for the high qualities that adorned him in his social intercourse. His well-known honour, his high integrity, the heart-felt earnestness of his love of country, and the unselfish singleness of purpose which characterised his every act, won for him not only the esteem, and the admiration, but the love of all who were fortunate enough to be blessed with his intimacy.

In the National Association Mr. Davis's strength of character gave him an independent position. He often ventured to differ from the Liberator, but while he strongly asserted his own views, he never omitted to express, as he never for an instant ceased to feel, the deepest veneration for O'Connell's character, and the strongest sense of the weight of authority which belonged to those opinions of the father of his country with which he had the boldness to disagree. The discussion on the new colleges bill in the association was the most remarkable occasion on which he expressed opinions at variance with O'Connell's. The remarkable scene which then occurred is fresh in the memory of the country.—The courage then exhibited by Mr. Davis, and the generous emotion which overcame him when there seemed danger of an unkindly collision between himself and the leader he revered and loved, produced the deepest effect upon the meeting, and secured him for ever at once the respect and the affection of the great man for whom we know that Thomas Davis would have perished.

He was a native of Mallow, in the county of Cork, but had been for many years a resident of Dublin. His death, though it has come on the public by surprise, was scarcely of a sudden character. He was first taken ill on Monday week. On Thursday his struggle with disease was so far successful, that he was out for a few hours, but he was conscious that his constitution had no longer its wonted powers. Meeting John O'Connell on that day, he expressed his conviction that his work was "telling against him." That evening he relapsed, but was still so hopeful of recovery that on the following day, in writing to a friend, he spoke cheerfully of his anticipated restoration to health, and added a wish that his illness should not be publicly mentioned, for he hoped to be in a few days "once more at work for Ireland."—But the disease proved too strong for him—he gradually sunk under it. At half-past six yesterday morning the struggle terminated, and Thomas Davis—with all that nature had given him of gifts, and all that labour had accumulated of knowledge and accomplishments—had ceased to exist.

An extraordinary meeting of the Repeal Association was held yesterday evening, when it was resolved that the members of that body should attend the funeral obsequies of the talented gentleman.

Sir Hugh Munro has given liberty to his tenantry to shoot all kinds of game, on condition that they guard his estate against poachers.—*Scotch Paper.*

THE MURDER OF ELIZA GRIMWOOD.—Geo. Hill, the private in the 67th foot, whose apprehension in Dublin on the charge (self-confessed) of being guilty of this murder, was brought up a second time at the Southwark police court on Saturday; and it having been satisfactorily shown that he was innocent, and only made the statement in order to get discharged from the army, he was liberated. His wife, a lady-like person, and child, six years of age, were in attendance, but did not speak or recognise the unfortunate man.

DISCOVERY OF A MONASTIC WELL, AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—Saturday afternoon, as the groom of Mr. Bates, pianoforte manufacturer, Ludgate-hill, was leading one of his master's horses by a halter from the stable at the bottom of Dorset-street, Salisbury-square, the foot-pavement over which the horse was walking suddenly fell in, followed by the head, shoulders, and body of the animal, to the infinite horror of the stable-man, who narrowly escaped being drawn into the aperture also. Police-sergeant Arnold, No. 204, assisted by some of his men and others, with considerable difficulty at length succeeded with ropes in rescuing the poor horse, whose bulk alone prevented him from sinking any further. On examining the aperture, which thus so suddenly presented itself, it was ascertained that it was the mouth of an old well, full of water, which had been arched over, but that the well had mouldered away from extreme age, and at length fell in as above described. The well, which is between 40 and 50 feet in depth, doubtlessly belonged to the priory of White Friars, which some centuries ago stood upon the site of this locality.

THE CHURCH IN PRUSSIA.

The *Weser Gazette* publishes the substance of an address presented to the King of Prussia by the college of the University of Berlin upon the present religious movement. It is as follows:—

"The present movements are not of an ephemeral character, for they have their basis in the intellectual developement of the people. That the happiest consequences should be the result it is only necessary that the state should take these movements under its own guidance, and thus foster the germ of good which they contain.—Two parties are ranged on opposite sides. The old party takes for its motto exclusive orthodoxy, and tradition as the ground of faith in the literal sense of the word. The other party, that of the movement, rejects human traditions, and appeals to the living source of truth. The majority of the population inclines to the latter party. It may be that the people cannot see clearly the end towards which their efforts are tending, nor point out the organisation which ought to be given to the church; but this they do know—that the principles of Christian liberty form the basis of their efforts. The reformation has established the right of living and progressive development, as contra-distinguished from the backwardness of Rome. We claim for each Christian the right of private judgment. The spirit of God ought not to be bound by formulas. It is not the mere vessel to which faith is consigned, which is itself the all-essential, but it is the spirit of truth, of holiness, and charity, announced by Christ, which constitutes the corner-stone of the church. The persuasion of this truth has penetrated the conscience of the age in which we live. Another party would identify the spirit with the letter, the form with the substance, thinking that the Church and State depend for safety upon the conservation of external formalities. It is not the living faith of Christ—it is the church which has become their profession of faith and their substitute for religion. Those who do not follow their views are anathematised."

The address then goes on to acknowledge the exaggerations of some of the new reformers, the existence of which is not denied, but the motives are stated to be of the purest kind, while these very exaggerations are but a natural reaction against those who would bind men by mere human traditions. Christianity and the Bible do not depend upon external aid—the struggle of the church is of a spiritual kind and ought to be allowed freedom of action. The address concludes with a prayer to the King to convoke a commission of all the provinces of the state, to prepare a constitution for the church, the necessity for which had become so generally felt.

An individual named Maynard, who held a respectable position as a house and general agent, has been committed to jail from Guildhall Police Office, on a charge of having negotiated for a set of thieves the return to the owners of a considerable amount of property recently stolen from the carriages of the Great Western Railway. He is also charged with bigamy.

Some of the Paris papers have stated that the Prince de Joinville was on board the Pluton steam corvette during her recent visit to Brighton—that his Royal Highness inspected the floating breakwater, and that he took soundings in our roads. Unless his Royal Highness kept himself purposely out of sight, there can be no truth whatever in the story.—*Brighton Gazette.*

It is her Majesty's intention to abolish the office of State Housekeeper at Windsor Castle, by granting compensation to the lady who at present holds the office, and thereby getting rid of the tax upon the public in the shape of housekeeper's fees for showing the state apartments.

FAILURE OF THE POTATO CROP.—The failure in the crop of late potatoes promises to be more serious than was at first imagined. A gentleman who has just travelled through the potato districts of Somersetshire, informs us that for miles on either side the road the tops have been mown down with the scythe, in order, if possible, to save the roots. One large grower in the Mendip district, whose crop generally averaged a thousand to twelve hundred sacks, has offered to sell the whole for £20. Another large grower calculates upon being £150 out of pocket. The diseased fruit, in several instances, poisoned pigs to whom it was given, and there is too much reason to fear that the crops, when once affected, will become entirely useless.—*Cheltenham Paper.*

MEXICO—PRIVATEERS.—The last accounts from Mexico show that, however much the Mexican Government may be disposed for war against the United States, they sorely lack the means.—It is by the issue of Letters of Marque to Privateers that any serious annoyance can be given to the trade of the United States. We have learned that a number of vessels have proceeded to Mexico, to be employed as Privateers. The *Shamrock* which had been for some years a revenue cruiser on the Irish station, and had been well known at Kingstown as one of the fastest boats in the squadron, was sold by Government some months since. She subsequently proceeded to Liverpool, from whence, two or three weeks since, she sailed for Mexico, the owners intending to take out letters of Marque for the Privateer service.—*Mercantile Advertiser.*

THE WEATHER AND CROPS (SCOTLAND).—In the course of last week a vast deal of grain was cut. The whole crops have ripened with great rapidity within the last ten days, and the country in every direction is now bright with the rich yellow of the ripened corn. The fields are studded with stooks to an unusual thickness; and in so far as the crop has yet been tested in the barn floor, it is well spoken of both as to produce, weight per bushel, and quality. One gentleman, about 13 miles east, had realised 15 bolls, of barley per acre on a piece of second or third rate land, and we understand various samples have been exhibited, weighing from 55 to 57lbs per bushel—no bad earnest of the ample bulk and quality of the crop in course of being secured.—*Scotsman.*

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT BIBLE.—A copy of the first complete edition of the English Bible, printed by Myles Coverdale, bearing the date 1535, was accidentally discovered a few days since in the false bottom of an old oak chest, at Holkham-hall, the seat of the Earl of Leicester. There are numerous imperfect copies of this edition of the Holy Scriptures in existence, two being deposited in the library of the British Museum, one in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, one in the Cambridge University Library, and others in most of our great libraries and public institutions, as well as many private individuals possessing the volume. The above book is the most valuable specimen of Myles Coverdale's labours hitherto brought to light, being in every respect perfect; whereas all the other volumes enumerated are deficient in many leaves, both at the beginning and the end. During the religious persecution in the reign of Queen Mary the proof of the possession of the Bible subjecting the parties to the consequences of an accusation of heresy, most of the copies of the impression were buried, which accounts for the discrepancy, the humidity of the soil having destroyed a considerable portion of the leaves. The noble proprietor of Holkham has had the book appropriately bound, and enclosed in an oaken box, and it now graces the shelves of his magnificent library. Some idea may be formed of the estimation in which this bibliographical treasure is held, from the circumstance of a London bookseller having offered to purchase it for the sum of £500.

CHAPTER OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS ORDER OF ST. PATRICK.

His Excellency the Grand Master (by her Majesty's command) held a Chapter of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick, on Wednesday, at the Castle of Dublin, at 2 o'clock. p.m.

The Knights Companions in their Mantles, Stars, and Collars, assembled in the Robing Room, attended by the Officers of the Order.

At two o'clock, p.m., the Knights were called over by Ulster, and proceeded to the presence of the Grand Master, seated in the Chair of State, and then, with the usual reverences, took their respective seats at the table, according to their stalls.

His Excellency then commanded Ulster to read her Majesty's letter authorizing the Chapter to be held, which being done, the Earl of Clare was introduced by the Gentleman Usher, and Ulster King at Arms, and kneeling, received the honor of Knighthood, and then retired.

The Marquis of Ormonde, in like manner was introduced by the Gentleman Usher and Ulster King of Arms, and kneeling received the honour of Knighthood, and then retired.

His Excellency the Grand Master then communicated to the Chapter, that her Majesty had been pleased to nominate Sir John Fitzgibbon, Knight, Earl of Clare, and Sir John Butler, Knt., Marquis of Ormonde, to be Knights Companions of the Most Illustrious Order, and commanded that their Lordships be invested with the ribband and badge on the present occasion.

By command of the Grand Master, the two Junior Knights present proceeded to the door of the Chapter Room, and conducted the Earl of Clare between them to the right of the Chair of State, Ulster bearing the Ensigns of the Order before them on a Velvet Cushion, where his Lordship made and subscribed the declaration appointed by the Statutes.

His Excellency the Grand Master, assisted by the two Senior Knights Companions present, put the ribband with the badge over the Earl's right shoulder, pronouncing the admonition; after which, the Earl was congratulated by his Excellency and the Knights present, and then took his seat at the table.

The Marquis of Ormonde was in like manner conducted by the two Junior Knights present to the right of the Chair of State, Ulster bearing the Ensigns of the Order before them on a Velvet Cushion, where his Lordship made and subscribed the declaration appointed by the Statutes.

His Excellency the Grand Master, assisted by the two Senior Knights Companions present, put the riband with the badge over the Marquis's right shoulder, pronouncing the admonition, after which the Marquis was congratulated by his Excellency and the Knights present, and then took his seat at the table.

The Chapter being ended, Ulster, Knight Attendant, called over the Knights Companions present, who each rose from his seat on the pronunciation of his name, and the Chapter broke up.

CAHER RACES.

This meeting commenced yesterday. The rain fell heavily in the morning and continued at intervals throughout the day. However, every vehicle was in requisition, and the roads leading to the course were thronged. There were several distinguished persons on the course, amongst whom we noticed the Marquis of Waterford, Lord Clonmel, Lord Cecil Gordon, Sir Nugent Humble, the Hon. Frederick Saville, John Power, Esq., George Gough, Esq., Thomas Gough, Esq., John Bagwell, Esq., and several others.

There was a good deal of speculation as to the big race. Brunette seemed to be the favorite, and we understand she was backed even against the field. Three horses came to the post, namely—Lord Waterford's Regalia, Mr. Preston's Brunette, and Mr. Power's Saucepan; they were placed as follows for the New Melton Stakes of 15 sovs. 5 forfeit and 100 added, 3 miles, 12st. and 4lbs each.

Mr. Preston's Brunette (Mr. M'Donough) ..	1
Lord Waterford's Regalia	2
Mr. Power's Saucepan	bolted.

This was a grand race between Brunette and Regalia, but, unfortunatelo, the latter fell at the last fence but one from home, and was ultimately beaten only by a length.

The Second race, for 5 sovs., with 40 added, was won by Mr. Preston's Mountain Hare, with Mr. Lockwood's Fairy King second.

This race terminated the sports of the day.—*Tipperary Constitution* of Wednesday.

William Fogarty, for firing at and wounding Mr. M'Donald, of the Killaloe slate quarries, last May, was arrested by Constable Neil, of Ballina, in the Duharrow mountains, last Saturday. He was identified and committed to Nenagh jail.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On the evening of the 11th inst., as about 20 men in the employment of Messrs. Levis and Swanton, timber merchants, Skibbereen, were removing a large haulk from a car, it unfortunately fell on a poor man of the name of Cadigan, and though he was immediately extricated, and medical assistance procured, the vital spark had fled.—*Cork Constitution.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Rev. G. Holmes, rector of Cropford, died suddenly on Thursday afternoon. Though not in perfect health, the rev. gentleman was as well as usual; he had just returned from a walk, and was cheerfully conversing with Mr. Waylen, who had called upon him, when he fell back and suddenly expired. He had held the incumbency for 35 years.—*Essex Paper.*

A PRIEST IN A HOBBLE.—The Rev. Bernard M'Keon, a Roman Catholic priest, was on Tuesday week bound in his own recognizance, at College-street police-office, Dublin, to keep the peace towards a person named Martin Clarke, in whose house he had formerly lodged. It appeared that there were differences between the parties of long standing, and that the complainant, Clarke, who was a married man, was jealous of the priest, to whom he attributed it that his wife had absented herself from him. The rev. gentleman, on being asked in court where the man's wife was, distinctly refused to answer the question.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—John Eliot Hyndman, Esq., senior city coroner, held an inquest yesterday at twelve o'clock, at the Custom-house Docks, upon the body of John M'Nair, a man about sixty years of age, whose body was found in the old Custom-house Dock, under the chains of the Emerald Isle trader, of which he was mate. It was deposed that he was seen entering the dock gate about 10 o'clock on Saturday night in a state of intoxication, and the jury at once found a verdict of accidental death. Mr. Hyndman also held another inquest at two o'clock, in Barrack-street, upon the body of a child named John Hill, about two years and a half old, who was run over by a hack car that morning, at half-past nine o'clock. It appeared that there was a crowd collected in the street to hear the performances of an itinerant musician, and the carman (who was seated on the side of the car) in driving through it knocked down the child and killed it. The jury found a verdict of "accidental death," and coupled with it the following recommendation to the police commissioners:—"We take leave to recommend to the commissioners of police to prevent drivers of hackney cars from driving from the sides of their cars through the streets, and to oblige all drivers to drive from the driving seat alone.—*D. E. Packet* of Tuesday.

POTATO CROP.

CARLOW, 15th SEPT.—I have made inquiry from several extensive farmers and others, and find that there is not any failure of the potato crop of this neighborhood. On the contrary, it is stated that there has not been so abundant a crop for twenty years past. Many persons are engaged in the traffic of buying potatoes in this vicinity, and, with hired horses, taking them to Athy, and there selling them for two-pence halfpenny per stone. There are, however, very general complaints of the scanty yield of wheat.

THE POTATO DISEASE.—The *Dusseldorff Gazette* states that a farmer living on one of the estates of the Duke d'Aremberg, near Dusseldrof, has discovered a mode of preventing the rotting of potatoes, and even of curing it when it has already commenced. The method is very simple; it consists in merely harrowing deeply the earth in which the tubercles are planted so as to produce an evaporation, which will diminish the fermentation caused by humidity. This plan has proved completely successful.

DISEASED POTATOES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BRISTOL MERCURY.

SIR—My attention has been given to the disease which has shown itself so extensively amongst the growing potatoes. I find, in almost every instance, that the epidermis of the stalk below the surface of the ground is more or less in a state of decay, often disintegrated, and completely rotten; the leaves and branches accord with the state of that part of the stalk below the ground. The tuber, beneath the outer skin, is first spotted brown (like a bruised apple); these spots extend and penetrate towards the centre, quite changing the nature of the potato. Those near the surface are most injured; in some cases the lowest on the root are not at all affected, while the upper ones are useless. I should therefore expect that the longer the crop remains in the ground, the greater the injury will be. It seems, from the microscopic appearances, that the starch escapes the injury for a long time after the skin and cellular parts are gone; and as the whole of the nutritive powers of the potato reside in the starch, I should recommend that wherever the disease has shown itself to any extent the crop should be dug, whether ripe or not, and the starch extracted by the following simple process:—

After washing the roots, let them be rasped fine and thrown into a large tub or other vessel; pour a considerable quantity of water, and well agitate and rub the pulp with the hands; all the starch or fecula will from its great weight fall to the bottom, while the skin and fibrous matter will be carried away by the water; wash the starch with one or two more waters, allowing it to fall after each washing; spread it upon cloths in a warm room to dry. In this way about 20lb. or 21lb. will be obtained from every 100lb. of potatoes, and it contains as much nourishment as the original roots; it will keep any length of time, and might be used with flour to make bread, pies, puddings, &c., as well as farinacous spoonmeat.

This is much better than throwing away the diseased roots, and will furnish food for tens of thousands who might otherwise want it.

WILLIAM HERAPATH.

THE DISEASE IN THE POTATO CROP.

A fatal malady has broken out among the potato crop. The cause of this calamity is, we think, clearly traceable to the season. During all the first week of August the temperature has been cold—from two to three degrees below the average; we have had incessant rain and no sunshine. It is hardly possible to conceive that such a continuation of circumstances should have produced any other result, all things considered.—The potato absorbs a very large quantity of water. Its whole construction is framed with a view to its doing so; and its broad succulent leaves are provided in order to enable it to part with this water. But a low temperature is unfavourable to the motions of the fluids, or to the action of the cells of the plant; and, moreover, sunlight is required in order to enable the water sent into the leaves to be perspired. In feeble light the amount of perspiration is in exact proportion to the quantity of light that falls upon the leaf. At night, or in darkness, there is no appreciable action of this kind. During the present season all this important class of function has been deranged. The potatoes have been compelled to absorb an unusual quantity of water; the lowness of the temperature has prevented their digesting it, and the absence of sunlight has rendered it impossible for them to get rid of it by perspiration. Under these circumstances, it naturally stagnated in their interior; and the inevitable result of that was rot, for a reason to be presently explained. If the first days of July had not been suddenly hot it would not have happened; if we had had sunlight with the rain it would not have happened; and perhaps it would not have happened had the temperature been high instead of low, even although the sun did not shine, and the rain fell incessantly. It is the combination of untoward circumstances that has produced the mischief.

We cannot help suspecting, from the frequent appearance of disease amongst the potato crops during the last five or six years, as well in wet as in dry seasons, that many of the sorts now in use are becoming exhausted, and that the only effectual remedy is to raise new varieties from the seed. There seems likely this year to be a very great supply of potato apples in this part of the country, and nothing is easier than to do it. All that is necessary is to squeeze the seeds from the pulp, and to sow them in the spring in small beds like onion seed, transplanting the plants when they are two or three inches long. When it is considered that the tuber of the potato is not the seed of the plant but merely a receptacle for nourishment, furnished with buds, it will easily be seen that no new variety is likely to last for many years, and that it is a matter of absolute necessity to return occasionally to the real seed.—*Gardener's Chronicle.*

CURE FOR POTATO ROT.

The great importance of this root, one acre of which will feed more people than three of wheat, makes the present blight a matter of national interest. It seems, from the reports, to be not merely an aggravation of the old potato disease, but a peculiar rot, occasioned by the extraordinary wetness of the season. The old disease has engaged much of the attention of agricultural chemists; but this rot is advancing with such alarming rapidity, that no time is to be lost in attempting to arrest its ravages. Amongst the most effectual preventives and correctives of putrefaction are chloride of lime and salt; both quite wholesome, and consisting of elements suitable for manure. For arresting the decay in the ground a mixture of these—say 1 cwt chloride of lime and 3 cwt salt per acre, may be strewed around the plant, and immediately covered in (for daylight kills the chloride of lime). Or, if the weather should happily become dry, it may be applied liquid, at the rate of 1 gallon of water to 1lb of the mixture, upon soil so wet as the present. Potatoes dug apparently sound, and subject to rot afterwards, may be first washed in water, and then steeped in the above solution twelve hours (perhaps less time will do). The same liquid will do for many quantities of potatoes, by adding more of the mixed salt and chloride, and they absorb it out; for which the taste may be a sufficient guide. The salt should be clean, such as is sold for agricultural purposes; foul salt would exhaust the purifying quality of the chloride. The chloride of lime (bleaching powder) should be of the best quality, which is the cheapest for use, as it is a perishable article. The salt should be well mixed with the chloride first, as the latter is apt to curdle in water alone; and no iron or metal of any kind should touch it, either in mixing or in solution, as metals quickly exhaust its qualities.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE RAILWAY TUNNEL.

LIVERPOOL, MONDAY, SEPT. 15.—A workman in the employment of the Grand Junction Railway Company, met his death in the tunnel on Saturday. His name was James Nixon, and he was 55 years old. The most absurd rumours prevailed as to the cause of his death. At the inquest, which was held to-day, several witnesses were examined, and among them John Woodward, a plate-layer, who said that at about a quarter past ten o'clock, on Saturday morning, he sent the deceased, who was also a plate-layer, down the tunnel to sand the rails, as they were very wet. Four trains went down between the time he was sent and a quarter to twelve o'clock, at which time witness saw him dead. He was perfectly sober when he was sent into the tunnel. William Holland, the superintendent of the engine station at Edge-hill, said that about a quarter to 11 o'clock he went down the tunnel, in a pilot waggon; and when about a quarter of a mile down he felt a slight obstruction on the rails, and heard a noise like the breaking of a piece of wood. He put the break on and stopped the waggon as soon as he could, got out, and looked along the line, and from the brightness of the rails he saw they were clear. He went down to Lime-street, and sent a man up to examine the rails. William Jubilee Norton, a porter at the station in Lime-street, said he was sent up to the tunnel by the last witness to look for something that was supposed to be upon the rails. He got a light for that purpose, and about a quarter of a mile from Edge-hill he found the deceased lying across the down rails, with one foot on one rail and his right hand upon the other rail. He was quite dead and cold. His right hand was completely crushed, and his left jaw was broken. There was also a wound upon the forehead, and another upon the back of the head. He brought the deceased to Lime-street. Holland further stated that he afterwards went up to the place where the deceased was found, and there saw a wooden lamp, which was used at the station, broken, and this, in his opinion, was the obstruction he had met with in going down the tunnel. The lamp was the one that the deceased used. This was all the evidence; and the inquest was adjourned to afford time for a *post mortem* examination, it being surmised that the wounds upon the deceased were not sufficient to cause death, and that he must have fallen into a fit, in which state he died.

IMPORTANT TO CREDITORS.—Judgment not received, or redocketted before November last, which shall not be registered on the 1st of November, 1845, will, on the 2d of November next, be absolutely *null* and *void*, as against their *bona fide* purchasers, creditors, &c., the estates be altogether freed from any such judgments as regards all existing or prior purchasers or mortgages whatever, 7th and 8th Victoria.

CANDIDATES FOR HOLY ORDERS.—A short time since some of the bishops, in their places in the House of Lords, expressed their intention of allowing schoolmasters to become candidates for holy orders, without undergoing an university qualification. The Lord Bishop of London has recently been written to upon this subject, and the question put to him, whether he would or not allow schoolmasters to become candidates in his diocese? His lordship replied by stating that, whatever other bishops might do, he should not depart from the ancient custom of requiring the candidates to have graduated at the universities of Oxford or Cambridge.—*Cambridge Advertiser.*

FIFTY HOUSES BURNT.—Soon after midnight, on Saturday morning last, a fire broke out in a bakehouse at Moretonhampstead (a small town situate about 12 miles from Exeter), and as nearly all the houses were thatched, the flames spread with great rapidity, and were not subdued until the greater part of Cross-street was consumed, the number of houses destroyed amounting to about 50, and including the premises of Mr. Bidder, a builder; Messrs. Nix and Co., drapers; and the Golden Lion Inn. The greater part of the property, however, was not of a valuable kind, and the loss, therefore, is not so extensive as the number of houses burnt would seem to indicate; though much distress will be occasioned to many poor families. The town engine was not in a working state, so that the only available means of stopping the progress was by pulling down some houses, until effective fire engines arrived from Exeter.

THE NATIONAL GLASS COMPANY OF IRELAND.—The above company have just issued their prospectus, according to which we find that their capital is £100,000, in 4,000 shares of £25 each. This important project has met with general approbation, tending as it does to promote the manufacturing industry of Ireland. Our distinguished countryman, Dr. Kane, in his work on the Industrial Resources of the country, long before the repeal of the duty on glass, or the existence of any project such as the foregoing, demonstrated the existence of an abundant supply of sand, superior to that in ordinary use among glass manufacturers in England—and which could not be competed with for colour and composition.—Making allowance for the cost of fuel, and after a careful analysis of the elements of the manufacture, he concludes that the proportion which it bears to the other elements of cost is not considerable—and that, independently of glass, Ireland contains materials far more valuable for the manufacture of porcelain and earthen ware than Staffordshire, and that it only required to stir up her industry, and to develope her resources to bring this and other branches of trade into operation. The mighty projects which have started into existence within the last two years, mainly dependant on Irish capital, show that our resources are not at so low an ebb as people imagined. Thousands upon thousands are forthcoming to carry out railway designs, and we have little doubt they will be followed up by equally important movements to encourage manufacturing industry throughout the country. Dr. Kane asks where was the capital when England began to grow rich? It was, in fact, the industry that made the capital, not the capital the industry. An ignorant or an idle man will lose his capital where an active and intelligent man will create a capital. We leave our fields in barrenness—our mines unwrought—our powers of motion unapplied, waiting for English capital, forgetting that labour and intelligence constitute capital, and that, when combined, the capital so created is increased tenfold. It was with labour and industry England commenced, as Ireland must commence, and that once we have begun, and are in earnest, there will be no lack of money capital at our disposal. In England, when money is made it is re-invested—concerns are increased, and commercial transactions multiplied, until the amount of capital attains vast dimensions. In Ireland, when money is made it is withdrawn from trade at the moment it could be extended—and the money thus acquired by industry is laid out in the purchase of stock or land, yielding only a small return.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

THE FETES AT PAMPELUNA—BULL FIGHT.

A letter from Pampeluna of the 7th says:—"It is impossible to describe the excitement produced by the presence of the Duke and Duchess de Nemours and the Duke d'Aumale. The first day of the *fetes* passed over in the most satisfactory way, and there was even a display of enthusiasm in the way in which the French princes were received; but the grand attraction was for the morrow, viz., the bull fight. This amusement, barbarous and disgusting as it must appear to persons who, not being present, are not carried away by the excitement of the scene, has a powerful charm for the Spanish people, and many foreigners, who are with difficulty induced to see it for the first time, become as much fascinated as the Spaniards themselves, To-day the amphitheatre was two-thirds filled by persons of the upper class. It is a modern circus, in the square of the Constitution, fitted up with boxes and galleries, with a place for the persons engaged in the conflict with the bulls to retire to when hard pressed. The arena is covered with sand. Twelve o'clock was fixed upon for the commencement of the performance, but by six in the morning there was an immense crowd at the doors, waiting for their being opened. The members of the municipality of Pampeluna made their entry in great form, and soon after them the two Queens, the Infanta, and their Royal visitors entered and took their seats, The pit rose and cheered loudly, at the same time calling for bulls, for whose appearance they were evidently more anxious than for the presence of royalty. The musicians having struck up a flourish, the taureadors, with the celebrated Montes, advanced in a line, and knelt in front of the Queen, who made a slight bow to them in acknowledgement of their homage: When Montes made his appearance there was a burst of applause from every part of the theatre, in which the females joined. At this time the appearance of the theatre was exceeding striking, for at least 15,000 persons were present, and many of them in the costumes of the province. A picadore now came up to the Queen's box, took off his hat, and held it out. This was for the purpose of receiving the key of the place in which the bulls were confined. The Queen threw it into the hat, and the picadore in his turn threw it to the keeper of the door of the place of confinement, which is immediately under the Royal box, and then left the arena. The doors are so arranged that only one bull can come out at a time. The door was opened with great precaution, the man who opened it remained behind, and jumping over the partition as soon as the bull appeared. The first animal rushed forward with great fury. but suddenly stopped and looked about him with astonishment. Two picadores on horseback were at some distance with their lances, ready for attack. In the centre of the arena was a stuffed figure clothed in red. The bull rushed at it and pierced it with its horns. At this moment a great number of pigeons and small birds were let loose, and flew about the theatre. The bull next attacked one of the picadores, plunging his horns into the horse's body with such force that the entrails came out. At this barbarous exhibition there was a shout of exultation. *Bueno!* was heard from all parts. In the mean time the picadore, who had been remounted, attacked the bull, and pierced him so frequently with his lance, a service in which he was only seconded by the other picadore, that the animal appeared to be losing strength; but then came the chulos, who provoked him by throwing their cloaks at him. He ran furiously at his tormenters, and they had barely time to jump over the partition. Montes now arrived, and with astonishing skill held his cloak before the eyes of the bull. The animal rushed at it, but Montes avoided him, and repeated the feat, but he had nearly suffered for his boldness; he had barely time to jump out of the arena. The audience again set up vociferous shouts of applause; the name of Montes was in every mouth. Then came several bandilleros with their javelins, and plunged their jagged points into the bull; when they failed to leave their javelin sticking in the wound they were hooted by the audience. The fury of the tortured beast, with all these instruments sticking in his flesh, was redoubled; he tore the ground with his feet, and the fence with his horns. A picadore rode up, but in a few seconds his horse was disabled, and at the same time the ground was deluged with the blood of the bull, as well as that of the poor horse, who had been thus brought to the slaughter. Montes now came in front of the Queen's box, and kneeling, with his hat in his hand, requested permission to kill the bull. In one hand he held his sword, and in the other the cloak or cloth which he had placed before his eyes. The Queen having nodded her assent, Montes went up to the bull, and again placed the cloth before his eyes. The animal made a sort of leap; the same thing was repeated several times, and then Montes, with a single blow of his sword, put him to death.—After this, in order to be sure that the bull was dead before he was taken out of the arena, a taureador came and plunged a sharp instrument into his head. Four mules, richly harnessed, now came into the arena, and the bull being fixed to the traces, they left at full gallop. The slaughtered horses were removed in the same way. This was the termination of the first act, and a most disgusting act it really was; but never did audience in France raise such shouts of applause at their finest performances as were uttered by the 15,000 spectators in the amphitheatre of Pampeluna, when the poor tortured bull was most beset. Fresh sand being now strewed over the arena to cover the blood that had been shed, another bull was turned out. This poor animal had no sooner entered the arena than he attempted to retreat.—The audience set up a cry of indignation at his cowardice, and called out to have him set upon by dogs, as being unworthy of contending with men. By degrees, however, and by dint of provocation, the bull became animated, and, rushing at the first picadore, threw man and horse, the man under. The latter rose unhurt, and it was found that the horse was only wounded. The picadore, having remounted, again attacked the bull, who this time did more mischief, for he struck the horse and broke one of its legs. Montes came up and repeated his provocations, and he was near paying dearly for his boldness. The bull rushed at him, and, in attempting to escape, he fell. He had only just time to rise and pass the barrier. The bandilleros came forward and plunged their javelins into the animal's flesh, and then a matador, named Martin, knelt before the Queen as Montes had done, and requested permission to kill the bull.—This being granted, he struck at him and missed. He was hissed by the audience, and, having failed a second and a third time, he was overwhelmed with shame and confusion; at the fourth stroke he was successful. The third bull, after the renewal of the proceedings, as with the first and second, was killed by Montes with a dexterous thrust on the head near the horns. In the conflict with this animal, Montes almost surpassed himself, and was rewarded by several rounds of applause. The fourth bull was a furious one. He rushed at the two picadores, gored one of the horses, and the rider having fallen, was about to thrust his horns into him, when Montes came to the rescue, by laying hold of the tail of the bull, and induced him to turn, during which time the picadore rose and made his escape. His danger was very great. The audience was in much anxiety. The Queen and the Princess turned their heads, and the Duchess de Numours put her handkerchief before her face. Before this bull was destroyed he killed another horse. At the fight with the fifth bull a remarkable incident occurred. The first horse was ripped up by a single thrust, and his entrails came out. He attempted to rise, but by a second attack from the bull he was put out of his misery by his furious assailant. The bull then attacked another horse, which defended itself but in vain with its feet—it was gored in four places. Whilst the bandilleros were thrusting their weapons into the bull, one of three white pigeons attached to a javelin escaped, and alighted in front of the Queen who took it into her hand, Her Majesty ordered that it should be taken care of and sent to Madrid. The sixth bull was killed by Montes, with great dexterity, at a second thrust, but he missed the first. About eighteen to twenty horses were killed in the six fights. The last fight was, according to usage, between a bull and twelve journeymen millers armed with long and strong poles, with sharp points. These young men, dressed in their shirts and white trousers, came and bowed before the Queen, and then the bull covered with flour, was introduced. They attacked the animal together, but one was thrown down and slightly injured, and some time afterwards another fell, and was trampled on by the bull, and when taken out was supposed to be dead, but it was stated afterwards that he was not much hurt. There was no danger from the horns of the animal, as the points had been previously covered to prevent goring. The bull was at length killed by a Taureador. After the bull-fights, Their Majesties and the royal visitors went to the tournament given by the officers of the regiments at Pampeluna. This day (Sunday), the royal party will attend mass at the Cathedral; after that, a bull fight; and next, a military review.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Tues.	*Wed.*	*Thurs.*
3 per Cent. Cons.	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
3½ per Cent. Stock	101¼	101⅛	101¼
3½ per Cent Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	—
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	—
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	—	—	—
Ditto 4 per Cent.	—	—	—
4 per Cent. City Debs.	—	—	—
4 per Cent Ballast Office	—	—	—
Deb. Gov. Sec.	—	—	—
Kingstown Railway Deb.	—	—	—
4 per Cent.	—	—	—

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	0 0 0
Cork and Waterford	20 0 0	1 10 0	2 2 6
Cork, Midleton, and Youghal	50 0 0	2 15 0	3 0 0
Cork and Bandon	50 0 0	2 10 0	7 0 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	93 0 0
Dundalk & Enniskillen do	50 0 0	2 10 0	2 17 6
Dublin & Belfast Junc	50 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 0
Gt. Southern & Wes	50 0 0	15 0 0	26 15 0
Ditto Scrip	50 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto. Extension	50 0 0	2 10 0	13 10 0
Irish Great Western, Dublin to Galway	50 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 0
Kingstown to Brav	50 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 0
Londonderry and Enniskillen	50 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 0
Waterford and Limerick do	50 0 0	2 10 0	5 17 6
Waterford to Kilken	20 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0
Waterford, Wexford, and Dublin	20 0 0	1 10 0	2 2 6
Wexford and Carlow	50 0 0	2 10 0	3 2 6

DUBLIN ROYAL EXCHANGE SHARE LIST.

THURSDAY.—Belfast and Ballymena, 6¾; Belfast & County Down, 3¾; Bandon and Bantry, 1⅛; Cork and Bandon, 7; Cork and Waterford, 2; Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, 3; Dublin, Belfast, and Coleraine Junction, 2⅛; Dublin, Dundrum, and Enniskerry, 3⅛; Dundalk and Enniskillen, 2¼; Great Southern and Western Exten, 13¼; Great Southern and Western and Waterford and Limerick Junctions, 15s 0d p.m.; the Mid. Great Western Railway and Royal Canal Company, 4⅜; Do. Extension to Sligo, 3; Irish Great Western Dublin to Galway, 4¼; Irish North Midland, 1⅜ pr.; Kilkenny Junction, 2; Killarney Junctions, 3⅜; Limerick, Ennis, and Killaloe Junctions, 7. Newry, Warren point, and Rostrevor, 6; New Ross, Carlow, and Kilkenny Junctions, 1⅜; Waterford and Kilkenny, 3½; Wexford and Carlow, 3¼. Waterford and Tramore, 3 pm.; Waterford, Wexford, and Dublin, 2⅜.

ENGLISH STOCKS—TUESDAY.

Bank Stock	218	India Stock	—
3 per Cent. Consols	98⅜	India Bonds	66
Ditto for opening	99½	South Sea Stock	—
3 per Cent Reduced	—	Do. New Annuities	98⅜
3½ per Cent Red.	—	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	48 pm.
New 3½ per Cent.	—		

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, SEPT. 20.

RIBBONISM AND REPEAL.

That Ribbonism and Repeal are one in their very essence, no one capable of distinguishing his right hand from his left ever thought of denying—and yet, if any there be so bat-like as still to close their eyes against this truth, we would direct them to the perusal of the extracts taken from the *Freeman's Journal*, which will be found in another column, and commented on by the *D. E. Packet*, which exhibit the palpable connection between the Conciliation Hall, and the Ribbon Lodge. In a word that Mr. O'Connell's peace-preservers, his Repeal Wardens are Ribbonmen, and masters of Ribbon Lodges; have been detected with the signs and passwords of that infernal conspiracy, which respects neither rank, station, age nor sex. This information comes from no "Orange" journal, but oozes out through a Repeal print, which appears to be in full possession of all the facts—that there are 1,000 Ribbonmen in one town, Belfast, and that their leaders are members, nay, officers of the Repeal Association. The *Freeman* of Thursday states that the masters of numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, and 9, are all repealers—that the master of No. 4 is grand master for Ulster, and that the master of No. 2 has been a Ribbonman for the last seven years, and once narrowly escaped for the offence. And, yet, we find no step taken to deliver up the members of this confederacy to justice. This would not answer the purpose of the Burgh-quay parliament—members of their own body are implicated, and their precious safety is of more consequence than the lives of her Majesty's loyal subjects.

It remains to be seen what the Executive will do in this matter, whether with the truth staring them in the face as plain as the sun at noon-day, that a foul, banded conspiracy exists to an alarming extent in this country, with leaders seleeted from the Repeal body, they will at once use the powers vested in them to crush it; or suffer the murderous band to go on and accumulate in numbers and increase in daring, till brave and true men are forced in self-defence to come forward and exterminate the assassin horde.

Government have branded the open, legal, demonstrations of Orangemen, met to consult for the safety of their church, their Queen's throne, their homes and firesides—will they be as energetic in visiting the Ribbonmen, met in secret and illegal conclave, with that just punishment which deeds of treason, of darkness, and of blood demand?

We shall see.

MISSIONS IN IRELAND.

On Monday evening next, as will be seen by our advertising columns, a public meeting of the subscribers and friends of the Waterford Branch of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Home Missionary Society, will be held in Lady-lane Meeting-House, when a deputation from the Parent Society will attend, and afford much valuable and interesting information, as to the progress which this valuable society has made in diffusing the principles of vital Christianity throughout Ireland. The following Sunday sermons in aid of the society will be delivered in the same place of worship by Mr. D. D. Heather, a preacher remarkable for the fervid eloquence which marks his advocacy of the Missionary cause. We sincerely trust that the attendance and aid of a Protestant public, on both the above occasions, will mark the Missionary spirit which exists amongst the Protestants of Waterford. The exertions of the society have been highly acknowledged by Him, who alone giveth the increase—their efforts have been, and continue to be unwearied, and they now call on all professing a desire of disenthralling the captive of sin from his deadly bondage, to "come over and help them." We trust that on this occasion we shall have to record that the appeal has been responded to with that generous liberality which the cause so eminently requires.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The *London Gazette* of Tuesday night announces that the parliament, which stands prorogued to Thursday the 2d day of October next, be further prorogued to Thursday, the 27th day of November next.

On Saturday last, an inquest was held at Tramore, on the body of the Rev. H. F. Williams, who died on the previous Thursday, by Thomas Gamble, Esq., county coroner. The following verdict was returned:—"We find that the deceased came by his death in consequence of gunshot wounds inflicted on him on the 22d of July, 1834, near Virginia, in the county of Cavan, by some person or persons to us unknown, and from the effects of which he had been constantly suffering from that period." Mr. Williams was shot at, as above stated, in the presence of his wife; the wounds inflicted by the, as yet, undiscovered asasssins were ever since productive of sufferings the most severe, until terminated by death. Mr. Williams was only 43 years of age, and leaves a widow and three children.

A portion of the inhabitants of Dungarvan are about to memorial his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to have that borough brought under the 9th of George IV. A large number of the townspeople, however, seem to be opposed to the measure, not having any particular wish for additional taxes being laid on.

At Dungarvan Petty Sessions, on Saturday, G. Fitzgerald, Esq, presiding, a large number of publicans were fined in sums varying from £2 to 10s, for having their tents open for the sale of spiritous liquors after 3 o'clock, at the fair of Knockboy, on the 8th instant.

The Rev. T. Dowley gratefully acknowledges the receipt of £2, for the Magdalen Asylum of Waterford, from the right Hon. Lord Stuart de Decies.

Our literary notices in our next.

The Earl of Donoughmore has generously forwarded a donation of £20 towards the building of the Clonmel Mechanics Institute.

The Limerick corn market is up this day—Wheat 16d, and oats so high as 10d per stone.—*Lim. Chronicle* of Wednesday.

The price of coals in Scotland has advanced within the last ten days 4s per ton.

A grand daughter of the far famed Kate Kearney may be seen at Killarney lakes this autumn, with the usual offering of goats milk and mountain dew, to the lake visitors.

VAGRANCY.—The Fermoy guardians have come to the resolution of committing all vagrants found begging.

POOR RATE ARREARS.—At the meeting of the Wexford guardians on Saturday, it was resolved—That the collectors be allowed one month to collect the arrears of poor rate now due, and that such collectors as shall not have completed their collection within the above time shall be dismissed from office, and proceeded against.

DREADFUL FIRE IN LONDON.—The extensive concerns of Slr Charles Price, William-street, were totally consumed on Tucsday night. One unfortunate man was burned to death. A considerable quantity of vitriol and turpentine, in an ignited state, ran with wonderful rapidity into the Thames, set fire to several coal barges, of which two were much injured and sunk.

A caretaker or keeper, placed upon a tenant of Charles Fosbery, Castlegrey, Esq., in this county, was attacked on Monday last, by a gang of ruffians, who beat him in the most barbarous manner, breaking both his legs. The poor man's life is despaired of.—*Ibid.*

The *Liverpool Times* tells us that the priests of that town netted by a performance they call the "eight-day's solemnities," the sum of nine hundred and twenty pounds.

MR. AND MRS. WARD.—In our last week's number we stated erroneously that Mr. and Mrs. Ward were to have been received into the church last Monday at Oscott. They had already been receeived into the church by a member of the Society of Jesus, on Friday, the 5th inst.—*Tablet* of Saturday.

The Hon. C. H. B. C. S. Wardesforde, accompanied by his sons, John and Walter Wardesforde, Esqrs., left Castlecomer on Monday moreing for England, where the latter will embark for India, to join his regiment, the 89th, now serving in that country.

ACCIDENT TO THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM—It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we announce the occurrence of a very shocking accident to the Duke of Buckingham, while shooting on Monday afternoon, at Wotton, one of his Grace's seats in Buckinghamshire. Our information of the melancholy event reached us at so late an hour as to preclude the possibility of ascertaining, with any degree of minuteness, the circumstances attending the accident; but we believe we are correct in stating that, while out on a shooting excursion on Monday afternoon, in the vicinity of the above mentioned seat, his Grace had the misfortune to have one of his hands terribly shattered. Whether the accident rose from the bursting of the gun, or while loading, we are at the present moment unable to say. —*Morning Post*,

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

September 16th, 1845.

SIR—We, the undersigned tenants of George Lane Fox, Esq., beg you will insert the enclosed address to our landlord and his reply. We should not have thought of publishing it, merely contenting ourselves with the very kind wishes of our excellent landlord, but having seen, within the last few days, evidence published which was given before the Land Commissioners in Waterford, attacking Mr. Stewart, one of Mr. Fox's agents, who has for many years been carrying on improvements on our farms, and doing every thing that could be done to better our condition, we should, therefore, be more than ungrateful if we allowed such an unwarrantable attack to pass over unnoticed; and whatever Mr. Quarry Barron had in view in bringing the tenants of Mr. Fox before the public, it shows he had not our interest in view, when he stated that "the land is not rack rented; it is let at two guineas an acre; it ought to bring more, so near Waterford; if the tenants had leases, it ought to bring four guineas; some of it is very good land." As to our sons and daughters, we are perfectly satisfied of the injustice of Mr. Barron's attack on Mr. Stewart, being well aware Mr. Stewart had no other object in view but to better their condition. The evidence, as stated in this point, is so gross, that we can only add, that there is not one word of it that deserves the least credit. All rent and arrears are forgiven on the estate up to the 25th March, 1844; and we expect leases for 21 years for much more reasonable terms than those pointed out by Mr. Barron.

We are, Sir,
Your obedient servants,

Wm Dunphy, Castletown	James Phelan, Duagh.
Wm. Hurley, Ballyhoo.	E Flahavan, Ballykinsela.
Michael Power, Guilagh.	John Power, Liselan
James Moony, Ballyhoo.	M. Gorman, Ballykinsela.
Wm Hartry, Carriganard	Owen Power, Castletown.
W. Shanahan, Castletown	N. Hartry, Carriganard.
Thos. Hartry, Kilbarry.	David Phelan, Kilbarry.
John Delany, ditto.	M. Walsh, Ballycordera.
M Power, Ballykinsela.	T. Kearney, Ballykinsela.
Michael Power, Duagh.	M. Shanahan, Castletown
John Power, Killon.	Pat O'Brien, Ballybeg.
James Power, Killone.	John Walsh, jun., do.
William Power, Killone	L. Hacket, Ballyhoo.
M. Hayes, Drumcannon.	Thomas Power, Duagh.
P. Fitzgerald, Ballykinsela	David Kiervick, do.
William Power, Duagh	Samuel Woods, do.
L Cantwell, Ballykinsela.	M. Whitty, Ballykinsela.

TO GEORGE LANE FOX, ESQ.

July 1st, 1845.

We, the tenants on your Waterford estate, trust you will excuse our trespassing on you in thus addressing you by letter, which we feel called on at present to do.

Ours is the pleasing duty to announce to you that Mr. Stewart has lately arranged our affairs and promised us leases in September next, which arrangement he had been so many years anxiously endeavouring to bring to a satisfactory termination, at so heavy an expense to you, and benefit to us; and for having accomplished this, permit us to return you, Sir, our heartfelt thanks, the sincerity of which, we trust, we shall prove to you, by our industry and attention to the management of our land, and the punctual payment of our rents henceforward.

The improved state of our farms, and the kind attention of your agents to us, afford a reasonable confidence that should the prices of farm produce not grow worse, we shall be able to realise our wishes.

With sincere respect and gratitude, we, the undersigned, have the honour to be your obedient servants,

(Here fo lows the names of the tenants.)

Braha, Tadcaster, Yorkshire,
July 10, 1845.

DEAR SIRS—I have received, through the Rev. Mr. M'Cance, your memorial, expressing your gratitude to me for the arrangements I have ordered my agents to make on my estate in the county of Waterford. You have alluded to the expenses I have incurred for some years past, in putting my property in better order.

I can assure you that the expense has been nothing in comparison to the pleasure and gratification I have derived from the good feeling you have expressed for me. My object has been the benefit of my tenants and the poor on my estate. I have made them happy, and enabled them to provide for their families. I am sufficiently repaid; and with the most sincere good wishes for your welfare, and a thousand thanks for your kind attention in your address to me,

I am, dear Sirs,
Your faithful friend and landlord,
GEORGE LANE FOX.

COUNTY SURVEYOR, NORTH RIDING.—We understand that Mr. Crawford is to be appointed Surveyor of the North Riding, in room of Mr. Townsend, appointed to the Queen's County.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

On Sunday last a valuable rick of hay belonging to Mr. Feehan, of Carrick-on-Suir, was struck by lightning in that town, and totally consumed. A violent storm of wind and rain was raging at the time.—*Ibid.*

The reporters for the press, who followed in the Queen's route to Germany, are in extacies at the hospitality of the Duke of Saxe Co urg, who furnished a house specially for their accommodation, supplied them with carriages, opera boxes, servants, a splendid table, and all other requisites.

CORK TEMPERANCE INSTITUTE—GREAT INTEMPERANCE.—This institution is broken up, in consequence of some passages in the inaugural address, read by the Vice President, Mr. Kenealy, bearing hard upon those who would suffer themselves in such a place to be led away by party feelings, or prejudices. The following is a portion of the address:—"But beware of following in the footsteps of those abominable brawlers whom every great town possesses; men unredeemed by a single bright spark of learning, or knowledge, or common sense; but who pander ever to the passions of the people, and fill them with every species of loathsome folly and petty provincial prejudice. To such base uses I fervently hope that none of you may ever come; by such vile principles may the temples of your souls be ever undefiled; but if any of you should feel a wish to study this noble art, let me implore of you to do so with generous and noble feelings, bearing in mind that the lowest wretches can excite the passions of the multitude, but that it is a God-like thing to instruct their reason and turn them from the wrong into the right way." The Mayor taking fire at what he considered an insult against the Majesty of Repeal had a special meeting subsequently convened, on Thursday week, when the expulsion of Mr. Kenealy from the Society being moved, seconded by the Mayor, a scene most intemperate ensued, the Mayors' party and that of the Vice President abusing each other at top of their lungs. The *Cork Constitution* says "The Mayor in the strongest language at his command denounced the address, and Captain Sullivan in rather uncomplimentary terms denounced his Worship and his backers. Stools were upset—tables overturned—screeches for Repeal—shouts for the Union—cries of "Order" from Father Mather—"blackguard" and "scoundrel" from the belligerents, until the Mayor of Cork, perceiving that the tide of partizanship had set in against him, tore from his breast the symbol of temperance—the medal—declared himself no longer a member of the Institute, relinquished his resolution, and rushed from the Hall amidst deafening shouts from the Kenealyites. In the midst of this uproar, Father Mathew sprang upon the table, and cried aloud—"I founded this Institution, and, like Cromwell, I destroy it! Leave the place every one of you!" and as the watchman announced eleven o'clock, the members entered the street, and the outer door being fastened, Father Mathew retired with the key."

BOARD OF GUARDIANS—THURSDAY.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians took place this day.—The following members were present—Sir Benjamin Morris Wall in the chair; J. Hayden, Counsellor Hayes, J. Hacket, Captain Newport, E. Forstal, D. Holden, S. King, P. N. Barron, R. Curtis, Counsellor Walsh, P. A. Power, W. Hearne, Sir H. W. Barron, S. Phelan, J. E. Feehan, —— Ryan, T. F. Strange, Doctor Mackesy.

After the reading of the minutes,

The Clerk read a letter from the Poor Law Commission office relative to the yearly election of ex-officio guardians, on the 29th instant; also a letter acknowledging the receipt of the valuation books of the union forwarded to Mr. Griffith.

A recommendation appeared in the visiting committee's book, that the stoves now used in the boys' room be discontinued, and grates and fire guards substituted, to prevent the boys going too near the stoves, warming their feet and contracting sores.

After the usual routine business was disposed of,

The board proceeded to the admission of paupers.

On the application to admit two or three children, whose father was stated to have gone to the country for work.

Mr. Curtis thought they should not be charged to Waterford. There was no evidence of residence.

Moved they be charged to the union at large.

Captain Newport thought it would be wrong to charge them to the union at large. They came from Waterford. It was not because the father had gone to the country to seek employment that they should not be charged to where they belonged.

Mr. Curtis—There is no evidence of their residing in Waterford; but I suppose if I move the resolution you will put me down.

Mr. King—You have the recommendation of the Roman Catholic clergyman in their favor, which should have a good deal of weight with you.

Mr. Curtis—Oh, their character stands too high to need any eulogy.

Mr. King—That is the reason their word should be taken.

Mr. Phelan—The reason Mr. Curtis objects is because he thinks Father Dowley's recommendation is too vague as to their claim on Waterford for 12 months.

Mr. Curtis pressed the motion.

Mr. Hackett—There is a country guardian who should not vote for the union at large.

Mr. Holden—I think myself at liberty to do as I please.

Mr. Curtis—Put the question and let us have no more nonsense.

[Here several members spoke at the same time.]

Chairman—Chair, chair. The board may move another chairman if they wish.

Mr. Phelan—If any man knows the applicants to belong to Waterford for the specific time, then the matter ends.

Mr. Hackett here made some observation, which, in the confusion, could not be heard.

Mr. Power—No one is safe from Mr. Hackett's attacks, and that in a low vulgar way too.

Captain Newport—Where there is a doubt, members ought to be satisfied. If, on the contrary, there be no doubt that they should be charged to the city, then all opposition ought to be withdrawn. If the opposition of Mr. Phelan he followed up you can have an answer to any inquiry you choose to make as to the fact.

On the business of admission being disposed of

The Chairman brought forward the subject of the report on Dr. Sheehan's letter, and read a letter from Dr. Sheehan addressed to the chair, the purport of which was, that having consulted friends on whose judgment he could rely, they were of opinion that by withdrawing that portion of his remarks, where it was supposed he had attributed motives, his honour would not in any manner be compromised. He wished the matter to go before the public, as the charges made against him had got extra circulation through the press; and as many of his friends were under the impression that he had fallen into some heinous error. As to the expression of "monstrous" attributed to him, that word does not occur in the written remarks he made.

Mr. Phelan—All he wants is that the press will give the same publicity to his defence as was given to the charges.

Sir H. W. Barron—If all the letters be published they will call forth others, and an unpleasant recrimination may ensue.

Mr. Phelan—I think not, if it be confined to what relates to the defence.

Mr. Hackett thought it might be injurious.

Mr. Phelan—Can any injury happen from a public report of the proceedings of this board—Dr. Sheehan wishes it to go before the public.

Mr. Feehan—If Dr. Feehan wishes it should, he can publish it himself—we wont prevent the public papers going into the hands of the reporters.

Captain Newport regretted Dr. Sheehan had not withdrawn *all* of his letter.

Sir H. W. Barron—Dr. Sheehan is under a wrong impression—he thinks an attack has been made on him, when it was not.

Counsellor Walsh—He withdraws the expressions which may be deemed offensive, and I hope the Board will not consider there is anything in the rest. Dr. Sheehan has expressed himself displeased with some observations made by Doctor Mackesy, respecting the removal of a loathsome case from one ward to another. Dr. Sheehan is afraid those observations are calculated to leave an impression on the public mind injurious to him; but it should be known that the patient got every care and attention which she required. He is therefore anxious for publicity.

Mr. Hackett—There was a committee of three appointed to settle this matter, and report on it. Where is that report?

Mr. Hackett—A report has gone through the country that it is the practice here when people die not to report it, or remove their names from the books.

Captain Newport—It would be well to have an examination into the matter—if it is said that some who die have their dietary still continued or charged, the sooner we remove that impression the better.

Counsellor Hayes—If it can be any satisfaction to Dr. Sheehan I must say that both the medical officers have done their duty well; but the books have not been properly kept, according to the manner pointed out. I beg leave to propose that a committee be appointed, without reference to the past, to examine into the affairs of the House.

Mr. Phelan—The auditor when he was here put his signature to the medical officers book.

Counsellor Walsh—The book should be kept by the master. It is not the fault of the doctor, but of the master.

Captain Newport—If such be the fact, (I don't say it is), that the dietary of persons dead is kept up—if such impression has gone abroad it ought at once to be removed by an investigation into the matter,

Counsellor Hayes—I examined the book and found nothing to sanction such report; but it does not tell the time when it is discontinued.

Counsellor Walsh—It is not an important book.

Counsellor Hayes—Oh, it is a most important book. I will shew you why: there is no possible mode of checking the dietary without it be properly kept. On comparing it with the returns they don't correspond, so that either the book is false or the returns are false.

Clerk—Mr. Lynagh makes the return to me.

Counsellor Hayes—It follows that it is not Lynagh nor the clerk who commits the error.

Clerk—The weekly returns dont tally with the book.

Sir H. W. Barron—Can you explain that?

Clerk—I cannot explain it, sir.

Counsellor Walsh—Well, let it pass.

Counsellor Hayes—I cannot submit to let it pass that the book is correct, when I knew it is not.

Counsellor Walsh—The doctor should not have so much to do with book-keeping.

Counsellor Hayes explained as to some items left out, or omitted to be entered, and said 60 persons were receiving extra dietary over which there was no correct check, and urged the appointment of a committee.

Sir H. W. Barron suggested a committee of 3 gentlemen to investigate the subject.

Mr. Hayden—Let it be five.

Clerk—The doctor sends the return to me, and I send it to the commissioners.

Counsellor Hayes here read a passage from the act pointing out how the medical officers' book was to be kept, and said the medical gentlemen did not do as directed—the result would be that the clerk should be directed to write the medical officers' books.

Clerk—It is the master's business, not mine.

Counsellor Hayes—The dietary of many patients who are dead go up in the returns to the commissioners. There were seven receiving dietary whose names were not on the books at all.

Counsellor Walsh—Well, is that the doctors' fault?

Counsellor Hayes—It is want of system.

Mr. Hackett—I think Counsellor Hayes deserves the thanks of the board.

Counsellor Hayes moved that a committee be appointed to inquire what books should be kept, and entries made by the medical officers—it was very extraordinary that the auditor signed that book.

Chairman—Clearly, it is very extraordinary.

Mr. Phelan—I don't like to prolong the discussion, but wish still to impress on the board that the defence of Dr. Sheehan should be given to the press.

Captain Newport would think it a bad precedent for the board to give documents officially to the press—let them be given to Mr. Phelan himself.

Mr. Phelan—My only wish is to see justice done, I think his letter to Mr. Hayes would answer the purpose.

A letter was read from Mr. Fennessy, complaining of the want of a sufficient boundary wall between his nurseries and the workhouse, as the boys were in the habit of making too free there.

The Master said he had a man placed there immediately the complaint was made.

Mr. Barron—It ought to be fenced.

The subject of the grates and guards for the boys' room was again introduced, and it was ordered to have the necessary alteration made.

The subject of dietary having been again introduced,

Sir H. W. Barron inquired the price paid for tea.

Master—Four and sixpence.

Sir H.W. Barron—Four and sixpence! Could it not be got cheaper than that? For three and sixpence, for instance—the Fanning institution where a superior class of persons is supposed to be, they only pay three and eightpence.

Counsellor Hayes—When we contracted for the supply of tea at a low price, we found the article supplied was not tea at all. How is it (to the master) that the dietary never changes in amount, the quantity of extra diet is always the same?

Master—We always use 4½lbs of tea in the week; when one dies another is put on; besides the women who wash are supplied from this.

Counsellor Hayes—That is not an answer to my question about the hospital diet—it is always the same.

Counsellor Walsh—There are some poor old people who receive tea as well as those in the hospital.

Sir H. W. Barron—Is the contract for tea by bond?

The clerk read the resolution accepting of the tender for tea and sugar, for which contract there was a written engagement.

Dr. Mackesy (who had just entered the room)—Then, it appears if a vacancy occurs in the number of persons receiving extra diet, it is filled up again? He had one remark to make about the letter of Dr. Sheehan that day. He had just been told about it as he came up by a gentleman he met. He did not see the report of what he said on the former day at the board. But the observation he made was, that every person in the house was under the care of the doctor. The guardians knew he would not say anything contrary to propriety. He would feel it his duty if a medical officer of the board required to have his attention directed to any particular case, to call attention to it, and if the medical officer neglected his duty he would feel bound, as a guardian, to remark it. If he could be of any service to the committee he would be most happy to render them any assistance in his power.

Mr. Hackett moved a vote of thanks to Counsellor Hayes, which was seconded by Mr. T. F. Strange.

Counsellor Walsh observed that this woul be virtually a vote of censure on Doctor Sheehan, and suggested that it should not be pressed.

Counsellor Hayes entertained the same feeling as Mr. Walsh.

Mr. Hackett pressed his resolution, which Mr. Walsh requested him to withdraw.

After some further suggestions from Sir H. W. Barron and others, the motion was postponed until after the sitting of the committee of inquiry.

A committee was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. Hayes, Hackett, Newport, P. N. Barron, and Holden.

COLLECTED FOR THE WEEK.

City	£84 2s	6d
County Kilkenny	£65 13s	0d
Number in the house		774
Admitted		20
Total		794

Died—Patrick Byrne, Waterford, aged 75.

The council of the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland have appointed Mr. James Marshall, of Limerick, to act as auctioneer at the coming great show of Ballinasloe.

On Monday last Captain Richardson, Deputy Chairman of the Wexford and Valentia Railway, accompanied by Mr. West, the Irish Solicitor of the Company, and William Gravatt, Esq., the Engineer, with his assistants, arrived at the Great Globe Hotel, Clonmel, in their travelling carriages, on their return to Wexford, having completed the survey of the entire line from Valentia to that port. We have learned, with no ordinary feelings of satisfaction, that the success of this great national undertaking is now placed beyond all doubt or uncertainty. Occasion has been already taken to advert to to the great wealth, high honor, and integrity of the managing committee, the chairman being no other than John Attwood, Esq., M.P., one of the most eminent merchants in London, and whose elevated character is known throughout Europe. The Wexford and Valentia Railway numbers amongst its patrons nearly the entire of the gentry whose property is situated on the line—and we feel satisfaction in adding, that Mr. O'Connell has voluntarily tendered his most important services in furtherance of a project which promises, at no distant day, to confer incalculable advantages on the empire.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

THE CHURCH.

The Lord Bishop of Cashel has appointed curates to reside, and do duty, in the parishes of Rathcormack, Sheskinan, Grange, Ardmore, and the diocess of Lismore and county Waterford, and has signified his intention of having a resident curate in every parish in which the rector does not reside, and not to allow any income.

The Very Rev. the Dean of Ferns has appointed the Rev. Henry Robinson, to the curacy of Gorey.

ADDITIONAL CURATES' FUND.—Sermons in aid of this important fund are in the course of being preached throughout the Archdiocese of Dublin. The archbishop preached at Taney Church on Sunday, the 7th instant, and also on the 14th, The Rev. Dr. Stewart, of Jamaica, preached at Rathfarnham on the 7th, and at Kilternan on the 14th, for the same object. It is hoped the same will be done in the other dioceses in Ireland.

THE ARMY.

The second and last division of the 15th Regt., under the command of Major Cuthbert, embarked on Tuesday, at Cove, on board the freight-ship Mariner, Capt. Hartland, for Ceylon.

The first division of the 35th depot, under the command of Captain Beamish, with Lieut. Baker, Ensigns Russell and Davenay, marched thence on Monday morning. The second, or head-quarters division, under the command of Major Deedes, with Brevet Major Goate, Lieutenants Henry and Tisdall, Ensigns Cumming and Ord, and Assistant Surgeon Heisso, proceeded on Wednesday, *en route* for, and to be stationed in, Kinsale. This depot has been quartered in Nenagh for upwards of fourteen months, being more than two months longer than the usual period allowed for troops to remain in any locality in Ireland. Capt. Hutchinson's company of the 35th marched on Friday (yesterday), from Borrisokane, for Kinsale.

1ST OT ROYAL REGT.—On this day (Saturday) the head-quarters of the Royal depot proceeds from Clare Castle for Nenagh, to replace the 35th depot. A company left Clare Castle on Monday, for Borrisokane, to be stationed, and the company at Killaloe arrived on Wednesday at Nenagh.

Government have determined to increase the present military force in our North American colonies.—*Globe.*

The first division of the 34th regiment marched from Athlone for Cork, to embark for Corfu, under command of Lieut.-Col, Airey, on Wednesday.

Col. Sir Chas. O'Donnel has arrived in Dublin from Waterford, *en route* for Killeshandra, to be employed on the staff of the Belfast district.—*D. E. Packet.*

REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF BREAD.—The continuation of the favorable harvest weather has at length had the gratifying effect of producing a general reduction in the price of bread, of from 1d to 1½d per loaf of 4lbs. There are, however, some exceptions, as in the neighborhood of Clerkenwell little or no alteration has yet been made.—*London Paper.*

THE MILITARY ORDERED OUT OF CHAPEL.—It is well known throughout the kingdom that there exists an order from the Horse Guards directing every Officer in command of the military attending Mass on Sundays, to order his men out of chapel in case any matter or subject of a political character should be alluded to by the officiating Priest. A circumstance of this nature occurred on Sunday last, in Nenagh Chapel, at second Mass—and we refer to it in the hope, rather, that it may be avoided in future, than for the purpose of animadverting upon what may be either said or done in such places. It appears, that before the commencement of the Mass, the Rev. Mr. Bowles, C.C., addressed his audience to the effect that that Sunday's collection was to be devoted to the use of the Repeal fund—and commenced an eulogy on the merits of Mr. O'Connell—his services to his country, &c., &c. The Officer in command, in accordance with the general military order, beckoned to his men, who retired from the Chapel-yard, and had to remain there until after Mass was over, in consequence of the gates being locked—to prevent, we presume, any egress, until the collection was made.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

HORRIBLE DESTITUTION.—The *Times* newspaper has despatched a "commissioner" to Andover to inquire into the state of the poor law there, and he has forwarded to that journal the evidence of several paupers, detailing most dreadful facts. They were employed by the officers of the union in bone crushing, and frequently quarrelled among themselves for bones which retained any cartilage, flesh, or gristle, no matter how putrid, which might allay their hunger. When the bones were given out in the morning, these famished workhouse inmates used to search them for those which contained marrow, no matter how stinking, and hide them until an opportunity was afforded of devouring it. The bones were often three months old, and horse bones, as well as others, were greedily seized and picked!

THE GREAT BRITAIN STEAMER.—The inhabitants along the coast from Carnsore to Greenore Points were gratified with a good view of this monster steamer on Sunday morning last as she passed close to Carnsore Point and the Tuskar on her homeward voyage from New York to Liverpool. Her leviathan size, and six masts covered with canvass commanded the attention of the most careless observer, and favored with a strong tide and smooth sea her speed is described as having been wonderfully rapid.—*Wexford Conservative.*

CROSSED CHECKS.—A corrrespondent relates the following history of the misapplication of a crossed check. It is a very curious affair, and deserves the attention of the public, who are deeply interested in the system of fraud disclosed:—"I was indebted to a ship-broker for a small amount for freight, and was applied to on 'Change' for the amount, with a request that as my counting house was out of the way for him to send for it, I would send it by post. I promised to do so; and accordingly a check for the amount, bearing date the 7th of August, and crossed "——and Co.," was sent to the post. The check came regularly through my bankers, and I of course concluded that all was right until last Wednesday, when I was again applied to for the amount. I expressed my surprise at the application, as I had sent a check as requested to do, but was informed that it had not reached their hands. I therefore sent to my bankers to ascertain by whom the check had been cleared, and learnt that it had been paid by the——bank, who informed me on inquiry that they had received it from Messrs.——, who kept an account with them. I next applied to Messrs.——to know how it came into their hands, and was informed by them that a man who gave the name of ——, came to their shop on Monday, the 11th of August, about four o'clock in the afternoon, and after selecting a quantity of goods tendered his check in payment. I inquired if they knew the party, and they answered that they did not; and in reply to a remark I made as to the propriety of taking a crossed check, they answered that they had taken care of themselves by passing it through their bankers before they parted with their goods, and as to the rest I might take any steps I pleased." This is a remarkable case of a failure of the precaution of crossing checks to answer the purpose intended of perfect security. A tradesman of good character, however, ought to give his assistance to protect others, and direct his inquiries as much to the honest acquisition of the check as to the validity of the check itself when presented. We have purposely withheld the name in this instance, but should think it right to give it in any other that occurred.—*Times.*

THE FLEET.

It blew so hard in Cove on Tuesday night that the ships had to drop second anchors and lower their top-gallant-masts.

A ball and supper was given on board by the officer of H.M.S. *Queen*, 110 guns, on Tuesday evening.

It is not known when the Fleet will put to sea, but it is supposed they will remain in Cove Harbour until after the trial of Lieut. Leigh.—*Cork Constitution.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Sydney, New South Wales, papers to the 11th of May have been received. The paper of the 10th states, that the markete during the week have not been active, but a moderate amount of business has been transacted, the principal of which has been in Hysonskin tea and British plantation rum: of the former, a large quantity has been dispoeed of entirely to the trade, at £3 10s per chest; and of the latter, upwards of 15,000,000 gallons changed hands, but the figure has not transpired.

DEATH OF A LADY WHILST DRESSING.—Sunday morning between 10 and 11 o'clock, Mrs. Ann Bishett, a widow lady, fifty years of age, residing in Wardour-street, Soho-square, London, after partaking of a hearty breakfast with her family, apparently in the full enjoyment of health, went into the dressing-room to dress for church, when she was suddenly seized with a fit and fell to the ground dead.

THE LASH.—One of the crew of the Stromboli, steam-ship, at Tarbert, was in the hands of the boatswain's mates for punishment on Saturday, as the Dover, steamer, was coming up from Kilrush. All hands were piped on deck of the Stromboli, and the royal marines were under arms for the occasion. The passengers on board the Dover could plainly see the inflamed discoloration of the sufferer's naked back, and several ladies on board turned away, literally sick with affright. *Limerick Chronicle.*

DREADFUL AND DETERMINED SUICIDE OF A LADY OF FORTUNE.—On the morning of Monday the utmost excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood of Finsbury-square, in consequence of a report that Mrs. Elizabeth Harley, of 6, New Union-street, had committed suicide.—Monday morning the time had long past when she should have been down to breakfast, and one of her daughters went to her bed-room, but could not gain admission until the door was broken open, when the unfortunate parent was found suspended by a handkerchief to the bed rail. This lady was possessed of good property.

DISCOVERY OF BLACK LEAD—DAVIS'S STRAITS.—Accounts have been received at Lloyd's of the discovery of black lead mines at Davis's Straits. The Eagle, Straton, at Leith Roads, from that place, has about 100 tons on board, and would have had a full cargo, but ran short of powder for blasting. She left the Magnet, of Peterhead, loading, with from 30 to 40 tons on board. The Comet and Venus, of Leith, had just commenced.

Wednesday night last, between ten and 11 o'clock, an armed party of 12 men, one of whom was dressed in woman's clothes, forcibly entered the dwelling of Thomos Hullinan, of Coolballyshean, for whom they enquired, and on ascertaining he was not at home, they proceeded to a corn field, some distance off, where he was on watch, as keeper for Eyre Lloyd, Esq., of Mountpleasant. On observing their approach, the poor man endeavored to conceal himself, but was immediately set upon by the mauraders, who beat him in a brutal manner with sticks and bludgeons on the head and body, until they left him for dead.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The Jesuits of Saint Acheul, being dispersed by order of their superiors, have sold the Maison de Blament, which they possessed, at the gates of Amiens. This important establishment, which formerly contained two hundred students, has been purchased by the Dames de Bon Pasteur as a refuge for repentant young women.—*Galignani.*

A PATRIARCH.—John Matthews, aged 114, residing in the parish of Llandilo Talybout, together with his daughter, applied for relief, for the first time, at a meeting of our board of guardians, held yesterday. He was formerly a farmer and cattle drover, but for the last 30 years had been supported by his children. An order was made for 6s a week.—*Cambrian.*

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF MRS. THEOBALD.—This lady, so well known in the sporting world, especially by those who hunt with the Queen's hounds, died on Saturday at 8 o'clock, in consequence of the injury she received on the day before by a fall from her horse. The facts of the case are these:—Mrs. Theobald, in company with a gentleman, on passing by the fields of Mr. Humphries, farmer of Hanworth, made a request to be allowed to try her horse over the stubble, which was readily granted. She entered, but had not gone far when the horse fell, and the crutch of the saddle breaking at the same time, she was thrown on her head with great violence.—*Windsor Express.*

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—On Tuesday last a court-martial assembled on board the squadron ship at Cove, for the trial of Second Lieutenant Leigh, of H.M.S. Stromboli, for striking a stoker of that vessel, and using unbecoming language to him, when the Stromboli was lying in the Shannon about three weeks back. Lieut. Leigh appeared in custody of the Provost Marshal, and accompanied by his advocate, Counsellor Scannell, and a number of naval and civil friends.—As the court was about to sit, it was discovered that the warrant was directed to Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker as President, and that officer being indisposed, and unable to attend, the officiating Judge Advocate, Mr. John Grant, directed the Union Jack to be hauled down, and the court suspended until the Admiral of the Port, Sir H. Pigott, was consulted, and immediately Capt. Rowley of the St. Vincent proceeded ashore for that purpose. After an absence of an hour he returned, and the court was further adjourned until nine o'clock the following morning, and Lieutenant Leigh was allowed to return to the Stromboli in charge of the Provost-Marshal.—At nine o'clock Wednesday morning every preparation was made for the holding of the court, and Lieutenant Leigh was in waiting with his counsel and witnesses, but a signal was made from the St. Vincent, that the court martial was further adjourned. It is said that it cannot be held until a new warrant is issued by the Admiralty, appointing another president, Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker being still confined to his cabin.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—William Murphy, a labourer at the Kilbricken lead mines, county Clare, while employed at his work became entangled in the machinery, and was crushed with such violence that he expired almost instantaneously. The deceased had been 15 years in the army, and seen considerable service in India.

Some enterprising Kerry dairy farmers contrive to send off their butter in small parcels direct to the London market, the quality so mild and fresh as to surpass the Dutch, whose occasional rancid taste, from strong herbage, does not compensate for paucity of salt, its best feature.

TRANSMISSION OF CONVICTS TO KINGSTOWN.—Monday upwards of fifty male convicts from different parts of the country and the metropolis, who had been collected for some days back in the prison at Smithfield, were escorted from that place by a troop of the first Royal Dragoons to the North-wall, where they were put on board a steam ship which coveyed them to Kingstown Harbor, where they were tranferred to the transport ship Cleopatra, which arrived a few days since in order to convey convicts to New South Wales.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Sultana, one of the English vessels which was refused admittance to the port of Buenos Ayres, under the decree of General Rosas closing that port against all vessels which had previously touched at Monte Video, and which has in consequence been compelled to return to this country with the whole of her cargo, to the most serious loss of the shippers, was spoken off Mizen Head, on the coast of Ireland, on Wednesday the 10th inst., She sailed from Buenos Ayres on the 8th of July, which is nearly a month later than any other vessel of which accounts have been received in England, and we regret to say that there was not the slightest appearance of any arrangement between the rival republics when she sailed. The negotiations still continued, but the fact of the Sultana's having returned to England without landing heer cargo, is the strongest possible proof that could be given of the want of confidence in the result.

New potatoes are sent twice a week by steam-packets from Cork to Plymouth, and retailed in market there.

The wages of Irish reapers in Scotland this harvest is 2s a day, and 1s 8d for women.

THUNDER STORM.—Between one and two o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday last (the 14th), a severe thunder storm passed over the tract of country lying between Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary, and Ballacolla and Mountrath, in the Queen's County, it was accompanied with heavy rain and hail, the latter in many instances being as large as a moderate sized hazel nut. It is to be feared that the crops have suffered severely from the latter as very little corn has been reaped in the greater part of the above district.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

POTATOES.—We do not learn that the damage in this county is at all extensive Potatoes of the very finest quality are in abundant quantities in our markets, and at the Board of Guardians on Tuesday tenders for the following quantities at the annexed prices were put in. The guardians contracted for 17,500 weights at 3½d. and under. They declined taking any tender at higher prices—a pretty plain proof that, in the opinion of these gentlemen (and they are well acquainted with the condition of the crops through the country,) the injury, whatever it may be elsewhere, is not very serious here.—*Cork Constitution.*

The extensive cotton manufacturers of Mountmellick, messrs. P. Dunn and Son, have advanced the wages of the hand-loom weavers, four hundred in number, in their employment, eight per cent. in addition to the late advance of 10 per cent.—*Carlow Sentinel.*—This is a good sign.—Ireland must be participating in the prosperity so largely enjoyed by England, when her manufacturers can afford such liberal advances.

The Duke of Cambridge who is travelling under the title of the Earl of Colloden, arrived on Sunday night at Cologne.

The name of Gregory XVI, the present Pope, in Italian, is Mauro Cappellari; and when translated into English, becomes Maurice Hare, a name which abounds all through Ireland.

EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING FROM LONDON TO DUBLIN.—The iron Duke this evening commences running from this port to Dublin in connection with the express train leaving the metropolis at four o'clock in the afternoon. The train arriving a few minutes after ten o'clock, the Iron Duke will start about half past, and, on the average, a traveller, by the facilities thus afforded by the City of Dublin Company, will be enabled to reach the metropolis of the sister kingdom from London in about 15 or 16 hours. [Since the above was written we have learned that this is not to be a regular occurrence.]—*Liverpool Albion of Monday.*

NEW NEWSPAPERS.—A new weekly paper, to be published every Friday, by Mr. Barrett, of the *Pilot*, and to be called "Old Ireland," is shortly to make its appearance in Dublin, in opposition, it is presumed, to the *Nation*, the advocate of the "Young Ireland" party. A new journal, to be called the "*King's County Chronicle*," is also about to start into existence at Parsonstown.

The arrival of the Rev. Mr. Woodward, at Fethard Glebe, on Saturday evening last, after a few weeks absence, was hailed with heartfelt joy by the whole neighbourhood. The labourers of the town, to evidence their united feelings of joy and gratitude, collected turf and furze, and raised a brilliant fire in the market. Before the flames expired, the assembled multitude gave three hearty cheers for their constant friend and benefactor, and returned to their homes in a spirit of peace and good will worthy to be recorded.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

The Rambler, steamer, sailed from Sligo for Liverpool on Tuesday week at 6 evening, discharged, loaded her cargo, and arrived in Sligo on the next Friday afternoon at half-past three o'clock, sixteen hours having been spent in Liverpool, thus having made the passage to and from that port and Sligo in 54 hours.

The Falcon, steamer, late of Belfast, arrived at Ardrossan from Stornoway at eight o'clock on Saturday, and, immediately after landing the passengers, about three hundred, was discovered to be on fire, supposed to have been caused by the overheating of the boiler. She was scuttled, but raised next tide.

EFFECTS OF EMPYRICISM.—Upwards of 20 children were left in a dying state, near Cahercivеen, last week, by a quack impostor, who innoculated them with the small-pox virus.

BRIEF FROM THE POPE.—The Pope has recently published a brief, which has caused a great sensation in Westphalia. He complains the Catholic religion has retrograded, and addresses reproaches accordingly, not to the people, but to the priests, who pass their time at home instead of occupying themselves with preaching. The Pope has ordered several priests to proceed from Westphalia to Munster, in order to receive from the bishop their religious instruction.

THE NEW COLLEGES—SITE OF THE NORTHERN COLLEGE.—We understand that gentlemen on the part of the government are at present in Armagh, making inquiries respecting the fitness of that place as a site for the Northern College; and we shall, no doubt, soon have a visit from them in Belfast.—*Northern Whig.*

THE REPEAL RENT.—At the close of the proceedings at Conciliation Hall on Monday the rent was announced to be £238 18s 9d, in which which was included upwards of £113 from America and England, reducing the contributions from all Ireland to little more than one hundred pounds.

LONGEVITY IN RUSSIA.—It appears from the tables of mortality that in the year 1843 the total number of deaths in Russia among persons of the masculine sex, and professing the Russian Greek religion, was 705,943, Of this number 285 lived to upwards of 100, 15 to 120, and one to 135 years.

DETERMINED SUICIDE AT BLACKFRIAR'S BRIDGE.—On Saturday morning a woman named Harriet Smellgrove, wife of a carpenter, living at 5, Parson's-court, Bride-lane, Fleet-street, expired in Bartholomew's Hospital, from injuries she received in a fearful attempt at suicide committed on Tuesday week, from Blackfriars Bridge. It appears that about one o'clock she went into one of the recesses on the Surrey side, from which she jumped on the parapet, and thence into the stream, falling in her descent with great violence on one of the abutments. A waterman of the name of Miller, happened to be rowing through the second arch, and immediately got her into his boat, but in a wholly insensible state. She was taken to Mr. Pate's, a surgeon, in Upper Ground-street, who, finding she was very much injured by the fall, advised her immediate removal to the hospital, which was done, and there is no doubt she died from severe internal injuries, her body being a mass of bruises.

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSE, GARDEN, and LAND of GRANGE, on JOHN'S-HILL, a Quarter of a Mile from this City.

The House has been recently put in excellent order, fit for the reception of a genteel family.

For particulars of Lease and Terms, apply to Mrs. WEEKES, Barronstrand-street, Waterford; or ROBERT SPARROW, Wexford.

Waterford, 6th Sept., 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.

A LADY, who has had much experience in Teaching, and can give most satisfactory references to Families with whom she has resided as to capability, wishes to devote a portion of her time to the instruction of Young Ladies, at their own residence, in or near Waterford. Her course of instruction comprises English in all its branches, including Writing and Arithmetic, French, Italian, Music, and Drawing. Her terms are moderate. Address M. M., Governess, at the Office of this Paper.

MISSIONS IN IRELAND.

A PUBLIC MEETING of the Subscribers and Friends to the Waterford Branch of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Home Missionary Society will be held in the Meeting House, Lady-lane, on WEDNESDAY Evening, 24th instant.

The Chair to be taken at 7 o'Clock.

A Deputation from the Parent Society will attend.

On the following SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 28th, instant, Sermons will be Preached in the same place at 10 o'Clock in the Morning, and at 7 o'Clock in the Evening, by Mr. DAWSON D. HEATHER.

The continuance and support of the Friends of Missions in Ireland are earnestly requested on the above occasions.

September 20, 1845.

RUSSIAN PRODUCE.

WILLIAM WHITE AND CO.

HAVE this Day to advise the Arrival of the "CHALLENGER," Anthony, Master, direct from St. Petersburgh, with

100 Casks Y. C. TALLOW,
70 Tons Clean and Outshot HEMP, LATHWOOD, &c., &c.

They also shortly expect the "EMMA," direct from Archangel, with

700 Barrels TAR,
100 do. PITCH,
6000 MATS, LATHWOOD, JUNK, &c., &c.

And a Cargo of First Quality VALONIA, direct from Smyrna.

The above, together with their usual supply of Patent Cordage, Italian Garden Hemp, Linseed, Seal, Sperm, Rape, Olive, and Palm Oils; Resins, Window Glass, Paints, and Varnishes; Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., they will dispose of on moderate terms.

W. W. and Co. have a supply of ICHABOE GUANO—direct importation; also Quebec Y. and R. PINE, and St. John's, N.B., SPRUCE DEALS; SCOTCH HERRINGS, FISH, &c.

Waterford, 11th of 9th Mo., 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.

C. B. COLE is this Day landing from the "*Sir John Newport*," his First Consignment of Mr. POTTER'S GUANO; and has also received Copies of Testimonials, to which he invites attention.

Waterford, 13th Sept., 1845.

MARRIED.

At Plumstead church, Woolwich, William Morris Alcock, Esq., of the city of Waterford, to Anna Maria Morse, daughter of the late Capt. John Elgee, Paymaster of the 67th Regiment, and grand-daughter of the late Ven. John Elgee, Archdeacon of Leighlin, and Rector of Wexford.

Walter Asper, Esq., of Ballynocken, to Marie, eldest daughter of Dr. Callinan, of Kilmacow.

At English church, county Tipperary, Wm. Goold, of Rochfort, King's County, Esq., son of the Rev. Pierce Goold, Rector of Finnoe, county Tipperary, to Ellen, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Exshaw, of Eglish.

DIED.

On the 12th instant, in the 36th year of her age, Mrs. Catherine Jane Forth, widow of Charles Gerrard Forth, Esq., County Surveyor for Waterford, lately deceased.

In Clonmel, Mrs. Scully.

The Sligo export millers have been offered by English dealers 12s per 112lbs. for any quantity of oatmeal free on board, but the offer has not been accepted.

DISEASE AMONGST FISH.—A disease has attacked the pike and eels in the river Barrow, during the present season, both being frequently found in a dying state on the surface of the water. The pike seem emaciated, and the inside of the mouth presents a fungus ulceration, covering the teeth, palate, and tongue, and when the body is opened the stomach is filled with a green slimy substance. Eels are seen with little apparent life for a day or so, and afterwards dead in shoal water (the place where all wounded or sick fish swim to); the under part of the body, from the mouth to the tail, is speckled with blood-red spots, and the mouth is sometimes full of coagulated blood; however the fish do not seem to be in bad condition, or to have suffered so long as the pike. The same kinds of fish in the canal about Monasterevan have also suffered from the same malady.—*Leinster Express.*

AUCTION OF MODERN

Household Furniture,

OFFICE FITTINGS, GIG, HARNESS, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, at the House of the late CHARLES FORTH, Esq., William-street, commencing WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, at Twelve o'Clock, the Furniture, including a capital set of Mahogany Dining Tables, 9—4 by 4—6; Massive Pedestal Sideboard; Three Crimson Damask and other Window Curtains; Carpeting and Rugs; Easy Chairs; Sofa and Parlour Chairs, in Hair Cloth; Breakfast and other Tables; Chimney Glass; Fenders and Fire Irons; Oil Cloth; Hat Stand; Hall Globe, &c.; Mahogany Four-post and Ten Bedsteads; Curtains; Hair Mattresses; Feather Beds; Mahogany Wardrobes and Chests of Drawers; Dressing Tables; Basin Stands; Dressing Glasses; Mahogany Bookcase; large Office Desk, with numerous Drawers; Office Fittings; a quantity of Glass and China; Pair of Table Lamps; Bronzed Urn, &c.; Kitchen Furniture; Gig, with Harness quite new.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, September 14, 1845.

AUCTION OF SPLENDID

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

COMPRISING amongst the Articles, a superb Chimney Glass, Brussels Carpets, Eight Day Time-piece, and other Clocks, Cut Glass, Mahogany Office Desks, Alphabets, Book, Cases, &c., &c.

The Subscribers have received instructions from the Proprietor, who has removed to the country, to submit to unreserved Sale, on TUESDAY, 23d SEPTEMBER, 1845, at the Premises, No. 12, LADY-LANE, all the Modern Household Furniture, nearly new—comprising Eighteen beautifully carved Drawing-room Chairs; in Chintz; Three Window Hangings, with Gilt Cornices, Brass Poles, &c., and a pair of handsome Loungers, to match; first-rate Chimney Glass, Plate, Four Feet Four Inches by Three Feet Three Inches; best quality Brussels Carpets, one perfectly new, 21½ Feet by 20 Feet—the other 20 Feet by 13 feet; Set of Dining Tables, 9 Feet 9 Inches, by 4 Feet 3 Inches; Sideboards, with Cellarets and Drawers; a Pair of beautiful Pier Cabinets; Ditto Card Tables; Loo and Breakfast ditto, with Oil-Cloth Covers; Eight Day Time-Piece and Office Clocks; Bronze and Brass Fenders; Fire Steels; Hearth Rugs; Bell Pulls; Window Blinds; Parlour Chairs, in Merino; Hall and Lobby Lamps; Floor Cloth; Stair Carpeting and Rods; Crimson and Drab Window Hangings; Cut Glass, and Delph Ware; large Mahogany Office Desks and Stools; Alphabets, Book Cases, Book Stands, and a variety of Maps, Charts, &c., &c.

In the Bed Rooms—Mahogany Four-post, Elliptic, and other Bedsteads, with Drab Merino Hangings; Paillasses; first quality Feather Beds and Bedding; Mahogany Wardrobes; Ditto Clothes' Presses; Nobbies, Dressing Tables, Basin Stands, Dressing Glasses, Bed-room Carpeting and Chairs.

Also, a quantity of Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.

⁂ As the Entire will be Sold in One Day, the Sale will commence with the Culinary Requisites, precisely at 11 o'Clock.

CLEARY & O'NEILL, Auctioneers.

Waterford, Sept. 13. 1845.

On Sale by Auction or Private Contract, in the interval between this and the day of Sale, either altogether or in lots to accommodate the wishes of purchasers, a highly valuable Fee-simple Estate, situated in the Barony of Gaultier.

MR. QUARRY BARRON begs to announce very respectfully, that he has been selected to offer for SALE by AUCTION, at the COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Waterford, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of October,

A MOST ELIGIBLE ESTATE,

Comprising 1593A. 3R. 34P. Statute Measure of Arable and Pasture Land, yielding at present a clear income of

£911 1s. 6d.

The situation of this property is peculiarly advantageous, and may, without the assumption of any exaggerated tendency, be designated as one embracing every desideratum calculated to enhance the value of land.

It lies within Four Miles of the City of Waterford, and two of the delightful and far-renowned watering-place,

TRAMORE,

is in a proverbially tranquil and peaceable district of the country, where the faintest semblance of agrarian discontent has never disturbed the harmonious relation subsisting between the Landlords, and a population conspicuous alike for

SUPERIOR INTELLIGENCE AND INDUSTRIOUS HABITS.

On the soil nature has bestowed an unusual degree of fertility, and bounteously supplied the means of maintaining it, from the inexhaustible supply of

SEA MANURES,

wherewith the adjacent coast abounds, and the contiguity of that invaluable accessory in the cultivation of land, Limestone.

THE WATERFORD AND TRAMORE RAILWAY,

it is intended, will run very nearly parallel with the borders of this noble estate, thus adding to its other numerous attractions a most valuable feature.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RAILWAY INTERCOURSE

must necessarily eventuate, ere a brief period shall have elapsed, in elevating Waterford to that pinnacle of commercial prosperity which its commanding position merits. Tramore it will also raise up to the attitude of a wealthy and prosperous town.

BUILDING GROUND

is already sought for in the vicinity with an extraordinary degree of eagerness, and at a very high figure, and it may be remarked that no colouring, be it ever so vivid, could with any degree of accuracy delineate the varied beauties of the

MAGNIFICENT SITES FOR MARINE VILLAS,

to be met with on this highly favoured property.

THE BRILLIANCY AND LUXURIANCE

of the surrounding scenery is of that comprehensive character which embraces every charm of landscape beauty, exhibiting all the milder graces of sylvan loveliness, relieved by contrast with a boundless view of the

ATLANTIC OCEAN,

—the snow-cap'd summits of the Alpine heights of Wales, and the splendid range of the Cumeraghs.

Further description or enlargement on the subject may be considered unnecessary, any more than to state that the lands are at present set on leases, with few exceptions, for three lives or thirty-one years, to solvent and comfortable tenants.

For further particulars apply to ABRAHAM COATES, Esq., Solicitor, No, 5, Talbot-street, Dublin, or Ballymacarbery, Clonmel; Messrs. NEWMAN and LYON, Solicitors, Yeoville, Somerset; or Mr. QUARRY BARRON, Auctioneer, and Land Valuator, No. 5, Bailey's New-street, Waterford.

The Markets.

WATERFORD, SEPT. 19.

We have had moderate supplies of wheat and oats at market during this week, which were readily bought up at advanced rates. Millers' wheat must be noted 1s to 1s 6d per barrel dearer, whilst inferior descriptions or shipping wheat are tending downwards. No barley has as yet appeared at this market. The demand for prime flour has been brisk throughout this week, but no change can be made in its value. Bacon pigs in good demand at higher prices that last quoted. Annexed we give a list of prices.

Wheat, millers (new)	25s 6d to 27s 0d
Shipping	20s 0d to 23s 0d
Barley, malting	15s 0d to 16s 0d
Oats, black (new)	10s 6d to 11s 0d
Heavy, white	11s 6d to 11s 9d
Bran, per barrel	3s 6d to 3s 9d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt.	13s 0d to 14s 6d
Flour, (superfine)	42s 0d to 43s 0d
Seconds	34s 0d to 38s 0d
Thirds	31s 0d to 32s 0d
Fourths	20s 0d to 24s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	43s 0d to 45s 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 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	16s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton	35s 0d to 40s 0d
Straw, per ton	30s 0d to 33s 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	0d to 0d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	Firkins.	s. d.		s. d.
Wednesday	303	88 0	to	92 6
Thursday	494	88 0	to	92 6
Yesterday	45	88 0	to	92 6

CORK MARKETS.—SEPT. 18.

Barrels.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d. Currency.
225	White Wheat	21 0	to 28 6	27 0—20 Stone.
303	Red Wheat	20 0	to 25 0	25 0—20 do.
167	Ditto	25 0	to 27 3	
89	Barley	13 0	to 13 6	00 0—16 do.
—	Ditto	00 0	to 00 0	
15	Bere	11 3	to 11 7	00 0
357	Oats	10 0	to 10 3	10 3—14 do.
247	Ditto	10 3	to 12 6	
43	Pigs	17 0	to 35 9—00	0 per cwt.

CORK BUTTER—SEPT. 18.

CANT.		CURRENCY.	
1st quality	89s	1st quality	81s
2d do.	87s	2d do.	79s
3d do.	85s	3d do.	77s
4th do.	81s	4th do	73s
5th do.	77s	5th do.	69s
6th do.	67s	6th do.	59s

LIMERICK BUTTER—SEPT. 17.

1st quality	86s	5th quality	62s
2d do.	82s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	76s	And 9s 0d over.	
4th do.	70s		

CLONMEL—SEPT. 17.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Butter..	82 0	to	86 0	Do black	0 9½	to	0 0
Oatmeal	14 6	to	00 0	Flour 2ds	33 0	to	00 0
Bac'n pigs	39 0	to	40 0	Househld	31 0	to	00 0
Ren. Lard	00 0	to	00 0	Thirds...	20 0	to	00 0
Bran....	3 8	to	0 0	Fourths.	16 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 4	to	0 4½
Do. red.	0 0	to	0 0	Mutton	0 4½	to	0 6
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. 16.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Butter..	78 0	to	80 0	3rds.....	28 0	to	00 0
Fresh do.	00 7	to	0 9	Oatmeal..	12 0	to	13 0
Wheat..	25 0	to	28 0	Potatoes	00 2½	to	00 3½
Barley...	11 0	to	12 6	Beef....	00 3½	to	00 5½
Oats....	10 0	to	11 3	Mutton..	00 4½	to	00 6
Beans....	19 0	to	20 4	Veal....	00 2	to	00 5
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. 16.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
White wheat	26 0	to	29 0	Rapeseed..	19 6	to	22 0
Millers' red	23 0	to	27 0	Oatmeal..	11 6	to	12 0
Barley..	13 0	to	14 0	Flour....	00 0	to	00 0
Oats, new	11 0	to	12 0	Second....	17 0	to	18 6
Oats, old..	00 0	to	00 0	Bere, new..	11 0	to	12 0

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—SEPT. 16.

We have received into this port, since Tuesday last, a moderately fair supply of wheat, oats and flour, with a good accession of oatmeal from Ireland, and a few parcels of grain coastwise: the fresh arrivals from abroad consisting merely of 6820 barrels of Canadian flour, and 240 qrs of pease from Alexandria.

At the close of the week and last night we had a few showers, and the weather this morning is unsettled; but the day time intervening since Friday, having been fine, harvest in this locality has been going on with the same activity as before: meanwhile complaints from most parts of England, in allusion to the short crop of wheat this year, continue to increase; and although in Ireland a deficiency in the yield of that grain is stated to be unquestionable, it appears to have been more favoured by the season, and the injury sustained there reported to be comparatively less than on this side the channel

A our market to-day the trade of all descriptions of wheat was firm, the general qualities of old realizing an advance of 2d per 70lb: and English, as well as Irish new, recovering the depression of Friday, resuming the currency of this day week, on which terms the transactions were to a moderate amount.—Sack flour was in fair request, in partial instances acquiring 1s over previous rates; and Canadian, upon a good demand, was 1s per brl dearer.

Barley and malt continued to rule much the same as described in the foregoing report.—Beans, of which the stock here is light, were taken rather more freely, at an improvement in the value of English, Irish and European of 1s to 2s per qr., Egyptians at the same time being the turn dearer.—Pease and Indian corn, both free and in bond, commanding a ready sale for export to Belgium, the former obtained an amendment of 2s to 3s, and the latter, under lock, 22s to 23s per qr.

Oats, attended by a moderate inquiry, made fully 1d per 45lb above the rates of last week; and old oatmeal, though in limited demand from consumers, continued in request for holding over at 26s to 26s 6d per 240lb, whilst new, being more difficult to sell, reverted to the quotations of this day se'nnight.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

16th—H.M.P. Prospero, at 10, a,M.—John Peat, Cork Odessa, Indian corn, for orders—H. M.S. Rhadamanthus, Laen, Milford, troops—Liverpool, Stagg, Cardiff, coals—Shamrock, Hawkins, Pictou, timber and deals—Bristol, Maxwell, St. John's, N.B., do., for orders.

17th—Sally, Skelly, Liverpool, g.c—Nora Creina, (s.) Pond, Bristol, m.g—H.M.P. Jasper, at 9, a.m—William Henry, Stickney, Liverpool, ballast—Zephyr, Tobin, do., do—Three Brothers, Williams, Glasgow, g.c.

18th—H.M.P. Adder, at 10, a.m—Scotia, Petria, Leghorn, wheat, for orders.

SAILED

16th—Osprey, (s.) Burgess, Bristol, g.c.

17th—H.M.P. Pryspero, at 7, a.m,

18th—David Walter, Read, Cardiff, ballast—H.M.P. Jasper, at 7, a.m—Valentine, Williams, Cardiff, ballast—Alpha, White, do., do.—Hope, Walsh, Swansea, do—Elizabeth, Clarke, Cardiff, g.c—Emerald, Murphy, Gloucester, grain—Shamrock, Hawkins, Glasgow, timber and deals—Sister Anne, M'Whinnie, Ayr, Ballast—Phœnix, Roberts, Carnarvon, do.

19th—H.M.S. Rhadamanthus, Laen, Cork—St. Vincent, Rumney, Llanelly, ballast—Resolution, Angel, London, provisions—Nancy, Ryan, Liverpool, Grain and flour—George and Jane, Cowan, do., do.—Richard, Eaves, Preston, flour—Three Brothers, Waters, Saltcoates, bal.—Nora Creina, (s.) Pond, Bristol, g.c—H.M.P. Adder, at 7, a.m.

Wind—N.W. to W.N.W. and N.W.

RIBBONISM AND REPEAL—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN BELFAST.

(From the D. E. Packet of Tuesday.)

We have been long of opinion, in common with reflecting men of all denominations, that Ribbonism and Repeal are, among the lower class of Roman Catholics at least, convertible terms—the former being predicable of the latter, and *vice versa*. True; for expressing ourselves to that effect we have been frequently exposed to the taunts of such of our Irish contemporarie at the press as are engaged in the service of Conciliation Hall, and whose duty it is to whitewash, whether right or wrong, the members of that patriotic senate.—To those taunts we have been obliged to submit in comparative silence, because, not being in the secret of either conspiracy, and therefore unable to bring forward substantive facts, though there was before us circumstantial evidence in abundance, we felt we should be in a position of considerable disadvantage while following up such a controversy.

Time, however, which sooner or later brings all things to light, has at length come to our aid, and we can now substantiate all that we have ever put forward on the subject—our witnesses being, strange as it may seem, the very parties themselves.

In the *Freeman's Journal* of this morning, we find, if not the whole system, certainly a very material portion of it, disclosed through the medium of its Belfast correspondent, whose name is studiously enough kept out of view. Entreating our readers to bear in mind that our informant in this instance is a Repealer—we shall, by-and-by, from internal evidence show that he must be a warden also—we shall now proceed to notice so much of the mystery as our contemporary's agent in the north has in his discretion thought it not *unsafe* to reveal.

It appears then, that ever since a suspicion arose of the intention of the Orangemen of Ulster to make a demonstration of their strength in July last, the Ribbonmen of Belfast and the adjoining districts, we suppose, have been secretly organising themselves in great numbers, and distributing the usual watchwords. Among other persons applied to for the purpose of joining the confederacy were some of Mr. O'Connell's ever loyal wardens, and these became enrolled without the slightest hesitation. So far, having fully succeeded, the next attempt of the Ribbon officers was made upon the head warden of the district, a Mr. M'Evoy, but that gentleman—the matter having got wind—so far from yielding to the solicitation, denounced the whole proceeding, for which he was himself denounced in turn, and cautioned to desist,

We shall now permit the "correspondent" to tell what followed:—

"Matters were just in this position (he writes) when a rumor arose that a Ribbon ball was to be held in a certain tavern in an obscure street in this town on Tuesday, the 16th inst. A few of the wardens then set themselves to work in earnest for the purpose of discovering who were the principal movers amongst those infatuated men. For that purpose one of the tickets was procured, and on it was the name of a Repeal warden, who was to fill the post of steward to the ball. A meeting of the wardens was immediately held, at which it was agreed to cite this individual before them, in order to ascertain the facts relative to the existence of this society or otherwise, and to cut him off from the Repeal Association.

"On Friday the meeting was held; there were thirty-two wardens present, and one or two who were admitted as auditors. In addition to these came the person summoned, and two more on whom suspicion had previously fallen. The business commenced, and strange to say that for upwards of two hours the accused parties held out and refused to give any information on the subject, protesting at the same time that they were innocent of what was there charged against them. Never in all my life did I see men prevaricate and fence so much under the raking cross-examination which they underwent from the head repeal warden, Mr. Owen Kerr, and several other very active wardens. At length, as a *dernier resort*, the head repeal warden proposed to write a denunciation of Ribbonism, which was to be signed by the accused and circulated through the town. This they almost consented to, when one of them, the repeal warden, confessed that he had been made one of the 'Knights of St. Patrick,' and was therefore a Ribbonman; but he stated that as he was bound to secrecy he would not tell anything about it to them. Mr. M'Evoy then rose, and, closing the door, declared that not one of them should leave the room except in the custody of the police, until they confessed all they knew of that infernal and vicious society. He also cautioned them to reflect on the position in which they stood, when they thus acted in opposition to the advice of their friends—O'Connell and the Catholic clergy. He pointed out how many they might be the means of saving from the miseries of a convict ship, and an ignominious exile from their native land, by exposing that wicked system, the founders of which he believed to be the very government who would punish them for their criminal indiscretion in being connected with it. He showed them how many instances there were upon record of men, not men, but designing demons, having trafficed first on the credulity and then on the blood of the people. I need not follow the course of the head repeal warden's observations further. In short, he made an impression on those misled men, and they made a full confession of all they knew about this degrading association. One of them said he knew 6 or 700 members of it in Belfast—that he knew eight or nine houses in which they held their meetings (those he named, and their names and localities were entered on the minutes by the secretary, together with the whole of the confessions of these unfortunate men.) He next named the masters of six or eight lodges—told who was the parish master, and gave in the names and residences of about forty of the members. Another of them gave up the signs and passwords for the present quarter, which are as follows:—

"PASSWORDS.

"Question 1st.—Any news from abroad?

"Answer—America proclaims her liberty.

"Question 2d.—What for?

Answer—The land of her forefathers.

"QUARREL WORDS.

"Refrain from quarrelling.

"It is not my intention.

"THE SIGNS.

"Right hand holding the left breast of the waistcoat.

"Recognition—*vice versa*—The left hand holding the right breast of the waistcoat.

"In addition to this he stated that the form of initiation was the old system—or, as I believe, that which is exposed so fully in Carleton's Rody the Rover. That the cost is only half-a-crown, together with the price of the 'goods' or passwords. Beyond this he could not tell, because he did not know any more of the system—he not being 'high in orders;' but I may state from private and credible authority, that there is not a man above the lowest members of the community in connection with them. Yet, strange to say, these dupes believe that there are many of the leaders of the Repeal movement at the head of this forbidden league."

Such is the conspiracy now in active operation in the heart of Ulster, and its extent may be inferred from the fact that one of the Repeal wardens, himself a Ribbonman, acknowledged that he knew 600 or 700 members of it in Belfast alone. When so much came to the knowledge of a single individual, our readers can have no difficulty in conjecturing the rest. And what is the object? Upon their own showing, as recorded upon the face of their secret papers, it is nothing less than to achieve the liberty of Ireland through the aid of America! Here, then, is the aim of the Ribbonmen, alias Repealers, and this affords a clue to the conduct of the Transatlantic "sympathisers" who have so long been sending remittances to the Conciliation Hall, and are forwarding them, notwithstanding the mock attacks upon slavery by Mr. O'Connell, down to the present hour!

It will be observed that in order to disparage and make light of this villanous transaction, it is sought to be made the work merely of "the lowest members of the community," who alone, we are told, are concerned in it. Very well, then; but see what follows as a necessary corollary. If this representation be correct, what other conclusion can we arrive at than that the Repeal wardens, all of whom have been appointed under the direction of the Roman Catholic priests, must, some of them at least, have been among the "lowest" rabble. The fact cannot be gainsayed.

But there is one thing more remarkable still.—The *Freeman's* correspondent must evidently have been present at the meeting of Friday last—of that there can be no doubt whatever. Why is it, then, that he has not furnished the public with the names of the Ribbonmen who were also in attendance, and proclaimed themselves to be such?

Is it thus that the Repeal wardens would give proof of their loyalty or their desire to uphold the law? es, surely, and in no other way. That the correspondent in question is none other than Mr. M'Evoy himself is our conscientious belief; yet here we have one of Mr. O'Connell's avowed agents concealing the name of a person guilty of a transportable offence, and not merely of one person but of several! Such is the loyalty of the Conciliation Hall staff; thus do they stand forward to abet the laws of the land! How often has it been boasted on Burgh-quay and elsewhere that the Repeal wardens are the only true conservators of the public peace: but what will be thought of the boast now? Is it not like everything else proceeding from the same tainted quarter, all hypocrisy and sham. Nor do the Belfast Repealers stand alone in this respect. Far from it. It was only last week, at the meeting at Bruff, that another rebellious scoundrel declared himself ready to *fight* against the Queen's troops, and though the declaration was made in the hearing of a Limerick warden, and noticed by him at the time, yet the ruffian's name has never since been made known to the constituted authorities. To be sure Mr. O'Connell has, in a letter read yesterday at the Conciliation Hall, censured his officer for not having taken such an obvious course; but we feel certain that the Liberator and his agents thoroughly understand each other on such points as these.

Thus, then, the matter rests. A Ribbon conspiracy now notoriously exists among a portion of the Belfast Roman Catholics. Of that conspiracy several of the Repeal wardens have been proved to be sworn members. How will Mr. O'Connell proceed upon this delicate occasion? We shall be most curious to see, and so, doubtless, will the country also. Perhaps another visit from the Head Pacificator may set all to right again. He was, however, in Belfast before, and very recently too. Behold the result.—*D. E. Packet* of Tuesday.

ORANGE SOCIETY—MEETING OF DUNLUCE DISTRICT.—A special meeting of the district masters and masters of lodges of this district was held in Mr. Barclay,s (Oak Tavern,) Bushmills, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at four o'clock. After the lodge had closed, the members spent the evening together, during which several toasts were given; amongst others:—

"Those champions of disinterested loyalty, who despising the threats of an unwise administration, and flinging their parchment commissions to the winds, resolved to support the Orange Institution, through evil and good report—the venerable Watson, the unflinching Cleland, the honest Verner, and No Surrender."—(Drank with all the honors.)

"The Glorious Memory of William the Third."—(Three times three, and Kentish fire.)

"The health of the Proprietor of the *Coleraine Chronicle*, and success to it."—*Coleraine Chronicle*.

COUNTY MEETING OF THE ORANGE SOCIETY.—On Tuesday last a meeting of the district masters and officers of the county of Londonderry was held at brother John Hill's, Garvagh, for the purpose of electing a county grand master, and other county officers. Major Babington having been obliged, from ill health, to resign the office of county grand master the duties of which are now becoming very onerous, in consequence of the universal reorganisation which is taking place throughout Ireland, and more especially in those counties and districts which are under the influence of the grand lodge of Ulster. Those brethren who were elected to fill these important county offices were unanimously chosen, and have the full confidence of their brother Orangemen. A great number of addresses were read to the meeting, from various counties and districts, all expressive of the most unbounded confidence in the grand lodge of Ulster.—*Coleraine Chronicle*.

The poor law commissioners have furnished £70, a bill of costs to the guardians of the Tuam union, to be paid by the guardians individually, by order of the Court of Queen's Bench.

ORKNEY—SUPPOSED VOLCANIC ERUPTION.—Our Orkney correspondent, whose communication is dated on Saturday last, mentions a phenomenon of rare occurence in Britain, which has caused considerable surprise and excitement among the peaceful denisens of that remote region, and which has led to the impression that these islands have been visited by the effects of a volcanic eruption, although in which part of the world it has occured, they had no other source of information than conjecture, and the remembrance of what had happened a number of years ago. In reference to this matter our correspondent says—"We have been much astonished here at a very extraordinary phenomenon which took place two nights ago—a great fall of dust which continued many hours. The men at the herring fishing, describe it being like a thick shower of snow-drift from the north east. It began to fall before daylight, and continued very thick for a few hours, and afterwards more slightly till about mid-day. Those who had clothes out bleaching had them completely blackened—and it seems very difficult to get off. The white flowers in the gardens are quite destroyed and every "kail-blade" is covered. The only way of accounting for it is by supposing that Mount Hecla, has had an eruption, as the wind was exactly from that quarter, and it is quite evident the dust is volcanic. Dr. Barry in his history of Orkney, says that in 1783, the last dreadful eruption of Mount Hecla, the dust fell here in the same manner, though it does not seem surprising that it could be carried so far—upwards of four hundred miles. It will be some time before we hear if an eruption has really taken place. The fishermen were so terified at the uncommon and inexplicable sight, that several of them refused to go out to sea next day, and some believe it may have a bad effect on the herring trade."—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

A MONSTER TEA-CUP.—The *Cheltenham Journal* says:—"139 ladies and gentlemen (at Gloucester), *partook of a delightful cup of tea*." Only imagine 139 people all drinking out of the same tea-cup. What an extraordinary size it must have been! A correspondent has obligingly sent us the dimensions. The saucer that held it was as large as one of the basins in Trafalgar-square. The spoon was the length of a boat-oar, and the tea-urn that filled it was about the size of a wash-house pump. We hope this Cheltenham tea-cup has been preserved, as we are confident that in a short time it will be quite as celebrated as the monster tun at Heidelberg. We suggest that it be christened "Father Mathew."—*Punch*.

RAILWAY INTELLIGBNCE.

(From the Iron Times.)

As a rule without an exception, it may invariably be laid down that the establishment of a railway increases in a rapid ratio the trade and commerce of the country which it traverses. Whatever may be the resources of that country, mineral, manufactures, agricultural, or commercial—they are all stimulated to fresh activity; powers which before were dormant, are called into life and action; capabilities previously unknown, are discovered and applied; and in a few years changes and improvements take place which defy the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and baffle the calculation of the most sanguine theorist. Every railway scheme, therefore, which comes before the public insists upon this as "a great fact," and it is certainly a fact which, in the majority of instances, experience has not falsified. When to this general fact specific sources of increased traffic can be fairly added, arising from the products of the soil or the industry and enterprise of a district, a railway may boast that it has peculiar claims upon the favorable consideration of those for whose benefit it is proposed to be constructed.

The Irish Great Western, or Duhlin and Galway, appears to us to be a railway of this character. It traverses a district hitherto unblessed by railway communication, and it offers facilities to a people who, whatever may be their national feelings, are willing to embrace, even with enthusiasm, new opportunities of employment and traffic. Its probable sources of increased traffic are also numerous. For the last seven years, from 1838 to 1844, there has been a progressive increase in the imports and exports of the town of Galway, and wherever this is the case in the history of a town, future prosperity and progress may safely be predicted for it. Mr. Lynch, once the owner of a large distillery, and now harbour master of Galway, states that during the period we have mentioned, its imports had increased to the remarkable extent of fifty, and its exports to thirty per cent; the superiority of the import to the export trade clearly indicating the growing capacity of Galway, as a western port, and the necessity of stimulating the internal resources of its neighborhood, by such employment of capital and labor as a railway always furnishes.—In thirteen years the dock dues have also risen from £350 to £1,600, steadily increasing every year since the construction of the docks. On the shores of Lough Allen are mineral treasures of coal and ironstone, which only require developement in order to become the means of great wealth to this part of Ireland; and Dr. Apjohn, professor of chemistry in the Royal College of Surgeons, and mineralogy in Trinity College, Dublin, gave it as his opinion that the compressed peat turf of the bog of Allen would, in the lapse of a short time, be extensively employed for smelting the iron ore, and that turf-coke for the supply of steam-engines, would not only become an article of commerce, but might be used for the purpose of this very railway, the existence of an inexhaustible quantity of turf throughout this portion of the line, being one of the strongest circumstances in its favor. It is now necessary to charter a ship in order to remove the marbles of Meulo, Connemara, and Oranmore, whereas by railway they could be carried in small quantities, when and where they might be required, and in a manufactured state would become a valuable item in the exports of Galway, and be forwarded with care and at a trifling cost to the city of Dublin. On a former occasion we have alluded to the extraordinary water power of the lakes and rivers of the district commanded by this railway, and to the probabilities af a large trade of lime and sea manure, the one affording facilities to manufactures, and the other to agriculture. The product of the Galway fisheries, coast and inland, we have also commented npon. We shall only add, in reference to the subject we are now discussing, (the increased sources of traffic to be opened up by railway communication) that by the aid of quick and cheap transit, the county of Galway would send flour to the Dublin market, with the certainty of successfully competing with Carlow and the neighborhood of Thurles; and Dr. D'Arcy, vicar of the parish of St. Nicholas, Galway, and government inspector of prisons, informed the committee of the House of Commons that two factories had been established in Galway, and that it was within his own knowledge that cotton had been brought from Manchester, manufactured in Galway, sent back to Manchester, and sold in that market at a remunerating profit. With the water power, and the mineral wealth possessed by Galway, there can be no doubt that its manufactures are capable of an indefinite extension.

Beyond the above advantages, which the promoters of the Irish Great Western proved before the House of Commons in the face of a keen and searching opposition, they look forward to Galway becoming in the course of time the packet station for North America and the West Indies; and in such a case, by their railway they could convey letters and passengers in twenty four hours to London. On this point we are not so sanguine as the promoters of the Irish Great Western; but we believe, whether the post office patronises the port of Galway or not, it is destined to become the seat of a large intercourse between this country and America. And we cannot but rejoice that Ireland is at length beginning in downright earnest to turn her attention to material and commercial interests. The want of capital has ever been her curse. Once intersect the country with railways and capital must flow in. We believe that the most enlightened and energetic of Irishmen perceive this truth, and are anxious to act upon it, The Dublin and Galway, as a branch of a great system of Irish railways, is an evidence of the improved direction of Irish inteiligence and enterprise. Upon broad public principles of utility, we shall continue to support this and every other genuine railway project which has a tendency to develope the unbounded natural resources of the sister country.

The Atmospheric principle has found supporters in the north of Ireland. The prospectus of a new company has been issued, to make an atmospheric railway from Belfast to Holywood. The capital is £50,000, in 5,000 shares, of £10 each; deposit £1 5s per share. At the head of this undertaking is the Marquis of Donegal, and the list of the provisional committee contains the names of some of the first gentlemen in Belfast.—*Irish Railway Gazette*.

The Grand London and Dublin Approximation Railway is one of the boldest projects that has yet been announced. The capital is £6,000,000, in 120,000 shares of £50 each; deposit £5 10 per share. The object of the undertaking is to facilitate communication between London and Dublin by taking the most direct line to Holyhead totally independent of any other line, by which a saving of nearly 70 miles will be effected. It is obvious that the London and Birmingham, and the Great Western, both of which wish to secure this traffic, will oppose this new project; but should it overcome this formidable opposition, there can be no doubt of its utility to Ireland.—*Ibid*.

A new company, under the name of the Cork and Fermoy Direct Railway Company, has been formed. Capital £250,000, in 12,500 shares, of £20; deposit £2 2s per share. The total length of line is 19¼ miles.

BANDON AND BANTRY RAILWAY.—We understand that at a large and highly influential meeting of the promoters of this line, held on Friday, resolutions of an important character were come to—one to the effect that all connection with the London committee, sitting at 63, Moorgate-street, should cease, and that, in order to secure the public interest of the shareholders, that the Cork and Bandon directors should be requested to take up the project as an extension of their line, a proceeding which is naturally well calculated to effect the object proposed. We have heard many rumors respecting this company, and we hail the decisive steps taken by the promoters as those best calculated to secure the completion of this national undertaking. The character of the Cork and Bandon directors, and the business-like way in which they have proceeded up to the present moment, cannot fail to inspire the confidence in any measure undertaken by them.—*Cork Reporter*.

A new company, called the Limerick Western Company, has been started, capital £220,000, in £8,800 shares, of £25 each; deposit £2 10s per share. It proposes a line from Linerick to Newcastle, by Askeaton and Rathkeale, reserving a further extension to another year. On the provisional committee we find the names of Lords Devon, Limerick, Dunraven, and Monteagle; Sir Lucius O'Brien, Sir Aubrey De Vere, Sir David Roche, Augustis O'Brien, M.P., John O'Brien, M.P., Charles Wye Williams, and other highly respectable and influential parties.

SILENT RAILWAY WHEELS.—"Any iron wheel may be made to travel almost no'slessly along a railway," says Dr. Ryan, of the Polytecnical Institution, London, "by enclosing its two sides with boarding or thin metallic sheeting, so as to confine sawdust in contact with its spokes. Sawdust being anti-vibratory, will effectually prevent the wheel vibrating; thus enabling it to roll without noise. All who are interested in lessening the noise of railway wheels should make this easy method as public as possible, that railway directors may be urged to adopt a plan so inexpensive, efficacious, and desirable."

An amalgamation hes been satisfactorily effected between the Clonmel and Kilkenny, and Kilkenny, Carlow, and Wicklow Companies, which appears to have given general satisfaction, as the union promises to be advantageous to the public as well as to the shareholders of both companies. We learn that Earl Fitzwilliam gives the project his most strenuous support, and has offered a considerable tract of land without expense to the company. Richard M. Muggeridge, Esq., our late assistant poor law commissioner, is the secretary. The capital is £1,500,000, in 75,000 shares, of £20 each; deposit £2 per share. The new company will be known as the "Clonmel, Kilkenny, Carlow, and Wicklow Railway Company."—*Carlow Sentiuel*.

A BEGGAR "PRINCE"—A MENDICANT SPENDTHRIFT.

Our recent account, drawn solely from the tables published by the repeal journals, of the very enormous sum extorted by Mr. Daniel O'Connell from the poorest peasantry in the world, two millions three hundred thousand of whom were declared in the poor law report to be "actual beggars," we have reason to know, has excited a considerable sensation. How he could possibly dispose of a pecuniary mulct so vast, realising, as we have clearly and convincingly shown, £327,537 8s 2d, has been a moot question, creative of much argument. It has not been attempted to be denied that he has received all this money, but the question was—how and where was it spent?—His parasites declared that huge sums were disbursed in secret services, necessary from his position, and to its maintenance. Yet, even were we to admit that this assertion had some foundation, enormous and unaccounted for items must still remain behind. He has, we acknowledge, a large and extravagant family, and has provided, and still provides, munificently for them all; yet this would not run away with half the amount of money that it is acknowledged he has pocketed. In deeds of charity he is and has been shamefully deficient; or we might conjecture that, not letting his right hand know what his left hand gave, he returned to some of these "actual beggars" a portion of the thousands plundered from them. How, then, it may be asked, as he is not purchasing land or founding hospitals, does his expenditure keep pace with his income? We think the following extracts from the *Limerick Chronicle* and the *Tralee Mercury* will account for some portion of this income, immense as it is:—

"Sixty strangers were entertained and slept at Darrynane Abbey, the hospitable mansion of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, on Wednesday night."—*Limerick Chronicle*.

"MR. O'CONNELL AT DARRYNANE.

"An English gentleman, with whom we have conversed, has given us a very animated account of a day at Darrynane, the great episode of which was a hunt with those celebrated 'little beagles,' which have so often formed the theme, and we believe with justice, of the agitator's praise. In the evening a large party of Englishmen, Irishmen, Frenchmen, and Italians, Tories, Radicals, Conservatives. and Repealers, sat down to a board which, said our friend, 'bore all the characteristics of that of an Irish prince.' 'It was,' he added, 'a real Conciliation Hall, from which all those topics with which this extraordinary man sets the world by the ears, were carefully excluded. Every man felt at home with his neighbour, and, above all, with his host; and when the old man retired for the night, with that bland and affectionate expression which he throws into his face at his own fire-side, those who would have battled with him foot to foot on the political or religious arena, could not restrain the wish that his lot had been cast in those quiet scenes of domestic life which he seems above all men living most suited to adorn.'"—*Tralee Mercury*.

Here we have a picture of a man living in a style of princely magnificence, entertaining sumptuously *sixty* strangers, "Englishmen, Irishmen, Frenchmen, and Italians," and all on revenues derived under the very falsest of false pretences, from a wretchedly poor peasantry, kept in their poverty, and prevented from the undertaking of industrious pursuits by the thousand and one devices with which he periodically gulls them. Now it is not our wont to quarrel with the exercise of any man's hospitality. It is a national virtue, and one that, with all the faults falsely ascribed to, and the failings really possessed by, the Irish peasantry, has never degenerated. But we do protest against the vile vanity of this lavish entertainment of sixty strangers of all nations at the expense, as every body knows, of poor Paddy's ragged pocket.

The last writer speaks admiringly of the bland and affectionate expression of the old man's countenance when retiring for the night—retiring to commune in solitude with his conscience, to remain during the silent hours of darkness with no flatterers around him—alone with his Creator.—If this old man have a heart, what feelings must then be his. He may, perchance, ponder awhile on the luxurious table he has just left, requiring the revenues of a prince for its support; and then think on the wretched road-side mud hovel, whose miserable inmates are feebly fighting for "dear life" with typhus and famine, and yet from whom the infernal machinery of his repeal wardens exacts the penny and the halfpenny that form the aggregate of the hundreds of thousands of pounds which he thus spends on the "Saxon and the Stranger," with them faring sumptuously every day. He may think of solemn vows, to keep up the abominable extortion, offered up with hand on false heart, head-bared and blushless face raised daringly to Heaven, and made without the smallest intention of being realised, and only for the purpose of aiding the swindle of the hour; or he may reflect on the human life mercilessly sacrificed to that "wild justice of revenge" which, while professing to deprecate, he has over and over again negatively sympathised with. If such thoughts as these are his companions in the lone hours of the night, when the voice of flattery is still; and we know that pomp or wealth, or wine or luxury, cannot stifle the "still small voice," the ragged and starving peasant in his mud hovel need not envy the famous and prosperous Daniel O'Connell, living like an "Irish Prince" in his costly residence at Darrynane Abbey.—*E. Packet*.

PERIODICAL WRITERS—WRITING FOR BREAD.

Whilst the bar is quarrelling with the press, whilst railroad speculation is in full vigour, whilst solicitors are feathering their nests, and engineers making their fortunes, there is a most useful class of beings unheard of, unthought of, almost unknown, save to their own immediate circle, and yet to whom the entire reading community is indebted for its daily means of enjoyment—we mean that class of men called periodical writers. The casual reader, who cuts open his particular paper between the sips of his cup of tea in the morning, casts his eye over long columns of large and leaded type, consisting of articles upon every topic which can either amuse or instruct, or put money in his pocket, but seldom or ever does he give one thought as to the hidden machinery of mind which produces them. The periodical writer is, of all classes of literary men, the least rewarded for his harassing toils, and the ever-recurring wear and tear of mind and body. And yet to none is society more indebted than to the daily or weekly contributor to a public journal. Whilst others are writing for a name, and sending forth their three volumes to the public, courting criticism and gaining celebrity, the anonymous writer of the periodical press is silently but effectively working out of sight and unheeded, but who, nevertheless, is unconsciously and by slow degrees giving a tone to society, which is not the less important because, except to the thinking man, it is seldom considered. An idea, whether a good or evil one, never dies. It receives life from the mind of man, and it lives in some shape or other for ever. The most careless and common-place remark finds some soil congenial to its nature, and it will one day yield forth fruit after its kind, even though years may have elapsed, and the inhabitants of a distant spot gather of this single blossom of the tree of knowledge of good and evil. Thus it is that the journal which issues periodically forth is rife with materials for the future benefit or injury of mankind, and thus it is that the journalist's position and his mission is far more responsible than is generally considered, for people do not give these matters as a thought, but treat even the best writers a commodity useful in a degree, but just of such utility as the pen, ink, and paper which they use. The literary man in England, whatever branch of literature he may follow, is in a woful position.—He must have recourse to some recognised profession for the commonest position in society; and while the lucky speculator is petted, courted, and esteemed, the literary man is lionised during his popularity, and forgotten when the energy of mind and the vigour of body are weakened by the nature of his avocations by age. These remarks, however, have unfortunately become trite. It is a recognised fact that on the continent literary men enjoy a distinct position, and are rewarded by honours, and even titles, if their exertions have been of a nature to add to the general stock of good for the benefit of the great family of mankind. The periodical writer it is, however, who never-ceasingly pours forth his accumulated information for the benefit of the thousands who read the daily and weekly papers. The affairs of the whole world, from the state of kingdoms down to topics involving only individual interests, come diurnally forth in the papers as regularly as the sun rises. Yet how seldom is the inquiry made as to the race of beings who, in obscure nooks and crannies of the metropolis, are making self-sacrifices by slow degrees to that great Juggernaut—the reading world. To him they offer up the mind's repose for the means of supporting the body, while many are crushed under the wheels of his ever-advancing chariot. To the periodical writer, too, is denied the greatest of all blessings to the literary man—country air. To be removed from the great centre of events would be like turning a mill with no grain in it to grind. No, the great Babylon must be his abiding place, but he may enjoy a passing smell of the flowers in Covent-garden market on his way to his obscure dwelling to write an article on the beauties of the country, or of the state of the crops, or the prevalence of game, or the Queen's fetingin Germany. The superior periodical writers in the influential journals are not of course included in the race deserving commisseration, for many of them are gentlemen in position, and men of influence in society, and write either as a labour of love, or else are paid such sums as make it worth their while; but even the leading newspapers rank under their banners men who live by their writing—who earn their bread not by the sweat of their brow but by the toil and harass of mind—men with sufficient talent to be useful, but not blessed with intellect bright enough to rise above mediocrity; thus, like hundreds more, in some confined garret perhaps, inhaling fœtid atmosphere, with chimney tops for his prospect, he writes for his bread and the bread of his children. Few can comprehend what that simple phrase includes—writing for bread. We wonder that amongst the numerous projects which are ever starting into life some plan be not proposed—a club for instance, or any other institution—for the relief in old age of those who have ground away life in the capacity of a periodical writer.—*Atlas*.

Mr. Eastwood, who disturbed the congregation at the Brundle Roman Catholic Church, has been fined £20 for the offence.

CHEAP MANURE.—It has been found that water wherein flax has been steeped, is most valuable as a manure; therefore, to make this water available as manure, it is earnestly recommended that as soon as the flax has been removed from the pit, to fill the pit with mud or clay, wherein it should remain for two or three days, then shovel it out, and gather it closely together, and clap it round with spades; if any water should remain in the pit, it may be filled again and again until all is absorbed.—*Monaghan Standard*.

SINGULAR PHENOMENA.—During the last few weeks various singular appearances have been at different times visible in the heavens. About a fortnight ago, a star belonging to that class of physical phenomena generally known by the name of "falling planets," was seen by the inhabitants of St. Helier's, and after careering through the heavens for some minutes, it was observed to descend rapidly to the earth, bursting into a thousand fragments. It is curious and interesting at all times to watch the phenomena of the celestial sphere, especially from the circumstance that so far as modern science has yet determined, they exercise no inconsiderable effect on the general operations of the terrestial world. Within the period of eight weeks the *savans* of our island have had their scientific casuistry called into the field to indulge in speculations respecting comets, aurora borealis, shooting stars, and various other appearances of a singular and remarkable nature, and if we judge from the immediate past, they will require, in order to exercise their ingenuity, to keep awake during the night for a considerable time further. On Saturday evening last, or rather early on Sunday morning another phenomenon made its appearance in the sky, if possible more strange than any which have of late preceded it. A globe of fire, apparently of the dimensions of a good sized balloon, was observed to move about from position to position, making its appearance now in one place, now in another. It might be seen at one moment blazing with all the crimson lustre of the sun as it sets in an autumnal sky, in another shining with a full, clear and burnished light, irradiating the whole aerial vault. Sometimes stationary, it would all of a sudden shift its position, and locate itself upon a spot at a considerable distance. Here again it would remain for a few minutes, when, in a second becoming detached from the spot on which it was fixed, it flew with a tremendous velocity through the sky, and took refuge behind a dark and murky cloud.—*Jersey Times*.

ATTEMPTED INSURRECTION IN MADRID.

Accounts from Madrid of the 6th instant state that an attempt at insurrection was made the night before, at a few minutes past ten o'clock. A large body of persons were seen moving armed, and in a hostile manner, from the gate of Recoletus towards the barracks of the regiment of Navarre, near the Puerta Alcala. As they approached the fountain of Cibele they were challenged by two companies of the Estramadura regiment. The only reply was a discharge of musketry, which was answered by a volley; and two other volleys were fired from the barracks. The insurgents were repulsed and fled towards the Retiro. Several were killed and wounded on both sides, and 24 of the insurgents were taken prisoners. Various discharges of musketry were exchanged in other parts of the city between the troops and the rioters. General Cordova's house was attacked, but successfully defended by the guard. Two battalions were stationed at the Puerta del Sol, and the captain-general established his headquarters at the post-office. At midnight tranquillity was restored. The *Heraldo* says that the plan of the insurgents was to seize on the park of artillery, the post-office, the custom-house, and other points; to set at liberty the prisoners, and to murder the authorities. They also expected to be joined by a portion of the garrison. An officer of the Reina Gobernadora regiment had been arrested, and was to be tried by court-martial. It was said that the authorities were on the look-out for Colonel Milans del Bosch, the friend of Gen. Prim, who, it is supposed, had much influence over the regiment of Navarre. A lieutenant of that regiment, named Jurado, who fell in the conflict, was buried in the evening of the 6th with military honours. The number of killed was estimated at eight or ten, and that of wounded at ten or fifteen.

El Tempo says that some of the prisoners, on their trial before the court-martial, had made important disclosures respecting the new conspiracy and the attempted revolution the night before.—It declares that as far as termination of the revolution is concerned, the present situation is by no means consolidated. It adds, that the number of persons hostile to the government is much greater than ought to have been, owing to the imprudent, unconciliatory, and intolerant system of the government.

A RAMBLE IN THE REALMS OF CHAT.

Her Majesty and Consort have brought their delightful tour to a close, and are now, after the enjoyment of sweet home welcome from their children, taking domestic relaxation at Osborne House. But what a pretty and appropriate termination did her Majesty make of the adventuring part of her expedition in her friendly flying visit to the King of the French! How gracefully she went, how joyously was she received, and what animated and cordial spirit of affectionate greeting seemed to warm the youthful countenance and the aged heart. More like father and daughter than rival sovereigns, even amid all the pomp of reception and surrounding state of royalty. But what are we saying about pomp of reception?—Nonsense! There were the royal honours, of course—the decorum of respect to station; but the ceremony itself was one of liberal fun and frolic mixed up with an ingenuity of gallantry, emanating from Louis Philippe, and displayed towards Victoria with a devotion worthy of the Eupuism of the days of her predecessor, Bess!—Why was she—aye, Victoria of England—that she might not wet her pretty foot, or touch damp sand, or run risk of peril of misadventure—drawn on to the hospitable shores of her neighbour in an undoubted *bathing machine?* Yes, a bathing machine acted as barge royal, and held the living treasures of the two empires of England and France, decorated, moreover, with their Royal standards, and looking as grand in its new dignity as the feathers in a peacock's tail. Come, come, we must find—must make way for our muse, and let her sing the

SONG OF THE BATHING MACHINE.

The Queen was coming from German land,
Whither she'd lately been,
Along with the Prince who was blest with her hand,
Enjoying all sort of delights that were grand,
And sights that were fit to be seen.

The Queen was leaving that German land,
All 'mid the cannon's din,
When a courtier came from the monarch of France,
To request her, if 'twasn't too much of a dance,
To give him a short look in.

Then her Majesty's tone grew merry and gay,
And determined time to kill,
She said, "How much I'm flatter'd you'll tell the
King, pray;
And as France of my journey lies all in the way,
I very assuredly *will*."

The skies were bright, and the waves were blue,
When her Majesty came to hand;
And Louis Philippe, with his friends not a few,
Were gallantly ready, and waiting at Eu,
To aid her Majesty land

The King soon boarded her Majesty's ship,
And gave her glad embrace;
Then turn'd away from her presence of charm
To see how the party might land without harm
In that sandy and swampish place.

Never, he cried, shall the salt sands wet
The dear Victoria's feet;
And yet, when I come to look—despair!
I haven't a boat that'll land her there
Perfectly dry—in my fleet.

Ah! ah! ha! ha! good thought—what ho!
When the boat comes near the beach,
Let a Bathing Machine be rolled hard by
Adorn it with both our flags, and try
To bring it in easy reach.

'Tis said! 'tis done! what capital fun!
The King and our beautiful Queen
All up the wet beach are riding away,
Safe from the salt sand and safe from the spray,
All in the Bathing Machine.

"This was all me," the good King cried,
But the Queen his Majesty chaffing,
When they got on their high dry and carpeted path,
Asked, "Is this your *new order*—Sir King—*of the Bath?*"
And his Majesty burst out laughing!

This must have been one of the most agreeable episodes of the Royal visit, and happy are we also in recording the Royal pun.—*Illustrated London News*.

A serious accident occurred to Miss Amelia Phillips, residing at North Bank, Lissongrove. Mr. S. Philips, jun., was about leaving town on a shooting excursion, when in a joke he presented his fowling-piece at his sister, and imagining the piece to be only on half-cock, he touched the trigger, when the gun went off. The shot carried away a portion of Miss Phillip's ear, and lodged in her neck and face, destroying the sight of her right eye.—*Local Paper*.

NEW METHOD OF PROTECTING WOOD FROM SEA-WATER INSECTS.—Captain Sir Samuel Brown, R.N., in a letter to Admiral Sir Byam Martin, states that from numerous experiments and observations, he is satisfied "that at present there is really no specific remedy against the attack of the insect called by entomologists teredo navalis, or sea worm, except iron nails." He proposes to encase the pile with broad-headed iron nails, resembling scupper nails, but considerably larger, and says that in the course of a few months corrosion takes place and spreads into the interstices. He further suggests the adoption of square-headed nails, which leave the smallest possible extent of the surface of the pile exposed.—Experiments tried at the Trinity Pier, Newhaven, and Brighton Pier, have fully established the effectiveness of Sir Samuel Brown's method.

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