The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XXII. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1845.

INDIA AND CHINA.

OVERLAND MAIL.

BRITISH EXPEDITION TO THE PUNJAB.

An extraordinary express, in anticipation of the Indian Mail to the 28th of August, has arrived. It contains intelligence of importance.

There is no longer any doubt as to the assembling of an army on the banks of the Sutlej, in order to enable the present Sikh Government to curb its licentious soldiery. The Queen-Mother and her brother, the Wuzeer of the boy King Dhuleep Singh, are stated to be now acting in concert with the British agents, for the purpose of putting down the insolence and rebellious spirit of the Khalsa troops, and of the fanatic Akhalees. Umballa is named as the place of rendezvous for all the "politicals," as the Hon. Company's diplomatic agents are occasionally called in India. The Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, Mr. Thomason, and Mr. G. R. Clerk, who was said to be on his way from England, are to have a conference at Agra, after which the important movements will be commenced. In the meantime, apprehensions, are entertained of the Sikh soldiers committing their usual atrocities at the time of the Dussora, which, as it was already stated, is to take place this year on the 10th of October. Sirdar Jowahir, the Wuzeer, is described as indulging in drinking to excess. His sister, the Queen-Mother, reproached him with this improper conduct in the open Durbar (or public council held at native Indian courts). He has incurred the hatred of the troops, as he is suspected of co-operating with the British in order to weaken the Sikh army, and to leave the country at the mercy of the invaders. He attempted to disband some of the most turbulent and best disciplined regiments of the Avitable corps d'armee, but they resisted and compelled him to continue their services. Two regiments having had some disputes about their pay actually seized one of the gates of the city, and were with difficulty pacified, when they gave up the gate and got off unpunished. The notorious Gholab Singh is busy in intriguing in order to obtain possession of all the propertn, which once belonged to his brothers Dhyan and Suchet, and to his nephew Heera Singh, with which he hopes to escape to his mountain hold of Jamoo, and there to maintain his position and watch future events.

Amongst the curious agents of the Wuzeer we may mention a man named Jewun Singh, who was some months ago a celebrated chess-player in Bengal. He is now at the head of a division of the army of 16,000 infantry, 3,000 cavalry, and 100 guns. He is also State Treasurer, and is the special favourite of the Wuzeer. He has not forgotten the friends in Bengal who assisted him in early life. Of the exact state of the affairs in the Punjab some notion may be formed by referring to the proceedings of Peshora Singh, who has some sort of claim to the succession to the throne, as being an illegitimate son of Runjeet Singh. He made lately several attempts at raising himself, but he is looked upon as an unprincipled coward. Although he had failed in various movements, he was induced lately to proceed to attack Attock, the well-known fortress which commands the passage across the Indus. He got into the town by surprise, killed a guard of 17 men who resisted, took the Governor prisoner, and enlisted the remainder of the garrison in his own service; three lakhs of rupees are said to have been found in the fort, which, together with some loans, have replenished his treasury. The taking of this position has spread alarm amongst the Sikhs, who look upon it as an attempt to divide their dominions. Tej Singh, the Governor of Peshawur, is struggling to maintain himself, for the Affghans are said to be disposed to act in concert with Peshora Singh, and to be making ready to march to attack Peshawur and the Sikh province on the right bank of the Indus.

The Lahore Government has sent troops from the eastward to attack Peshora Singh, and orders had been issued to Tej Singh to maintain his position at Peshawur until his successor Shere Singh Attareewallah was ready to relieve him. If Tej Singh was able to move he was desired to attack Attock on the west. Peshora Singh had a conflict near Attock with a chief named Purtab Singh, before whom he retired within the walls. Purtab followed him to the walls and got possession of a serai, on which Peshora was pouring a destructive fire when the latest intelligence left.

Of the results of the movement of the wing of the 18th Regiment of Bombay Native Infantry, which was sent in June by Sir Charles Napier to take possession of Kussmore, a sort of hilly spot on the right hand of the Indus, above Sukkur, little is known. The cause is said to be the attempt of some Sikhs to begin a foray upon the British territory.—The appearance of the expedition had the effect of neutralising the attempt, and the latest news from Scinde was, that Sir Charles Napier had ordered the detachment to return to Hyderabad—an arragement which could be effected by the steamers with the greatest ease within a week.

Scinde was tranquil and the British rule completely established by the gallant general who had conquered the country.

Alterations were about to be made in the native regiments employed in Scinde, and the loud complaints lately uttered against the unhealthiness of the province had, in a great measure, subsided.—The cholera had disappeared at Sukkur and Hyderabad. The preparations for any movement that might be necessary against the Punjab were going on silently but surely, especially in the boats for bridges and the steamers, &c. It appeared to be expected that Sir Charles Napier would be called on to proceed to join the Gov.-Gen., in case any hostile measure became imperative in the Punjab.

The fame of that General along the Indus and throughout the north-west of India is immense.—Some of the envious journals of Bengal and Bombay seek to lower it, but in vain. The Sikh troops would fight less desperately against him than any other British General, for they know his valor in his victories over the men of Scinde.

The intelligence from Cabul is of the usual description of intrigues and plots and rebellions.—Akbbar Khan was at Cabul in June communing with his father about their future prospects: some disturbances had broken out at Jellalabad during his absence.

There are some intrigues going on at Herat, between the Shah of Persia's agents and the notorious usurper Yar Mahommed, in which the former has represented Persia as being governed by Russian intrigues, and that a peace for 30 years had been agreed to, and that, in the meanwhile, Russia was to assist the Persian Government to overcome all its enemies and opponents in Central Asia. This treaty is represented as being one of total surrender of the independence of Persia; and its provisions ought to be made known in order to defeat the insidious, creeping policy of the Czar and his astute cabinet. One provision savours of Asiatic manœuvring, being, as it is said, to the effect that Russia for her aid is to have one-half of the conquests of Persia. The present Persian Sovereign of the Kajar family is known to be too infirm to undertake any measures of importance, and the Government, after his death, will in all likelihood be the source of much intrigue, and perhaps bloodshed.

The departure from Calcutta of the Governor-General for the north-western provinces was fixed for the end of September, when it was expected that he would endeavour to have the new treaty with the Sikhs carried into effect.—Some of the cavalry regiments in the Bombay Presidency had received orders to prepare for proceeding to Agra to join the corps with the Governor-General. The 14th Light Dragoons from Poonah had been warned for the purpose.

Mr. Nelson, the survivor in the late duel, had surrendered himself. He had gone down the river with a view of getting on board the *Precursor*, but having failed in his attempt, he gave himself up to the police. The grand jury had found true bills for the crime of murder against Mr. Nelson and the two seconds.

METALS.—It will be seen from our quotations that a very considerable rise in the prices of almost every description of copper has taken place since our last.—*Bombay Overland Price Current.*

Violent shocks of earthquakes are reported from many quarters. The rains have been very heavy in Calcutta for some days past; and from the interior the accounts of indigo prospects have been very gloomy.

CHINA.

The news from China comes down to the 27th of June. The government of Hong Kong had published a proclamation for the assessment of houses, lands, &c., which it was maintained was calculated to prove injurious to the colony, as tending to prevent parties from settling there. There is an interesting discussion going forward in India relative to the island of Chusan, which now, when the time for its restoration to the Chinese is approaching, becomes of more value than ever to the British. A great unwillingness is exhibited to restore it, on the ground that the whole of the provisions of the treaties with the Chinese had not been complied with. It was said that the French and Americans cast covetous eyes on this island, against which so many prejudices had existed, which were found by experience to be unfounded, and that they having each made stipulations for an island, expect to get Chusan. The island continues still in the hands of the British, and a very great wish is expressed to retain it.

The Trade with the Chinese was going forward favorably, and it is to be hoped that the negociations for the final possession of Chusan will be attended with the best results.

THE BLACKWATER HIGHER UP:

BEING A SEQUEL TO

A recent article from the Dublin University Magazine: from notes and gleanings of a Blackwater man, as familiar with persons and places thereabouts, as with "household words," sent to the Cork Constitution by a friend and correspondent near Lismore.

The battle of Affane was fought within two hundred yards north of the principal entrance or avenue of that fine old place. About twenty seven ycars ago the old rookery, consisting of immense trees, was cut down, and when the vast roots were being removed, multitudes of human skulls were found completely enclosed in them. Affane was the inheritance of Elizabeth, sole daughter and heir of Valentine Browning, Esq., a major in Cromwell's army, and Mary, daughter of Valentine Greatrakes, Esq., of Affane Castle, commonly called the "Stroker," from his amazing power of curing diseases by stroking the parts affected with his hands. Elizabeth Browning married Pierce Power, Esq., of Ballyhane, a lineal descendant of the Lords Power of Curraghmore, and was succeeded at Affane by his second son, the Rev. Wm. Power. His eldest daughter married John Drew, Esq., of Meanus and Rockfield, county Kerry, and of Frogmore near Youghal, the head and representative of the Drew family in Ireland; and his second daughter wedded the late Sir Christopher Musgrave, Baronet, of Myrtlegrove, Youghal. The ruins of Affane Castle are still visible in the lawn of Mount Rivers, near the south entrance. Here lived Valentine Greatrakes, Esq., a gentleman of large property, and one of the most remarkable men of his age. His life, written by himself, is at present in the possession of one of his descendants. It begins thus:—"I was born the 14th day of February, 1628. I was the son William Greatrekes, of Affane, in the county of Waterford, Esq., one that had a liberal education and a competent estate left him by his father. My mother was the daughter of Sir Edward Harris, Knt., one of his late Majesty's Justices of the King's Bench in Ireland, who had the reputation of a learned and a just judge." Mr. Greatrekes received the rudiments of his education at the famous school of Lismore. He then removed to Stake Gabriel in Devon, and studied Humanity and Divinity under John Daniel Getseus, a high German, and minister of the parish, and after finishing his studies he determined to recover his Irish estates, long seized upon and wasted by the rebels, or perish in the attempt. He accordingly accepted a Lieutenancy in the cavalry commanded by the famous Lord Broghill. The wars being ended, he says, "I betook myself to a country life, and lived at Affane, the habitation of my ancestors." After this he describes the beginning of his notoriety. "I had an impulse or a strange persuasion in my own mind which did frequently suggest to me, that there was bestowed on me the gift of curing the King's evil: which for the extraordinariness of it, I thought to conceal for some time, but at length communicated it to my wife." Although she gave him no encouragement, yet he soon tried the experiment, and cured multitudes of various diseases and ailments both in his native country and in England. And it would be absurd to question this fact, supported as his statements are by such witnesses as that great philosopher the Hon. Robert Boyle, and several Fellows and Masters of Oxford and Cambridge, and others of equal credibility. Mr. Greatrekes accepted of no remuneration, but seems to have acted simply for the glory of God and the good of his fellow man. He has left descendants in the female line only, in the ancient families of Drew, Power, of Affane, and Nettles, and in one or two more; but none alas! possessing his healing powers.

The next place worthy of observation is Tourine Castle, once the property of the Lords Roche, but forfeited after the rebellion of 1641. It was then granted to the Nettles family, of whom there is this original record extant—"William Nettles was an Englishman, and the first Nettles who settled in Ireland; he was granted Tourine, and married Mary, sister of Valentine Greatrakes, Esq., commonly called the Stroker, and had issue two sons and four daughters. John, his eldest son, married Miss Evans, and had a son and a daughter; the son married a Miss Reeves, the daughter of Captain Jones; his second son, Robert, married a Miss Jackson, and had two sons, John and Robert. Mary, the eldest daughter of William Nettles, Esq., married a Mr. Christie; Penelope, a Mr. Wallace; Elizabeth, Colonel Croker; and Ruth, Barry Drew, Esq., of Ballyduff House, and of Drewscourt, county Limerick."*

Tourine is now the residence of Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., whose ancestor Richard Musgrave, Esq., came to Ireland under the auspices of the second Countess of Cork, who was daughter and heir of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland. There had been a very ancient connexion between the two great families of Clifford and Musgrave. In Hutchinson's History of Cumberland, the reader will find a copious pedigree of the "warlike family of the Musgraves," as Camden calls them. Their first ancestor, Thomas de Musgrave, was a companion in arms with William the Conqueror. They were often summoned to Parliament as Barons of Hartley Castle; for nearly five centuries, up to the institution of the Baronetcy, almost every succeeding head of the family was a knight; and from Bannockburn to Flodden, and thence to Marston Moor, they were ever foremost and conspicuous in the battle field. A knightly family indeed is that of Musgrave. There is nothing remarkable about Tourine, except a good many very fine old trees and well-cultivated land.

We now approach Norrisland Castle, a very picturesque and interesting object, originally built by the Greatrekes family. The town of Capoquin soon after presents itself to view, with its neat looking church and well-built chapel. Here stood a strong castle of the FitzGeralds, but now no vestige of it remains. In the rebellion of 1641, it was garrisoned for the Earl of Cork by Captain Hugh Croker and his company. In 1642, Lord Broghill defeated a party of rebels near this place, killing two hundred, and two of their captains. It was taken in 1645, by Lord Castlehaven, after an obstinate resistance. Near this town the old families of Hale and Cook had extensive possessions. The last of the Hales are interred in Youghal church-yard, and were the descendants of Judge Hale. Robert Cook, Esq., an estated gentleman resided in Cappoquin, in 1689. In his latter days he became a sort of Pythagorean Philosopher, declining the use of meat, milk, butter, &c. He always kept *white* cows instead of black, and had his coach drawn by *white* horses. Having caught a fox that had killed several of his poultry, he had him tried by a jury of his workmen, and a verdict of guilty having been brought in, he ordered the culprit to run the gauntlet between two rows of the country people, in course of which he got well whipt and kicked, and was then suffered to make his escape. This eccentric gentleman was ancestor of the present William Cook Collis, Esq., of Castle Cook.

We must now notice Lismore, one of the most beautifully situated towns in Ireland. Its name is formed of two Irish words, *lis*, which signifies a fort, and *mor* or *more*, great. In the 7th and 8th centuries Lismore was one of the most eminent seats of learning and piety in Europe.—Thither flocked religious and learned men from all countries, so that the town might be considered as one university. The cathedral was founded by St. Carthagh in the 7th century, and is at present in very creditable order. The principal monuments within it are to members of the Drew, Musgrave and Chearnley families, and to some of the clergymen who have officiated there from time to time. The Castle was built by King John in 1185. It passed from Sir Walter Raleigh to the 1st Earl of Cork, whose gallant son the Lord Broghil defended it bravely against the Irish in the great rebellion. He thus concludes a letter to his father:—"My Lord, fear nothing for Lismore; for if it be lost, it shall be with the life of him who begs your lordship's blessing, and styles himself your lordship's most humble, most obliged, and most dutiful son and servant, Broghil." In 1645, the gallant Major Power, the common ancestor of the Powers of Clashmore and Affane, defended this castle against Lord Castlehaven, and though the garrison consisted only of 100 men of the Earl of Cork's tenants, yet they killed 500 of the besiegers, and capitulated on honorable terms.

Although the first Earl of Cork did truly, as is stated in the article recently extracted from the *University Magazine*, "advance himself from small beginning," yet he was not the son of a tradesman or a shopman, but an *Esquire by birth*, not *self*-dubbed, like the multitudinous Esquires of the present day. His father was a member of a most ancient and knightly family, descending from Sir Philip Boyle, a Knight of Arragon, who signalized himself at a tournament in the reign of Henry VI., and the Earl received a collegiate education, and afterwards studied at the Middle Temple. He had, what the purchase of Sir Walter Raleigh's property could never have procured him, a *veritable* and *ancient pedigree*. It is true, he brought no fortune with him to Ireland, but had what was better, God's blessing, and he was not ashamed to assume for his motto, "God's providence is my inheritance." Let it not, then, be said again that the first Earl of Cork was a *novus homo*—nor let it be insinuated that he overreached Sir Walter Raleigh in the purchase of his estate, for, as we learn from Lord's History of Youghal, addressing himself to his son on the eve of his last voyage, Sir W. said, "Wat, you see how nobly my lord Boyle hath entertained me and my friends, and therefore I charge you, upon my blessing, if it please God that you outlive me and return, thar you never question the lord Boyle for anything I have sold him; for if he had not bought my Irish land, it would have fallen to the crown, and then one Scot or other would have begged it."

Cromwell, in admiration of all the improvements this great man had made in the county of Cork, declared that "if there had been an Earl of Cork in every province it would have been impossible for the Irish to have raised a rebellion." Such was the Great Earl of Cork. The Drew and Smyth families were nearly allied to this great man. The former in the person of Margaret, daughter of the Very Rev. Robert Naylor, Dean of Limerick, and brother of Joan, mother of the Earl of Cork, whose effigy is over her son's monument in Youghal Church. This Margaret Naylor, married to John Drew, Esq., of Meanus, in the county of Kerry; and the Smyth family were allied in the person of Elizabeth Boyle, the Earl's sister married to Sir Richard Smyth, of Ballinatray. The Smyth family have the privilege of interment in the Earl's vault in Youghal Church. Lord Cork's eldest son, Roger died when a boy, and is buried at Deptford in Kent. His second son Richard succeeded him, of whom he speaks in his memoirs thus, "My second son, Richard, was born at the College of Youghal the 20th of October, 1612. The Earl of Thomond, Sir Richard Aldworth, and Mr. Thomas Ball, of London, were his Godfathers, and Lady Anne Parsons, Godmother." This Sir Richard Aldworth was Provost Marischal of Munster, an office of high military distinction. His grandson Richard Aldworth, Esq., married Elizabeth, daughter of Arthur St. Leger, 1st Viscount Doneraile, and by her was ancester of the present family of Aldworth of Newmarket in the County of Cork, and of St. Leger, Viscount Doneraile. (See Peerage.) A little beyond Lismore is Ballyduff House, one of the strong castellated mansions of the latter part of Queen Elizabeth's reign; and as such it is a peculiarly interesting object,—each wing or tower completely commands the next to it, and so all round the building. The stone casements of the windows are handsomely cut, and quite entire; the court-yard surrounded with a high parapet wall, loopholed in all directions for musketry, and the pavement below very curious and very little disturbed or removed. This was for many generations the residence of the Drew family, as Mr. O'Flanagan, in his "Guide to the Blackwater," correctly states. Barry Drew, Esq., lived here in 1660. This gentleman married 1st a daughter of Sir Francis Foulkes, Knight, of Camphire, whose grand daughter, Anne, married the Honourable William Moore, of Saperton, 4th son of Stephen, 1st Viscount Mountcashel, of that family. He married 2ndly Ruth, daughter of William Nettles, Esq., of Tourine, as before stated; and was second son of Francis Drew, Esq., who came to Ireland in or about 1689, a Captain in Queen Elizabeth's army, being second son of John Drew, Esq., of Drewscliff, Hayne and Sharpham, in Devon, where his ancestors had flourished with great reputation since the Norman conquest, and are now represented there by Edward Drew, Esq., of Grange, deputy lieut nant of the county of Devon. The house at the Grange contains one of the finest oak-pannelled rooms in the kingdom, ornamented in all directions with carvings of the arms of Drew, Fulford, Carew, Arundel, Cecil, Spencer, and other connexions of the family. It was built in the reign of James I., on the foundation of the Grange of the Abbots of Denkaswel, by Sir Thomas Drew, Kt., son of Edward Drew, Esq., serjeant-at-law to Queen Elizabeth, and recorder of London. The *eldest* son of the gallant Elizabethan soldier before mentioned, the first of this family who came to Ireland, was John Drew, Esq., who married (as we said) the daughter of Dean Naylor; and his son Francis, when only 16 years of age, was a volunteer with King William's army at the battle of Aughrim, and the sieges of Athlone, Galway, and Limerick. Mr. Burke, the celebrated genealogist, styles his family one "of great antiquity and noble origin." Sir William Betham, Ulster King of Arms of all Ireland, denominates them "the ancient and knightly family of Drew," and the preamble of their splendid pedigree as registered in the College of Arms, Dublin, runs thus:—"The pedigree of the ancient and knightly family of Drew, the lineal descendants of Drogo or Dru, a noble Norman, son of Walter de Ponz, and brother of Richard, ancestor of the noble family of Clifford, who accompanied William the Conqueror into England; and of the several branches, &c., &c." See also Domes-day Book, Sir Wm. Dugdale, Camden, Sir W. Pale, Prince Worthies of Devon, Lyson's Britannia in Devon. Richard, the brother of Drogo or Dru, had a son Walter, the first who styled himself De Clifford, and this Walter was father of the *Fair Rosamond*. See Pinnock's Guide to knowledge, vol. iii. p. 395. Drogo had seventy-three manors in Devon at the time of the Domesday Survey. His grandson, Drogo de Teign, was Lord of Teignton Drew in Henry the Second's reign, and from him lineally and directly the family in question descends. This family also descends from the great Norman houses of Pomeroy, De Camville, De Mules, De Vere, De Vernon, De Vitrei, and De Valletort, and from the *royal line of Plantagenet*, in the person of the daughter of King Henry 1st, married to Joel de la Pomerai, Lord of Biri, or Berry, in Devon. This family can also shew descent from M'Carthy More and the great houses of Thomond and Ormond.

The next place of any antiquity (as antiquities are entirely our objects of pursuit in these notes) is Macollup Castle, situated on the very margin of the Blackwater, and surrounded with lawns, orchards, meadows, and plantations of the richest and most luxuriant character. This Castle originally belonged to the Earls of Desmond. It was defended with great bravery by Lieutenant Thomas Maunsell in 1643. This gentleman was buried in the body of the old Church, near the window, and though Church and tomb have long since been removed, yet the inscription on the latter has been preserved. "Here lieth the body of Lieutenant Thomas Maunsell, who departed this life the 13th day of March, ano Dom., 16*6. Here lyeth also the body of Mrs. Margtt. Maunsell, his wife, who departed this life ye 2nd day of February, ano. Domi., 1679."

This gentleman was the first settler of the Maunsell family in Ireland, and was the descendant of an ancient and knightly race, some of whom were ennobled, and their progenitor a companion in arms with William the Conqueror. His name is on the roll of Battle Abbey. The splendid pedigree of this family (the carrying on and perfecting of which depended much on the existence and discovery of the above inscription) is to be seen in Mr. Burke's Commoners, 1st edition. One of the two coheiresses of this family, as lately represented by Thomas Maunsell, Esq., of Plassey, county Limerick, was married to her consin Robert Hedges Maunsell, major in the army and now resident (if I mistake not) in Youghal.

Macollop Castle, with eight thousand acres attached, has been in the possession of the Drew family for many generations. Here lived in great hospitality Doctor Francis Drew, the head of his family and name, the possessor of an ample fortune, the patron of learning, talent, and genius, and the friend of the poor. This property passed with the grand daughter of the doctor's second son, and heiress of that branch of the family, to James Barry, Esq., of Ballyclough, in the county Cork, of which he was high sheriff in 1841. This is the most ancient branch of the great house of Barry now extant. It was great and powerful before the Barrymore line, now extinct, was ennobled. Smith in his history of Cork, vol. 1, p. 153, says, they were "commonly called Mac Adam, they having been seated here for 500 years, and formerly sat in Parliament, particularly David de Barry, who sat in the upper house of Edward 1st., anno 1302. Doctor Drew's eldest son, John Drew, Esq., mentioned in the commencement of these notes, inherited his father's Kerry estates, and died at his residence, Frogmore, near Youghal.

The Castle of Ballymac Patric, now called Cary's-ville, next presents itself to view. This place belongs to the old and respectable family of Carey, originally most likely from Devonshire, and if so, a family of very great antiquity. See Prince's Worthies of Devon. This Castle was taken in 1642 by David Lord Barrymore, after an obstinate resistance, and all the garrison put to the sword. Between this and Fermoy only two more places of any considerable antiquity occur to our recollection. The Castle of Carrickabrick and that of Liclash, both built by the ancient and powerful family of Condon, who possessed extensive territories in these quarters, but are now in complete obscurity.

Lismore, Sept. 22, 1845.

* This family is now represented by Mr. Nettles, J.P., of Nettleville, in the county Cork.

The *Journal des Debats* contains an article upon the new system of education about to be established in Ireland, which it concludes as follows:—"No doubt Mr. O'Connell will side with the 18 bishops who protested against that system. He requires their assistance to preserve his influence over the people. But, as the new establishments are designed chiefly for the benefit of the middle classes, over which Mr. O'Connell has but a limited sway, they will in all probability be established without his concurrence. Besides, the youngest and most liberal portion of the repeal party, which was directed with so much eclat by Mr. Davis, was upon the point of seceding from Mr. O'Connell. That section of the national party had declared in favour of the mixed system of education, which it regarded as a bond of union of the Irish of every persuasion. Its opposition was Irish rather than Catholic, and more than once it was at variance with the partisans of the exclusive domination of the clergy. The institution of the new colleges, therefore, will triumph over the hostility of Mr. O'Connell and a portion of the bishops, and the protest which the latter have just published will but tend to show up the divisions existing even among the heads of the Irish church."

The Queen has been pleased to appoint the Hon. W. F. Forbes, son of Viscountess Forbes, woman of the bedchamber to the Queen, to be page of honour to her Majesty, vice Wilson, promoted to a commission in the guards.

AFFAIRS OF MADAGASCAR.

(From the Times of Wednesday, Oct. 1.)

We yesterday published the French official account of the combined attack on Tamatave; we now publish the following very interesting letter relating to the affair and the circumstances which gave rise to it, which has been kindly forwarded to us for publication by an English gentleman residing at the Mauritius:—

"Port Louis, Mauritius, June 28.

"The Queen of Madagascar, as you are probably aware, is a monster of cruelty. In the time of Radama, her predecessor, the country was advancing rapidly in civilization. Many missionaries were there. My friend Baker had established a printing-press there, and the Bible had been printed in Malagasy, and an immense number of converts to Christianity had been made, when Radama died, and the present Queen ascended the throne.

"Soon afterwards she dismissed all the missionaries, and has lately been amusing herself by burning or cutting off the heads of all the native Christians she has been able to lay hands on—many thousands. Well, a few weeks ago the Queen issued an order, that all the foreign traders residing in her dominions (mostly from the Mauritius and Bourbon) should become naturalized Malagash, and thereby subject to a tax, which amongst other things makes them slaves, under certain contingencies, and in respect of certain non-compliances; and she gave them a very short time to dispose of their property and leave thr island, if they did not choose to be so naturalized.

"When this news reached us here, Sir Wm. Gomm, the Governor, immediately sent off Capt. Kelly, in the Conway corvette, who on arriving in Tamatave roads, met there the Berceau and the Zelee, French men-of-war, from Bourbon, who had been sent thither by Admiral Bazoche, the Governor of that island.

"They arrived on the Thursday evening. On the Friday Capt. Kelly landed, and had a conference with the Malagash, among whom the Governor of Tamatave was the principal. They behaved very insolently, told him plainly that they had imperative orders from the Queen to enforce the order against the traders, that in case of non-compliance they would drive them into the sea, and that they would not wait until a letter from Captain Kelly to the Queen, requesting a sufficient time, at least, for them to embark their property, should be sent to her at the capital.—They had also imposed an export duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on the embarkation of their effects.

"They flatly refused to admit the French even to a conference.

"Captain Kelly returned on board. The next day was occupied in taking off the traders and their effects, or as much as could be got off; and I believe the 10 per cent. duty was not rigorously enforced—of this I am not sure.

"On Sunday morning (next day) the united vessels bombarded the fort. The reasons which induced Captain Kelly to adopt this course are, I believe, the harsh treatment of the traders, and the obligation to embark at such a notice, and under such circumstances as amounted, practically, to a confiscation of their property; the insolent bearing of the Malagash at, and subsequent to, the conference, and the refusal to allow him to commuuicate with the Queen in a satisfactory manner.

"The first shot was fired by the Conway.

"The principal points of the action you will find detailed in the *Extraordinaire* of the *Cerneen* newspaper, as follows:—

"'*Le Cerneen.*

"'(EXTRAORDINAIRE.)

"'Saturday, June 28.

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

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

"'English.—Killed, 4 men; wounded, 1 officer and 11 men.

"'French.—Killed, 3 officers and 14 men;—wounded, 1 officer and 42 men.

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

"I must give you the detail of the flag affair: The flag-staff was shot through, and it fell inside the circular fort, on the edge of which it had stood; it was then put on a lance, or something of that sort, and stuck again on the wall, in a crevice of the stones. It was shot away again, and this time it fell outwards, hanging down within a few feet of the bottom of the ditch, between the inner fort and the screen. Two English sailors and a midshipman, and two or three Frenchmen made a rush into the ditch after it, seized it, and neither party being able to get it from the other, after struggling a considerable time for it, in the very hottest of the Malagash fire, they were about to come to cutlass-blows with one another, when Lieutenant Kennedy, of the Conway, to prevent mischief, rushed down, and with his knife cut it, giving half to each party. The standard was of pure white, with the Queen's name, 'Ranavala Manjaka,' in large letters; two or three letters remained with the flag-staff; the English got the 'Manjaka,' and the French the major part of the 'Ranavala;' the English the 'hy,' and the French the 'luff' of the colour, as the sailors say.

"In returning after this admiral arrangement Lieutenant Kennedy was getting through one of the embrasuree in the screen, when the gun went off, and killed several, but he escaped with a wound from a splinter through both thighs—not dangerous.

"This was a most important affair, for good or evil. I have the highest confidence on the good judgment of Sir William Gomm, and he has a most able and experienced adviser in Colonel Stanley.

"We get all our bullocks from Madagascar, as well for draught as for the butchers, but that, though of no small importance to a foreign fed colony of 150,000 mouths, is a very minor consideration compared with the political results, as the question of peace or war may be decided.

"Our policy of late years has been non-interference with the internal affairs of Madagascar; the French have long been desirous of a footing there, and have made some attempts, even as at Nossi Be, which, however, has proved too unhealthy to succeed; the French have no harbour at Bourbon. I shall here leave you to draw your own conclusions, after you have had a few lines on the nature of the island.

"Madagascar is not only immensely extensive, and in parts very thickly peopled, but it is also a most fertile island, offering great variety of temperature, with some of the finest harbours and timber in the world, and the interior is remarkably healthy.

"It is, however, chiefly surrounded by a narrow border of swamp, owing to the sea and the mouths of the rivers being frequently on the same level, as is the case on the west coast of Africa.—This swamp is most deadly, and at one season of the year Madagascar, in those parts, is almost certain death to an European.

"I believe, however, that in one part, at least, if not in more, the swamp ceases to exist, or at all events is very narrow.

"The capital, Tanavarino, is on the high ground, near the centre of the island, very healthy, and only approachable by a narrow path, say, 6 feet wide, cut zig-zag through the woods, to make the distance appear greater than it is in fact. A broad river has lately been discovered, going, it is said, a long way up the country towards the capital, and navigable. The principal people are the 'Ovas,' the people now in the ascendant, and the 'Saccalanas,' who are friendly to the English, but have been lately crushed by the 'Ovas.'

"The Queen is constantly drunk—a clever woman about 50. She has three or four lovers (*a la* Catherine), and they are said to be very desirous to keep all civilization away. She is in partnership in several sugar estates in Madagascar, with a Frenchman from Bourbon ('Delastelle.') He finds machinery, &c., and she land and slaves.

"It may appear incredible, but it is positively asserted, that the existence of the interior fort, the keep, was not known even to the traders and people of Tamatave."

WEXFORD AND VALENTIA.

(Railway Director.)

This railway, both in a mercantile and a political respect, is recommended by advantages which render it one of the most important projects of any in Ireland. The natural facilities of the line are such as to promise great cheapness in the construction, while the saving of time it will effect in the conveyance of the American mails, gives it a superiority of claim to all contracts for that purpose. Even Mr. O'Connell considers it an undertaking of such high national importance, that he will give it all his support, and, if necessary, break through his repeal anathemas against parliament, and come over for the express purpose of aiding its success. Of all the unwise things he ever did for repeal, and of all the wise ones he ever did for his country, this is perhaps the wisest. The active spirit of commerce which railways such as this will create will do more good to Ireland than ever her absentees did her harm; and, rendering her interests and England's one—in fact, as well as by "act" uniting them—will redeem her at once from her miseries and the folly of her "patriots." As an investment, and a means of absorbing discontent, this project is of the most advantageous character.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 3.

16th Light Dragoons—Surgeon J. Burt, from the 78th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Sandham, promoted; Assistant Surgeon J. E. Stephens, M.D., from the 63d, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Pilleau, appointed to the Staff.

18th Foot—Ensign H. James to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bloomfield, who retires; J. Bueby, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice James.

28th Foot—Supernumerary Staff Assistant Surgeon G. A. F. Shelton, A.M. M.B., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Alexander, promoted in the 78th Foot.

44th Foot—Lieut. H. H. J. Massy to be Capt., by purchase, vice Ballard, who retires; Ensign W. Hanmer to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Massy; E. O. Streatfield, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hanmer.

63d Foot—Asst. Staff Surgeon J. H. Gray to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Stephens, appointed to the 16th Light Dragoons.

65th Foot—Capt. W. Johnston. (the 2d), from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Brevet Major W. Snow, who exchanges.

78th Foot—Asst. Surg. A. Alexander, from the 28th Foot, to be Surgeon, vice Burt, appointed to the 16th Light Dragoons.

Rifle Brigade—Asst. Surg. J. L. Robinson, from the Staff, to be Asst. Surg., vice Downes, who exchanges.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon B. L. Sandham, M.D., from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class, vice T. Clarke, who retires on half pay; Assistant Surgeon H. Pilleau, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Gray, appointed to the 63d Foot; Asst. Surg. H. Downes, M.D., from the Rifle Brigade, to be Assist. Surg. to the Forces, vice Robinson, who exchanges.

ADMIRALTY, OCT. 1.

Notice having been given in the London Gazette, of the 1st of August last, to the effect, that all Captains of the Royal Navy, desiring to be placed on a retired list, on the conditions therein specified, should send in their names to the Secretary of the Admiralty prior to the 1st Oct., and the officers who have sent in their names for consideration being 61 less than the number contemplated—namely, 300.

My Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having reason to belive that, owing to absence abroad and other circumstances, there are many officers who have not had the opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the conditions upon which the retirement is offered, are pleased to extend the time for receiving names, from the 1st of October to the 1st of December next.

H. CORRY.

ATHLONE, OCT. 1.—A young gentleman named Gregory, nephew of the Viscountess Gastlemaine, attached to the revenue police, went on duty on Monday, accompanied by two of the force, up Loughrea, in a sail boat. They were seen next morning by a man who was fishing upon an island, a great distance from them, when a violent squall set in, and he saw the boat and men disappear, and not a vestige of them afterwards. A number of boats proceeded to try and find the remains but in vain. Mr. Gregory was nephew to the late respected Under Secretary for Ireland. One of the men was but a few weeks married.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING.

On Wednesday evening a large and respectable audience assembled in the Music-hall, to hear Mr. Frederick Douglass deliver his fifth and last lecture on American slavery.

Mr. James Haughton was called to the chair. He stated that some misconception of Mr. Douglass's views of the various professing Christian Churches in America prevailed, which it might be well to do away with. It was undeniable that every section of the church was guilty of the sin of upholding slavery, but that among them all many noble-minded individuals were to be found, who were anxious to purge their church from this vile stain. Such men were worthy of all honor; but those who sustained slavery, and by so doing practically overthrew humanity, should be held up to the condemnation of mankind. This was all that Mr. Douglass meant to convey, and as he was there to tell them the truth, the people of Ireland should gladly hear him, in order that, knowing the truth, they might be prepared to apply a remedy. The sentiments of the chairman met a warm response from the audience.

Mr. Douglass then came forward, and for an hour and a half he rivetted the attention of his hearers by his eloquent appeals on behalf of his outraged coloured brethren. Recently a slave himself, and still liable, by the laws of his country, to be seized and carried back into bondage, he appealed to an Irish audience for help to break the chains which bound the black man in America. What the chairman had stated respecting the churches of America was true. They were all implicated more or less in the sin of maintaining the infernal slave system—of placing their brethren in chains like these, and flogging them with whips like this—[holding up to the audience some of the horrible instruments of torture used by the slaveholders.] It is with such a church as this that I ask you to hold no christian intercourse. Be faithful friends in your christian testimony against such profanation of christianity as this. I love religion—I love the religion of Jesus, which is pure and peaceable, and easy to be entreated. I ask you all to love this religion; but I hate a religion which, in the name of the Saviour, and which prostitutes his blessed precepts to the vile purposes of slavery, ruthlessly sunders all the ties of nature, which tears the wife from the husband—which separates the child from the parent—which covers the backs of men and women with bloody scars—which promotes all manner of licentiousness. I hate such a religion as this, for it is not christianity—it is of the devil.—I ask you to hate it too, and to assist me in putting in its place the religion of Jesus. Let the Methodist minister, the Presbyterian minister, the Baptist minister, the Unitarian minister, the Catholic clergyman, and the Protestant clergyman—let the Society of Friends—let all, of every denomination in Ireland, be faithful to their Saviour, and slavery in America will soon fall to the ground. For they are all in connection with churches in America, to whom they can send out faithful remonstrances. Public opinion in America boasts that it is almost omnipotent, and to a great extent this is true; it makes and unmakes laws—it establishes and overturns the customs of society; and while our people claim to be the most enlightened and the most civilised, and the freest upon the earth; and while they are vain of their institutions, they are sensitive in the extreme of the opinions entertained of them in European countries, particularly in England and Scotland and Ireland. Friends of the poor slave, be therefore firm and faithful in your remonstrances with Americans; let your press teem with denunciations; let your pulpits proclaim to the world that christianity disowns all fellowship with man-stealers; let your social circles all talk on the subject as one of deep importance to the interests of humanity; let your entire community be filled with anti-slavery sentiment; so that when slaveholders, or apologists of the system, visit your country, they may feel that they breathe in an atmosphere too pure to be contaminated by them. Do this, my friends, and you will render good service to the oppressed. I ask you in the name of humanity; I ask you in the name of christianity; I ask you in the name of God; I ask you in the name of all you hold dear on earth or in Heaven, to be in earnest in this holy cause. I am the representative of three millions of bleeding slaves. I have felt the lash myself; my back is scarred with it; I know what they suffer, and I implore you to bring the weight of that powerful public opinion, which you can make so effective, to bear on the hearts and consciences of the slaveholders of my country. Tell them they must give up their vile practices, or continue to be held in contempt by the whole civilised world. (We have but given a faint outline of Mr. Douglass's eloquent and manly speech. He is a speaker of great ability, well calculated to interest the feelings and convince the judgment of his hearers. He read copious extracts from the laws of the slave states, proving that a grinding despotism exists in them, and that great pains are taken to keep the colored man in a condition of the most brutal degradation. He was loudly cheered throughout his long and most interesting discourse.)

At the close of it, the Hutchinson family, those most sweet and delicious warblers, came forward and sang one of their delightful songs, descriptive of the desolation of a slave mother when torn from her child at the auction block. Those who have not heard these sweetly harmonious songsters should do so on the first opportunity.—There is a fine elevating tone in their performance, which should create for them the sympathy and ensure the support of the virtuous and the good.

Two resolutions were passed by the meeting with much enthusiasm.

The first was moved by Mr. Richard Allen, in a short but appropriate speech, in which he eulogised the noble conduct of those slaves who, amid unheard-of difficulties, made their way to freedom. Thousands of them are now living in Canada, under the protection of British law. F. Douglas was a living evidence before them of the courage and talent of the colored race.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. J. H. Webb.

Before putting it,

The Chairman said he wished to mention one circumstance which was omitted by Mr. Douglass. By the laws of the slaveholders, it was made to appear that some care was taken to protect the slave from brutal cruelty; but this was only an ingenious fraud on the civilised world, as their framers took good care to make all such humane, or apparently humane, provisions of no value, by declaring that in no case should the evidence of a coloured man be taken against a white man.

The next resolution was moved by Mr. Richard D. Webb, in a speech of great ability. He bore testimony to the truthfulness of all the statements of F. Douglass, and said it would be impossible for him to give a full and true account of the atrocious nature of slavery in America, which was characterised by every villainy, and should excite the indignation of mankind. He said it was a sin and a shame for our learned men, and for our young men in college, to devote all their time to Greek and Latin, and so totally as they do, neglect the claims of humanity. Turning to the galleries, he said there are many men there who know more of the horrible details of slavery, thanks to their attendance on the monthly lectures in the Royal Exchange, by the committee of the Hibernian Anti-Slavery Society, than the students of Trinity College, whose apathy on the subject is disgraceful to our country. (Mr. Webb is a clever and a popular speaker; he created much amusement by his allusions to the sensitiveness of some religious bodies in our city, who closed their doors against Frederick Douglass, because of their unwillingness to hear the truth respecting their delinquent brethren in America. What sort of a foundation has that christianity in the heart which seeks to cover up all the faults of its professors, and to make slaveholders and their abettors feel easy in the perpetuation of enormities such as human nature, to say nothing of christianity, shudders at? Mr. Webb was loudly cheered throughout his speech.)

The meeting separated soon after ten o'clock, the Chairman informing all present that Mr. Douglass intends to leave town in a few days, and to visit Wexford, Waterford, Cork, and other places in the south, previous to his return to Dublin, and begging of all who had friends in the south to prepare a hearty reception for Mr. Douglass during his visit to it, and for the Hutchinson family, whenever they go there. These devoted friends of humanity will, he doubted not, meet kind and warm-hearted friends all over the country—(cheers.)—*Dublin Evening Packet of Saturday.*

EXPEDITION AGAINST MADAGASCAR.

The *Siecle*, in an article on the affairs of Madagascar, says—"The ministry is at length convinced of the necessity of sending a formidable expedition against Tamatave. The behavour of the natives since the attack conducted by M. Romain Desfosses has been such as to admit of no hesitation. The sovereignty of France has been denied and insulted. We have at the same time to avenge our dignity and to enforce the execution of treaties. The sovereignty of France over Tamatave cannot be contested, even were our claim to the whole island of Madagascar called in question. We will not say a word to prevent the new expedition. We, however, warn the cabinet that it will be brought to a severe account by the chambers for having caused a result so deeply to be regretted. The success of the soldiers and sailors is no palliation for the faults of the ministers."

CIRCASSIA.

The letter of our Constantinople correspondent, of the 17th of September, gives an account of a second battle fought between the Russians and Circassians, in which the former sustained a still more disastrous defeat than they did in the retreat from Dargo. It appeared that the Russian army, in its retreat from Daghestan, was severely harrassed by Schamil's troops, which followed close upon its heels. On reaching Jani-Ouchy, in Georgia, which is tributary to Russia, Count Woronzoff, thinking that he had got rid of his pursuers, halted his exhausted troops, in order to give them a few hours' rest. He was, however, mistaken. Schamil, the gallant and active leader of the Circassians, allowed him no time. He unexpectedly attacked the Russians in their camp, and after a short but very bloody struggle, Count Woronzoff was forced again to retreat, in order to reach a more formidable position. This he appears to have effected, but in the retreat he lost an immense number of men. The number of men killed is not exactly known, but it may be judged from the fact that 180 officers have perished, among whom were one general officer, two of Count Woronzoff's aides-de-camp, and an aide-de-camp of General Gluck. The Circassians also got possession of four pieces of artillery, and the greater portion of the Russian stores and ammunition.—*Morning Chronicle.*

NEW ZEALAND.

The ketch, Thistle, had come into Sydney on the 28th of May, bringing news from New Zealand to the 3d. Another collision had taken place at the Bay of Islands between the natives and the troops, in which fifty of the latter are reported to have been killed; but Pomare, one of the most mischievous of the chiefs, had been captured, and was confined on board the Hazard, his entrenchments having been destroyed. A body of volunteers had been dispatched to the bay, and when the Thistle passed by it on the 12th of May, the report of fire-arms was distinctly heard. A squadron, composed of the Hazard and North-Star, men-of-war, and the Aurora, Slainscastle, and Velocity, merchantmen, were engaged in blockading Korerarika. The schooner, I Don't Know, which our readers will recollect as having, according to our last advices, ran into the bay with ammunition, and been lightened of it by the American war-steamer in the harbour, has been seized by the government, and removed to Auckland, where its owner, Mr. Waitford, is committed to take his trial for high treason, on suspicion of colleaguing with the natives. At Wellington the natives were perfectly quiet, but it was understood that Rauperaha had gone in that direction with 500 men, for what purpose is not known. The Legislative Council on Auckland closed its session on the 22d April.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT WESTERN.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY, 12 P.M.—The steam ship Great Western has just arrived from New York; she brings dates to the 16th ult., three days later than our previous advices; the papers received throw but little additional light upon the position of affairs between the United States and Mexico—the latter by all accounts is in anything but a position so attack her foes. Internal anarchy and confusion reign predominant in the councils, and pervades, more or less, all departments of the States. These reports, though extremely probable, must be received with a due degree of caution, coming, as they do, from an interested quarter.

THE MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE AT HOUNSLOW BARRACKS.

Hounslow, Friday Evening.

During the day numbers of military officers from town and Windsor made inquiries at the barracks. In the afternoon it was reported that Mr. Tarleton could not live the night through, and late in the evening it was by many persons believed that death had ensued. We are, however, happy to state that such was not the case. It is true that on Tuesday morning the symptoms were not so favorable, and during the day his state excited much anxiety in the minds of his medical attendants, but this morning the symptoms were more favorable. At 11 o'clock a.m, a consultation took place between Mr. Frogley and the regimental surgeon and assistant surgeon, on which occasion the wound was examined, and our reporter has been assured, upon good authority, that its appearance was of a healthy character, and that the symptoms during the day have been such as to alleviate the anxiety of both parties as to the ultimate result.

Nothing has as yet transpired as to when and where the next examination of Lieut. Kirwan will take place.

Quartermaster Tarleton, who is about 48 or 49 years of age, has served in the 4th Light Dragoons many yeays. Previous to his promotion as quartertermaster, he was for 16 years regimental serjeant major, in which capacity he served in India with the regiment, and is much respected by both officers and men. The latest statement is that he is going on favorably.

MANCHESTER GOODS SUPERSEDED.—Several French artists have arrived in Egypt, to organise the new manufactory for printing calicoes, which are intended to supersede the English printed Manchester goods that country has hitherto been supplied with—*Hampshire Advertiser.*

George Hudson, Esq., M.P. the great railroad capitalist, is appointed deputy lieutenant of Durham. The subscriptions for a testimonial to Mr. Hudson amount to ten thousand pounds.

FOREIGN CATTLE.—The foreign imports continue to increase. On Thursday three large Dutch steam vessels entered the Thames, with 225 oxen, and between four and five hundred sheep, consigned to London butchers, or for sale in Smithfield market.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Frid.	*Sat.*	*Mon.*
3 per Cent. Cons.	—	—	97⅞
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	100⅝
3½ per Cent. Debentures.	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	—
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	39
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	6 5 0
Cork and Waterford	20 0 0	1 10 0	2 0 0
Cork, Midleton, and Youghal	50 0 0	2 15 0	0 0 0
Cork and Bandon	50 0 0	2 10 0	0 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	0 0 0
Dundalk & Enniskillen do	50 0 0	2 10 0	2 15 0
Dublin & Belfast Junc	50 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 0
Gt. Southern & Wes	50 0 0	15 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto Scrip	50 0 0	5 0 0	0 0 0
Ditto. Extension	50 0 0	2 10 0	25 10 0
Irish Great Western, Dublin to Galway.	50 0 0	2 10 0	5 2 6
Kingstown to Bray	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 15 0
Waterford to Kilkenn	20 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0
Waterford, Wexford, and Dublin	50 0 0	1 10 0	2 5 0
Wexford and Carlow	50 0 0	2 10 0	3 2 6

DUBLIN ROYAL EXCHANGE SHARE LIST.

SATURDAY—Belfast and Ballymena, 6¾; Belfast & County Down, 2¼; Bandon and Bantry, 2; Cork and Bandon, 7½; Cork and Waterford, 28; Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, 2½; Dublin, Belfast, and Coleraine Junction, 2½; Dublin, Dundrum, and Enniskerry, 3; Dundalk and Enniskillen, 5¾; Great Southern and Western Exten, 26½; Great Southern and Western and Waterford and Limerick Junctions, 3¾ p.m.; the Midland Great Western Railway and Royal Canal Company, 4; Do. Extension to Sligo, 2¾; Irish Great Western Dublin to Galway, 3¾. Irish North Midland, 1¾ pr.; Kilkenny Junction, 1¾; Killarney Junctions, 3¾; Limerick, Ennis, and Killaloe Junctions, 6; Newry, Warrenpoint, and Rostrevor, 5¾; New Ross, Carlow, and Kilkenny Junctions, 2; Waterford and Kilkenny, 3½; Wexford and Carlow, 3¾. Waterford and Tramore, 3 pm.; Waterford, Wexford, and Dublin, 2.

ENGLISH STOCKS—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock	—	India Stock	—
3 per Cent. Consols	98¼	India Bonds	50
Ditto for opening	98¼	South Sea Stock	—
3 per Cent Reduced	—	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent Red.	—	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	46 49 pm.
New 3½ per Cent.	—		

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 8.

In a recent number of this journal we ventured, in defence of the Established Church, to contrast the average income of the Protestant clergy with the average income of the Roman Catholic priests, as proved by Mr. O'Connell's demand (in the shape of a state provision), of one million a year, to be divided amongst them in compensation of the income they now extract from the people on the *voluntary* system. Our calculation of the Protestant average was an approach to the reality rather than the truth itself; but we are enabled to state the matter now upon a competent authority, and conceiving it may be beneficial to all parties that the truth should be generally known and diffused we proceed to the task. For those calculations we are indebted to the able and luminous charge of his Grace the Lord Primate, delivered last week to the clergy of his diocese in the cathedral of Armagh; and knowing that we could not render a better service to the church than to extend the circulation of that singularly able document, we recommend an attentive perusal of it to every man of every party who desires to have a just notion of the position in which the Established Church stands.—But to come at once to our subject:—

"I would refer, quoth his grace, to the revenues of the church, which are still spoken of as being 'enormous.' The 'immense riches,' the 'lavish endowment,' of the Irish church, occupy a prominent place in every speech and pamphlet on this subject. Even in the last of these publications that I have seen, the attempt is made to lead the British public to believe, that tithe—meaning thereby, as it is specifically asserted, a tenth part of the produce of the land—is still paid to the clergy by the cultivators of the soil, although, even when what was called tithe was formerly paid, it was not a tenth, but a thirtieth part that was received by them. And, since that which was denominated tithe has been commuted into a rent charge, paid by the landlord, it has been diminished by one-fourth; and it is, in reality, but a fortieth that is paid to the clergy of the Established Church. In other words, they receive a fourth part of the tithe. And were the income derived from this source, and from minister's money, to be divided equally amongst the beneficed clergy, it would yield them (after paying the salaries of their assistant curates), about £230 a-year each. Were it equally shared amongst all the clergy, incumbents and curates, it would not give to each of them an income of £170 a-year. If the value of the glebe lands be also taken into account, the whole property of the parochial clergy, were it divided in equal shares amongst them all, would not produce for each of them two hundred pounds a-year. To call this endowment 'lavish'—to denominate this income 'enormous wealth,' and 'immense riches,' is absurd and ridiculous."

We are thus informed, *on the very best authority*, that the average income of the Protestant rectors is £230 a year, while the average, including the curates with them, would not exceed £170 a year; and that, adding the value of glebe lands to the rent charge, the income of rectors and curates together averages £200 per annum. "To call this endowment *lavish*—to denominate this income *enormous wealth* and *immense riches* is," says the Primate, "absurd and ridiculous;" and there is no reasonable man in the kingdom who would not agree with him.

Well, two hundred pounds a year is the average on which a married clergyman, generally with large families, contrives to live. What is the average which the unmarried priests of Rome complain of as too little for themselves? "A million a year, says Mr. O'Connell, would hardly be a decent provision;" and to the amount of a million a year he contends that the proposed state provision should run in order to compensate them for what they have. There are about 3000 secular priests in Ireland. Divide a million pounds sterling by that number and you have the average—P.P.'s and C.C.'s inclusive—of the incomes they enjoy: that is to say three hundred and thirty-three pounds per annum for every man Jack of them; in other words £133 a year more than the Protestant clergy. The contrast will then stand thus:—

The Protestant Clergyman, married and with a family	£200
The Roman Catholic Clergyman, unmarried and without a family	333
Difference in favour of the bachelor	£133

We may again revert to this subject, and shew how much more costly to the people the Roman Catholic priests are, in other respects, than the Protestant clergy.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

SIR—In the report of the proceedings at the Board of Guardians on Thursday last, which appeared in your paper last Saturday, a typographical error occured which I beg leave to correct. The report said—

"The clerk stated that he had received a notice of appeal from the bridge contractor, Mr. Kent, against the valuation of the toll. The bridge is valued at £70 under what it lets for."

What I stated was, that the bridge was valued at £3,600, which was *seven hundred pounds* under what it is let for, the last letting having been for £4,300 per annum—the revising valuator having allowed the difference, and very properly, for repairs, &c. By giving publicity to this explanation in your journal you will oblige

Your obedient servant,
JOHN P. HENEY,
Clerk of the Union.

John's-hill, Waterford,
7th Sept., 1845.

NARRATIVE OF THE LIFE OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS, AN AMERICAN SLAVE.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

The author of the present narrative is a man of colour—a fugitive slave—one upon whose flesh the galling lash has imprinted its ruthless fangs, upon whose limbs the gyve and manacle have left their corroding brand, and who now seeks to awaken in the breasts of his fellow-christians, and fellow-men sympathy, for over three millions of beings pining in bondage and suffering. The work to which we would now direct attention is well written, and exposes in all its hideous deformity the accursed system of slavery, whose contaminating influence, like a foul leprosy, taints all it approaches. Mr. Douglass has, for the last four years, been travelling as lecturing agent of the American Anti-Slavery Society. He has attended, during the past few days, several meetings in Dublin, at one of which the Lord Mayor presided, and he will this week deliver a lecture in Waterford, on the subject of American slavery, previous to visiting Wexford and Cork, to which latter place he has been specially invited. Mr. Douglass, is a highly gifted speaker, as we perceive from the reports of his lectures in the Dublin journals; he evidently possesses a cultivated mind, and is most assiduous in adding to his stores of information. We sincerely trust that a Waterford public will show an interest in this matter, adequate to its high import; and that the sale of the "Narrative," which can be had of the author, highly interesting and important, as it is, will testify the active sympathy they entertain for the trampled down and oppressed bond slave.

DEATH OF EARL SPENCER.

We regret exceedingly that it becomes our duty to announce the demise of the above nobleman, who expired aftes a short illness on Wednesday last, at his seat Wiseton Hall, Nottinghamshire.

We have received the first number of the "*Irish Railway Telegraph, and Journal of Mining, Banking, Insurance, &c.*" This publication promises to be of considerable service in those branches to which its columns are devoted.

The length to which the report of the proceedings of the Waterford Agricultural Society extends causes the omission of several articles this post.

DUNGARVAN PETTY SESSIONS, OCT. 4.—Magistrates presiding—B. Boate, G. Fitzgerald, and R. Longan, Esqrs. It being understood that a large number of trammel fishing nets, numbering seventy-seven, were found set in the bay of Dungarvan, by some fishermen, after sunrise, a few days since; and that an investigation was to take place, parties having been summoned, a large number of that body crowded the court-house to excess. The case occupied the court from 12 till 5 o'clock; and on a point being raised by Gerald Fitzgerald, jun., Esq., defendants' attorney, that under the statute fishermen are not authorised to lift trammel nets out of the sea, though set at illegal hours—namely, between sunrise and sunset, the magistrates came to the decision of submitting the case to the law adviser of the crown. G. Kiely, Esq., acted as attorney for the plaintiff.

The fair of Ballykeerouge was attended on Thursday by a large party of police and marines, under G. Fitzgerald, Esq., R. M., for the preservation of the peace. There was no rioting.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Friday, Thomas Denehy, Esq., county coroner, held an inquest in the court house of Dungarvan, on view of the body of a newly born female child, which was found dead in a garden the night before. Verdict accordingly.

A few days ago, a poor woman named Ellen Power, was beetling clothes in the river at Stradbally, when she suddenly fell in the water and was drowned, she being subject to fits.

THE RAILWAY CRITIC, (*and Shareholders' Advertiser.*)—This paper supplies a deficiency—which it is not perhaps very surprising has, amidst the hurry hitherto attendant on the getting up of railway papers—not as yet been remedied;—that is, the absence of a *stern and unsparing sifting* of the innumerable schemes that perplex the public,—a *probing* of each project to the bottom, and a severe, scrutiny into its character, and its probable prospects of success. It is obvious that this is a conception which would not occur to any one until the rage for speculation had attained its height; and it requires only a glance at the crude and crowded contents of all railway papers, to see that the idea is *equally original and important.* The value, to shareholders and shareseekers,—of such advice as is to be conveyed in this *unshrinking expositor*—can hardly be overrated. Nothing can be more apparent than that without some aid of this kind it will be useless to attempt to discriminute between the different plans—all supported by statements equally plausible and inviting.

WATERFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The first meeting of this society, after a lapse of some years, took place on Monday last. The show was held in a yard of Miss Grant, in Beresford-street, and although the number of beasts exhibited was small, there were some very good specimens. We were particularly struck with the appearance of a remarkably fine bull belonging to Mr. Congreve, which was exhibited for sale. It was of a dark brown, large, and beautifully proportioned. A small speckled bull of the Durhain breed, the property of Mr. Jones, of Mullinabro, took the prize—a cup. A second prize was awarded to the best farmer's bull. A fine bull very gross, and of a whitish colour, belonging to Mr. Henry Downes, was also exhibited. There were some good boars, particularly one belonging to Mr. Denis C. Flynn, a very powerful animal. Pigs were few—yearlings, two years old and milch cows, rather plentiful. The greatest curiosity in the latter line was a large cow which took first premium, the property of a farmer named Keane. We understand it was sold to him by Mr. Joseph Walsh, victualler, of this city. There were some good specimens of machinery for churning, cutting hay, and ploughing, sent in by Mr. Benjamin Graham, who took first prize for a plough. We were glad to perceive that an exceedingly good iron plough made by a country smith named Maher, got a prize. After the judges had decided, the stewards proceeded to distribute the premiums, with which all appeared perfectly satisfied, except one old farmer named Hartry, who got £5 for the second best farm, and grumbled like a bear, because he was not awarded the first.

THE DINNER.

At about six o'clock a party of upwards of 70 gentlemen and farmers sat down to an excellent dinner, at the Commercial Hotel, provided by Mr. Dobbyn, proprietor of that establishment. At few public dinners of late have we observed such good *cuisinage*, order, regularity, good humour, and enjoyment, as evidently prevailed, until the party separated. Lord Carew presided, and the Earl of Huntingdon acted as vice president. In the room we observed, amongst others, the following noblemen and gentlemen:—

Lord Carew, Earl Huntingdon, Sir Henry W. Barron, Sir Joshua Paul, Hon. Mr. Carew, W. Marchant Ardagh, A. Sherlock, George Meara, S. King, G. Wyse, R. Sweetman, Robert Carew, Hugh Greene, Francis Hassard, Capt. Newport, M. Mortimer, R. W. Morris, Arthur Roberts, W. Fitzgerald, Robert Backas, John H. Jones, Dr. Martin, Portlaw, P. N. Barron, Dr. Pine, A. Kirwan, Michael Roberts, J. Hackett, E. N. Barron, T. F. Strange, Robt. Uniacke. jun., T. Gamble, S. Gamble, N. O'Reily, T. O'Reily, S. Woods, Geo. Giles, Charles N. Bolton, Thomas Dillon, James Anderson, Benjamin Graham, and a large number of respectable farmers belonging to the Society, amongst whom we observed the Flahavans, Walshes, Nowlans, Coleman, Carigan, &c., &c.

After dinner, and as soon as each man's glass was filled, the President arose and said—Gentlemen, the first toast on our list is that which is the charter toast amongst all loyal subjects, I will give you "The Queen" (drunk with three times three.) The next toast was "Prince Albert, and the rest of the Royal Family," (three times three.)

President—Gentlemen, after having done our duty to the Queen and Prince Albert, I will now come to a toast which more immediately interests you. I will give you "the health of the patron of our Society, Lord Waterford," who has shown by the handsome subscription he has given to it, the interest he feels in the success of our society, and the fox-hunters of the county (hear, hear.) I will say for myself and fellow farmers that we are delighted to have him amongst us (drunk with three times three, one cheer more, and rapturous applause.)

Mr. Meara—My lord and gentlemen, on the part of Lord Waterford, I rise to return you thanks for the flattering manner in which his health was put from the chair, and the kind manner in which you responded to it. I am sorry that circumstances prevent Lord Waterford from being here, and have only to assure you that he feels most anxious to promote the interests of the country through its agricultural resources.—(applause.)

President—Gentlemen, the next toast I shall propose is one on which I could speak at length, but that the gentlemen are so well able to speak for themselves. I give you "The Presidents of the Society" (drunk with applause, and one cheer more.)

Lord Huntingdon—My Lord and gentlemen. I return you, on the part of the presidents, our most sincere thanks for the honor you have done us. That last hearty cheer I knew was intended for the fox hunters, which has nothing however to do with the present. I return you thanks for myself and fellows, and if the encouragement of farming be of use to the country, I shall be most happy at all times to lend every assistance in my power to carry out the object proposed. They made me to-day, what I never thought I should be made—a judge of cattle. I am sure that we had some specimens to-day which Ballinasloe could not excel, for instance, that splendid cow of Mr. Keane—is not that his name? (cries of yes.) I hope we shall not have to look at a falling society as heretofore, but look forward to see the one now in its infancy prosper, by keeping up the funds and giving good prizes, we shall give encouragement to breeders to keep up a good stock of cattle, and thereby benefit the community. Lord Carew has kindly said I could speak for myself, that I don't know; but for our absent friends I return you thanks.

President—Gentlemen, I give you the "Vice-Presidents of the Society." I am sure Sir Henry W. Barron will give you his sentiments in connexion with this toast—he is a gentleman who deserves much credit—he has done all he could to improve the condition of his tenantry (drunk with applause.)

Sir H. W. Barron—My lord and gentlemen, I feel much obliged for the flattering manner in which I have been alluded to. On these occasions I think it would be desirous for some person to enter into an explanation of the objects of the society. However inadequate I may be to do so efficiently, still there is no one amongst us who might not, if he tried, contribute much to the general stock of information. The time is now come when the landed interest should look to themselves—there is a most comprehensive field of industry open to public competition—there are vast fields not only in Europe but in America, which threaten to compete with you for the produce of your soil, and should make you doubly cautious in the manner in which you apply your industry to the articles of produce. The time is come when the farmers must put their shoulders to the wheel, if not they may expect nothing less than that their interests will be crushed. With this view, for some years past, I have not alone considered it my duty but my interret to look to my property. I have found it my interest as well as my duty to look after the farmers on my propert,y and endeavour to introduce an improved system of agricultnre, something after the manner of our Scotch neighbors. I have seen them on small farms, paying high rents, and the comfortable manner in which they live is an example to be admired and followed.—I have seen them and their mode of living—they would be ashamed to sit down to their meals without having every comfort that could be procured—beef, pork, and suitable beverage. Their style of living is actual luxury compared with the wretchedness of the Irish farmer. Such a miserable state of things should not continue. He who raises the condition of the farmer raises also the condition of the labourer, for they go *pari passu.* He is a valuable man to the country who raises the condition of his farmers by precept and example: the best mode of doing so is to encourage the improvement of the breed of cattle and rotation of crops. Whilst on the subject I would beg to impress on the farmers the utility, necessity, and beneficial results of practising a system of rotation of crops. All agree on that subject. It is admitted in all countries that there is nothing so necessary as a rotation of crops. It is well known that land will give an excellent wheaten crop one year, which the next would not be at all so productive. The evil resulting from a continued system of the same crops is obvious. No matter how excellent the tillage, the manure, or great the labor, it is all thrown away if the proper rotatory system be not followed—on the contrary, if a change be made in every crop, growing wheat one year and green crops the other, and so on alternately, the land will become improved and the outlay in manure and other expense saved to a great extent. I have seen in this country the absurd practice of potatoes and wheat continually after each other, and sometimes that most destructive of all crops, oats, following in succession. Such a system as this is most destructive; it ruins the land, and ruins the farmer in the end. I have been told—have heard it stated by some thick-headed booby that we have no other object than our own personal aggrandizement. Such, I say, is a base calumny; our only object is to increase the value of the land, and thereby raise the condition of the farmer and laborer; and I say he is a short-sighted man, a bad patriot, and above all dishonest, who does not see it. That is the principal object of the society, and the feeling which actuates 19-20ths of those I see around me; I see clearly, and as plain as the sun at noonday that unless we improve our system of farming we must go down. It requires all the capability and ingenuity of the Irish mind to keep the position we are in at present. I can foresee the competition we will have to cope with, and which will overwhelm us unless we bestir ourselves and use the utmost activity—look at our wild fields, three-fourths of which are in want of draining, and would be improved one-fourth in value, by a proper system of drainage—on the Deanston system—Smith, of Deanston's system. I could give an example in my own person—a certain person rented a farm from me, which, for reasons unnecessary to mention, I was obliged to resume—I drained it, and a short time after a person came to me and offered me 24s an acre for it, which I refused, not wishing to part with it. I continued to follow up the draining—I commenced, and the same man came again and offered me 32s an acre for it—there is a difference!—one-third on an increase in value. If a man have a farm worth £200 a year, by such simple means he can make it worth £300. There is a return of 18 per cent.—who expects 18 per cent. now for his money? or 9—or more than 4½ on good security—here is 18 per cent. If I have money to lay out any one would be surprised at my asking more than 4½; and I need not go beyond my own land to produce me treble. Nor need I have recourse to my friends, the lawyers, to make out title for me; and, after all, I don't know any more inclined to lay out money than Irish tenants—(hear. hear.) The Irish tenant lays out a pound in labor willingly. If I give timber and slates, he is willing to build a house and be at three-fourths the expense. I know that tenants in Ireland are always willing to lay out one third at least, if not more. How blind must be the landlords in this country to their own interests who will not give assistance to their industrious tenants to improve their land—their own property. If I am told I have selfish views, I care not for the base insinuation as long as I am endeavouring to raise the condition of the farmer. I implore of the landlords and the tenants to work together, and put their shoulders to the wheel to place their farms on a level with the Scotch farms. I have seen what they can do in Belgium with 7 or 8 acres of land—they live in cottages would shame some of our gentlemen's residences; this is all done by industry, not by low rents; for they pay as high rents and higher than we do; they keep up green crops, and never allow a horse to go into their fields; they use the spade, and that alone. In this country they would think themselves ruined if they did not use horses. These are the things which, if followed up, make the farmer equal to the proudest prince. If you had seen those things you never would have allowed your fields to be covered with weeds in the disgraceful manner I have seen them—a state disgraceful to any place on the civilized globe. See the *Times* Commissioners what he says—"he looks with scorn on the Irish peasant. I don't blame the peasant, but I blame those who don't instruct him to do better. I would wish to see them put away the miserable dunghills from their doors, and try to make his hovel a receptacle for human beings and not for hogs." I state these things not in a presumptuous feeling, but with the ardent desire of impressing on the minds of the agriculturists the necessity of making a little exertion to bring this country to what she ought to be the home of a great and happy people.

President—Before giving the next toast, I should wish to read the list of premiums given, with the names of the successful candidates, but by some mistake the list was not brought here It will, however, appear in the press to-morrow. I will give you "the Waterford Union Farmers Society."

There being calls for the Hon. Mr. Carew, that gentleman rose and said—Gentlemen, with respect to the toast given, I was not aware I should be called on to reply to it. When I look around me and see the rank and talent in the room, I regret some one more competent was not called on, I think the importance of agriculture is making great progress in the minds of the public, and the time is not far distant when we shall see the evil complained of remedied. No doubt a great deal remains to be done although much has been already done. Every person conversant with the subject will perceive the great utility of draining. Although not a practical farmer a good deal has come to my knowledge, and I should say there is very little use in draining if it be not kept up—it is just the same as if you built a house and left it unslated. This society can be only looked upon as a commencement—I hope to see next year the subscriptions not greater, but more numerous.—The meeting of farmers with their landlords periodically is productive of much benefit, and results in mutual advantage. I expect to see the society prosper, and that next meeting we will have a professor of chemistry amongst us.

Sir H. W. Barron begged permission to propose a toast. There was nothing so useful, he said, as to see men of high rank and large fortune mixing with the people. It lent vigour to their movements. They were lucky to find a nobleman who combined so many qualities fitting him for the position in which he was placed and filled with so much credit to himself and advantage to those around him. From infancy up to that moment he was not a showy, but a useful, practical, intelligent man, and one who always connected himself with the agricultural interest—a man who required no gentle pressure, nor needed to be egged on in pursuit of what was good and useful—whose unostentatious manner endeared him to all who know him. He would give the health of their President, "Lord Carew."

Lord Carew returned thanks in a suitable and brief manner.

The next toast was "The Judges."

The President observed it was natural to think that those who were unsuccessful would not be much pleased at their want of success; but the judges acted right. He sent a bull and some cattle which were not even looked at (laughter.)

Mr. Sherlock, on being called on, said—That the greatest bull was in making him a judge of bulls (laughter.) He was not a practical speaker, but knew something of farming, and would be delighted to see the society prosper.

Mr. Anderson, on being called on, said—He endeavoured to do his best, if there were any error, it should be only imputed to his ignorance.

President—Gentlemen, I am going to propose a toast, which I am sure will call forth a dozen speakers. I give you "The Successful Candidates." Mr. Nowlan will respond to this toast.

Mr. Nowlan, jun., in the absence of his father, returned thanks.

Mr. Meade, also, in the absence of his father, returned thanks.

Mr. P. Carigan returned thanks.

Lord Huntingdon—As you allowed Sir H. Barron to propose a toast, I am sure you will extend the same indulgence to me—I give you the health of "John Jones, Esq." I am sure I need only mention his name to call forth a bumper—by his attention to the breeding of cattle of all descriptions he has considerably improved the stock in our county (drunk with three times three.)

Mr. Jones returned thanks—in coming forward he did not expect to obtain the prize, no more than he expected he should make a speech—the cup is not yet won.

Lord Huntingdon—There is no doubt of it.

Mr. Jones—The small miserable beast I had was only kept by chance.

Captain Newport—My lord and gentlemen, I think it due to an absent friend, who, though not amongst us, is ably represented by his son, to introduce his health here. I propose the health of Mr. Edward Roberts (drunk with applause).

Mr. Roberts, jun., returned thanks.

Mr. King—As we have toasted an absent friend, we should not forget others who are absent. All farmers are our friends. I see the representatives of two farming societies here—Mr. Greene, for Innistogue; and Dr. Martin, for Portlaw.

Doctor Martin, on being called on, arose and said—My lord and gentlemen—It gives me great pleasure to return you thanks on the part of the Portlaw society, a number of the members of which generally attend the meeting at Pilltown. That society is in operation for some years, and has done some good; I am sorry I can't say it received much support from the landed proprietors. The only patrons it has had are Mr. Meara, Lord Waterford, Lord Doneraile, and Mr. Medlicott. The last meeting, though the day was wet, was well attended. When the rotation of crops is observed the benefit will be necessarily felt. I think the judges should look more to the relative goodness of crops than to the gew gaws of painted doors and gates. After returning thanks, Doctor Martin sat down.

Mr. Hugh Greene, on being called on, made some excellent practical observations on draining and other matters which the length of this report compels us to omit.

The President observed he had a distance to go, that he wished them all good health: he would give his old and respected friend "Mr. Fitzgerald and the fox-hunters." The toast was received with loud cheers, and the company separated immediately after 10 o'clock, highly delighted with the evening's entertainment.

CLONMEL KILKENNY CARLOW AND WICKLOW RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Tipperary Constitution.)

Sir Thomas Esmond, M.P., Mr. Gower, a director of the Great Western (England), Mr. Vigors, deputy chairman of the South Wales Company, accompanied by J. M. Muggeridge, Esq., secretary of this company, and Daniel Hayden, Esq., solicitor, arrived here on Tuesday last from Waterford, having personally inspected the coast line between Dublin and Waterford, of which they expressed themselves in the highest terms. Shortly after their arrival they were met by the Earl of Glengall, Caher Castle; the Mayor of Clonmel, and several influential persons of the town and vicinity. They proceeded from here to Kilkenny, Carlow, and Wicklow, along the proposed line between these three points.

(Carlow Sentinel.)

The above company, which we believe is generally known as "The Great Western" from London to Bristol, have already commenced the survey of their various lines, particularly the foregoing, of whose success there is no doubt whatever, as it has met with the support of nearly all those interested in the welfare of the counties through which it is to pass. These enterprising capitalists have appointed William Elliott, Esq., their solicitor for Carlow, and the entire branch to Kilkenny.

ROSS AND KILKENNY, WITH EXTENSION TO CARLOW.

Mr. Valentine, the engineer for this company, accompanied by Mr. Aher, was in Carlow during the past week, making surveys in this neighborhood in connexion with the above line.—*Ibid.*

Sub-Inspector M'Leod has been removed from Clonmel to Mallow, at his own request.

The Royal Humane Society has awarded a medal to Acting Constable Michael Leahy, stationed at the Old Bridge of Clonmel, for his spirited and humane conduct in risking his life to save a soldier of the 33d depot from drowning in the river Suir on the night of the 3d August.

DEPLORABLE MURDER.—We deeply deplore having this day to record a murder as brutal as any that we have had the misfortune of noticing for some time—one which has arisen, not from land, but from another cause totally unconnected with agrarian disturbance—namely, the refusal of the victim to permit his brother to marry a woman by whom, it is said, he had a child. The facts of this truly melancholy case, as we have heard them, are these:—On Tuesday evening the deceased, Michael Hill, was sitting at a fire in the house of a neighbour of the name of Sheehy, at Garranbeg, near Killoscully, at the base of the Keeper Mountain. Whilst enjoying themselves, two persons entered, armed with sticks, and one who accompanied them, remained outside as a sentinel at the door. The moment they entered, one of them ran towards the fire, which was large, and threw something on it to darken its glare, and both immediately went over to Michael Hill, and beat his head with sticks in the most frightful manner. Hill got up from the chair on which he was sitting, by a convulsive effort, screamed most fearfully, and fell to the ground. He did not speak a word afterward. He lingered till eight o'clock the next morning, when he died. The persons who were in the house at the time, ran away, and a girl, whilst making her escape, was struck down by the villain who was placed at the door. Hill, it appears, was a very fine-looking, able man, under forty years of age. An inquest was held on view of his remains on Thursday, by James Carroll, Esq., county coroner, assisted by J. Tabiteau, Esq., R.M., Captain Pollock, R.M., and Sub-inspector Lewis. Dr. E. Kitson made the *post mortem* examination. The above facts were elicited in evidence, and a verdict according to them was returned. Four persons were arrested soon afterwards, three of whom, we are told, have been fully identified, and lodged in the county gaol of Nenagh. This is the only atrocious case we have had to record for many months. We deeply deplore the melancholy duty. It is one which we hope we shall be spared from again having to perform.—*Tipperary Vindicator.*

AUCTION OF RAILWAY SHARES.

The first auction in this city of this description of property took place on Saturday, in Marshe's Rooms, South-Mall. The rooms were crowded with many of the large scripholders in this City and County. There were also present some gentlemen from London, Dublin, and Liverpool, interested in the lines, the shares of which were announced to be auctioned. The lots were put up in the following order: Two Cork and Bandon sold for 7*l* 10s each; ten Killarney Junction, 4*l*; ten Cork, Passnge, Carrigaline and Kinsale, withdrawn; ten Great Munster, 2*l* 5s; ten Clonmel and Thurles, 3*l* 7s 6d; ten Bandon and Bantry, 2*l* 7s 6d; ten Cork, Blackrock and Passage, 2*l* 17s 6d; twenty Bandon and Bantry, 2*l* 5s; ten Armagh and Londonderry Junction, 2*l* 17s 6d; ten Killarney Junction, 3*l* 17s 6d; ten Bandon and Bantry, 2*l* 4s; ten Cork and Waterford 2*l* 7s; ten Cork and Waterford, 2*l* 9s; thirty Clonmel and Thurles, 3*l* 5s; ten Dublin, Dundrum, and Enniskerry, 2*l* 15s; Cork and Youghal shares had no bidders. At the close of the sale the auctioneer announced that he would hold a sale every tenth day, upon the principle adopted in London, Manchester, Bristol, Dublin, and other places.—*Cork Constitution.*

FIRE AT BALLYMACASEY—LOSS OF PROPERTY.

We deeply regret to state that on last Tuesday night, an extensive range of stabling, with property of considerable value contained in it, were destroyed by fire at Ballymacasey, the residence of Laurence Sweetman, Esq. The fire was accidental, being occasioned by the culpable heedlessness of a person in Mr. Sweetman's employment, who fell asleep in an apartmeui of the range, leaving a candle lighted on his bed. It was with great difficulty the individuai in question escaped perishing in the flames. All the property iu the apartment in which he slept was totally destroyed. The room in which the fire originated was over the harness-room, with which of course, it immediately communicated; and, though there was a brick wall between the stable loft and the lodge, the fire ran along the roof, destroying all in its progress. There was on the loft a large quantity of hay, sufficient for the consumption of horses until next February. The fire ran rapidly along the surface af the hay, and the entire range was in flames in less than ten minutes. A thousand men would not have been sufficient to save it. By the successful application of an immense quantity of water, the fire was kept down, and prevented from spreading to the other offices.—*Wexford Independent.*

CONVERTS TO ROMANISM.—It is fully expected that several of the late converts will seek a return to the bosom of the Anglo-Catholic Church. The Rev. Mr. Sibthorp has already returned, and is now resident near Winchester, anxious to resume active ministerial functions. The Rev. Charles Seager also deplores his secession, and will seek peace of mind in union with the church. His heart yearns for participation in ministerial duties, from which, as a married man he is debarred in the Church of Rome. And if Mr. Ward had ever any Christian zeal in his labours of love (as we must believe he had), and how uncheering, in comparison with former diligence, will be his social state now! Mr. Capes, also, like Mr. Sibthorp, went over too suddenly, flying from one position of zeal and love to another—he will return. At all events this is apparent—that in every case of conversion to Rome there has been some note of singularity or irregular haste in the converted. The great men of the new movement, which is assuredly on the whole a vast movement for good, remain pure and steadfast, while the shallower man of lesser note fly off with almost absurd rapidity.—*Morning Post.*

The Rev. Wm. Phillips, of Capetown, Cape of Good Hope, one of the London Missionary Society, was drowned last June while crossing a river in the interior.

John Pennefather, Esq., a young and rising Barrister on the Leinster circuit, son of the Baron, and brother of the Under Secretary, has been appointed to succeed John O'Dwyer, Esq., as Council in Crown prosecutions in Green-street.

THE ORANGE INSTITUTION.—We understand that, on Tuesday last, a meeting of gentlemen officially and otherwise connected with the Orange institution, was held in this city, but the proceedings were strictly private.—*Londonderry Standard.*

A boy, apparently poisoned by prussic acid was restored the other day by Dr. Grimes, o Sheffield, by means of a plentiful and conti-f nued discharge of cold water upon him from a pump.

AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.—Yesterday evening, Mr. Duckett, a highly respectable gentleman who resided in Mount-street, landed at Kingstown by the mail packet from the jetty towards the railway station, leaning on the arm of his nephew. He walked about twenty yards, when he fell down and expired in a few moments. Surgeon Monahan, who happened to be present, was called, and rendered all the assistance in his power, but the vital spark had fled, and Mr. Monahan, on examination, found that death was caused by an enlargement of the heart. The deceased gentleman was over 60 years of age. He was a highly respectable solicitor, and had been for many years Sub-sheriff of Tipperary.—*D. E. Post of Saturday.*

MURDER OF MR. BOOTH.—Our Cavan correspondent writes to us, on the 1st instant, stating the result of Mrs. Bell's visit to the gaol. It appears, the prisoners (including Pat. Heany, who is charged with being the actual assassin of Mr. Booth) having been all ranged in order in one of the yards, Mrs Bell walked up and down the ranks; and after examining Heany most particularly, she declared that the man who fired the shot was *not* among them. Heany consequently, will be liberated on bail.—*Newry Telegraph.*

DREADFUL FACTION FIGHT.—On Sunday last, a faction fight, on an extensive scale, took place at Clonbrock, Queen's County, which happily did not terminate in any serious result, owing to the timely interference of the Newtown Constabulary. It appears that two parties of colliers for some time past entertained a bad feeling towards each other, arising from personal motives or jealousy, and in accordance with the custom of former days, they actually agreed to try the issue by a regular engagement. The leaders on both sides having marshalled their respective followers, on Sunday, they met at Clonbrock in numbers varying from two to three hundred men armed with sticks, when a regular battle ensued, and continued without intermission until the arrival of the constabulary, who promptly interfered and arrested the leader, a man named Hacket, who rivals "Sullivan the Ranter" in faction fight celebrity. The promptitude and decision of the police, with the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Kelly, P.P., put an end to this novel engagement, but not until both parties had sustained several injuries in the combat. Twenty three of the combatants were summoned to Ballickmoyler Petty Sessions on Wednesday, when the bench ordered informations against the principals.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

CLONMEL FAIR.—Our monthly fair was well attended with all descriptions of stock, and the sales were brisk. Fat cattle sold from £10 to £13; one store bullock sold for £17; milch cows, £10 to £16; two-years old in-calf heiffers, £8 to £10; yearlings, from £3 10s to £5 10s; sheep, 30s to 48s; hoggets, 23s to 28s. Pigs were eagerly bought up at from 44s to 46s; stores, which would have been purchased at former fairs for 26s, brought 50s.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

IN CHANCERY.

THOMAS HARVEY, Plaintiff.
PATRICK LAWLOR, and others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree of Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this cause, and bearing date, the 24th day of January, 1845, I will, on Monday, the 10th day of November, 1845, at the hour of 1 o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers on the Inns'-Quay, in the city of Dublin, set up and sell to the highest and fairest bidder, all that and those the Farm and Lands of ARDOE, otherwise Ardogena, situate in the Parish of Ardmore, Barony of Decies Within Drum, and County of Waterford; and also all that and those that part of the Lands of Corbally, otherwise Currabally, situate in the Parishes of Killeagh and Dingin Donovan, In the Barony of Imokilly and County of Cork, comprised in the Indenture of Lease of the 11th day of November, 1830; and also one other portion of said Lands of Corbally, otherwise Currabally, situate as aforesaid, comprised in the Indenture of the 10th day of November, 1830, in the pleadings in this cause mentioned, being part of the property of PATRICK LAWLOR, Esq., Defendant in this cause. for the purpose in said Decree mentioned.

Dated this 5th day of Sept., 1845.

For Master LITTON,
J. S. TOWNSEND.

The Lands of Ardoe are most desirably circumstanced; they are situated on the Sea Coast between Youghal and Ardmore, and within a convenient distance of the Ferry Point at Youghal. The Mansion commands a fine sea view, and the House and Offices are suitable for the reception and accommodation of a large and respectable family. On one side the Lands are bounded by the sea.—Sea-weed and Kelp are found in abundance along the coast.

These Lands are held by Lease for Three Young Lives, or 105 years from 1st May, 1835, subject to the yearly rent of £370 10s. The net annual profit appearing on the rental amounts to £393 11s 2d.

The Lands of Corbally are situate within about 3 miles of the town of Killeagh, and 6 miles of the town of Youghal.

One of the Denominations of Corbally, containing 70 acres, is held under a fee farm grant, of which the Defendant, Patrick Lawlor, is tenant for life.

The other Denomination of Corbally contains 99A. 2R., and is held by Lease for Thres Young Lives, and for 41 Years from the death of the survivor, subject to the yearly rent of £35. The net yearly profit rent arising out of both Denominations is £99 5s 5d.

For further particulars, rentals, and conditions of sale apply to Mr. Murdock Green, Plaintiff's Solicitor, No. 1, D'Olier-street, Dublin; Mr. Thomas Connell, Friar-street, Youghal; Messrs. Bagge and Hearne, Solicitors, No. 8, Lower Gloucester-street, Dublin; and Mr. Samuel Smith, the Receiver in this cause. Cappoquin. County Waterford.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

4th—H. M. P. Jasper, at 7½, a. m.—Victoria, Rees, London, g.c.

5th—H.M.P. Adder, at 8, a.m.—Sarah, M'Millan, Wick, herrings.

6th—Frances, Wilson, Liverpool, g.c—H.M.P. Prospero, at 6½, a.m. Put back—Pheasant, Jones, and Industry, Shapland; Speedwell, Felix, Bangor, slates—Eclipse (s.), Bolger, Dublin, m.g.—Swift, Rogers, Cardiff, coals—Mary Maclean, O'Brien, do., do.

7th—Jane, Adamson, Newry, ballast—James, Peran, Llanelly, coals—Confidence, Davis, do., culm—Rose, Condon, Cardiff, coals—Alicia, Walsh, Llanelly, do.—H. M. P. Pigmy, at 6, a. m.—Princess of Wales, Smith, Swansea, culm—Hawk, Harris, Llanelly, do—Edward Jones, Duggan, Chepstow, bark—Aurora, Harris, Swansea, culm—Queen Adelaide, Harvey, do., do.—Brisk, Harding, do. do.—Mary, Berriman, Neath, coals—Elizabeth Ann, Burnard, Newport, do.—Friends, Byrne, Swansea, culm—Intrepid, Harris, Swansea, do.

SAILED.

4th—Harmony, Chaddock, London, provisions—John Stroud, Jones, Swansea, ballast—Prosperous, Long, before-mentioned—Mariner, Williams, Gloucester, grain.

5th—Elizabeth, Lewis, Newport, ballast—Ann, Lewis, do., do.—William, Irwin, Triggs, Swansea, do.—Enterprise, Williams, Llanelly, do.—Industry, Shapland, Cork, flags—Providence, Griffiths; Swansea, ballast—Jane, Luly, do., do. H. M. P. Jasper, at 7, a. m.—Green Isle (s.), Hearne, Liverpool, g. c.—Martha, Fitzpatrick, Cardiff, ballast—Jane Frances, Cox, Llanelly, ballast—Pheasant. Jones, Cork, slates—Sir W. Scott, Brewer, before-mentioned—Challenger, Anthony, Cardiff, ballast—Moderator, Jenkins, Newport, cattle.

6th—H. M. P. Adder, at 7, a. m.

7th—H. M. P. Prospero, at 7, a. m..

Wind—E. S. E to N. N. W.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Wm. Penn (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, 210 barrels wheat, 1634 firks. butter, 1776 cwt. flour, 1 box, 38 bales, 200 pigs, 50 head cattle.

Union, Johns, Liverpool. 641 brls. wheat, 450 cwt. flour.

Osprey (s.), Burgess, Bristol, 680 fls. bacon, 120 firks. butter, 50 kegs lard, 5 casks greaves, 100 cwt. flour, 8 sacks barley, 61 brls. oats, 700 pigs.

Nora Creina (s.), Pond, Bristol, 100 firks. butter, 160 fls. bacon, 9 casks porter, 2 bales, 756 pigs.

Expedition, Raymond, Portsmouth, 600 brls. oats.

Elizabeth, Jones, Swansea, 530 cwt. flour, 100 brls. oats, 20 firks. butter.

Eliza, Conn, Cardiff, 600 brls. oats.

John and Elizabeth, Paddon, Cardiff, 500 brls. oats.

Good Intent, Howell, New Passage, 110 pigs.

MARRIED,

At St. Peter's Church, Dublin, and afterwards according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, Hewitt Massey, second son of the late Bartholamew Dillon, Ballyquin House, county Kilkenny, Esq., to Ellen, second daughter of the late P. W. Creagh, of Limerick, and Landscape, county Clare, Esq.

DIED,

On Friday morning last, at his house, French-street, James Gavon, Esq., Professor of Music, at the advanced age of 78—a man of the strictest integrity and morality. and whose amiability of disposition won for him the esteem of all who knew him.—His surviving relatives deeply lament his loss.

On Monday morning, of fever, caught in the discharge of his duties, at the residence of the Right Rev. Dr. Foran, the Rev. Edward Kier, R. C. C., regretted, and deservedly, by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

MURDER IN ARMAGH.—On Tuesday night, an old man of the name of Ryan, a driver belonging to Mr. Hughes, the car-owner, in Armagh was barbarously murdered by three persons who jumped upon the car he was driving, and insisted on being carried. There was a female on the car who was grossly insulted by those persons and upon Ryan remonstrating, and attempting to protect the woman the fellows beat him to death. While they were perpetrating the murder the woman escaped, and ran to the next police station, where in a few minutes the body of Ryan was brought in by three men, who said they found him dead on the road, and that they thought he fell off his car, and was accidently killed; but much to their surprise, the woman identified them as the persons who killed the deceased.—*Northern Standard.*

TRAMORE RACES.

WEDNESDAY.

ON this Day the HURDLE RACE will take place on the STRAND. On To-morrow (Thursday) Two Steeple Chases.

The BALL and SUPPER will take place this Evening (Wednesday) at the GREAT HOTEL.

Gentlemen's Tickets . . . 10s 0d
Ladies' do. 7s 6d
Family Tickets to admit Four Ladies £1 0s 0d

Tramore, 7th Oct., 1845.

New Ross, Carlow, and Kilkenny JUNCTION RAILWAYS.

A Deputation from London, consisting of the Chairman and other Directors of this line, will attend a Public Meeting to be held at NEW ROSS, on THURSDAY, the 23d Instant, for the purpose of laying before the Shareholders a statement of the course adopted by the Directors since the formation of the Company.

Turnpike Meeting.

NOTICE.

THE GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the TRUSTEES of the TURNPIKE ROAD from WATERFORD to the Bounds of the County of CORK will be held, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of Parliament, at DUNGARVAN, on WEDNESDAY, the 29th OCTOBER, Instant, at the Hour of ONE o'Clock, when the Accounts will be examined.

And the Trustees will proceed to Let the Tolls of the different Gates for such Term as will then be determined on, not exceeding Three Years.

The terms of the Lettings to be had on application to

M. MORTIMER,
Treasurer, Mall, Waterford.

3d October, 1845.

Premiums for 1845,

AWARDED BY THE

WATERFORD POOR-LAW AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

AT THEIR AUTUMN MEETING,

Held on TUESDAY, the 7th Day of October.

For the best managed Farm of not less than 50 Acres, belonging to a Working Farmer, £10—Michael Nowlan, Kilmeaden; Landlord, Lord Doneraile.

For the next best do. do., £5—William Hartry, Carriganard; Landlord, Lane Fox, Esq.

For the best managed Farm, not exceeding 50 nor less than 20 Acres, belonging to a Working Farmer, £6—Pat. Carrigan, Tinlough; Landlord, George Roche, Esq.

For the next best do. do., £3—Andrew Keeffe, Molum; Theophilus Jones, Esq.

For the best managed Farm not exceeding 20 nor less than 10 Acres, belonging to a Working Farmer, £4—No merit.

For the next best do. do. do., £2—do.

For the Ten neatest Cottages, One Pound each, £10—John Mackey and Pat. Navins.

For the second Ten do., Fifteen Shillings each, £7 10s—William Downey and Michael Quan: Landlord, Sir Henry W. Barron.

For the third Ten do., Ten Shillings each, £5—Andrew Maher; Landlord, Theophilus Jones, Esq.

For the best drained Piece of Land, of not less than Two Acres, belonging to a Working Farmer, to be inspected previous to the Drains being filled up, £4—James Keeffe, Molum; Landlord, Theophilus Jones, Esq.

A second Premium for same, £4.

For the best Piece of Drained Land, of not less than One Acre do., £2—Richard Whelan, Ballinamointra; Landlord, Sir Henry Winston Barron.

A second Premium for same do. do., £2—Andrew Keeffe, Molum; Landlord, Theophilus Jones, Esq.

For the best cultivated Crop of Turnips, not less than Half an Acre, £1 10s—Pat. Carrigan, Tinlough; Landlord, George Roche, Esq.

For the next best do. do., £1—John Walshe, Billycordra; Landlord, Lane Fox, Esq.

For the best cultivated Crop of Mangel Wurzle, do., £1 10s—Pat. Carroll, Grantstown; Landlord, Francis Hassard, Esq.

For the next do. do., £1.

For the best cultivated Crop of Drilled Potatoes, not less than Two Acres, belonging to a Working Farmer, £2—Michael Nowlan, Kilmeaden; Landlord, Lord Doneraile.

For the next best do., do., do., £1 10s—Edward Walshe, Newtown; Landlord, Sir Henry W. Barron.

For the next best do., do., do., £1—John Walshe, Ballynestra; Landlord, Lane Fox, Esq.

For the best cultivated Crop of do., not less than One or more than Two Acres, do., £1 10s—Nicholas Hartry, Carriganard; Landlord, Lane Fox, Esq.

For the next best do., do., do., £1—Pat. Carrigan, Tinlough; Landlord, George Roche, Esq.

For the best Crop of Red Clover, not less than Half an Acre, £2—Sylvester Whelan, Ballinamointra; Landlord, Sir H. W. Barron.

For the next best do., do., £1—Pat. Carrigan, Tinlough; Landlord, George Roche, Esq.

For the best saved Hay, of the current Year's Growth, to be judged of at the October Show by a sample of Five Cwt., cut into Trusses of Half a Cwt. each, £1.

To the Mechanic, being a resident within the District for Three Months, who shall, at the October Show, produce the best constructed new Iron Plough, of his own manufacture, at the lowest price, £1 10s—Benjamin Graham.

To the Mechanic, who shall not be a resident of the City or Suburbs of Waterford, for do., do., £1—Andrew Maher.

To the Mechanic, residing as aforesaid, who shall produce the best constructed New Cart, of the best materials, his own manufacture, at the lowest Price, £1 10s—Daniel Power.

To do., do., for the best New Double Harrow, do., £1.

For the best Bull, the property of a Gentleman who shall be a Member of the Society, the SILVER CUP, value £5, challengeable—John Jones, Esq.

For the best Bull, the property of a Working Farmer, being within the District, not exceeding Seven nor less than Two Years Old, £3—Andrew Meade, Crooke; Landlord, Lord Waterford.

For the next best do., do., do., do., £2—Pierse Mc'Guire.

For the best Boar, the property of a Working Farmer, being within the District, £2—Pat. Connolly, Dunhill: Landlord, James Power, Esq.

For the best Sow, do.. do., £2—Wm. Hurley.

For the best Dairy Cow, not under Four years old, the property of a Working Farmer, being within the District, £3—Thos. Keane.

For the next best do., do., do., do., £2—William Walsh.

For the best Three-year-old Heifer, either with Calf at her foot, or in Calf, being within the District, £2 10s—Michael Nowlan.

For the next best do., do., do., £2—Michael Hartry.

For the best Two-year-old do., do., do., £2 10s—Michael Nowlan.

For the best One-year-old do., do., do., £1 10s—Richard Walsh.

Woollen and Manchester WARE HOUSE,

57 and 58, Patrick-street, and 1, Michael-street.

THE Subscribers, having succeeded in establishing the system of

No Second Price,

beg respectfully to state that the usual immense Stock shall be fully kept up in every Department, and all Goods marked at such prices as must command a Sale.

J. & E. MAHER.

Waterford, October 4, 1845.

COUNTY CORK.

FERMOY MILLS.

THE Proprietor being about to retire from Business, will sell his Interest, which is for Ever, or, Let on Lease, for such term as may be agreed on the well known

"FERMOY FLOUR MILLS,"

Extensive Stores, and Lands adjoining, situate on the banks of the Black-water, in the Town of Fermoy, and in one of the most fertile corn districts in the South of Ireland.

These Mills are well worthy the attention of Capitalists desirous of embarking in a safe and profitable business; and from the high character the Manufacture has always borne connections of the most advantageous kind have been formed.

The concern, which is now in full work, is in the most perfect repair, the Machinery New and on the most approved principle, and admirably adapted for the carrying on an Extensive Trade, being capable of Manufacturing over 40,000 Barrels of Wheat annually, and commanding an abundant Supply of Water in the Driest Season.

There are Three good Dwelling-houses attached, with Offices, Gardens, and about Twelve Acres of Ground,

Immediate Possession can be given.

Application can be made to JAMES REID, Esq., Mill-bank, Fermoy, or to his Solicitor, Mr. BOURKE, Fermoy, and 16, Kildare-Street, Dublin.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION AT

Dunbrody Park Farm,

Near Arthurstown, County Wexford,

On FRIDAY, the 10th OCTOBER, Inst.

Sale to commence precisely at Twelve o'Clock,

THE Entire Stock, Crop, and Farming Implements of said Farm, consisting of:—

3 Cows, 2 Heifers, 53 Sheep, 12 Lambs, one well-bred Bull, 5 Farm Horses, one Mule.

28 Field Stacks Wheat, 56 ditto Oats, 40 ditto Barley.

6 Acres Turnips, one Acre Mangel Wurzel, 4 Acres Lumper Potatoes, 2 Acres Apple Potatoes.

One Large Rick of well-saved Prime Hay.

The Farming Implements comprise one Winnowing Machine, one Turnip Cutter, Triangle Beam Scales and Weights, 6 Large Scotch Carts, 4 Iron Ploughs, one Double Mold Board Iron Plough, Horse Scuffler, Roller, Harrows and various useful articles necessary for Farming purposes.

The Wheat, Oats, and Barley are well saved and very Prime; the Turnips, Mangel Wurzel, and Potatoes are also remarkably Good.

Dunbrody Park, Oct. 1, 1845.

JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON,

TO

ANNE CROSBIE,

COAL-QUAY.

A FRESH Consignment of these Fine TEAS, so much celebrated in England, and denominated

BROCKSOPP, HOW & CO.'S

HOWQUA'S and MOWQUA'S TEAS.

To the many who consume our Teas in this neighborhood, we need but inform them, that our Agents are just supplied out of our late extensive consignment, direct from the eminent Hong Merchants, Howqua and Mowqua.

To the many who have not yet used our Teas, we would say—give them a trial, and you will find three pounds of this Genuine Tea, called *Brocksopp, How, & Co.'s Howqua's Mixture,* go as far as four pounds of any other Tea; so that you will have the best, the most economical, the purest, and the most wholesome Tea in Ireland, at a less price than you pay for the numerous deliterious compounds, sold under the name of Teas, the use of such being injurious to health while the first physicians of the day admit that *Brocksopp, How, & Co.'s Howqua's Mixture* is the most wholesome beverage extant.

Howqua's Mixture is an admixture of 40 rare Black Teas, without any Green whatever, and grown upon as many different plantations, each Tea differing from the other in flavour, fragrance, and strength, and selected under the careful superintendence of that celebrated Tea planter, Howqua, and that of an experienced Agent, sent expressly from our House to China.

MOWQUA'S SMALL LEAF GUNPOWDER.—This is well known as the strongest Tea ever brought into Europe, and possesses a rare and exhilirating flavor, being, without exception, the best Green Tea hitherto cultivated.

Brocksopp, How, & Co., can therefore offer, with every confidence, their late consignment to their Agents in Ireland, and beg to submit the following

LIST OF REDUCED PRICES.

Congous, 4s, 4s 4d, 4s 8d.	Demerera Coffee 1s 4d
Souchongs 4s 8d, 5s 4d, 6s	Jamaica . . 1s 8d, 2s.
Howqua's Mixture . 6s.	Mochas . . 2s 4d, 3s

Mowqua's Small Leaf Gunpowder, 8s 6d per lb.

In Packages of 2oz.—4oz.—8oz.—16oz.—which are sold by the following Agents in this locality:—

CAHIR ..	J Cantwell, Tea Dealer.
CAPPOQUIN..	An Agent wanted.*
CARRICK-ON SUIR	E. Purcell, Stamp-office.
CASHEL ..	Mary Ryan, Tea Dealer and Grocer.
DUNGARVAN	An Agent wanted.*
KILKENNY ..	R. Stephens, *Moderator* Office.
LISMORE ..	Mrs. E. Dunn, Tea Dealer.
NEW ROSS ..	E. Redmond, Stamp Office.
PILLTOWN ..	An Agent wanted.*
TEMPLEMORE	J. Connolly, Tea Dealer.
TRAMORE ..	An Agent wanted.*
TALLOW ..	D. Joyce. Tea Dealer and Grocer.
THURLES ..	Thomas Bourke, Post Office.
WEXFORD ..	J. Green, Main-street.
WEXFORD ..	S. Wheelock, Main street.
WATERFORD	ANNE CROSBIE.
YOUGHAL ..	J. Purden, Tea Dealer.

* *A respectable Shopkeeper will be appointed in this Town. Apply to the Importers, London.*

☞CAUTION,—The above Teas and Coffees can only be had, genuine, in Packages, carefully sealed on both ends, having "Brocksop, How, & Co." printed on the Label, *to imitate which is felony, and without which they are not Genuine.* As several unprincipled persons are trying to imitate, it is requisite the public should be aware that these Teas can be had of the advertised Agents only; and the above *are the only Houses in Waterford* where these celebrated Teas and Coffees can be had Genuine.

Agents appointed on application to the Importers, 233 and 234, High-street, Southwark, London.

The Markets.

WATERFORD, OCT. 7.

There has been a tolerable supply of grain at market to-day. Wheat at first was held to last quotations, but towards the close of market an advance of 6d to 1s was freely obtained, while oats were 3d to 6d per barrel lower. The demand for bakers' flour pretty fair—the business transacted was, however, on a limited scale at current rates.

New Wheat, (millers)	28s 0d to 29s 0d
Shipping	26s 0d to 27s 6d
Barley, malting	15s 0d to 16s 0d
Oats, black (new)	11s 0d to 11s 6d
Heavy, white	1 s 6d to 12s 3d
Bran, per barrel	3s 6d to 3s 9d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt.	13s 0d to 14s 6d
Flour, (superfine)	45s 0d to 46s 0d
Seconds	38s 0d to 40s 0d
Thirds	32s 0d to 35s 0d
Fourths	20s 0d to 24s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	47s 0d to 49s 0d
Scalded ditto	32s 0d to 35s 0d
Heads, ditto, singed	21s 0d to 23s 0d
Offal, ditto	20s 0d to 24s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt	40s 6d to 00s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	27s 0d to 00s 0d
Newfoundland Fish, per cwt.	16s 0d to 00s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	00s 0d to 0 s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	16s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton	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

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	Firkins.	s. d. s. d.
Saturday	388	91 0 to 94 0
Monday	83	91 0 to 94 0
Yesterday	78	91 9 to 94 0

CORK MARKETS.—OCT. 6.

Barrels.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. Currency
133 White Wheat	16 0 to 31 0	29 0—20 Stone.
599 Red Wheat	15 0 to 26 6	26 6—20 do.
483 Ditto	26 6 to 29 0	
220 Barley	12 0 to 13 10	13 10—16 do.
283 Ditto	13 10 to 14 2	
31 Bere	11 0 to 11 10	00 0
1436 Oats	10 0 to 11 2	11 2—14 do.
761 Ditto	11 2 to 12 6	
80 Pigs	20 0 to 40 0—00	0 per cwt.

LIMERICK BUTTER—OCT. 4.

1st quality	94s	5th quality	70s
2d do.	90s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	84s	And 4s 0d over.	
4th do.	78s		

CLONMEL—OCT. 4.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter..	90 0 to 96 0	Do black	0 9½ to 0 0
Oatmeal	14 6 to 00 0	Flour 2ds	34 0 to 00 0
Bac'n pigs	44 0 to 47 0	Househld	32 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....	10 0 to 12 0	Wool....	16 6 to 17 6
Barley..	14 0 to 00 0	Potatoes	0 3 to 0 4
Wheat..	1 4½ to 1 5	Beef....	0 4 to 0 5
Do. red.	1 4 to 1 5	Mutton	0 4½ to 0 6
Do. ship.	0 0 to 0 0	Pork....	0 3 to 0 3¾
Oats....	0 10 to 0 0	Veal....	0 5 to 0 6

WEXFORD—OCT. 3.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter...	86 0 to 91 0	3rds.....	28 0 to 00 0
Fresh do.	00 7 to 0 9	Oatmeal.	12 0 to 13 0
Wheat...	25 0 to 29 0	Potatoes	00 2½ to 00 3
Barley...	11 0 to 14 6	Beef....	00 3½ to 00 5½
Oats....	10 0 to 11 0	Mutton..	00 4¼ to 00 6
Beans...	19 0 to 20 4	Veal....	00 2 to 00 5
Flour fine	40 0 to 00 0	Pork.....	00 3 to 00 3¾
2nds ...	38 0 to 00 0	Do. ℔ cwt	31 0 to 33 6

CARLOW—OCT. 2

	s. d. s. d		
Wheat white	28 0 to 31 0	Bran	4 8 to 5 4
Do. red	27 0 to 29 0	Beef	0 4½ to 0 6
Do. inferior	20 0 to 25 0	Mutton	0 5¼ to 0 6
Barley	11 0 to 11 6	Veal	0 6 to 0 6½
Oats	11 0 to 11 6	Lamb,	0 0 to 0 0
Do. inferior	8 0 to 10 0	Bacon,	50 0 to 54 0
Flour	36 0 to 00 0	Hams,	0 4½ to 0 0
Do. inferior	30 0 to 00 0	Butter	97 0 to 98 0
Thirds	20 0 to 00 0	Potatoes,	0 2½ to 0 3
Oatmeal	11 0 to 13 0	Wool,	00 0 to 00 0

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—OCT. 3.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
White wheat	26 0 to 31 6	Rapeseed..	20 6 to 22 6
Millers' red	22 6 to 29 0	Oatmeal...	12 6 to 13 6
Barley....	13 0 to 16 0	Flour.....	00 0 to 00 0
Oats, new	11 0 to 12 6	Second....	17 6 to 19 0
Oats, old..	00 0 to 00 0	Bere, new..	11 6 to 12 6

Return of Corn and Oatmeal sold and delivered at Dublin Corn Exchange for the week ending Oct. 3, 1845.

	From s. d.	to s. d.	Average. s. d.
5842 Wheat, per barl 20 stone	25 0	33 0	29 4
4548 Oats, do. 14 do.	11 3	16 6	12 4
1823 Barley, do. 16 do.	13 0	16 6	14 4
746 Bere, do. 16 do.	11 9	12 3	12 0
510 Oatmeal, do. 8 do.	12 6	14 6	13 9
— Flour, do. 8 do.	00 0	00 0	00 0

THOMAS ARKINS, Clerk of the Corn Table.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, OCT. 3.

Of any kind of English, Irish or foreign produce, the supplies received into this port since Monday last are comparatively light, except flour from Canada and the United States, which exclusive of the large arrivals previously noted, amount to 8,916 barrels.

An advance in the import rate on foreign wheat to 18s per quarter, and on flour 10s 10d per barrel, forms the only change in the duties for the week ensuing.

The fine weather, noticed in our first circular this week, prevailed until Tuesday afternoon, when it was interrupted by repeated showers; but the following day being favourable, the trade in all its bearings here was quiet, and holders seemed disposed to submit to easier terms; during the whole of yesterday, however, we had a continuous heavy rain; and as, if extended to the late districts of the country, it must have completely suspended for the time any further housing of corn, the trade became firm in consequence, and the general currency of Tuesday was again steadily required.

Although we have had more rain again this morning, and the weather continues very unsettled, the transactions on the whole at our Corn Exchange today were in no wise either lively or extensive; upon a moderate demand for English and Irish new wheats, however, prices ran nearly equal with those of Tuesday, and all descriptions of old, though in limited request only, sustained the rates then stated.

Irish flour, being taken less freely by consumers, receded in partial instances 1s per sack, and Canadian was difficult of sale at a decline of 6d per brl.; whilst of sweet States flour in bond, about 3,000 barrels changed hands at 27s, but in wheat under lock no business transpired.

Grinding barley, pease, and Indian corn, for which inquiries have become much less urgent of late, hardly supported our last quotations; and malt was the turn cheaper.

Beans, meeting occasional sales, remained steady in value.

Oats, in the absence of any efficient country demand were in slow request, but from the limited supply at hand, realised former prices.

Old oatmeal, of which sales upon a moderate scale were effected, retained our last currency, but new, moving off very sparingly, declined 6d per 240lb.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF BRITISH CORN,

(Which Governs Importation)

For the Week ending Sept. 30, made up from the Returns of Inspectors in the different Cities and Towns in England and Wales.

Per Imperial Quarter.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	53 2	Oats	22 2	Beans	42 5
Barley	30 2	Rye	33 1	Peas	38 9

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

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	54 10	Oats	22 4	Beans	42 3
Barley	30 7	Rye	33 7	Peas	37 8

MR. HUDSON'S OPERATIONS.—Mr. Hudson who lately completed the purchase of another estate, from the Duke of Devonshire, at £400,000 has recently purchased 10,000 tons of rails, 5,000 at £8 17s 6d., and the remaining 5,000 at £9 per ton. He wanted to purchase more. We presume this is a symptom of a considerable rise in iron.

A NURSERY TALE.

By Thomas Haynes Bayly.

Oh! did you not hear in your nursery,
The tale that gossips tell,
Of the two young girls that came to drink
At a certain fairy well?
The words of the youngest were as sweet
As the smile on her ruby lip;
But the tongue of the eldest seemed to move
As if venom were on its tip.

At the well a beggar accosted them,
(A sprite in mean disguise:)
The eldest spoke with a scornful brow,
The youngest with tearful eyes;
Cried the Fairy, "whenever *you* speak, sweet girl,
Pure gems from your lips shall fall;
But whenever *you* utter a word, proud maid,
From your tongue shall a serpent crawl."

And have you not met with these sisters oft
In the haunts of the old and the young—
The *first* with her pure and unsullied lip?
The *last* with her serpent tongue?
Yes,—the *first* is Good Nature—diamonds bright
On the darkest theme she throws;
And the *last* is Slander—leaving the slime
Of the snake wherever she goes!

VISITATION AT ARMAGH—CHARGE OF THE LORD PRIMATE.

His Grace the Lord Primate held his Visitation of his diocess on Thursday, in the Cathedral of Armagh. His Grace was assisted by the Vicar-General of the diocess, the Rev. Dr. Miller. A very large number of the clergy attended. Divine Service commenced at eleven o'clock, and at its conclusion his Grace addressed the clergy as follows:—

The Established Church in this country, as you are well aware, my reverend brethren, is exposed at the present period to the combined attacks of opponents, who, however they may differ from each other in religion, and in the ulterior objects which they have in view, are agreed together in exerting their utmost efforts to accomplish its overthrow. On the part of its friends, therefore, there is need of the greatest energy and unanimity in its defence. When the British government, at the close of the last century, with a view to the strengthening of the empire, by means of its consolidation, proposed and brought about, not without reluctance on the part of Ireland, the union of the two kingdoms, it was urged—as a prevailing plea to induce the Irish church to surrender its independence, and to place the guardianship of its interests into the hands of a legislature, to be chiefly composed of Englishmen—that the certain result of uniting it into one church, with that of England, would be to add to its stability, and secure its permanence. It was felt that the strongest link, by which the connexion of the two countries could be maintained, was that of the common faith which binds the Protestants of Ireland to their English brethren. The union of the churches, accordingiy, cemented the union of the kingdoms. Hence it is that the democratic party, who now aim at effecting a severance of the two countries, labour most strenuously for the subversion of the church establishment; and call upon their adherents to regard it as their "first duty" to exert themselves to obtain its "total abolition." Such is their bold avowal, although, when the first steps were taken to remove their civil disabilities, they were forward to declare, in their public documents, they were "acquiesced, with satisfaction, in the establishment of the national church, neither repining at its possessions, nor envying its dignities." And, on their actual admission to legislative power, they still "disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present church establishment, as settled by law, within this realm." Whether the severe enactments of the penal code, with which we are upbraided, are to be justified or not, by the daring attempts made to destroy both the Protestant religion and the Protestant government, it is not now the time to inquire. These enactments are no longer in force. I lament the necessity of such measures, if the necessity, on the part of the civil government, existed. And it is matter of the deepest regret to me, as it is to every churchman, if the severity of them originated in whole or in part, in an exclusive spirit, as contrary to the mild precepts of Christianity as to the general character of British legislation. But the question between us and our opponents, when fairly stated, is not whether the united church shall be maintained, to the oppression of all other bodies of Christians? Toleration the most ample—protection the most complete—is accorded to the professors of every creed. The question regards not the diminution of the income of the church, or any salutary improvements in its discipline.—Large pecuniary sacrifices have been cheerfully made, in order to effect a change in the mode of collecting its revenues, whereby the payment is rendered more easy to the people, and irritation of feelings and collision are avoided; and useful reforms of whatever kind, were not already effected, are courted, instead of being repudiated, by its ecclesiastical governors. The true question is now reduced to this, whether the Established Church shall continue to enjoy the preeminence to which she has been raised by the purity of her doctrine, the moderation of her principles, and the hold she still retains over the affections of the enlightened part of the community; or whether she shall no longer exhibit a correct standard of religious faith, under the fostering protection of the government, amidst a population in the greatest need of her spiritual direction; and whether, as a consequence, her endowments, given her for this very purpose, shall be taken away from her? In the assault which is made upon the Irish branch of the church, the Roman Catholics are now aided by the Dissenters of England, who employ denunciations as vehement, with regard to our establishment, as ever proceeded from the lips of the political agitators of this country. A formal announcement, indeed, has been made by them, that they are "ready to contend by the side" of the Roman Catholics in the war against the church in Ireland; and they have "pledged themselves never to remit their efforts" to overturn it. The ultimate object of the Dissenters, which they have set before themselves as worthy of every exertion in their power, is to put an end to the connexion of church and state in Great Britain, and to substitute the voluntary system in place of the national endowment of religion. On the attempt to achieve this object, they seem determined to concentrate all their strength. And in comparison with it, their former controversies respecting episcopacy, and our liturgy, and doctrines, and discipline, are regarded as minor points. It is because they think a way will be thus open to them for making a more successful attack on the Established Church in England that they now lend their aid in the movement against the weaker branch of that church in this country. They appear to care but little to inquire what would be the consequences to Protestantism in Ireland were it left to the voluntary system alone, and were the sheltering influence of our church establishment withdrawn. They ask not what prospect there would be of supplying, by means of that system, the ministrations of religion to the thousands of poor families in remote districts, who would be unable to defray for themselves the expense of a settled ministry; and whose religion, when deprived of such ministrations, would gradually melt away, until it was lost in the superstition and ignorance that surrounded it. All such considerations the Dissenters of England seem to have put aside in their zeal to make a practicable breach in the establishment of religion in the empire. And so they make common cause with the Romanists in the assault upon the Protestant establishment in Ireland.—With the Roman Catholics and the Dissenters are also found united in attacking the Irish church the revolutionary party, of whatever religion, or of none, who seek its subversion from a love of change and dislike of the ancient institutions of the country. And, supported by such a combination of parties, all of them resolute in their hostility, a distinct proposal for the demolition of the Irish church is annually submitted to the consideration of parliament. Connected with these hostile attacks, and by way of furnishing some foundation for them, misrepresentations the most gross have been put forth respecting the condition of our church; and, unhappily, there exists in England a degree of unacquaintedness with its affairs, that these misrepresentations readily pass current. The public ear has been so accustomed to hear assertions made regarding our establishment, which are either wholly false, or greatly exaggerated, that from their constant reiteration they are supposed to be true. And, perhaps, sufficient pains have not been taken on our part to remove the misapprehension to which they have given rise. I will allude to some of them. And first I would refer to the revenues of the church, which are still spoken of as being "enormous," The "immense riches," the "lavish endowment," of the Irish church, occupy a prominent place in every speech and pamphlet on this subject. Even in the last of these publications that I have seen, the attempt is made to make the British public to believe, that tithe—meaning thereby, as it is specifically asserted, a tenth part of the produce of the land—is still paid to the clergy by the cultivators of the soil, although, even when what was called tithe was formerly paid, it was not a tenth, but a thirtieth part that was received by them. And, since that which was denominated tithe has been commuted into a rent charge, paid by the landlord, it has been diminished one-fourth; and it is, in reality, but a fortieth that is paid to the clergy of the Established church. In other words, they receive a fourth part of the tithe. And were the income derived from that source, and from minister's money, to be divided equally amongst the beneficed clergy, it would yield them (after paying the salaries of their assistant curates) about £230 a year each. Were it equally shared amongst all the clergy, incumbents and curates, it would not give to each of them an income of £170 a-year. If the value of the glebe lands be also taken into account, the whole property of the parochial clergy, were it divided in equal shares amongst them all, would not produce for each of these two hundred pounds a year. To call this endowment "lavish"—to denominate this income "enormous wealth," and "immense riches," is absurd and ridiculous. The fact which I have stated needs only to be known to make apparent the exaggeration of those figures of speech which have been employed on this subject. The phantom of the church's wealth, which seems to haunt perpetually and to disturb the quiet of so many of its reformers, requires only to have the light of truth let in on it, and it instantly disappears. It may be thought, indeed, by some, that a more nearly equal distribution of the property of the church would be desirable. But this, it will be observed, is quite a different question from that of the aggregate revenues of the whole body being an exhaustless mine of riches. And it will be perceived from what I have mentioned, that those persons who are forward to express commisseration for the ill paid curates of the Established Church, and who speak feelingly of the plain justice it would be to provide each of that laborious class of ministers with an income of at least £200 a-year, would certainly not find means to carry this generous design into effect by any process of arithmetick that could be applied to the property of the incumbents, except by making the two parties change places in the scale of their income. I am, indeed, fully persuaded that to introduce perfect equality in the incomes of the clergy would be far from advantageous to the interests af the church; but I would, at the same time, observe, that, so far as a sound objection lies against a too great disparity, means have been in effective operation for some years past which will remove that objection: I allude to the dissolution of unions of parishes, and the subdivision of those which are of too large extent, and the augmentation of the incomes of the small benefices. It may not, perhaps, be generally known that, since the passing of the church temporalities act, in 1833, upwards of £,4,000 a-year have been applied to augment poorly endowed parishes. The rumours put into circulation as to the revenues of the bishops have been even more exaggerated than those in reference to the incomes of the parochial clergy. But when the facts are fairly inquired into, instead of the prelates having, as a body, eagerly grasped at gain, and sought to aggrandise themselves out of the property belonging to them, it will be found that their long-settled practice has been to claim and to receive, in addition to the small head rent of the estates assigned to them, a renewal fine of only one fifth of the value, after deducting that rent; the remaining four-fifths being enjoyed by the numerous and respectable class of landowners, to whom they have been leased for many generations. Is there any other property in the kingdom, I would ask, out of which so small a benefit is claimed by its proprietors? When the provisions of the Church Temporalities Acts shall have come into full oporation (and it is in this light that our ecclesiastical establishment must be viewed, by all who really wish to ascertain its condition for the future,) the revenues of the episcopal body will be reduced by a heavy tax, so that their average net amount will but little exceed thase of the judges of the courts of law. And when it is considered that the prelates form a portion of the peerage of the country, one of the highest estates of the realm—a privilege of their order as ancient as the House of Peers itself, and handed down to the bishops of the Irish church by a succession which has suffered no interruption—a succession reaching further back than does the title of any temporal peer in Ireland, and when the income assigned them out of their properties is compared with even the poorest of the noble order, of which from time immemorable, they form a part, it will appear not to be excessive in its amount. The cathedral establishments of the Irish church constitute another topic on which much misapprehension has prevailed—misapprehension indeed, into which the people of England are liable to fall, inasmuch as they judge of our church by what they know of their own, bearing as they do, the same titles given to the dignitaries and officers connected with the cathedrals in the two countries; while, in point of fact, as regards most of them, nothing can be more dissimilar. Instead of a stately and venerable pile, in which the fullchoral service of the church is performed with due solemnity from day to day, by a choir skilled in ecclesiastical music, in this country the buildings denominated cathedrals are, in more than two-thirds of the dioceses, mere parish churches, and these of the humblest and simplest kind; in which the means do not exist which would enable an attempt to be made to perform the choral service. And the dignitaries and prebendaries connected with them are, with but a very few exceptions, merely parochial clergymen, engaged like others in the duties of their respective parishes, and deriving all their income from these benefices. The rank, the title, the office, indeed, of dignitary or of prebendary is conferred on them; but rarely is any emolument connected with it; and still more rarely is any residentary house appropriated for the use of those who hold those offices. There are, in truth, but eight dignitaries in Ireland, out of the list of 139, who have houses assigned to them as such. And, of the prebendiaries, 187 in number, not one has a residence in right of his prebend. Let me not, however, be misunderstood on this subject, as if I thought it an advantage to our church to be thus circumstanced. Far from it—I am merely stating what is the fact. Had it been otherwise had all, or the greater number, of our cathedrals been possessed of adequate endowments, and resembled those of England in more than name, benefits, in many ways, would have resulted to a country circumstanced as Ireland. And, among a people of strong religious feeling, and with a national fondness for music and susceptibility of its power, the solemn performance of our choral service might have proved no ineffectual means of recommending our sublime and impressive Liturgy to their warm affections. Another subject, in regard to which also there has been much misconception, is the union of parishes. This has been a fruitful topic of invective against the church; and it has been maintained that the abuses of the establishment will not be at an end until every union is severed, and every parish has its own appointed minister living within its bounds, and devoting himself to its case. And truly, if a parish in Ireland were always what the designation might lead men to suppose it to be, this might be a just view of the case—the term parish being generally understood to signify a district sufficient in extent and population to require the attention of a clergyman, and affording an income adequate to his maintenance. This, however, is by no means the case. Some of what are called parishes in Ireland are merely the sites of old religious houses, the names of which they continue to bear; and to complain of their being united together, would be to complain that there is a union of streets in a town under one pastor; or a union of fields in a rural district under a single minister. A remarkable instance of this occurs in the city of Cork, where, in the union of which the chancellor of the diocess is the incumbent, one of the parishes (when I presided over that see), was a distillery, and another was a sugar house. So much may people be misled by mere lists of names of parishes without inquiring what in reality those names designate. A fair examination into the causes which have generally led to the joining together of parishes under one incumbent would remove much of the obloquy which has been thrown on the church on that account; perhaps, would transfer the censure to very different parties from those on whom it is now made to fall. I say the causes which have generally led to the uniting of parishes, for with a very few exceptions, it will be found that the occasion of the formation of unions has been the utter inadequacy of a single parish to afford the means of support to a minister for the performance of the spiritual duties of it. This inadequacy has chiefly arisen from two causes.—One of them, the resolution which was passed by the Irish House of Commons in the year 1735, to resist the payment of the tithe agistment, which produced such a diminution of the incomes of the clergy in most parts of Ireland, then greatly devoted to pasturage, that several parishes had to be joined together to make out a a sufficient subsistence for a minister. And it is only of late years that, in consequence of the great extension of tillage, the value of benefices has been so considerably increased that a separation of united parishes into distinct benefices ceuld be adopted to any extent. The other cause, and one for which no remedy has been found, is the impropriation of the whole, or nearly the whole, of the ecclesiastical revenues in a great number of parishes, without any provision being made by the impropriator, or a totally insufficient one, for the support of a clergyman to attend in each of them to the spiritual wants of the parishioners, For instance, in the portion of this diocese which is situated in the county of Louth, there are seven parishes wholly destitute of income, and four other parishes in the same county, have incomes under twenty-one pounds a year each. How is it possible that the spiritual duties of such districts can be attended to, unless they are annexed to parishes which afford means of support to a minister? It is worthy of being borne in mind by those whose inclination leads them to attack the church, and by those, also, who sincerely desire its improvement, that a royal commission was appointed fifteen years ago to inquire into the unions of parishes, and to report on the fitness and practicability of dissolving them. A majority of the commissioners were laymen of high character and intelligence. The result of their inquiries (which proceeded only as far as the province of Armagh) was that in regard to the unions in that portion of Ireland, 110 in number, there were 48 which it would be either impracticable or unadvisable to sever. Such a statement, proceeding from such a quarter, ought to lead people to pause before they condemn in a sweeping and indiscriminate manner the existence of every union whatever of parishes. But I would also add, that so far as it is desirable that a dissolution of these unions should take place, an opportunity is provided for severing them as vacancies occur; and within last eleven years fifty-three have been dissolved. It is unnecessary for me to make any remark upon the subject of pluralities—one which has afforded occasion for reproach against the church—for that occasion is now altogether cut off.—The power of granting dispensation for holding a plurality of benefices is vested in me as primate; and having gradually reduced the number of applications by arrangements, which I made, I, sixteen years ago, with the full concurrence of my episcopal brethren and of the government of the day, put a complete stop to the issuing of any dispensations for that purpose. So far with regard to the revenues of the church, and the alleged abuses with reference thereto, arising from unions and pluralities. It is asserted, however, that although the average income of the parochial clergy may not be too large, yet that the number of clergymen is too great, as compared with the number of the members of the established church, and the amount of duty which they have to perform; and that, in this way, therefore, the Protestant establishment is on too extensive a scale, and ought to be retrenched. I shall not pause here to enter into any statement of the good offices, both temporal and spiritual, which it is the bounden duty of the clergy to render, as occasion offers, to their Roman Catholic parishioners—good offices which I know are rendered willingly, and I know are accepted with gratitude by them, and which have tended to alleviate the misery of the poorer classes, to diffuse comforts among them, and to dissipate the darkness of ignorance and of superstition which otherwise would have prevailed more intensely in Ireland. But I proceed at once to a very convincing proof that the number of the clergy is not too large. It is this, that seven hundred and forty of them are assistant curates, whose services are paid for by the incumbents themselves; and that, although the value of church property has within the last twenty years been diminished by more than one-fourth of its former amount, the number of stipendiary curates supported by the beneficed clergy out of their reduced incomes, instead of being diminished, has been increased by the large number of two hundred and seventy within that period. In this diocess there are forty-seven more clergymen employed than when it first came under my superintendence. And a still further proof that the number of the clergy for whom the means of support are provided out of the revenues of the church, instead of being too great, is really insufficient for the wants of the people, is furnished by the remarkable fact that a society was formed some years ago for maintaining, by means of private voluntary subscriptions, additional curates in those districts where the scantiness of the existing endowment, combined with the extent of the territory, or the largeness of the population, rendered it an imperative duty thus to provide increased spiritual instruction for the people. No one can read the striking facts set forth in the annual reports of that valuable and most interesting society without being convinced that the number of the clergy for whom an endowment is provided is inadequate duly to supply the spiritual wants of the people, and that if they are not interested in this way, many hundred souls would be neglected, and devoid of the means of grace, and exposed to the danger of renouncing their religion. A still further proof that the establishment is not too large for the wants of the country is found in the additional churches built every year, and the enlargement of old ones, effected principally, if not solely, by means of private subscriptions. And here I must allude to another misconception, which seems still to exist in England, namely, that a rate is levied on parishes for the purpose of erecting and repairing our churches. In the most recent publication on the subject of the Irish church establishment that I have met with, this is put forward as being the fact, and as entailing an especial hardship on the Roman Catholic parishoners. The author though he undertook to write for the instruction of the public, was evidently ignorant that church cess has been done away with altogether, and that our churches are now built and repaired, and all the requisites for the celebration of Divine service supplied, out of the property which belonged to the bishops and clergy. The point, however, to which I was going to advert was this, the sums of money which the Ecclesiastical Commissioners are enabled to expend upon the building and enlargement of churches so inadequate as compared with what is required, and ought to be done in this way, that as their official letter to the Lord Lieutenant states, that there are 244 applications now lying before their board for the enlargement of churches, some of them of a most urgent nature, which they are as yet unable to comply with. Within the last twelve years upwards of £100,000 has been contributed out of private funds for the building and enlarging of churches; a very substantial proof of the necessity of increased accommodation—of the inadequacy of the establishment to meet its wants—and also, of the great interest which the members of the church take in promoting its welfare. That church cannot be in a withering, pining, decaying state, which manifests such vigour, and produces such abundant fruit as this in the service and to the glory of God. In our own diocess we have erected, within the last twelve years, thirteen new additional churches; and, in doing so, have obtained but small assistance from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners towards the completing of only two of them. The rest have been built wholly out of private funds. Besides these new churches added to our list, fifteen of the old ones have been enlarged—and it gives me sincere pleasure to find, on examining the reports which the rural deans have sent in—(and for the pains which they have taken in collecting the information contained in their reports, I beg to offer them by best acknowledgments)—that the new churches which we have built are all well attended. As an instance a id proof of the necessity which existed for thus providing additional accommodation for our increasing congregations, I may mention the gratifying fact, that, having within a circuit of a very few miles round this city, erected in the course of a short period, four additional churches, in rural districts, to each of which an incumbent was appointed, every one of them has a full congregation; and yet, at the same time, the old parish churches, from which they are the off-sets, are as largely attended as before these additional places of worship were built. Nor is it to be said by way of weakening the conclusion to be drawn from these facts, that they relate to a part of the country peculiarly favourable for advancing the interests of the Establithed Church. The document lately submitted to government, by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, furnishes incontestible proof of the need which exists in the southern dioceses for enlarging the churches, to accommodate the increased number of members belonging to our communion. In many districts they are compelled to make use of inconvenient schoolhouses as places of worship. And here I would introduce a remark—one. it might be thought so obvious that it would not need to be brought forward, but, which. nevertheless, seems to be unheeded by those who institute a strict comparison between the relative number of the clergy and the number of the members of the Established Church; and thence drawn an inference that a reduction might be made in the former, without injury to the spiritual welfare of the latter. It betrays great ignorance, or want of consideration of the subject, to suppose that the number of clergymen requisite for the due discharge of the ministerial duties, is to be measured by a simple reference to the mere number of those who compose the congregation, irrespectively of the extent and the nature of the district over which they may be dispersed. One hundred persons, dwelling in cottages thinly scattered over a space of several miles, in an unfrequented part of the country, intersected with mountains and moors, and with scarcely a bye-road to connect their habitations together, would occupy a pastor more laboriously than five hundred persons in a town. And although a minister might be able to attend to two such towns, if they happened to be nearly adjoining, it would be a very erroneous conclusion to draw from this, that a minister would be able to discharge the duties of two such rural districts as I have described, were they to be united together, in order to reduce the number of the clergy. The labour would be beyond his physical powers. And I would ask, are the members of the church to be neglected, because they may be thinly scattered over some parts of the country? Are they to be deprived of the comforts of religion, for no fault of theirs, but because they have the misfortune of being few in number, and, in being so are exposed to the greater temptation to forsake the faith to which they belong, and join that of the multitude around them? I must, before I conclude, refer to two other points respecting which much reproach has been thrown upon the Established Church—I mean sinecures and non-residence. In regard to the former, one word will suffice: The Church Temporalities Acts of 1833 and 1834 have effectually secured the suppression of them according as they severally fall vacant. Whether it was wise to leave no situations free from labor and responsibility, in which a faithful minister, worn out in the discharge of onerous duties, might find a maintenance and place of rest in which to end his days, need not now be discussed, The suppression of all sinecures has been steadily going on under the powers given for that purpose by the statute to which I have referred. In regard to non-residence, the misrepresentations that have been put into circulation by the enemies of the church have been of the most exaggerated description. So far from the Irish church being open to censure above other churches on this account, it was the testimony of the late Archbishop Laurence—himself an Englishman, long and well acquainted with the ecclesiastical affairs of England—that the Irish clergy were more generally resident than their English brethren on their benefices. This was said twenty years ago, and certainly there has been no falling off in this respect since then—far, indeed, from it. In estimating clerical non-residence, those of course ought to be considered as allowably exempted who are prevented from residing by sickness, infirmity, old age, or any other inevitable providential hindrance. And the few surviving clergymen who obtained a plurality of benefices in former years, and who reside either alternately on both, or wholly on one of them, must be considered as entitled to the same exemption. In this diocese, after making these allowable deductions which I have alluded to, there is not one of the beneficed clergy who can be represented as a non-resident. Illness of a serious character excuses the temporary absence of two of our members; and the only two who do not reside in the diocese, are attending to the duties of the clerical appointments which they hold in a different part of the country. And I would add, that having made inquiry myself last year from every bishop of every diocess in Ireland, I am prepared to assert, that the cases of non-residence are exceedingly few in number; and as to some of those few, there are no glebe-houses in their parishes to reside in, nor the means of building houses, on account of the miserable smallness of their incomes. Accustomed as our English brethren are to draw from a large and liberal fund for advances of money towards the building of glebe-houses, they may not be aware that no such assistance is now provided in Ireland; and that the clergy have to supply for themselves the means of erecting their parsonage houses. But the constant residence of the clergy, the moderate amount of their average incomes, the rapid disappearance of pluralities and sinecures, these, though they testify much in reply to the unfounded and unjust accusations brought against our establishment by its enemies, are but external matters. The life, the energy, the value, the usefulness of the church depends still more upon the personal character, and the official qualifications of its ministers. And here, I must bear my willing, my happy testimony, to the great impoovement which has been going on for several years in the clergy, and to their efficiency as a body of Christian pastors. In a society composed of frail and finite beings, it is impossible but that offences must come. That the Irish clergy are not without some unworthy members, it is unreservedly admitted; but admitted in a sense which must apply to the members of every other church, of every other institution of equal magnitude and standing. The late bishop Jebb, in his speech delivered in the House of Lords, in the year 1824, upon the state of the church, thus expressed his opinion—"The Irish clergy are a most improving body." This (he proceeds to say) "I can myself attest from my own knowledge, acquired during 25 years of close and diligent attention to the subject. The improvement has been striking—I might almost say it has been marvellous; it has als been progressive, and I see not any likelihood of its diminution. Those in authority are becoming more and more disposed to exercise a mild, but firm and efficient discipline—those under authority, more and more solicitous to approve themselves not only to their earthly superiors, but to Him whose commission they bear, and before whose judgment seat they must render a strict account." Such was the character of the Irish clergy, drawn by that distinguished prelate; and I can affirm its truth and accuracy. Looking back to the period then I was raised to the episcopal office, forty years ago, and comparing the internal condition of the church now with what it was then, the improvement in every respect is most marked and gratifying.—The growth in zeal, in diligence, in devotedness to their sacred employment, in earnestness and laborious exertion on the part of the clergy, call for devout gratitude to Him from whom the ability comes which has enabled them thus to will and to do of His good pleasure. Their increased attainments in professional learning has been equally observable, and is to be traced to the efficiency of the divinity school of our University, and the care and labour there bestowed on the candidates for the ministry by the respective lecturers, and especially by the learned and excellent Regius Professor, who has so long presided over that school. The generally large and regular attendance of the people at our churches—the numbers habitually and devoutly approaching the Lord's table—the attention on the part of parents in sending their children to be catechised, and of the clergy in catechising and in superintending the instruction given in schools—all evince an awakened anxiety for religious improvement—all tend to assure us that we are not forsaken of God, but, we may humbly hope, are partaking of His favour and protection. In this diocese, which is in so great a degree a rural one, it is satisfactory to me to see that most of our country churches have evening as well as morning service performed in them every Sunday, during the summer months at least; and in a large proportion of them throughout the whole year. In the great majority of them, also, the holy communion is celebrated, not merely on the great festivals, but every month; and, on an average, one fifth of the congregation habitually partake of it. It affords me peculiar pleasure, likewise, to perceive the attention which is given to the religious instruction of the children on the Lord's day; and that, in this diocese, consisting as it does of but 104 benefices, there are in the Sunday schools under the superintendence of the clergy more than 12,000 children, and 940 gratuitous teachers. It is also cheering to me to find that our daily schools are in a most encouraging and hopeful state—full of promise as to the fruit they will bear in future years. It is chiefly by your exertions, my reverend brethren, that two hundred and seventy-nine schools have been established in your parishes, most of them supported by private bounty, and affording a Christian education to upwards of 22,000 children—10,000 of whom are members of our church, 5,000 are Protestant Dissenters, and 7,000 are Roman Catholics: so successful have your efforts been in effecting their united education. Almost all of these schools are in connexion with the Church Education Society, in behalf of which I applied to the government, as you are aware, for aid, but applied in vain. I deeply lament that the assistance of the state has not been vouchsafed. The refusal, however, of pecuniary support from the government does not abate the value of our schools, nor diminish the importnce of maintaining them to the utmost of our power. We did not establish them in factious opposition to those of government: they are the old schools of the country, established because we felt that without such institutions for the young, under our own superintendence, and conducted on principles of which we approve, we should be without one of the most important and effectual means of doing good to those committed to our care. Your constant and anxious superintendence of them, my reverend brethren, has been most praiseworthy. Relax not your efforts to render them more and more efficient in every respect; and may the Divine blessing rest on all the abundant labours in which you are engaged, for the edification of the people both young and old; and may that blessing likewise descend on the bishops and clergy of every other diocese in Ireland. We are all "one body," and have "one hope of our calling." Let brotherly love continue, and abound! At my advanced time of life, it may not be given me to see the day when the perils that surround the Irish church shall have disappeared, and the beams of temporal prosperity shine once more upon it. The clouds that now overhang and darken its worldly prospects may not be dispersed before my eyes are closed in death; but, if it should be so, I shall, nevertheless, bless God that the church which I leave in earthly troubles and adversity, is in a state of spiritual health, and life, and order, and devotedness, such as, I believe, never adorned it in any former period of its history. These are blessings which are not in the power of states to give or take away. They are of higher value and nobler worth than any wordly prosperity. And is it when our church is thus improved, that our brethren in England will allow it to be overthrown? To them we have a right to look for sympathy, for encouragement, and for aid. One in doctrine, discipline, government, and worship, the churches of England and Ireland were united together, and, as we were led to believe, united indissolubly and for ever at the period of the union of the kingdoms. To the people of England, who, when our legislature was incorporated with theirs, entered into a solemn treaty with us to preserve our church as the Established Church of the country; and who, as a further security for the permanence of that establishment, call upon the Sovereign to promise to preserve "inviolably" the "settlement" of the "united church"—to the people of England we naturally look for effectual aid in guarding the interests of that church which they have thus pledged themselves to uphold. And, at the same time, we owe it to the people of England to remove the deceptions which are practised upon them by those enemies of our church who circulate mistatements respecting it, and who seek to make it appear undeserving of their succour. It is due to them, on our part, to shew that this church, which is a part of theirs, is not the corrupt mass of abuses—is not the "bad" and "mischievous institution" which those who are labouring to effect its downfall represent it to be; but that it is, in truth, worthy of their protection, their sympathy, and their support. But we must not rely on "an arm of flesh," though it is our wisdom to appeal to those whose duty it is to render us aid. "Our help standeth in the name of the Lord." To Him we are to look as able to preserve us—"who hath delivered us, and doth deliver—in whom we trust that He will yet deliver us." Our prayer must be made unto Him: and, although we would endeavour to vindicate our church in the sight of men, from aspersions unjustly cast upon it; yet, when we draw near to God to offer our supplications to Him, we must humble ourselves before Him, ever acknowledging our unprofitableness in his sight, our failures in the performance of our duties—our sinfulness—our unworthiness. On His mercy we must cast ourselves, relying only on the intercession of our Saviour to obtain his forgiveness and blessing. Let us, then, lift up our hearts with our hands to Him that dwelleth in the heavens, and say, "O! Lord, we beseech thee, let thy continual pity cleanse and defend thy church; and because it cannot continue in safety without thy succour, preserve it evermore by thy help and goodness, through Jesus Christ our Lord—Amen."

ATROCIOUS MURDER AND INQUEST AT BALLINASLOE.

A respectable farmer who I have ascertained attended the show on Tuesday, and was steward to Mr. Henry Butson, (son of Archdeason Burson) of Banaher, was shot last night on his way home; he was found on the road head by the police, and was conveyed to the barracks to abide the coroner's inquest. The unfortunate deceased—whose name was Thomas Linney, and who was the steward of the Rev. Mr. Butson, of Clonfert, son of the late Archdeacon Butson—it appears attended the cattle show upon the first day of its opening, and was on his way home about the hour of nine o'clock, p.m., on Tuesday night, when he was fired at and mortally wounded; a ball passing through his heart. An inquest was held on Wednesday upon the body by the county coroner, assisted by Mr. Douglas, R.M., during which it transpired that the deceased and his master had, within the last few months, received several threatening letters. The former advised him to leave Mr. Butson's service, and the latter calling upon him to part with the deceased. Mr. Butson took no notice of them whatever for a considerable time; but about a fortnight back, he gave information to the authorities of the circumstances, and offered a reward of £25 for the discovery of the writer, subsequent to which a person named Coates, father to the dismissed steward, who is supposed to be in the south of Ireland, was committed to the county jail for threatening revenge. Notwithstanding this fact, Mr. Butson, who is a most excellent landlord, retained in his service this man's two sons—brothers to the dismissed steward—one as coachman and the other as helper, upon both of whom suspicion now rests as being, in conjunction with a man named Thomas Bergin, also in the same employment, the perpetrators of the murder. Both of them are in custody, and the grounds of suspicion are as follow:—It appeared that the deceased left Ballinasloe on Tuesday evening at 7 o'clock, having been driven there by Dean Hawkins's coachman; and, as was his habit since the receipt of the threatening letters, he carried in the pocket of his outside coat a large horse pistol, with the authority of Mr. Abbott, of the constabulary, for protection, which pistol was loaded upon the morning of Tuesday. Upon arriving at his master's house in the evening, he went to his dinner, and left his coat aside whilst eating it; and after he had done he left the house again with the pistol in his hand to proceed to his residence, which is about a furlong from the parsonage.—At this time the two Coates and Bergin were about the place, and afterwards a shot was heard, when one of the female servants said, "Och! murder, the strange man is shot." She told this circumstance; and it further appeared from her statements that her brothers said that they heard the deceased singing, and also heard the report of a gun or pistol shortly afterwards; yet neither of them went to see if any accident had occurred for more than half an hour before the body was discovered. The unfortunate deceased was found lying on the ground lifeless, with the pistol—which has no appearance of being recently discharged, and from which it is supposed the charge was drawn, when he was in the kitchen—lying near him. Under these circumstances, Mr. Douglas and the coroner committed the three suspected men to jail, to await a further inquiry into the case. The Rev. Mr. Butson and his family are in a state of the most frightful alarm, and were obliged to apply for the protection of the constabulary, two of whom are now stopping in the house. Should I learn any further facts relating to this melancholy event, I shall send them to you immediately.—*D. E. Pachet.*

The Weather—the Crops.—At an early hour on Thursday morning, we were visited with heavy rain which continued to descend in torrents up to a late hour on Friday morning. The farmers, particularly the humbler class, have great fears for the saving of their crops, as it invariably happens that their's is the last that meets the sickle. There is no immediate danger apprehended for the potatoe crop, but should the present inclement weather continue, the "poor man's harvest," as it is generally termed, will prove anything but remunerative. Thursday se'nnight (the day of the "Monster gathering in Thurles,) was a beautiful harvest day—but the misguided, though industrious Irish peasant, was compelled to quit his house and home, and neglect those avocations which are essential for the interests of himself and dependents, in order to swell the rebel assemblage, and pay homage to the "uncrowned" demagogue of the universe.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

Breach of the Fishery Laws on the River Blackwater.—At the Petty Sessions at Tallow, on Tuesday week, magistrates on the bench—John Keily, Esq., Strancally Castle; Major Croker, Lisfinny; and George B. Jackson, Esq., Glanbeg—Mr. John Hodnett, of Foxhole, near Youghal, was convicted in the penalty of £10, for having the gates of his Scotch or stake net weir closed between six o'clock on a Saturday evening and six o'clock on a Monday morning, during the last fishing season. The prosecution was conducted by Wm. H. Parker, Esq, solicitor, at the suit of the Lower Blackwater Protective Society.

Cloughjordan Market.—Wheat has declined 1s 6d in the barrel since Tuesday last. Best white on that day brought 3s 2d. It is almost incredible the quantity brought into this town, and offered by farmers at current prices. The roads leading to Cloughjordan, Birr, and Portumma, have been thronged with cars laden with corn, for the last three days.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

To make Old Silk look New.—The following receipt "for making old silk look as good as new," is from a recent publication:—"Unpick the dress, put it into a tub, and cover it with cold water; let it remain an hour; dip it up and down, but do not wring it; hang it up to drain; iron it very damp, and it will look beautiful."

The identity of a gentleman who presented himself in London the other day, to sign a railway contract, being disputed, he exhibited the tail of his shirt with his name marked upon it, as proof conclusive. It is certain that a well-known Liverpool merchant did once resort to the same expedient for self-identification.

The four weeks's return of the circulation of the Scotch and Irish Banks exhibits an increase of £38,142 in the issue of the the former; and a decrease of £99,304 in those of the latter.—The total circulation in both countries was £9,601,252.

Waterford—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday—Wednesday, Oct. 8, 1845.