The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XXII. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1845.

DUBLIN REVISION COURT—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 28.

The following judgments were delivered on important questions:—

Mr. Hayes said—The question which has been reserved for our consideration with respect to the necessity for the payment of ministers' money as a qualification for being a burgess in this borough, is one which is admitted of great importance, not only from the number of persons whose rights at the present revision may depend upon our decision—but from the circumstence that such decision may possibly serve as a guide and direction to burgesses in future years. The question has been ably argued by Mr. O'Hea against the tax as a qualification for the office of burgess. I regret extremely that no counsel has appeared on the other side. We have, therefore, taken time to consider and weigh the arguments adduced by Mr. O'Hea, and also to consider such arguments as in our opinion might fairly be adduced on the other side. After the best consideration I can give, I have arrived at the conclusion (in concurrence I believe with the other members of the court) that the payment of ministers' money is indispensable to the qualification of a burgess. The question arises on the 30th section of the municipal corporation act, 3 and 4 Vic., c. 108. That question enacts that no person shall be enrolled as a burgess unless he shall, on or before the last day of August, have paid or discharged all rates for the relief of the poor, and all grand jury and municipal cesses, and all rates and taxes which shall have become payable by him in respect of such premises during his occupation thereof, except such as shall have become payable within three calendar months next before such last day of August. Is ministers money a rate or tax within the meaning of this clause? This impost took its rise from the 17th and 18th Charles II., cap. 7, entitled "An act for Provision of Ministers in cities, corporate towns, and making the Church of St. Andrew's in the suburbs of the city of Dublin, presentative for ever." The act recites the insufficiency of tithes as a provision for the incumbents having cure of souls in Dublin and other corporate towns, and enacts that the Lord Lieutenant and council "may allot, ascertain, set forth and charge any sum or sums of money to be paid to said incumbents, out of each house in the parish, whether it be by apportioning the said money and payment according to the yearly value of each house, or otherwise, so as the same payment do not exceed twelvepence per pound of the yearly value of each house;" such yearly value to be ascertained by commissioners appointed as therein setforth; and after such allotment so made, and sum or sums of money ascertained, charged, and forth to be paid as aforesaid, and approved of by the Lord Lieutenant and council, such charge on each inhabitant shall be as good and effectual in law as if the very same sum had been particularly expressed and enacted to be paid out of each house; such sum shall be collected by the churchwardens and paid to the incumbents, with power to the churchwardens to distrain, "and if they shall fail to do their duties therein they shall be punished for their neglect as the Lord Lieutenant and council shall think fit." Mr. O'Hea argues that this is not a rate or tax within the meaning of the legislature; that it is never called a tax or rate; and, in fact, that the legislature has cautiously abstained from giving it any such appellation, and for the best of good reasons—viz.: that it was not either a tax or a rate in point of law, but merely a charge, and of the same character as tithe or rent charge. The requisites of a rate or tax, according to Mr. O'Hea, are, that it should be collected by a public officer, for a public purpose, and be managed by a public body for the public benefit. Mr. O'Hea has cited no authority for that position; and I can see nothing to prevent the legislature imposing a rate or tax for the benefit of an individual, or any class of individuals, as it, in fact, did in the 33d Geo. II., chap. 18, sec. 24. The churchwardens by whom this impost was to be collected are undoubtedly well known public officers; and, therefore, in its institution ministers' money was not destitute of that characteristic of a tax; and as a further proof of their being such, the statute makes them punishable for neglect of duty, as the Lord Lieutenant and council shall think fit. But it is said that even this mark of a public tax was taken away by the 7th and 8th Geo. IV., cap. 34, which transferred the collection from the churchwardens to the appointees of the incumbents. The answer is, that the last act was passed for the ease of the churchwardens, and without any intention of altering the character of the impost; and 2dly, that the collectors were expressly invested with the same powers, and made subject to all such liabilities as the churchwardens, and that is making them public officers, for the collection of the tax or rate in question. The provision is made by the statute of Charles for incumbents having actual cure of souls. Are these merely private individuals? The law looks on such a person as a corporation, solely established for the discharge of most important public duties, and for that purpose has conferred on him several great and important duties; and, on the other hand, has subjected him to certain disabilities.—But it is said that such an impost as the present has been no where designated by the legislature as a rate or tax. The 13th and 14th Geo. III., c. 19, recites that doubts had risen whether certain public buildings, in counties of cities and towns, were not liable to be valued, and charged with a proportion of taxes and rates under the several acts of Parliament made for the valuation of houses, and then enacts that certain public buildings shall not be included in any valuation to be made by valuators under any act of parliament, nor shall be charged with any part of such rates or taxes. Now, could it be contended that the minister's money valuation which now forms the basis for almost the whole taxation of Dublin (and in fact had already been made the basis for the lighting tax) was not within the contemplation of the legislature? But there are two English acts which I think are strongly analogous to the present, and in which the legislature has exhibited no such caution as Mr. O'Hea attributes to our Irish parliament.—I refer to the 19th Geo. III., cc. 57 and 60.—Those acts were passed for the providing a maintenance for the vicars of the parishes of the Trinity and of St. Michael, both in the city of Coventry, in lieu of tithes. These acts expressly authorise the imposition by certain assessors of a rate or assessment for the support of the minister upon the occupiers of certain tenements, and a series of provisions is made for the proper levy of this rate or assessment, as it is uniformly called in those statutes. I look, therefore, upon these two statutes as amounting to an express legislative declaration that such an impost as our minister's money does in law amount to a rate or assessment. The second question reserved for our consideration is, whether, upon the construction of the 30th and 63d sections of the municipal corporation act, a payment of taxes by a person seeking to qualify as a burgess, made on the 1st of September, was sufficient, the 31st of August having in this year fallen on Sunday? The 30th section states that no person shall be enrolled as a burgess unless he shall, on or before the last day of August, have paid the taxes therein set forth. Payment of taxes on or before that day is the condition precedent of his enrolment. That must be strictly performed, else he has no title. By this section not a moment is given to him for the purpose beyond the month of August. But it is said that an indulgence is given by the 65th section. I regret to say that I cannot concur in such a construction. In the clauses immediately preceding the one in question, provision is made for the election of aldermen and town councillors on a certain fixed day. So by the 70th section another certain day is appointed for the election of auditors and assessors. So by the 85d section, another day is fixed for the election of mayor. Again, by the 118th section, the 1st of January is appointed in certain cases for the election of certain trustees. All those matters the statute commanded, are appointed to be performed for the better carrying its purposes into effect, and as a particular day was fixed for their performance, it was found necessary to introduce the 63d section to meet the case of one of those fixed days falling on Sunday. But the question was never intended to apply to an act what might be done or omitted according to the good pleasure of the individual, and which therefore the statute had in nowise appointed to be done, neither did it apply to acts for the performance of which not a precise fixed day, but a series of days, were allowed by the legislature. Under these circumstances, therefore, I am of opinion that those taxes paid on the 1st of Sept. this year have been paid too late to entitle the parties to be placed on the burgess roll.

Mr. Mullen gave his judgment as follows:—The first question to be decided is, whether the ministers' money is a rate or tax within the meaning of the municipal act, the payment of which is required to entitle an inhabitant householder to be enrolled a burgess? The case has been frequently decided in this court. At the first revision after the passing of 3d and 4th Vic., chap. 108, the barristers appointed by the Lord Lieutenant to revise the burgess roll of this borough, all decided ministers' money to be a rate or tax payable under the provision of section 30, 3d and 4th Vic., cap. 108. In the following year Mr. O'Connell, lord mayor, with his assessors, Messrs. Neilson and Baker, made similar decisions; and I recollect much merriment was occasioned by the disfranchisement of Judge Jackson, and many strenuous supporters of the church, for non-payment of their minister's money. These decisions have been since followed, and I for one would be slow to alter decisions so long acted on, and acquiesced in by all parties, even if I saw grounds for altering my opinions. I can see no such grounds. The legislature meant to confer this franchise on those persons whose circumstances are sufficiently independent to contribute in general to such taxes and burdens as they are liable to as inhabitants of the place. (2. Instut., p. 532—any imposition which takes away his goods or rent is a tax.) Mr. O'Hea has defined a tax as a public assessment, collected for public purposes by a public body responsible for its outlay. He has not cited, and I have been unable to find any authority for such a definition. My colleague has given no instance where a tax was imposed and levied for the benefit of a private individual. And although it is usual to charge grants for public services on the consolidated fund or to include them in some other assessment for public services, still if provision were made to reward any public servant, by a rate or tax on any locality, and that he were authorised to empower his own agent to collect, I know no principle on which we would not be bound to hold it to be a tax. Mr. O'Hea argued that ministers' money is in the nature of a charge upon property in towns as tithes in the country—that it is a charge in the nature of tithe. I cannot concur in this view of the matter. In their origin, nature, and mode of levy, they were widely different; and at the present day that difference is more strongly marked. Tithe rent charge is a charge upon the land, payable by the landlord; ministers' money is a charge upon the occupier, payable by him in respect of his house. Ministers' money was made by 17 and Charles II. a poundage rate. The mode of assessment or tax according to a pound rate was first introduced in the previous reign, 17 Charles I. With respect to the other question, whether the payment of poor rate by the claimant on the 1st of September was in time, the 31st of August having in this year fallen on Sunday, I concur with my learned colleague in opinion that the provisions of 3 and 4 Vic., chap. 108, do not apply to this case. The payment of rates on or before the last day of August was a condition precedent, and if we were to hold the payment of this tax on the 1st of Sept. as sufficient, we should make the same rule as to occupation and other requisites prescribed by the municipal acts to complete the title to the franchise. The claimant must therefore be rejected for non-payment of his minister's money, and for not having paid his poor rate until the 1st of September.

STOPPAGE OF EXPORTATION.

It would appear from the following, which we take from the *Cork Reporter* of Thursday, that a decided step—the prevention of the export of provisions from Ireland—is under the consideration of the government:—"Orders were this day received at the Cork Custom House directing returns to be forwarded to the Castle, Dublin, setting forth the quantity of potatoes shipped from this and all the out-ports of the district since the 1st of September last; also directing that returns should be made every Saturday of the quantities exported during the week—distinguishing, in all cases, those shipped to England, coastways, and to other places. This looks as if some steps to prevent the exportation of the people's food was in contemplation. Orders similar to this have, we learn, been received at the Custom House of Dublin and at the various outports."

OPENING THE PORTS.—In Belfast a requisition has been most respectably signed, requesting the Mayor to convene a public meeting of the inhabitants, in order to pray the government to open the ports.

On Wednesday night, a party of five men went to the house of James Loughnane, of the New Chapel, parish of Kilbarron, and took therefrom a pistol and powder horn. There were seven more of the party that stopped outside the house.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

There is every probability that the militia throughout the country will be called up for drill and exercise early in the new year.—*Globe.* In confirmation of the above, we learn that staff officers of pensioners in every district in Ireland have received directions to forward a return of the names of such persons as are qualified to act as drill sergeants, and who will be paid for their services.

THE MANCHESTER ATHENÆUM.—On Thursday night the members of the Manchester Athenæum gave their third annual soiree at the Free-trade Hall, Peter's-street. The attendance, as on previous occasions, was very large—the vast hall, capable, it is said, of accommodating three thousand in a sitting posture, being crowded in every part by well-dressed ladies and gentlemen. Great disappointment was felt at the unexpected absence of Mr. C. Dickens, and the non-attendance of M. E. Sue, on account of personal indisposition. A letter of excuse was also handed about, though not publicly read, from M. Thiers, who, having been invited to be present, was only prevented from availing himself of the invitation, by being compelled to leave London for the continent before the day appointed for the meeting. Mr. Talfourd, Mr. Bright, Mr. Lover, Mr. Gibson, and Mr. Douglas Jerrold, delivered eloquent speeches, after which the seats were removed, and dancing commenced, the hilarity being kept up till a late hour.

THE CHURCH.

(From the Irish Ecclesiastical Journal)

APPOINTMENTS FOR OCTOBER.

DIOCESE OF ARMAGH.—The Rev. Joseph Abbott, to the perpetual curacy of Aughavilly, county of Armagh: patron, the Rev. C. S. Mangan. The Rev. James Hogan, to the perpetual curacy of Rich-hill, county of Armagh: patron, the Rev. James Jones. The Rev. Henry de L. Willis, to the perpetual curacy of Portadown, co. of Armagh: patron, the Rev. Charles Alexander. The Rev. J. L. M'Ghee, to the perpetual curacy of Mulavilly, county of Armagh: patron, the Rev. James Jones. The Rev. Francis Crawford, to the curacy of Loughgall, county of Armagh: patron, the Rev. Savage Hall. The Rev. Joseph H. Barclay, to the curacy of Newtownhamilton, co. of Armagh: patron, the Rev. O. Disney. The Rev. Henry M. Arehdall, to the curacy of Kilmore, county of Armagh: patron, the Rev. James Jones.

DIOCESE OF DOWN.—The Rev. John Massen, to the vicarage of Lismore, county of Down: patron, the Bishop. The Rev. Horatio Moffat, to the stipendiary curacy of Killough, county of Down: patron, the Incumbent. The Rev. D. Bell, to the rectory and prebend of Inch: patron, the Lord Bishop.

DIOCESE OF CONNOR.—Hon. and Rev. Wm. Stear Blackwood, to the vicarage of Ballinderry, county of Antrim: patron, the Marquess of Hertford. The Rev. Frederick W. Mant, to the rectory of Armoy, county of Antrim: patron, the Bishop.

DIOCESE OF LEIGHLIN.—The Rev. T. Payne, to the curacy of Killeban, Queen's County: patron, the Rector. The Rev. W. W. Berry, to the curacy of Carlow, county of Carlow: patron, the Rector.

DIOCESE OF EMLY.—The Very Rev. B. W. Disney, to the deanery of Emly, county of Tipperary: patron, the Queen.

DIOCESE OF WATERFORD.—The Rev. Wm. E. Ormsby, to the chaplaincy of the lunatic asylum, county and city of Waterford: patrons, the Board of Directors.—[The appointments of the Rev. R. Bell, to the archdeaconry and union of St. Patrick, Waterford, and of Rev. H. H. Madden, to the vicarage of Carrick-on-Suir, as stated in the last number, have not yet taken place.]

DIOCESE OF LISMORE.—The Rev. Arthur Tatton, to the curacy of Tallow, county of Waterford: patron, the Rector. The Rev. F. Lane, to the assistant-curacy of Mothel, county of Waterford; patron, the Rector.

RESIGNATIONS.

DIOCESE OF CONNOR.—The Rev. John Massen, the vicarage of Magheragal, county of Antrim: patron, the Lord Bishop.

DIOCESE OF TUAM.—The Rev. J. F. Gregg, the curacy of Ballinlough, county of Galway: patron, the Incumbent.

DIOCESE OF LISMORE.—The Rev. F. Lane, the curacy of Whitechurch, county of Waterford: patron, the Incumbent.

DIOCESE OF KILLALOE.—The Rev. Arthur Tatton, the curacy of Birr, King's County: patron, the Rector.

DECEASED.

DIOCESE OF DOWN.—The Rev. Charles Oulton, vicar of Kilmore, county of Down: patron, the Bishop.

DIOCESE OF LEIGHLIN.—The Rev. William Archdall, Rector of Tullamoy, Queen's County: patron, the Bishop.

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin intends holding an ordination on Sunday the 9th November. Candidates from other dioceses should present their letters dimissory and certificates of examination to his Grace's Chaplain, Doctor West, at the Palace on or before Wednesday, the 5th of November. His Grace also intends holding confirmation for the city and suburban parishes in the week succeeding the ordination.

ORDINATION.—The Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, intends holding a general ordinntion in Cavan church, on Sunday, the 21st of December. Application to be made, and papers lodged with the Rev. Henry Hunt, Virginia, on or before Monday, the 1st of December, as none can be received after that day,

On Monday morning last, at the Bog of Cloneyhurk, in the King's County, near Mountmellick, a fine athletic young man, Peter Flynn, son of a respectable farmer living at Cloneyhurk, who had, with other friends, been raising and taking home bogstuff for manure, was, while leading a blind mare too near a bog-hole, casually thrown into it with the mare and car over him; and, although there was a good deal of assistance on the spot, life was extinct before the mare or car could be got off him. An inquest was holden on the body that day by James Dillon, Esq., coroner of the King's County, when a verdict in accordance with the facts was recorded.—*Leinster Express.*

FRENCH TITLE TO MADAGASCAR.—The following appears in the *Constitutionnel*:—"The following fact comes in support of the documents already published to establish our right to Madagascar, and under present circumstances is worthy to fix the attention of the public. Towards the end of 1839, the young Queen Tsioumeik, who governed at Boueni, a little kingdom situated at the northern extremity of Madagascar, came, for the purpose of avoiding the attacks of the Ovas, and sought a refuge in the island of Nossi-Be; and, after having placed herself under the protection of France, gave up to us, on condition of paying a pension to herself and the Sakalave chief who accompanied her, all her rights over the kingdom of Boueni. From that moment she was well treated by us. The next year Prince Tsimaire, King of Ankara, a country near Boueni, having heard of the reception given to the Queen Tsioumeik, and finding himself constantly annoyed by the Ovas, also repaired to Nossi-Be, and made with Captain Possot, the governor of the island, to whom full powers had been given by the Governor of Bourbon, a treaty, by which he yielded to the King of the French, all his rights over Ankara, and the island dependent thereon, on conditions similar to those accorded to the Queen of Boueni. A special article of the treaty declared that the King, as well as the inhabitants of the territory, should be considered for the future as the subjects of France, and should enjoy all the advantages connected with that quality. Towards the end of 1843 the Queen of Boueni died, and, when on the point of expiring, she recommended to France her family and subjects, whom she was no more to behold. On January 24, 1844, Capt. Rang, the new governor, arrived at Nossi-Be, and was visited a few hours after his landing by the Sakalave chiefs, who presented to him the son of the Queen, and renewed to him, both for themselves and their countrymen at Boueni, the oath of obedience to France, and to the King of the French. M. Rang, after having visited the two islands of Mayotte and Nossi-Be, which formed his government, addressed, in April. 1844, a report to the Minister of Marine. In this document he demonstrated the two countries, but he could not realise his views, as death carried off this distinguished officer on June 16, 1844. Captain Possot, his successor, also recommends the taking possession of the kingdoms of Ankara and Boueni. The Government of Bourbon is also of the same opinion."

An apothecary lately sent in a bill to a lady which ran thus:—"To curing your husband till he died."

INDIA AND CHINA.

(From the Times of Friday.)

By the express which Lieut. Waghorn promised to bring from Alexandria via Trieste to test the superiority of the communication through Germany over that across France, we have received our papers and despatches in anticipation of the Bombay mail of the 1st Oct.

Tranquillity prevailed in India.

From Scinde we learn that the arrangements of that province were continuing on the same pacific manner as before. The people were more happy and contented under the British government than under the Ameers. There was scarcely any sickness amongst the Europeans there, with the exception of a few at Sukkur. A wing of the 2d regiment of the Bengal Europeans had reached Kurrachee with only thirteen slight cases, although they had come from Sukkur. Sir C. Napier was preparing to visit the port of Cutch, which is subject to his rule; he was to start from Kurrachee in the month of November. The discussions between the adherents of Sir Charles and his opponents was still carried on with great acrimony—especially on the side of the latter. General Hunter has not yet been succeeded by any officer, in the room of the much-regretted General Considine.

The affairs at Lahore continued to be as embarrassed as ever. Peshorah Singh, whose rebellion at Attock had been put down, was coming to the Sikh capital, in order, as it was said, to take the Wuzeership from the Queen's brother, Jowahir Singh, who had fled, but was afterwards persuaded to return. The ravages of the cholera had ceased at Lahore, but were devastating Peshawur and Cabul.

Gholab Singh, who had gone on leave to his mountain fortress at Jamoo, remained there. The Sikh troops were apparently quiet, but as the usual time for disturbances (the Dusserah festival) had not passed, it was not known whether they would then change the government or not. They are represented to have said that they should first repulse and beat the Feringhees, (foreigners,) and then call their own government to an account.

The governor general left Calcutta on the 22d Sept. for the upper provinces, with an army of 32,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and 140 guns, on the confines of the Punjaub. Some severe fighting, or perhaps decided negociations were expected. It was not to be permitted that the turbulent Sikh soldiery should keep the frontier in constant dread of an invasion. The period for Sir H. Hardinge's following the determined policy of all his British predecessors was approaching, and, in all probability, he would have to fight some battles; for he cannot expect to find the proud Sikhs will submit, unless conquered in the field. The absence of the gov.-gen. from Calcutta would exceed, as it was said, 20 months.

Sir T. H. Maddock is to be deputy-gov. of Bengal during that absence.

There appear to be some apprehensions entertained of confusion in the Nizam's dominions, on account of the mal-administration of the finances.

The fall of rain had been unsatisfactory; in parts of the Bengal presidency too much, and in the greater portions of that of Bombay too little. Fearful consequences were anticipated.

The news from China comes down to the 15th July, but contains nothing remarkable. Our correspondent has sent us a statistical comparison between Hong Kong and Chusan, which is extracted from the notes of a recent visiter, and was published in a Bombay paper.

The mid-monthly mail of the 25th Aug., from London, reached Bombay on the 26th September, with only 30 letters and about 100 newspapers.—The disappointment on finding that the London Post-office had not made up a mail for Bombay was very great. Care must be taken in future to send one regularly, as the despatches for the gov.-gen. will reach him 15 days sooner *via* Bombay than through Calcutta.

The steamers had begun to ply from Bombay to the Indus, and it was expected that they would soon bring to that presidency some of the troops which had passed their required time on the banks of the Indus. Yet expectation was excited as to the progress of events in the north-western province.

In a postscript our correspondent states that the people from various districts had begun to throng into the island of Bombay from the villages, where the want of water had prevented cultivation.

NEW ZEALAND.

Extract of a letter received from Auckland, New Zealand, dated 19th of May, 1845;—Two hundred men of the 53th regiment, under Captain Watson and Denny, Lieutenants Herbert, Fedder, Masters, and myself, were packed off in H. M. S. North Star to Auckland. Finding the affair serious, the head quarters of the 58th regt. was sent for. It was arranged that 120 of Warran's detachment, with about 70 of the 96th regiment, under Colonel Hulme, should go on the expedition. They had hard fighting, and the 58th had 8 men killed and 17 wounded; 96th, 2 men killed and 13 wounded; the rest belonged to the navy and marines. The enemy, about one thousand strong, were well armed with muskets; about two hundred were done for. The 58th light company had the brunt of the fight, and charged three times, under Denny, Mr. Levie commanded the 96th and marines. They are both spoken of in the highest terms. Some of the chiefs can bring two thousand men into action; they are the finest men possible—our grenadiers are, I assure you, nothing to them. We expect to be attacked at Auckland by about five thousand. We shall have about 400 of ours, 200 militia, and some from the navy. They won't stand the bayonet, and only fight as light troops. They are highly honourable men; never injure women or children, and give a week's notice of attack. This has always been the case in every instance. They have fortified places, where they live. There was an ambuscade for our men; but the friendly natives told the light company who drove them out with tremendous loss."

"GENERAL ORDER.

"Sydney, June 16, 1845.

"His Excellency the Lieutenant General Commanding has much pleasure in publishing, in general orders, for the information of the troops serving in this command, the following letter, addressed by his Excellency the governor of Naw Zealand to the officer commanding the troops in that colony.

"By command, &c.,

"E. M. O'CONNELL,

"Major of Brigade.

"Government House. Auckland,

"May 8. 1845.

"SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, dated the 1st, 7th, 9th. 12th, and 17th instant, giving a detailed account of your military operations, in consequence of the instructions contained in my letter of the 26th ultimo.

"Allow me to offer my hearty congratulations on the satisfactory results of your exertions, and those of her Majesty's forces, under your immediate command, for zealously co-operating.

"The rebels are beaten and dispersed, their pah, or fortification, impregnable to musketry, trebly stockaded, with walls, embankments, and ditches, is abandoned to the loyal natives.

"The gallant behaviour of Captain Denny and the light company of the 48th, the exemplary conduct of the brigade of seamen and marines, under Captain Johnson, and the complete unanimity between the English and the loyal natives, have caused sensations not likely to be forgotten.

"On behalf of the colonists, the officers of the local government, and myself, I now beg to offer to you, and, with yourself, Major Bridge, and the officers and men under your command, very cordial and earnest thanks for the public service rendered so willingly, and with so much zeal, at the most critical period that has yet occurred in the existence of this colony.

"I have the honor to be, &c.,

"ROBERT FITZROY, Governor.

"*Lieutenant-Colonel Hulme, commanding the troops, New Zealand.*"

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Adelaide, South Australia, dated May 26, 1845:—

"There is not half so much stirring here as there is at Stoke Pogis, so I have but little to communicate. Affairs are still greatly depressed, which are now chiefly caused by excessive low prices for all kinds of colonial produce—and low prices, in their turn, are caused by want of a market, which cannot be found in this part of the world. It costs as much per bushel to send wheat to England as it is worth here—that is, about 2s or 2s. 3d. A repeal of the corn laws and a reduction in freight would lessen expenses about 1s a bushel. These low prices keep all the farmers poor, and depress the price of land, which I can assure you, I think anything but a profitable source of investment for those who expect to require a quick return. I have had several opportunities of growing grain, yet I have not thought it adviseable to grow more than I require for the use of my own family, and to feed a lot of fowls and pigs, of which I have bred a great number.

"Several mines have been discovered in the colony—some contain copper, others lead and galena. This last, I believe, is lead and silver mixed, and prevails in greater abundance than the former. I have some specimens, and will send them to England if I have an opportunity. Some persons think that the mines will be the making of the colony. I am sure farming wont—not that the country is not adapted for agriculture, but that you cannot sell what you can grow for want of a market, or persons to buy it, or mouths to eat it. Wool, oil, bark, and gum, form our chief and most profitable sources of export. Our exports are bulky, in consequence of which it takes more shipping to take away our exports than it does to bring us what we require, and freights consequently are very dear.

"The worst feature in colonial government is, that it is carried on English notions. Only think of about thirty thousand pounds a year being required to administer the government of about fifteen thousand persons, the greater part of whom are women and children! None of the revenue is applied for the purpose of building bridges or making roads, which are much wanted. Many branches of the colonial revenue do not pay themselves. The revenue from the Post-office does not pay its expenses, and sometimes all the land sold in a quarter does not pay the salaries of the clerks required to work this department for the quarter.

"The summer is now fairly over, and a beautiful one it has been, and not quite as hot as usual. The rainy season will now soon set in; when the rain comes it comes in earnest, and the Australian rivers—now only chains of water holes—will rush down from the hills in foming torrents. Last year nearly all the bridges in the colony were swept away by the heavy rains, among others, that which crosses the Unkuparinga, at Noarlunga, vanished one Sunday night. As my station at Gleggville, is on the other side of this river, the want of the bridge is sensibly felt. The crossing place is now a ford at the bottom of a steep hill, and this will soon be utterly impassable. I hardly know what the settlers will do, but I suppose the best way will be to lay in a good stock of provisions, and then wait for what else one wants till the waters subside. How agreeable!

"No news has been received from Captain Sturt for many months. He has now been away about eight months, and his return is still uncertain. It is expected from the absence of information, that Captain Sturt has succeeded in penetrating into the interior, else he would have returned long since. He has either got a long way, or the party is lost. A few more weeks must solve the mystery."

Captain Sturt, Mr. Louis Piesse, and a party of twelve men started on an exploring expedition into the interior, sanctioned by Government in August, 1843. The object of the expedition is to ascertain what is the real nature of the country in the interior of Australia. It is to be fervently hoped these gallant men will speedily return, and that they may be adequately rewarded for their courage and perseverance in undertaking so dangerous a service.

THE POTATO ROT—A REMEDY—VERY IMPORTANT,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING PACKET,

DEAR SIR—I send you by this night's publicatton a sample of potatoes extensively tainted by the rot, and cured by a most simple process—namely, by cutting off the diseased parts, and immersing them in an admixture of roach lime and water, to the consistence of thin whitewash, and leaving them to dry. About a gallon of lime will cure one barrel or more of diseased potatoes in this way; and they will keep, after being dried, fully as long as if untainted. Those samples I send you are twelve days old after cure. The potato so cured being drier and of a better flavor than the untainted ones of the same parcel, the skin coming off with the lime crust, quite easily, (washing not being necessary.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING PACKET.

DEAR SIR—As I see you take much interest about the potato crop, experience and experiments have learned me that potatoes should get plenty of air at digging them, prior to putting them into pits, then apply plenty of dry turf mould with a sod outside the pit; let the potato be free of clay, and none applied to the pits until frost comes. If persons have out houses let the potatoes be put about two feet high with turf mould. I suffered from time. I hope those hints may be of use to your friends.

Faithfully yours,

H. FETHERSTONE.

EARLY OATS.

We have learned from a correspondent, an experienced agriculturist, that Don Oats, if sown any time before Christmas, will be fit to cut in July—a period when a supply might be much wanted, and prove a most seasonable relief. He would earnestly press upon landlords and farmers the necessity of considering this matter, as one principally deserving of attention.—*Evening Post,*

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Friday night last, as Mr. John Costelloe, of Coolagoran, near Borrisokane, was sitting with his family at the fire, he was suddenly seized with a fit of apoplexy. Although medical aid was procured in a short time after, he never spoke a word, and died in a few hours. He was a man highly esteemed, and has left a widow and six children to mourn his loss. *Nenagh Guardian.*

SUPPLY OF FLOUR FROM THE UNITED STATES.

We extract the following from the money article of the *New York Herald,* extra per the Cambria,) of the 25th ult:—

"Large orders have been received from Liverpool for flour, by the steam ship Great Britain, and shipments to a large extent will at once be made, principally on foreign account. An advance of one dollar per barrel has already been demanded, at which large sales have been made. 9.000 barrels of flour were exported from this port to Liverpool in September, and double the quantity will probably go forward direct this month. We have a surplus of bread-stuffs in this country sufficiently large to supply any foreign demand that may spring up, and the price likely to rule in our seaport markets, for all kinds of grain, will bring forward every bushel not wanted in the interior for actual consumption. The anxiety to forward supplies to market, before the close of navigation, will increase the business of our public works, and swell the revenue from tolls to a very large amount."

The *Express* of the same date, alluding to the advice received by the Great Britain, writes:—

"Already there has, from previous accounts, been a rise in bread-stuffs here, and upwards of 30,000 barrels have been exported. Nor have the shipments been confined to flour. Last week 4,000 bushels of rye were purchased at the high price of 71c., to be exported to Holland. It is a singular fact that, ever since the organisation of our government, this is the first instance, we believe, when rye has been taken for the markets in Holland. On the contrary, we have been accustomed to receive large supplies of this article from that country.

"Letters have been received from the Continent, ordering potatoes to be shipped from here. There is every prospect that corn as well as flour will feel the effect of the news. Besides grain and flour, cheese has continued to go forward to England ever since the fall season commenced, in greater quantities than usual, and at higher prices. Instead of supplies of grain being sent from Holland, Belgium, and other parts of the continent, to England, it is now certain that these countries will be deficient, and they will have to import grain to make up their deficiency.

"The increased exports of flour, grain, and provisions, will increase our funds on the other side, and should the imports not be increased, Exchange must rule decidedly in our favour. For several months past there has been so little variation in Exchange, that there have been no exports, but rather increased receipts of specie."

THE TIMES COMMISSIONER, MR. O'CONNELL, AND DEAN O'SHAUGHNESSY,

To the Editor of the Limerick Chronicle.

Roscrea, Tipperary, Oct. 29.

SIR—Mr. O'Connell having thought fit to make a statement in the Conciliation Hall, at Dublin, relative to my visit to Ennis, I have deemed it right to address the following letter to the Very Rev. Dean O'Shaughnessy, of Ennis. which sufficiently explains the whole matter, and which I shall feel obliged to you to insert in your next publication, as being the one most read in, and published the nearest to, that locality:—

(COPY.)

MY DEAR SIR—On reading *Saunder's News Letter* to-day, I saw the following sentences making part of a speech uttered by Mr. O'Connell at the Conciliation Hall, last Monday:—

"He (the Commissioner) had introduced himself to his (Mr. O'Connell's) excellent friend, Dean O'Shaughnessy, of Ennis, who received him courteously, and the Commissioner got into conversation with him, and told him before he was done, 'that for his part he had no doubt at all about it, he had seen enough of Ireland to convince him that the Irish were not entitled to Repeal.' 'What,' said the Dean, 'would you not give us more members?'—'No such thing'—Or the franchise?' 'The people of Ireland are not worthy of them.' 'Sir,' said the Dean, 'I am not in the habit of being discourteous to strangers, but only that it is in my own house. I would order the servant to kick you out;' and off went the Commissioner as fast as he could.'" (laughter.)

I am sure you will believe me, when I state candidly that I was influenced by much respect and reverence for your age and evident attainments. That we had an animated conversation on the question of Repeal, and extending the franchise, is quite true, and I do not at all complain of yourself or the other gentlemen who were present, detailing that conversation with any colouring which you or they might think fit; but I do complain of the latter part of the story—the 'kicking out' part, which excited the 'laughter' of Conciliation Hall. It is not for me to point out to you what is befitting your own position, but I am sure you must concur with me from the courtesy with which you bid me adieu, and expressed to me that—'you felt it a compliment that I had called on you'—That the whole of this kicking out part of the story is (to call it by its right name) an *unmitigated falsehood.*

As this matter has been made public I am sure you will not complain (whatever steps you yourself may be pleased to take) of my using this letter as I may think fit.

I have the honour to remain, my dear sir,

Your faithful servant,

THOS. CAMPBELL FOSTER.

"The Very Rev. Dean O'Shaughnessy,
Ennis.'

Mr. O'Connell must, indeed, be driven hard for a fault, when he has to resort to so paltry a trick as this. The statement contains its own refutation; for except "*in his own house,*" the Dean would have neither the right nor the power to give any such "order;" and in his own house, or any where else, neither he, nor any else, ever made such a speech to me. I must also do the Dean the credit of saying that from his courtesy to me, I do not believe the thought even of acting so absurdly, and so unbecoming his position as a dignitary in the Roman Catholic Church. and as a gentleman, ever crossed his mind. The audience, however, by their approval of the speech, show how worthy they and the speaker are of one another, and how utterly unworthy both are of either credit or estimation by decent and sensible men.

I have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

"THE TIMES" COMMISSIONER.

Ennis, Oct. 1845.

DEAR SIR—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 28th instant, from Roscrea, I have to regret its been called for by any reference that may have been made in the Conciliation Hall, to the animated conversation, to use your own words, that we had upon the question of Repeal, and extending the franchise and representation. As I neither had any interview with Mr. O'Connell since I saw you, neither did I solicit or authorise any person to communicate with him upon the subject, I cannot hold myself accountable for the language he may have used; I must refer you to himself in reference to his observations; and although I must acknowledge we parted on those terms that gentlemen may part, who are opposed in sentiment and feeling, I must, at the same time, take leave to remark, that as far as I have read your letter, your references to the body to which I have the honor to belong, are neither fair or courteous.

I have the honor to remain, dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. O'SHAUGHNESSY.

To Thomas Campbell, Foster, Esq.

ADDRESS FROM THE GRAND LODGE OF ULSTER TO THE PROTESTANTS OF IRELAND.

PROTESTANTS OF IRELAND.—An address has been issued within these last few days to "the Protestants of the British Empire," bearing the signature of one of our most venerated nobles, and with the concurrence and approval of others, of whose rank, station, and influence, there can be no question.

This address, so far as we can judge, is an appeal made more immediately to the Protestants of England; it sets forth in plain, temperate, and truthful language, many of those just grounds of complaint, which have produced among all classes of her Majesty's loyal and attached Irish subjects, that universal dissatisfaction with the measures of her Majesty's ministers, which at present exists in Ireland.

With the language and statements of that appeal, so far as it is addressed to our Protestant fellow-subjects in the British empire we heartily concur; and we pray God that the plain statement of facts which, as contained therein, is laid before them, may stir up English Protestants to stand by and assist us in this our hour of need.

So far as it is addressed to us, as Orangemen, for the testimony which the framers of that address bear to our loyalty, our steadiness, and to the position which we hold, we thank them heartily; for their advice to us we thank them also, although it has been anticipated ere it was given. We know that "our glorious cause is *theirs* as well as *ours*;" we know that *their* interests are vitally identified with *ours*, and that "one member cannot suffer without an influence upon the rest;" and therefore we say to those who have put forth that, come forward then like men and head us—come forth from your palaces, and your halls, and head the bravest, the most loyal, and the most persecuted body of men that exists in the world. Head us in our lodge-rooms—head us in our organization—head us in our councils, and we fear not for the result; we saved our country, our religion, and our properties before—we can, and we will, with God's help, save them again.

Protestants of Ireland, we address you, as Orangemen, as brethren of that loyal institution, whose members earned for themselves in bygone years the no less proud than well-deserved title of "Saviours of Ireland," who in 1805, 1807 and 1811 received the marked thanks of both houses of parliament—in the latter year moved in the Commons by Sir Robert Peel himself; as men who thus, it would appear, have deserved well of their country, and earnestly beseeching your countenance and support for our loved and cherished institution, we would address a few words to you in our own behalf.

Protestants of Ireland, whatever just causes of complaint as Protestants we have in common with you, as Orangemen we have tenfold more numerous. Has implied faith been broken with you?—pledged faith has been broken with us.—Has foul scorn and contumely been exhibited towards you?—it has been heaped upon us. Have you had trial of insult and wrong and treachery, at the hands of those whom you placed in power?—we have had trial, not only of insult, and wrong, and treachery, but of "bonds and imprisonment," at the hands of those whom we aided you in placing in offiee, and who once were not ashamed to call us brethren!

And why is this? With what do our enemies charge us? What accusation do her Majesty's ministers bring against us? Do they call us disloyal? We are solemnly bound to support the majesty of England against all enemies, foreign and domestic. Perhaps this latter pledge may be the true reason of the rancorous hostility of Sir Robert Peel against us. Do they call us irreligious—what says our book of ordinances?—

An Orangeman should have a sincere love and veneration for his Almighty Maker, a firm and steadfast faith in the Saviour of the world, convinced that he is the only mediator betweeen a sinful creature and an offended Creator. His disposition should be humane and compassionate; and his behaviour kind and courteous: an enemy to savage brutality and unchristian cruelty. He should love rational and improving society, faithfully regard the Protestant religion, and sincerely desire to promulgate its doctrines and precepts.—He should have an hatred of cursing and swearing, and taking the name of God in vain; and he should use all opportunities of discouraging these shameful practices.

Do they style us bigoted and intolerant?—Again we refer to our regulation book:—

This is exclusively a Protestant association; *yet, detesting an intolerant spirit, it admits no persons into its brotherhood who are not well known to be incapable of persecuting, injuring, or upbraiding any one on account of his religious opinions:* its principle is, to aid and assist loyal subjects of every religious persuasion, by protecting them from violence and oppression.

Do they say we trouble the land? May we not answer in the words of the prophet to the wicked Ahab:—"We have not troubled Israel: but thou and thy father's house, *in that ye have forsaken the commandments of the Lord God*, and thou hast followed Baal."

Do they call us turbulent and seditious? Our province is notoriously the most peaceable in Ireland, as well as the freest from crime. Do they call us disturbers of the public peace? Once more listen to our Book of Rules:—

The Orange Institution is formed for the maintenance of the peace of the country; and for this purpose the members hold themselves obliged, when lawfully called upon, to be at all times ready to assist the civil and military powers in the just and lawful discharge of their duty.

Protestants of Ireland, we are not changed. But they who once held our hands in the grasp of brotherhood, they are changed. Our rules, our regulations, our qualifications, are in every respect (save so far as the laws have compelled us to alter them) the same now as when Orangemen received the thanks of the British parliament, and were styled the saviours of their country."

What quarrel, then, have her Majesty's ministers with the Orangemen of Ireland? Why do they seek to overwhelm us with unmerited obloquy? Why seek to malign us? Why do they pollute the statute book with harsh, severe, and undeserved enactments against the most religious, the best behaved, the most peaceful, and the best armed portion of her Majesty's Irish subjects.

The truth is, we are too loyal; we are too religious; we love our country too well;—we are too loyal to our sovereign, unmoved to see her surrounded with evil counsellors; we are too sincere in our attachment to our religion, to submit tamely to behold it "crushed by the heel of the despot of Rome;" and we love the peace and prosperity of our country too well to stand by with cold indifference and see it, as it is, all but rent from its connection with the British empire—torn by intestine broils, and convulsed by the struggles of those parties which her Majesty's ministers, in their unconstitutional policy, have ranged one against the other.

Thus we are too unchangeable in our loyalty, too uncompromising in our opposition to Popery, too sincere in our attachment to the religion of the Bible, the Protestantism of our martyred forefathers, and to those principles which seated the house of Hanover on the throne of these realms, to please those upon whose perfidy in religion and tergiversation in politics our sentiments and acts form too severe, because too faithful, a commentary; and hence arises the bitter hostillity which is exhibited against us.

Protestants of Ireland, are these things so? We challenge our bitterest enemy, we challenge the prime minister of England, "once our friend, now our foe," to gainsay or answer them. Protestants of Ireland, to you we appeal; we assert calmly and deliberately, that we, and we only, under God, stand between you, and the loss of all that is valuable to you in this world.

Protestant landlords and nobles of Ireland, we stand between you and the confiscation of your estates.

Protestant bishops and clergy of Ireland, we stand between you and the overthrow of that most holy faith which you venerate, and the confiscation of the temporalities of that church to which you belong,

Protestant gentlemen and yeomen of Ulster, we stand between you and the bullet of the noon-day assassin, the dagger of the midnight murderer, and the torch of the ruthless incendiary.

Protestants of Ireland of every rank and station, of every name and denomination, we, and we alone, stand between you and the repeal of the legislative union, and with it the dismemberment of the British empire; no power on earth could keep the union unrepealed for one month did the Orangemen desert you. Do not, then, look on us with the averted aspect with which, of late years, you have been prone to do; do not join in that senseless and unfounded prejudice which has has been so sedulously raised against us by open enemies and treacherous friends.

Do you love your Bible?—so do we. Do you hold it to be the only standard of faith and practice, and to contain all things necessary for salvation?—so do we. Do you love your Sovereign and desire the stability of her throne?—so do we. Do you seek the prosperity of our country and desire its welfare?—so do we. Will you die, as you have lived, in the faith of your Redeemer?—so will we.

Why, then, keep aloof from us; come forward like men and aid us in the stand we are making. Peruse our rules, our regulations, our qualifications, and if you can, join us and become one with us in our noble brotherhood: if you cannot, give us at least a patient hearing, give us calm and unprejudiced consideration, and if we are worthy of your confidence and support, do not withhold them from us.

Brother Orangemen, one word to you—"UNION IS STRENGTH." Let no petty jealousies, no trivial differences, hinder that union. A crisis, bearing life or death to all that we hold dear, is at hand. The few weeks that precede the next meeting of parliament will be either your safety or your destruction; it is useless, nay, it would be ruinous to hide the fact. Come forward at once, then, and join whatever organised body of your brethren you have most confidence in.—If you have confidence in us, come forward now and join us; if you have confidence in any other organised body, join it; but let it be done without a moment's delay. Too much valuable time has already been lost. Organise at once, and your religion may yet be preserved in all its hallowed purity for yourselves and your children, and your country be saved from the horrors of a civil war.

MINISTERS' MONEY.

A very curious question has been discussed at the municipal revisions for the first time this year, and one which has given rise to a curious episode in the history of municipal legal decisions. The question is whether the non-payment of ministers' money is a disqualification of a burgess under the municipal act. To entitle the burgess to be enrolled, the municipal act requires that he should have paid all municipal and *all other rates and taxes* payable out of the premises from which he seeks to qualify. One would fancy such a provision left little room for doubt, that wherever ministers' money was payable, it must be paid to qualify for the franchise. Ministers' money is, in the strictest sense of the word, a rate imposed by act of parliament upon all houses in towns for the support of the clergy. Hitherto no question has been raised, and on all former revisions the proof of its payment was considered as essential to the claimant's title as of any other part of his qualification.

On this Alderman O'Connell himself acted, when, as Lord Mayor, he revised the lists for the city of Dublin in 1842. He himself struck off many claimants for non-payment of this rate.—Latterly, however, he discovered that this rate was no rate at all, and communicated the discovery in a letter to the town clerk in Waterford, giving it as his opinion, in opposition to his own decision, and making very light of his own authority, that the payment of ministers' money was not necessary to qualify the claimant of municipal right.

In two of the revision courts the question has since been decided. In Cork the Radical assessor and mayor concurred with Mr. O'Connell himself in throwing over his authority, and decided in opposition to the opinion of the Conservative assessor, that the payment was unnecessary. In Dublin, we are happy to say, the Lord Mayor and two assessors unanimously adhered to the former decision of Alderman O'Connell. Mr. Hayes, the Conservative assessor—if it be right to speak of political distinctions in a tribunal where they manifestly did not operate—delivered a very able and lucid judgment upon the point. Mr. Mullen, to his infinite honour, had the manliness and integrity fully to concur with him, and strongly and ably to give his reasons for his concurrence; and the Lord Mayor, acting on this joint advice, disqualified those whose ministers' money was in arrear.

This decision, we repeat, reflects great credit on those who had the Christian manliness to pronounce it. That it is sound in point of law, we apprehend, is beyond doubt. That it was both honest and manly in point of principle will not be denied by those who remember that it has been pronounced by gentlemen of Mr. O'Connell's own party, in opposition to his opinion ostentatiously promulgated in all the newspapers in the country.—*Warder.*

THE CABINET AND THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

We hear that it is the intention of the Cabinet to consider the railway question generally, and the proper mode of dealing with it in parliament, at one of their earliest meetings. Most people will say that they are not only right in their determination, but that they ought to have done it long ago.—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE LORD LIEUTENANT'S HOUSEHOLD

The Hon. Captain Talbot has been appointed comptroller of the household, in the place of Capt. Bagot, resigned.

The Hon. Capt. Lindsay has been appointed to the office of the Master of the Horse, vacant by Capt. Talbot's elevation.

Major Atherly is nominated a supernumerary Aide-de-Camp, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Lord Tullamoore.

Richard Bourke, Esq., is to be Gentleman of the Bedchamber, in the place of Lord Edwin Hill, retired.

There is still the situation of one of the paid Aides-de-Camp vacant, which Captain Bagot held along with the office of Comptroller.

CAUTION TO PARENTS.—Immediately after, on the same townland, within a few fields distance, the same coroner held a second inquest on a promising little girl, about eight years old, whose mother had left her alone in the house on Sunday morning last, and whose clothes accidentally took fire. So dreadfully was she burned, that death put a period to her sufferings while the coroner was officiating in the neighbourhood.—These frightful burnings are of weekly record with us, still the melancholy caution is generally unheeded by negligent parents.—*Leinster Express.*

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Frid.	Sat.	Mon.
3 per Cent. Cons.	—	96⅜	—
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	96⅜	—
3¼ per Cent. Debentures.	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	206½	—
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	—
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	—	—	—
Ditto 4 per Cent.	—	—	—
4 per Cent. City Debs.	—	—	—
4 per Cent Ballast Office	—	—	—
Deb. Gov. Sec.	—	—	—
Kingstown Railway Deb.	—	—	—
4 per Cent.	—	—	—

LATEST PRICES OF IRISH RAILWAY SHARES.

	Share.	Paid.	Per Share.
Athlone Railway	50 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 0
Belfast and Ballymena	50 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 0
Cork and Waterford	20 0 0	1 10 0	1 10 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	85 10 0
Dundalk & Enniskillen do	50 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 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	15 10 0
Irish Great Western, Dublin to Galway	50 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 0
Kingstown to Brav	50 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 0
Londonderry and Enniskillen	50 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 0
Waterford and Limerick do.	50 0 0	2 10 0	10 0 0
Waterford to Kilken	20 0 0	1 0 0	0 0 0
Waterford, Wexford, and Dublin	20 0 0	1 10 0	1 15 0
Wexford and Carlow	50 0 0	2 10 0	0 0 0

DUBLIN ROYAL EXCHANGE SHARE LIST.

SATURDAY—Belfast and Ballymena, 0; Belfast & County Down, 0; Bandon and Bantry, 1½; Cork and Bandon, 84; Cork and Waterford, 0; Cork, Blackrock, and Passage, 0; Dublin, Belfast, and Coleraine Junction, 0; Dublin, Dundrum, and Enniskerry, 2½; Dundalk and Enniskillen, 0; Great Southern and Western Exten., 0; Great Southern and Western and Waterford and Limerick Junctions, 2½ p.m.; the Midland Great Western Railway and Royal Canal Company, 3; Do. Extension to Sligo, 2½; Irish Great Western Dublin to Galway, 44; Irish North Midland, 1½ pr.; Kilkenny Junction, 0; Killarney Junctions, 0; Limerick, Ennis, and Killaloe Junctions, 0; Newry, Warren-point, and Rostrevor, 0; New Ross, Carlow, and Kilkenny Junctions, 0; Waterford and Kilkenny, 0; Wexford and Carlow, 2½; Waterford and Tramore, 2½ pm.; Waterford, Wexford, and Dublin, 1½.

ENGLISH STOCKS—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock	206	India Stock	—
3 per Cent. Consols	97⅛	India Bonds	—
Ditto for opening	—	South Sea Stock	—
3 per Cent Reduced	—	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent Red.	—	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	
New 3½ per Cent.	—	36 pm.	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 5.

THE POTATO CROP AND GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONERS.

Having, in our last, introduced to our readers the important letter, addressed to the Lord Lieutenant, by Dr. Halpin, of Cavan, we cannot do better to-day than to counteract as far as in us lies the pernicious recommendations of the Government Commissioners, which Dr. Halpin's letter so ably exposed. Those commissioners, in consequence of the Lord Lieutenant having referred Dr. Halpin's letter to them, for consideration, have REPORTED to his Excellency against Dr. Halpin's method of ventilating and saving the crops, and to this latter report the doctor has applied himself, in the letter which we subjoin, with such effect, that must disarm their first report of all ill effects, if not force the commissioners themselves to retract it:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT

Cavan, 1st November, 1845.

MY LORD—When it was intimated to me, through your lordship's secretary, that the letter which I had the honour to address to your lordship, on the 24th ultimo, had been submitted to the commissioners appointed to inquire into the condition of the potato crop in this country, I had scarcely a hope that the report they were so called upon to make would not be adverse to my plan.

This report, a copy of which, bearing date the 30th instant, reached me this day through the press, is remarkable in three particulars:

1st. For the flippancy with which these commissioners treat the subject as a whole.

2d. For its admissions.

3d. For its omissions.

In the first place then, my lord, I protest against the endeavor to set my project aside by such reasoning as this:—"It will be observed (say they) that the author of the letter under consideration does not state that he himself has tried the method he proposes, or derived a knowledge of its advantages from the experience of others: he merely thinks that it would be found useful." I do not see where or how the commissioners arrived at a knowledge of my thoughts on this subject; but before they ventured upon such an objection, they would have done well to remember that this was an argument that could be retorted upon every one of their own projections; they are, at best, but experiments. But my plan, my lord, is not experimental—it is based upon the soundest principles; and our every-day experience brings these principles into practical operation. We see ventilation, at every time, applied to the most ordinary requirements of life; and what is more, we see it applied, and with admitted success, to the preservation of every species of agricultural produce, *except the potato*. It was, in fact, precisely this daily witnessing of its application to our hay ricks and corn stacks that directed my attention to it as a powerful means of aiding our endeavors to save the potato crop also.

But whilst I, my Lord, propose a similar application of thorough ventilation to our potato pits, your commissioners tax me with bringing forward an unexperimental project; and I must be permitted to observe, that this charge comes with an ill grace and but little force from gentlemen who have nothing to oppose to it but an *unnamed and undescribed experiment*, witnessed, it is said, by one of themselves. I feel that my plan is no experimental, but a new application of an old experience; and I have strong reason, from the analogy of the case, to hope that my project for storing the sound potato will be found adequate for the emergency. I do not wish to impose it on the country as infallible against the spread of the disease: as the result of much consideration, based on such practical knowledge as I possess, I present it to them as that plan which I hold to be most likely to be useful on that extensive scale on which protection is required for the crop. I claim no merit for anything original in the suggestion; the principle has been long known and acted on. All that I have devised is a simple method, of making it universally available in this great emergency.

My letter to your Excellency has elicited from the Commissioners some important admissions. Theirs is the first accredited acknowledgment of the presence of *fungi*, whether as the cause or the effect of the potato disease—a fact to which the attention of the public was first called by certain observations which I communicated to the press. They also admit that the presence of fungi tends materially to the rapid advance of the disease. These things are important in theory; but what is much more important in practice, is the apologetical assertion that the recommendations of their report which I commented on were not for *permanent* use. How did it happen that they never before hinted at their *temporary* nature? Were their directions for leaving the crop undug in fine weather, and of digging it out in the event of "wet weather intervening," amongst those temporary expedients for saving it? A French physican would denominate this cure "*La medicin-expectante.*"

And this brings me to the most important part of my letter to your Lordship—one in which I made grave charges against the report—sufficiently grave to have commanded all the attention of the commissioners; for, I told your Lordship "that much of the advice they had given, if acted upon, would be productive of incalculable mischief." Was my allusion to this "mischief" so vague as to admit of its being misunderstood by them? That part of the report which I conceive calculated to do most mischief is this—"In the event of a continuance of *dry weather*, and in soil naturally *dry*, we recommended that the potatoes should be *allowed to remain* for the present; but if *wet weather* intervene, or should the *soil be naturally wet*, we consider they should be dug *without delay*.

In my remarks I denounced this advice as the very reverse of what practical men would act upon; and I adduced my reasons for stating it. Surely your Lordship might well have expected, at the hands of your Commissioners, some reason for propounting such doctrine. By their silence, they tacitly admit the truth of my strictures; but this is not sufficient. I do not blame them for not having a practical knowledge of agricultural pursuits; but I do think it would have been but candid in them to retract the paragraph I have quoted, when its evil consequences had been clearly pointed out. No man entertains a higher respect for your Commissioners while occupying their respective elevated walks in the domains of science; but this respect is not to deprive me of the exercise of my own judgment on practical subjects, in which I have had at least as large a sphere of observation; and in this instance I hold it would be a sin against my country, threatened as she is with an impending famine, did I not raise my voice against errors that, coming as they do from men in high places, are calculated to produce a quantum of evil proportionate to the elevation their propounders have attained.

And I now most respectfully suggest to your Excellency, that you should call upon those Commissioners either to sustain their recommendation by reason, by experience, by analogy, or whatever other satisfactory *proof* they can: or formally to confess their error, and withdraw it, before it finally works out its pernicious and fatal effects.

I shall next proceed to another instance, in which the advice of the report is fraught with the greatest danger:—

"We recommend that the potatoes, when dug, should be spread over the field, and not collected into heaps; and that, if the weather continue dry and free from frost, that they should be allowed to lie on the field for a period of time not exceeding three days."

I hold that, in a climate so variable as ours, it is not safe to leave potatoes for a single night exposed upon the ground, no matter what the indication may be. Let them not say thst *they intended* to have them gathered every evening and secured against frosts. If they so intended, they should have so directed it.

But, my Lord, even if such were their intention, it could not be carried into practice.

A leaf from the diary of a farmer would present the following history of the week which has now come to a close, and exhibit a brief but comprehensive commentary on those parts of the report on which I have thought it my duty to animadvert:—

"October 27th, Monday—*Weather*—Very fine. *Commissioners' Instructions*—'In the event of the continuance of fine weather, we recommend that the potatoes be allowed to remain for the present.' *Observations*—Did not dig to-day; 12 men idle; no matter; better let the potatoes remain for the present.

"28th, Tuesday.—*Weather*—Do. *Commissioners' Recommendations*—Do. *Observations*—No digging to-day. The men say they have idle times of it.

"29th, Wednesday—*Weather*—Rainy. *Commissioners' Recommendations*—'If wet weather intervene, we consider they should be dug without delay.' *Observations*—Could only get four men this morning; the whole country busy digging; had them at it by daylight. Five, P. M.—The men dug little to-day; it was not easy to stand out; but when I told them the salvation of the crop depended on it, they worked on and did not grumble. N. B.—The potatoes covered with thick, wet clay.

"30th, Thursday.—*Weather*—Lovely, soft, warm day.—*Commissioners' Recommendations.*—'We recommend the potatoes, when dry, should be spread over the field, and not collected into heaps; and, if the weather continue dry, and free from frost, they sheuldjbe allowed to remain three days on the field.'—*Observations*—Here is a lovely day; no fear of frost: got all the potatoes turned on the ridges; they are drying rapidly; one day more on the ridge and they are safe.

"31st, Friday.—*Weather*—Froze all night. *Commissioners' Recommendatiuns*—[No provision made for this emergency.] *Observations*—Rose early to look after my potatoes. They are all destroyed by last night's frost."

Such, my Lord, was the plan, and such its probable consequences, which I took the liberty o exposing to your Excellency and the public in my letter of the 28th instant. Such the plan which the Commissioners still defend and recommend for adoption! My method—founded on principles directly the reverse—is before your Excellency and the public: a model of it lies for inspection at the office of the *Dublin Evening Mail*. It was laid before a public meeting, convened in Cavan by Lord Farnham, and approved by the most practical agriculturists of all ranks and classes, without a single dissent. In numerous conversations with the peasantry (with whom I come daily in contact,) I have heard but one opinion of its value and practicability, namely—that it possesses the essental qualities of simplicity and cheapness, is applicable in every situation, and provides sufficient accommodation for all.

Should a better plan than that which I have had the honor of placing before your Excellency be brought forward, I would unhesitatingly advise its adoption; and I pledge myself to use, in the recommendation and establishment of it, no less anxious energy and zeal, than I should have bestowed upon my own, if it had enjoyed the preference.

I have honor to be, with profound respect, your Excellency's obedient, humble servant,

CHARLES HALPIN, M.R.C.S.I., A.M., M.D.

Rev. Mr. Sadlier, of Cashel, has received an address from the Trades Union of that city, deprecating the gross misrepresentation of him by Mr. Upton, in a pamphlet, about the allocation of local funds to public uses.

A provident committee was on Wednesday established at Armagh to inquire into the state of the potato crop, and to raise £600 to construct an extensive manufactory for starch from the potato.

RULE OF COURT FOR LISMORE SESSIONS.

Capt. Barry's steward, (Mr. Baird,) 3 months, and to pay a fine of £20, for assault; larceny, three, for 3 months each.

DUNGARVAN RULE OF COURT.

Nicholas Buckley, assault, 4 months' imprisonment; Michael Hyde, assault on police, 2 weeks' do.; Charles Daly, horse stealing, to be transported for ten years; Margaret Buttler, larceny, 4 months' imprisonment; Patrick Roach, do., 1 month's do.; Michael Walsh, do., 1 month's do.; Anty Barron, do., 1 month's do.; Richard Jones, do., 3 months' imprisonment; Margaret Jones, do., 3 months' imprisonment; Johanna Coony, do., 2 weeks' do.; Edward Kirwan, do., 2 weeks' do.; Cornelius Keefe, 1 month's do.; William Merrigan, assaulting police, 1 month's do; John Quin, assault, 2 month's do.; Timothy Donovan, rescue, 1 month's do.; Ellen Whelan, do., 1 month's do.; rescue, two, each to 1 month's do.

The prisoners, under a strong escort of police from Lismore and Dungarvan Quarter Sessions, arrived in this city on Thursday evening, to undergo their various terms of imprisonment.

FEVER HOSPITAL.

STATE OF THE HOSPITAL FOR SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER, 1845.

Number of persons in the Hospital 1st of September	108
Admitted in September	188
Admitted in October	247
Remaining in the Hospital 1st of Nov.	137

OPENING OF TERM.

Michaelmas Term was opened on Monday with the usual formalities. The following is a list of the gentlemen who were then sworn in:—

*James Leonard, Esq., fifth son of John Leonard, of Roscrea, in the county of Tipperary, gentleman.

*Chas. Gavan Duffy, Esq., fourth son of John Duffy, late of Monaghan, in the county Monaghan, merchant, deceased.

Richd. Francis Stack, Esq., eldest son of Wm. Stack, late of Dawson-street, in the city of Dublin, Esq., M.D., deceased.

*Piers Francis White, Esq., only son of Francis White, of Rutland-square, in the city of Dublin, Esq., Inspector General of Prisons.

John Reid, Esq., eldest son of Robert Reid, of Belvidere-place, in the city of Dublin, Esq., M.D.

Wm. Hemsworth, Esq., fourth son of Thomas Hemsworth, of Abbeyville, in the co. Tipperary, Esq., J.P.

*Chas. Joseph O'Donel. Esq., second son of Joseph M. O'Donel, late of Castlebar, in the co. Mayo, Esq., deceased.

*Charles Robert Barry, Esq., eldest son of James Barry, of Thomas-street. in the city of Limerick, Esq.

Arthur Bastable, Esq., eldest son of Daniel Bastable, of Rutland-square, in the city of Dublin, Esq.

Chas. Hare Hemphill, Esq., only son of John Hemphill, late of Cashel, in the county Tipperary, Esq., deceased.

Robert Wm. Dennis, Esq., fifth son of Thomas Stratford Dennis, of Fort Granite, in co. Wicklow, Esq.

*Robt. Joseph Wall, Esq., only son of Thomas Wall, late of Milltown, county Dublin, Esq., deceased,

William Bolton, Esq., youngest son of Lyndon Bolton, of Laurane House, in county of Kent, England, Esq.

* John David O'Hanlon, Esq., only son of Wm. O'Hanlon, of Sandycove-terrace, county Dublin, Esq., deceased.

Waldron Burrowes, Esq., eldest son of Peter Burrowes, of Kilbarrack House, county of Dublin, Esq.

* Wm. Henry Ford Cogan, Esq., only son of Bryan Cogan, late of Bachelor's-walk, in the city of Dublin, Esq., deceased.

* Henry Hodgens, Esq., only son of Robert Hodgens, of Beaufort, in the county Dublin, Esq.

Hibbert Newton, Esq., eldest son of Hibbert Newton, of Ballinglen, in the county of Wicklow, Esq,

Those gentlemen whose names are marked by asterisks are Roman Catholics.

On Sunday evening a young girl, about thirteen years of age, was accidentally killed in John's-street, by a horse having come into collision with her.

On Monday night as the Dublin day-coach to Waterford was proceeding down hill, near Dunkitt, it upset. Edward Delandre, Esq., one of the passengers, we regret to say, was severely injured, as was also Mr. William Griffiths, and another gentleman whose name we have not learned.

A private of the 15th Regiment shot himself in the barracks on Monday night.

LIMERICK AND WATERFORD.—Thursday and Friday, the Directors of the Limerick Western Railway Company allocated 12,000 shares to one of the most respectable proprietary in this country, including nearly all the landed gentry and influential traders, who have embarked capital, with the following noblemen besides in the line:—The Earls Devon, Limerick, Dunraven; Lord Monteagle, Lord Courtney, &c. This line from Limerick to Rathkeale, and Newcastle to Tarbert, has been surveyed, and found most facile and practicable by their engineer, Mr. Kearney. There are 300 labourers now employed by Mr. Dargan, the contractor, on the Limerick and Waterford railwey line, in the fields adjoining the terminus, on the Roxboro' road, and on Friday operations were commenced on that portion of the ground connected with the Lunatic Asylum, for which compensation has been made.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The Times commissioner is on a visit with the Earl Dunraven at Adare manor, county Limerick.

The residence of Mr. Lucas, Madeboy house, near Barrington's bridge, was attacked by an armed gang of men on Wednesday night, who broke the windows, fired shots into the dwelling, and ordered the proprietor to return the rents he had received from his tenants!—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Mr. Paul K. Bracken, dye stuff manufacturer, Drumcondra, is held to bail at the commission to receive sentence for a nuisance to his neighbours, by heaping up decomposed vegetables, and causing noxious vapours.

The Roman Catholic Curate in the Scariff district, who accepted a large sum from ignorant country people, in the belief that he could effectually cure their rotting potatoes, has been since interdicted the use of his faculties by the Very Rev. Dr. Vaughan, P.P. and Vicar-General of the diocese, in the absence of the Right Rev. Dr. Kennedy, at Roscrea.

Mrs. Duhy, a poor woman, on Saturday, was carrying on her back a basket of potatoes from a field to the rere of her house, at Gort, when she laid the basket on a wall to rest, it overbalanced, and the poor woman was chucked up the throat, and unfortunately strangled before any assistance could have arrived.

LARGE ITEM IN EXPORTS.—It is a fact that the largest entry of goods for export, i. e. the largest declared value ever included in one entry, was made in the Liverpool Custom-house, the other day, from Mr. Jeremiah Garnett, for China—1,700 bales of goods, valued at £43,000. The total cargo, it is said, will reach £120,000.

TOWN COUNCIL—SATURDAY, Nov. 1.

The quarterly meeting of the Council was held this day, at the Council Chamber, Town Hall, for the purpose of receiving reports of committees, deciding on the amount of compensation to be allowed the late treasurer, Mr. Edwards, and transacting other general business. The following members were present:—

The Mayor (Sir Benj. M. Wall) in the chair; Messrs. Denny, Clarke, Galwey, Sheehan, Feehan, Meagher, S. Phelan, Kelly, Purcell, Cox, O'Reilly, Carroll, Carigan, Kent, Alcock, Curtis, E. Walsh, Bourke, O'Brien, Keily, Sweetman, P. A. Power, R. Walsh, T. Murphy, Forristal, and Cummins.

Alderman O'Reilly—Mr. Chairman, before we proceed to business, I have to protest against any business transacted here to-day as informal, I not having received notice of the intended meeting in sufficient time.

The Mayor—This is quarter day, Mr. O'Reilly.

The Town Clerk, as usual, read over the minutes of last day's proceedings.

Ald. O'Reilly inquired what was the number of persons disqualified to be placed on the burgess roll in consequence of the non-payment of ministers' money?

The Town Clerk said he did not then know the actual number, but could inform Mr. O'Reilly from the list.

Ald. Meagher—Mr. Mayor, if not out of order, I should wish to call the attention of the council to the subject of the present state of the Fever Hospital, in order that Dr. Sheehan, whose time as a professional man must be limited, and who is present, may not be delayed here. There are a number of nuisances in the city which require to be looked after and abated, and which, by the operation of the bye-laws, could be removed.—The medical men have pronounced it as their opinion that it is impossible to visit certain localities in the city, without danger of catching infection from the fœtid state in which they remain, and which is so calculated to generate fever. The Fever Hospital committee have come to the resolution of causing the houses in these localities to be whitewashed, and the straw upon which they lie to be destroyed, and clean straw to be substituted. I therefore have to request the council will procure us the assistance of a constable, to see that these matters be effectually carried out. The bye-laws can be so far carried out in this respect, by appointing a special constable. The number of fever patients in the hospital last night was 133—it is now near 140; and in a short time, unless some prompt and vigorous means be adopted to stay the fell contagion, it will be full. Alderman Meagher then proposed a resolution on the subject.

Ald. O'Reilly asked about the report of the Fever Hospital committee.

Alderman Meagher—The principal objects in that report are embraced in the present resolution.

Ald. O'Reilly—With reference to the statement of Ald. Meagher, he is, to a certain extent, right. It may appear that the street committee have neglected their duty. I am not going to defend the street committee. There were several sewers made in the town. There was one made in Robert's-lane, another in Reville's-arch, but enough, I must say, has not been done. In that part of the city most densely populated, Little Michael-street, a sewer, or grate, was sunk, when a squabble took place between two parties there, and the committee of superintendence took up the grate. I have had some little experience in matters of this kind, having, in the cholera times, taken an active part in preserving the health of the city.—In Great Chapel-lane we found a sewer so completely stopped up, that it was as hard as city.—Another, in Peter-street, was in the same condition, and steps have been taken to cleanse them. There is no agent so mischievous as the effluvia proceeding from such places; and I would suggest to Alderman Meagher, that a certain sum be expended by this board, and a committee appointed, to be called the Committee of Health.

Ald. Meagher—I am afraid, if so heavy a duty be put on the street committee, the hospital will become full before there is time to adopt the remedial measures. I think it better to apply ourselves to the present evil at once, and Alderman O'Reilly will have an opportunity of carrying out his proposed object afterwards.

Ald. Curtis—Mr. Mayor, I will ask one question. Could not the police do the business proposed? They are idle men, and might be employed to save expense of employing constables.

The Mayor—The police have duties to perform besides. I have gone round several times with the high-constable, and found that in several places the nuisances have been considerably abated—for instance, Reville's arch, the Square, &c., &c. I get a report from the high-constable of the state of the city every week.

Ald. Meagher—The subject came before the committee of the fever hospital, and it was then stated that you had done so; but I think it necessary some immediate steps should be taken to stop disease in its present most fearful progress.

Ald. Curtis—Let application be made to the chief of police, and he will allow some of his men to assist.

Ald. Meagher—The police are the most inefficient people of all for such a purpose. They have duties of their own to perform, and would not go into holes and corners in narrow lanes and other parts of the city.

The resolution was put and carried.

Counsellor Walsh suggested that, as the duties of the street committee were onerous, Mr. Feehan be added to them.

Counsellor Alcock—Mr. Mayor, I made it my business, when in Dublin, to inquire at what period of the day the corporation committee meet, and found that no business of the corporation is transacted at night. When the act of parliament makes it compulsory on gentlemen to do this business at a suitable hour, I think they ought to do so.

Counsellor Walsh thought six o'clock at night a very proper hour to meet. They had met at that hour, and found it worked well.

Ald. Curtis—If the committee would come at the hour named (six o'clock), the business would be properly done, instead of which they come at seven and half-past seven, and spend the time chatting, talking, and interrupting each other—(laughter.)

Mr. Purcell—Mr. Curtis makes more disturbance himself than any one else (laughter.)

Ald. Curtis—That shows I do be here when you don't.

Mr. Kelly—While the hour of meeting was by day, the committee didn't meet for three months, whilst they didn't miss a night since the night was appointed for meeting.

Ald. O'Reilly—I can tell Mr. Kelly, that before he was a member the committee met regularly.

Mr. Clarke—It is but just to gentlemen on that committee whom Mr. Alcock's observations would seem to censure, to state, that when meetings have been called in the day time, we were obliged to adjourn until evening.

A house in Little Chapel-lane, belonging to Mr. Fleming, was reported to be in a very bad and dilapidated state, and ordered to be looked after.

The Mayor called the attention of the board to the inconvenience of having vegetables exposed for sale in Peter-street, and suggested their removal to some other place.

Ald. O'Reilly—At a small expense a market might be opened in High-street, and an entrance made through Peter-street. I move that a committee of seven be appointed to consider the feasibility of establishing a general market.

Mr. S. Phelan—I don't see the necessity of

multiplying committees; a water committee was appointed, and what have they done?

Ald. O'Reilly—People fall into a great many mistakes at times. That committee was never summoned.

Mr. S. Phelan—The nuisance in Michael-street ought to be removed.

The Mayor—That is the conduit.

Ald. Meagher—That can be easily removed to Alexander-street, at the other side.

A resolution was passed about conveying a supply of water to Barrack-street.

The Mayor here stated that the flags or banners which had been seized on board the *Mermaid*, which bore the seal of the corporation, had been written for, and a letter in reply from the Admiralty received, stating that there was no objection to their being returned, provided they would not be used in a similar manner again.

Ald. Curtis—It would be well to say that they should not be used or hoisted in any vessel at war with her Maje sty's ships.

Mr. Clarke made some allusion to "*Perkin Warbeck's*" invasion.

Ald. Meagher—There are symbols on these flags which were granted to Waterford on the occasion of the attempted invasion of *Perkin Warbeck* for its loyalty.

The Mayor observed that the square required to be powder paved.

Mr. Purcell—There is an order on the books that it should be paved.

Ald. Meagher—It ought to be on the square instead of the books.

A resolution on the motion of Ald. O'Reilly, seconded by Mr. S. Phelan, was passed, that the nuisance of the conduit in Michael-street be removed to Alexannder street.

Mr. Clarke brought up the report of the finance committee, and various items, amounting to the sum of £1450 1s 3d were ordered to be passed.

Ald. O'Reilly remarked that as the subject of finance was before the board he thought it a matter of much importance that the falling off in the value of stock should be known. The corporation had property in the 3½ per cents. and a considerable loss might be avoided if the matter were closely looked to. They were now losing £50 a-month.

Mr. Denny enquired how much of the corporate property had been sold.

The treasurer (Mr. Delahunty) answered £13000; and the reason more had not been sold was that the committee thought it impolitic to sell out just then.

Ald. Curtis—Thought it wrong that it should go before the public, through the press, that £50 a-month would be lost by the fall in stocks, as stated by Ald. O'Reilly.

Alderman O'Reilly—I only stated that such would be the progressive loss, not on the interest, but on the capital.

Mr. Denny—Then there must be a loss of 1½ per cent.

Mayor—We are paying £4 per cent. and getting £3 5s—that is a loss of 15s per cent.

Ald. O'Reilly (to an observation made by Counsellor Walsh)—I regret I am so obtuse as not to have conveyed myself. What I said was that such would be the loss on the capital outlaying—not on the interest.

Alderman O'Reilly brought forward the subject of the arbitration between the corporation and Walsh, of Barrack-street.

Mr. Purcell—This Walsh has made a most unwarrantable attack on me, and that in a public shop on the Quay, Mr. Cleary's. I do not consider it fair to attack, in a public shop, a member of this council, for acting in discharge of his duty, and then come forward to ask a favor of the board.

Counsellor Walsh—Conduct so gross as that described by Mr. Purcell should not be permitted to pass unnoticed. Every member of this council should be protected in the faithful discharge of his duty, and not subjected to insult. The independence of members would be compromised if conduct so gross as this man's were permitted to pass without your passing a mark of your disapprobation. I move that his arbitration be dismissed altogether. We granted it to him as a matter of favor, he committed a trespass on the rights of the corporation, in encroaching on the public street. On his first committing the offence it was arranged that he should be let off on payment of a penalty of £1 a-year. After that he committed another further trespass. By conduct so gross he has lost all claim to our favour, and I move that the resolution for arbitration be rescinded.

Ms. Denny—I put it to the gentlemen of the council, whether because an individual has done wrong the corporation should do wrong. That would be to stultify themselves. A trespass has been committed no doubt; but the corporation has consented to go into arbitration, and will not, I am sure, go back of any act of theirs in consequence of the conduct of the individual in question.

Mr. Purcell entertained no feeling of resentment against Walsh, but thought it his duty to mention the circumstance that a protection might be afforded members of the council in the discharge of their duties.

Counsellor Walsh—What protection is there for members if conduct like this is suffered to pass unpunished.

Mr. Feehan thought they needed no protection.

MR. EDWARDS'S CLAIM TO COMPENSATION.

The Town Clerk read the recommendation of the Committee appointed to investigate the above matter by which it appeared that the claim of £15 a-year for the use of his office was disallowed, and that they awarded the sum of £66 13s 4d to be paid yearly to the late treasurer, being two-thirds of his salary of £100 a-year, as compensation.

Mr. Keily (to Ald. Curtis)—Will you move that Mr. Edwards's get the sum awarded?

Ald. Curtis—I will. If Mr. Edwards's can prove he ought to get more I will move a resolution on the subject for him.

Ald. O'Reilly was about to submit an amendment in order to save time. He did not think the fact was at all proved that Mr. Edwards's was acting for another.

Alderman Curtis—It is admitted that he was.

Ald. O'Reilly—I think it is not admitted, or in legal proof I think we are obliged to pay Mr. Edwards two-thirds of the salary he was in receipt of under the council. I anticipate the result will prove that Mr. Edwards is entitled to the compensation he seeks. And it would be the most dignified course for the council to adopt.

Ald. Curtis—It would be odd if the report of our committee should not be adopted—that would not be standing to our colors. I think it very odd that a member of the council should stand up and say we ought to pursue a *dignified* course. I say we should pursue an *honest* course. The best way perhaps is to let him try his right at law. He wouldn't answer the question put to him, and we have conclusive evidence of the fact. I should like to know what Ald. O'Reilly means by *dignified*.—Have we acted undignified?

Ald. O'Reilly—Oh! I beg Mr. Curtis's pardon if I have offended his dignity.

Mr. Denny—I rise to express my dissent from the course now proposed as I did in committee.—Mr. Edwards in 1833, before the commissioners of corporate inquiry, stated he had only a beneficial interest of £100, I think all the facts should be expressed on the resolution, and not a part only. It omits to state that this was in the year 1833. If you cannot prove that within the last 5 years Mr. Edwards had no beneficial interest beyond £100 you will be obliged to pay him the sum demanded. As to his claim of £15 for the use of his office I think that cannot be sustained—I think he has no claim to that, but that he has to his salary.

Mr. Denny here proceeded to put some interrogatories to Mr. Edwards, who appeared at the board, attended by his solicitor, Mr. Elliott.

Mr. Denny—When were you appointed Chamberlain?

Mr. Edwards—In 1829.

Mr. Denny—Have you any written authority.

Mr. Edwards—Yes, a power of attorney.

Mr. Denny—What is the date of that?

Mr. Edwards—1832.

Mr. Denny—Have you acted as Chamberlain from 1829 to the period of your discharge?

Mr. Edwards—I have, sir.

Mr. Denny—Have you received a poundage from the corporation for the rente received?

Mr. Edwards—I was originally paid 5 per cent. pouadage, but it was subsequently reduced to £4. I received from the present corporation 4 per cent. The statement of the sums of money returned is correct to the best of my belief. I have a claim for 4 per cent. on the whole, from the year 1835 to 1840. I used to make up my accounts with the late corporation half-yearly,

Mr. Cox—Will you swear you had a beneficial interest of 4 per cent?

Mr. Edwards—They paid me that.

Mr. Cox—That is not the question (question repeated and similar answer given.)

Ald. Curtis—I think the motion before the chair puts him in the fair way of getting paid.—He must shew he is entitled by law as chamberlain to the council. He has refused to shew his accounts.

Mayor—Is it the wish of the council that Mr. Edwards' evidence in 1833 be read?

Mr. Denny—I object to it—let the resolution be read.

Ald. O'Reilly—Why waste the time uselessly in this manner?

Ald, Curtis—It must end in a law suit, when he can prove his claim.

Mr. Denny—Where does the document come from?

Mr. Delahunty said he got it from the law agent of the late corporation.

Mr. Denny—You have no business to speak here, sir; you are not a member of the council.

Mr. Feehan—He was called on to speak by your question.

Several members here spoke that an explanation from Mr, Dalehunty was called for, and a resolution passed that he be examined.

Mr. Delahunty, on being examined, stated he got the document (Mr. Edwards' examination before the corporate commissioners in 1833) together with other papers from Mr. Tandy, the law agent. Several extracts from this document were here read touching Mr. Edwards' appointment in 1824 in trust for Mr. Alexander Wallace, with a salary to him of £100 a-year, and his subsequent appointment by the corporation in 1829 when Mr. Wallace resigned.

Ald, Meagher—I should be disposed not only to act fairly but favorably towards Mr. Edwards with regard to his claim for compensation. But I see with regard to his salary being £100 a-year there is evidence on the records of the corporation, and when he was examined before the committee on the subject, when he could clear up the matter if he had wished, he declines to answer the questions when put to him. Not having done so I am inclined to think that with the evidence before us we cannot consider him to have been in receipt of 4 per cent. I should be most happy to see Mr. Edwards' fair and faithful services rewarded with suitable compensation. But the law gives him the right of appeal, and beyond that we cannot go. I would not be deterred from the fear of costs from doing my duty—it will not be costly to try the question by an appeal to the Lords of the Treasury, who will decide the question.—Therefore, I feel most reluctantly obliged to support the resolution, and I hope Mr. Edwards will not consider that resolution in any manner hostile to him.

Mr. Denny suggested that the words "1833" be inserted in the resolution, which was agreed to, and the resolution passed with two dissentient voices, Mr. Denny and Alderman O'Reilly. They agreed in the first part of the resolution, disallowing £15 for the use of the office.

Alderman Meagher—I have two resolutions to submit to the council—the first is the appointment of a committee to prepare a memorial to the Lord Lieutenant on the subject of the apprehended scarcity, in consequence of the present state of the potato crop. We cannot be too prompt in adopting the most vigorous remedial measures.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Kent, and passed *nem. con.*, when the following committee was appointed—the mover and seconder, Alderman Murphy, Mr. Sweetman, Mr. S. Phelan, Alderman O'Reilly, Messrs Denny and Carigan.

Alderman Meagher—The second resolution I have to propose is submitted, not only with the view of obtaining justice to Ireland, but also for the purpose of relieving the citizens from the anomalous condition in which they have been placed in by the present state of the law with regard to the Revision Courts, embarrassed as they have been by the question of payment of ministers' money, I move that the council do give directions that a petition be prepared and presented to parliament for the removal of the payment of Ministers' money and an extension of the same measure of corporate reform to Ireland as is enjoyed in England. It is admitted by the government that it is a great hardship on the people of this country, and their only excuse is that that they don't know where else to lay it on.

Mr. Denny—As a member of the Established Church I must enter my protest against any such measure being adopted by the council.

Mr. Keily—You may pay it all yourself if you wish.

Mr. Denny—I act that way as I please—I pay my own share.

The resolution was agreed to.

A resolution, on the motion of Ald. Meagher, seconded by Alderman Curtis. was passed at an eerlier stage of the proceedings, that the doors and windows of the Town-hall should be painted, and the salary of Prescott, the Mayor's Sergeant, was increased to £30.

INDISPOSITION OF SIR ROBERT PEEL.

We regret to state that the premier is suffering from an attack of gout in the feet, which prevented the right hon. baronet being present at the opening of the new hall and library, Lincoln's-inn, by her Majesty's to-day. The answer to inquiries in Whitehall-gardens this morning was that Sir Robert Peel was better to-day than yesterday.—*Standard of Thursday.*

The Nenagh Town Commissioners have memorialled the Lord Lieutenant to issue a proclamation to prohibit the export of potatoes and corn, in the apprehension of a famine.

The Roman Priests in the Dingle district are making a 'harvest' upon the alarm and credulity of the poor people, by saying masses for the potatoes, as they are in the habit of doing for fishing-boats! cattle; &c. What a heartless scheme it is, when the poor people's potatoes are gone, to take their money also.—*Kerry Post.*

SUSPENSION OF DISTILLATION FROM GRAIN.—As a proof that the feeling with regard to the suspension of distilation from grain is gaining ground, we may mention that we have just now heard (four o'clock) that an eminent distiller of this city has purchased to-day four hundred hogsheads of sugar, which, of course, he intends to use as a substitute for grain, in case it be necessary to do so.—*Pilot.*

James Treacy and James Whealon were bound over at Roscrea to stand trial at Nenagh quarter sessions, for the barbarous assault committed on Doctor Downer.

At Roscrea and Nenagh last week, the Times Commissioner was shown by the resident gentry upwards of thirty murderous Rock notices, to discharge faithful stewards in their employ.

REMEDIES FOR THE IMPENDING EVIL.

To the Editor of the Evening Mail.

SIR—I perceive in the public journals a variety of suggestions advanced for averting, as far as possible, the calamities which the partial failure of the potota crop may produce.

Some few weeks must elapse before the extent of the evil is accurately known. Two-thirds of the crop may be lost; but, from personal observation, I should be inclined to think, that *generally speaking*, two-thirds of this most abundant crop may be saved.

I sincerely trust that such may be the case, and I hope I am not too sanguine. I judge from what I have witnessed throughout a very extensive locality.

To give employment to the population is the first object, in order that the people may have the means of purchasing food; and should that employment also become the means of procuring a supply of food, I consider that we have attained a desideratum of the utmost importance.

I am confident, Sir, that the fisheries of Ireland are capable of giving employment, and of supplying food to an inconceivable extent.

There is no island in the whole world the coasts of which have been so bountifully provided with fish as Ireland.

Providence has been most liberal to us; but man has not profited by His merciful goodness.

Every Irishman knows that the shores of Donegal, Mayo, Galway, Clare, Kerry, Cork, Waterford, &c., abound with fish; yet so miserable is the gear of the boats of the fishermen, that they are unable to venture out to sea, and reap the noble harvest almost within their reach.

The difficulty is to find a portion of the coasts of Ireland where fish are not.

Surely, common sense points out these fisheries as one of the most feasible and practicable mode of procuring food at this alarming crisis, when a partial famine, at least, is staring us in the face

Generally speaking, our sea shores are inhabited by a very poor population; and the gentry in those districts, where lands are naturally of a miserable description, have not the means of contributing to any extent towards aiding the tenantry.

Under such circumstances as these, I would suggest that an advance or loan of public money be applied to the fitting out the boats of our fisheries on all our shores, as far as it is possible so to do. I would give them no money in hand, but would fit out their boats with canvass and cordage, and give them twine for nets, so as to enable them to work.

I would have government provide salt for curing the produce of the fisheries—the want of which is frequently so severely felt when success has crowned the efforts of those engaged in this labour.

I would have the whole of this loan repaid by a direct impost on the country.

But the Irish have some claims on Parliament on this subject of the fisheries, of which people are not generally aware. The Scotch receive, and for many years have received, about £14,000 per annum for the encouragement of their fisheries; while Ireland receives but a few paltry hundreds for the same purpose; nay, worse—a few years ago we had a Fishery Board composed of some of our best gentry, assisted by Government officers, and just at the very moment that their operations were beginning to produce the most beneficial results, the Whig Government withdrew the grant, and abolished the board; and the very money advanced on loan to the wretched fishermen was called in, under the pretence and promise that it would be lent out again to them on more favourable terms The people sold their goods—their very nets even—to repay what they owed; but not one farthing was ever again advanced to them.

I have no hesitation in stating, and I know it for a fact, that the abolition of this Fishery Board was the result of a Scotch intrigue, schemed and effected for the mere purpose of destroying the Irish fisheries, which, most unquestionably, were progressing famously, and were, most undoubtedly, interfering with Scotch profits in the Irish markets.

I have twice or three times stated this fact in my place in Parliament, and no man has dared to contradict me; and if any person will in print assert the contrary to be the case, with his name attached to the contradiction, I will reply to him with pleasure, and affix my real signature.

We have a Board of Works established on a small scale. Give it vitality: give it means, hands, limbs, and set the people to work to gather in food for themselves and the multitude. The country has resources within itself to meet the emergency, if a powerful exertion is made. Let these resorces be tested before we trust to foreign nations for succour, many of whom appear to be in as miserable a plight as ourselves.

But we do not hear one word of the renowned Poor Law Commissioners! Simple minded man that I am, I have been hourly expecting to hear of their having taken time by the fore-lock—of their having propounded to the authorities in each district a variety of plans for mitigating the monster evil. But no! All I do hear is, that those "Heroes of a hundred drivings" are about to again unfurl the meteor poor law union banner, and take up the firelock against the Tuam board of guardians.

Have they nothing to do with the general distress of the people?—has it ever occurred to them that in some unions there may not be food for the paupers, and for the 24,000 children now in the workhouse?—or is their valuable time absorbed in the contemplation of the probability—" of the impossibility for people to pay rates for the support of others, while they have not the means of sustenance for themselves?"

In districts where scarcity may prevail, it is not unlikely that the people will knock at the gates of the workhouses for which they have been paying; bitter will be the disappointment when the sleek master informs them that there is neither admittance nor relief to be afforded.

Verily, the day is fast approaching when the working of this "admirable law" will be tried at the bar of public opinion, and some other evidence of its success will appear beside the reports concocted by the authorities of Somerset House.

£1,300,000 has been expended in these buildings; above £100,000 has gone to pay the salaries and charges of the commissioners. If one-twentieth part of this money had been laid out in giving employment of a *reproductive* nature, such as encouraging our fisheries, we probably should have had two hundred thousand persons in a comparative state of prosperity, willing and able to supply the public with immense quantities of food at a very low price. While the poor-law system has been gorged to repletion, the fisheries of Ireland have been starved to death.

£75,000 per annum is now given to National Education, and a vast sum has been laid out on grand buildings in Marlborough-street, and a great variety of parrot-taught puppets are annually exhibited under the management of experienced showmen, to dazzle the eyes of English officials. It is quite a show—of the first rate order. It strikes me (ignorant as I am) that however useful reading, writing, and arithmetic may be to the poor, it is just possible that if a fair proportion of these sums had been expended in teaching the Connaught and Munster paupers to catch herrings, hake, and cod, an equal amount of good might have been perpetrated. But there would be no annual show—nothing grand to be displayed, even if an English official ever did stray to the far west of Ireland. Yet how vast an amount of produce would be collected, and how many lives saved, if a few unpretending humble little piers and harbours were built on the Atlantic-beaten shores of Connemara and Burrishoole.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.

Drapery, Haberdashery, &c.

32, KING-STREET, WATERFORD.

PETER M'LAREN

RESPECTFULLY intimates to the Public, that he will shortly Move from his present Shop to the OLD POST-OFFICE, opposite the Savings' Bank; and having lately got to hand a Large Assortment of Goods suitable for the season, he has determined on Selling them off, previous to Removal, at prices much under the usual rates, beginning on MONDAY next, the 27th Instant.

Waterford, 25th Oct., 1845.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD AY AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, November 6th,

AT 12 O'CLOCK,

AT THE

City Auction Mart, Quay,

A variety of Furniture and other Effects, removed for convenience of Sale,

CONSISTING of Mahogany Chairs, in Hair Cloth; Cane and Rush Chairs; Sofas; Lounger; Easy Chair; Footstools; Round and Square Tables, on Pillar and Base; Wardrobe; Nobby; Painted Presses; Dressing Tables and Stands; Commodes; Secretary, with Bookcase; Sofa and other Bedsteads, with Hangings; Feather Beds and Paillasses; two Suits of Moreen Window Curtains; a splendid full Set of Dinner and Dessert China-ware; Tea and Breakfast China; Lustres and Chimney Ornaments; some Books and Prints, with a great variety of miscellaneous articles too numerous to mention. Two Pianos and a Bath Chair.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

November 3d, 1845.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

GEORGE MONK, Plaintiff; THOMAS FOGARTY, Defendant.

UNDER and by virtue of her Majesty's Writ of *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, I will proceed to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the residence of the Defendant, situate on the Quay, in this City, on FRIDAY, 7th NOVEMBER instant, at the hour of TEN o'Clock, in the Forenoon, all the Defendant's HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which consists of an excellent set of Dining Tables, pair of handsome Card Tables, Two Pier ditto; Loo, Oval, and other ditto; Brussels Carpets; Hearth Rugs; Mahogany Chairs, in Hair Cloth; Cane and Rush-seat ditto; Easy Chairs; Chimney and Pier Glasses; Crimson and Chintz Hangings; Sofa; Secretary; Fenders and Fire Steels; Bell Pulls; Hall Lamps; Oil Cloth; Foot Mats; Delft; Glass; Kitchen Furniture, &c; Mahogany Four-post Bedsteads; Eliptic and Children's ditto; Wardrobes; Nobbies; Dressing Tables; Basin Stands; Commodes; Dressing Glasses; Feather Beds; Bedding; Mattresses; Chairs; Carpeting; Druggets; Office Desk, and other effects.

Seized under the Writ of *Fieri Facias* in the above cause.

Waterford, November 3d, 1845.

JACOB PENROSE, Sheriff.

CLEARY AND O'NEILL, Auctioneers.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

31st—Ranger, Griffiths, Llanelly, coal.

Nov. 1st—Osprey, (s.), Burgess, Bristol, m.g—Lord Rolle, Samuel, Llanelly, coals—Dispatch, Walsh, Quebec, timber and deals—Brighton, Green, Llanelly, culm—H.M.P. Pigmy, at half-past 6, a.m—Carleon. Bryant, Bridgwater, bricks—Mary Ann, Mitchell, Murray, Cardiff. coals—New Parliament, Brabyn, do., do.—Market Mary, Berriman. Neath, do.—Favorite, Harvey, Cardiff, do.—Neptune, Griffiths, Newport, do.—Mary Jane, Meyler, Cardiff, do.—Argyle, Allonby, Liverpool, salt—Lord William Paget, Jones, Carnarvon, slates—William, Johns, Cardiff, coals—Hawk, Harris, Llanelly, coals—Agnes, Lewis, do., do.—Liverpool. Phelan, Cardiff. do.—Anna Maria, Loyd, Liverpool do.—Prince Leopold, Knox, Cardiff, do.—Britania, Evans, Cardigan, slates—Ocean, Power, Mirimichi, timber and deals. Put back—Nancy, Keohan; and Lively, Sterling. Bolivar, White, Quebec, timber and deals—Amity, Richards, Cardiff, coals.

2d—Maid of Mostyn, Porter, Mostyn, coals—Eleanor, Evans, Bridgwater, bricks—Charles, Jeffery, Newport, coals—Egerie, J. Kelly, Whitehaven coals—Clementina, Bennett, London, g. c.—Harmony, Chaddock, Cardiff, coals—John Stroud, Jones, Neath, culm—Bridget, Williams, Carnarvon, slates—Piper, Evoy, Cardiff, coals—Trader, Jones, Carnarvon, slates—Betsy, Symons, Newprrt, coals—Rover, Bynon, Newport coals—Market Sylph, Fanning, Neath, coals—H.M.P. Jasper, at half-past 8, a.m.—Eleanor, Evans, Swansea, coals—Emmeline, Trick, Cardiff, do—Elizabeth, Jones, Swansea, do.—Sir J. Newport, Nicholls, Cardiff, do.—Rigby, Rigby, Liverpool, g.c.—Alice, Harris, Carnarvon. slates—Providence, Lee, Newport. coals—Jim Crow, Roche, Cardiff, do.—George the Fourth, Sinnott, Llanelly culm—Emma, Rees, Cardiff, coals—Lady Champneys, Gordon, Liverpool, g.c. Put back—Good Intent, Howell, Hunter, Philips, Cardiff, coals—Eliza Jane, Ponder, Neath. do,—Fame Richardson, Preston, do.—Tonia, Finn, Newport, de.—St. Vincent, Romney, do., do.—Gratitude, Thomas, Carnarvon, slates—Lir A. M'Kenzie, Davis, Cardiff, coals—Minerva, Garrett. Youghal. grain—Friends, Byrne, Swansea, culm—Elizabeth and Mary's, Edwards, Bangor, slates—Bee Jones, Runcorn coals—Hope, Walsh, Newport, do.

3d—Themis, Flavin, Liverpool, g. c.—H.M.P. Adder, at 7, a.m.—John and Elizabeth, Paddon. Cardiff, coals—Good Intent, Edwards, Cork, gen. —Jane Frances, Cox, Bar of Lough, ballast—Ann and Susan, Hughes, Bangor, slates—Joe, Simons, Falmouth, ballast—Princess Royal, Mendus, Bannow, do.

4th H. M. Mail Packet, at 6, a.m.

SAILED.

31st—Nancy, Keohan, New Passage, pigs—Wm. Penn, (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, g. c.—Lively, Sterling, Saltcoats, ballast—Nora Creina, (s.), Pond, Bristol, g.c.—Malcolm, Edmonds, Neath, ballast—Olive Branch, Charles, St John's, N. F. L., ballast.

Nov. 1st—Royal Eagle, Allen, London, prov. —Juliet, Hayden. Placentia. g. c.—Victory, Power, Valparaiso, ballast—H.M.P. Prospero, at 7, a.m.—Good Intent, Howell, Pill, pigs—Olive, Canty, Cork, coals.

2d—Galway, Power, Bristol, grain—H.M.P. Pigmy, at 7, a.m.

3d—H.M.P. Jasper, at half-past 10, a.m.—Tonia, Finn, Youghal, coals.

Wind—S.E. to S.S.E.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.—We are happy to state that the Premier is gradually recovering from his recent attack of gout in the feet.

We regret to state that Mr. Goulburn has been for some time past labouring under severe indisposition.

On Tuesday night last, Thomas Tower, of Bushypark, Esq., was served with a threatening notice, telling him that he would get the death of Mr. Waller if he did not turn away a workman of his named Scully. It appears that Scully was brought up a Roman Catholic, and some time since joined the Society of the Christian Brethren, A man in those days of *Conciliation* it seems cannot think or act for himself.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Special Sessions, for the purpose of taking into consideration all Applications for Presentments previous to Spring Assizes, 1846, will be held at the following places upon the days and at the hours hereinafter mentioned, viz.:—

Barony of Gaultier, at Callaghane, on Thursday, the 4th December next, at 12 o'clock.

" Middlethird, at Tramore, on Friday, the 5th December, at 12 o'clock.

" Upperthird, at Kilmacthomas, on Saturday, the 6th December, at 11 o'clock.

" Decies Without Drum, at Dungarvan, on Thursday, the 11th December, at 11 o'clock.

" Decies Within Drum, at Clashmore, on Wednesday, the 10th December, at 12 o'clock.

" Coshmore and Coshbride, at Lismore, on Tuesday, the 9th December, at 12 o'clock.

" Glanahiery, at Kilmanahan, on Monday, the 8th December, at 12 o'clock.

" County at Large, at Dungarvan, on Thursday, the 11th December, at 11 o'clock.

All Applications must be lodged with the Secretary on or before the 23d day of November instant.

Forms of Applications, &c., to be had at the Secretary's Office, Mall, Waterford.

M. MORTIMER,
Secretary Grand Jury County Waterford.

Mall, 1st November, 1845.

STEAM COMMUNICATION

BETWEEN

Dublin, Waterford, and Wexford.

ECLIPSE,

M. BOLGER, Commander,

WILL Sail as follows for the Month of NOV., calling and stopping at WEXFORD for one Tide at Night, on her way to and from DUBLIN, with and for Goods and Passengers:—

FROM WATERFORD FOR WEXFORD & DUBLIN.

Monday, 3d Nov. . . 5 Evening.
——— 10th — . . 4 Do.
——— 17 th — . . 5 Do.
——— 24th — . . 4 Do.

FROM WEXFORD FOR WATERFORD.

Saturday, 1st Nov. . . 6 Morning.
——— 8th — . . 9 Do.
——— 15th — . . 6 Do.
——— 22d — . . 9 Do.
——— 29th — . . 2 Afternoon.

FROM DUBLIN FOR WEXFORD AND WATERFORD.

Thursday, 6th Nov. . 6 Evening.
Friday 14th — . . 1 Morning.
Thursday 20th — . . 2 Evening.
Friday 28th — . . 1 Morning

Persons wishing to get Goods for Waterford, Wexford, Clonmel, Youghal, Dungarvan, &c., &c., from Dublin, London, Belfast, or Scotland, may have them directed to TAYLOR and SCOTS, Dublin, who, if necessary, will pay the Charges, and forward them by this Vessel. Freights of Goods charged with care and moderation.

Cabin Fare between Dublin and Waterford 10s 6d
Deck 5s 0d
Cabin Fare from Waterford to Wexford 5s 0d
Deck 2s 6d

TAYLOR & SCOTS, Eden Quay, Dublin:
JOHN LEARED, Packet Wharf, Wexford:
JOHN MURPHY, Quay, Waterford, Agents.

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, Grocer, &c.
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. Parden, Tea Dealer.

* *A respectable Shopkeeper wanted 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 those Towns* 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, NOV. 4.

New Wheat, (millers)	30s 6d to 31s 9d
Shipping	28s 0d to 30s 6d
Barley, malting	15s 6d to 16s 0d
Oats, black (new)	14s 0d to 14s 6d
Heavy, white	14s 3d to 14s 9d
Bran, per barrel	3s 6d to 3s 9d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt.	16s 0d to 17s 0d
Flour, (superfine)	49s 0d to 52s 0d
Seconds	40s 0d to 45s 0d
Thirds	32s 0d to 35s 0d
Fourths	20s 0d to 24s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	41s 0d to 43s 0d
Scalded ditto	32s 0d to 35s 0d
Heads, ditto, singed	26s 0d to 27s 0d
Offal, ditto	20s 0d to 24s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt	43s 0d to 00s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	25s 0d to 00s 0d
Newfoundland Fish, per cwt.	16s 0d to 00s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	17s 0d to 0 s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	18s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton (new)	58s 0d to 00s 0d
Straw, per ton	30s 0d to 00s 0d
Cork Whiskey, wholesale	7s 3d to 0s 0d
Ditto, per gallon, by retail	7s 6d to 7s 9d
Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs	3¼d to 3½d
Mutton, per lb	5d to 6d
Beef, per lb	4½d to 5½d
Veal, per lb	4d to 7d
Pork, per lb	3½d to 4d
Dried Hams	6d to 0d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	12d to 14d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	firkins.	
Saturday	132	95s 0d to 98s 0d
Monday	70	95s 0d to 98s 0d
Yesterday	69	95s 0d to 98s 0d

CORK MARKETS.—NOV. 3.

Barrels.		s. d. s. d.	s. d. Currency
10	White Wheat	27 0 to 29 0	00 0—20 Stone.
115	Red Wheat	18 0 to 28 0	28 0—20 do.
101	Ditto	28 0 to 31 0	
389	Barley	12 0 to 14 6	14 6—16 do.
215	Ditto	14 6 to 15 6	
—	Bere	00 0 to 00 0	00 0
1707	Oats	12 0 to 13 4	13 4—14 do.
553	Ditto	13 4 to 14 6	
119	Pigs	20 0 to 40 0	0—38 0 per cwt.

CORK BUTTER—NOV. 3.

CANT.		CURRENCY.	
1st quality	95s	1st quality	87s
2d do.	91s	2d do.	83s
3d do.	89s	3d do.	81s
4th do.	86s	4th do.	78s
5th do.	82s	5th do.	74s
6th do.	70s	6th do.	62s

LIMERICK BUTTER—NOV. 1.

1st quality	91s	5th quality	70s
2d do.	90s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	84s	And 3s 0d over.	
4th do.	78s		

CLONMEL—NOV. 1.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter..	94 0 to 98 0	Do black	0 11¼ to 0 0
Oatmeal	16 6 to 00 0	Flour 2ds	40 0 to 00 0
Bac'n pigs	40 0 to 41 0	Househld	38 0 to 00 0
Ren.Lard	42 0 to 00 0	Thirds...	26 0 to 00 0
Bran....	4 4 to 4 8	Fourths.	19 0 to 00 0
Bere....	15 0 to 00 0	Wool....	16 6 to 17 6
Barley..	15 0 to 16 0	Potatoes	0 3½ to 0 4
Wheat..	1 6 to 1 7½	Beef....	0 3½ to 0 4½
Do. red.	1 6½ to 1 7	Mutton	0 4 to 0 5½
Do. ship.	1 4 to 1 6	Pork....	0 3¼ to 0 4
Oats....	1 0½ to 0 0	Veal....	0 6 to 0 8

WEXFORD—OCT. 31.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter..	86 0 to 92 0	3rds....	28 0 to 00 0
Fresh do.	00 7 to 0 10	Oatmeal.	13 0 to 16 0
Wheat...	25 0 to 32 0	Potatoes	00 2½ to 00 3
Barley...	12 0 to 17 6	Beef....	00 3 to 00 5
Oats....	11 0 to 14 6	Mutton..	00 4 to 00 6
Beans...	19 0 to 23 0	Veal....	00 2½ to 00 5
Flour fine	40 0 to 00 0	Pork....	00 3½ to 00 4
2nds ...	38 0 to 00 0	Do. ⅌ cwt	31 0 to 33 6

CARLOW—OCT. 30

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Wheat white	30 0 to 33 0	Bran	6 0 to 6 8
Do. red	29 0 to 30 6	Beef	0 4½ to 0 5
Do. inferior	25 0 to 28 6	Mutton	0 5 to 0 6
Barley	14 6 to 16 0	Veal	0 6 to 0 6½
Oats	13 0 to 14 9	Lamb,	0 0 to 0 0
Do. inferior	9 0 to 12 0	Bacon,	50 0 to 56 0
Flour	00 0 to 38 0	Hams,	0 4½ to 0 5
Do. inferior	00 0 to 31 0	Butter	98 0 to 100 0
Thirds	20 0 to 22 0	Potatoes,	0 3¼ to 0 4
Oatmeal	16 0 to 17 0	Wool,	00 0 to 00 0

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—OCT. 31.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
White wheat	28 0 to 35 0	Rapeseed..	21 0 to 23 0
Millers' red	25 0 to 34 0	Oatmeal...	16 0 to 17 0
Barley....	16 0 to 18 0	Flour.....	00 0 to 00 0
Oats, new	14 0 to 16 0	Second....	19 6 to 20 6
Oats, old..	00 0 to 00 0	Bere, new..	00 0 to 00 0

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—31st, OCT.

The duty on foreign whert is reduced this week to 16s, that on oats to 5s, on pease to 1s 6d per qr., and on foreign flour to 9s 7½d per brl.

Since our report of Tuesday last, we have received a fair supply of wheat from Ireland, but of othec produce thence the arrivals are very unimportant, those coastwise being extremely light; and the imports from abroad, fresh in for to day, are chiefly confined to about 2000 qrs. wheat from the Baltic and Mediterranean, with 12,253 barrels of flour from the United States and Canada.

Under the expectation of ministerial interference by means of an early abolition or abatement of duties, the corn trade generally within this day or two, has been in a stato of uncertainty, the holders of free wheats desiring, though not manifesting undue anxiety, to sell; while those of bonded have been fully alive to the probability of a further improvement in the value of their stocks. Beyond a floating cargo or two, little has, however, been done since Tuesday, and whether in free or bonded produce generally no decided alteration in prices was observable.

Being still in suspense as to the exact measures which government may decide upon relative to the future rate of duties, our market this morning was extremely inanimate, entirely precluding any extensive operations, and depressing in some degree the value of nearly all free articles of the trade.

In the free limited sales of wheat which took place, a decline of 2d per 70lb was conceded; and sack flour receded 1d per 280lb, whilst Canadian, though equally dull, continued to be held at late prices,

Barley, malt, and beans, moved off slowly on barely the terms last noted.

Pease and Indian corn, being nearly without inquiry, were nominally cheaper.

Oats and oatmeal, participating in the general languor of the trade, the former was offered 2d per 45lb, and the latter 1s per 240lb below the current rate of Tuesday.

Notwithstanding the depression in the free market, bonded wheat and flour were held with firmness at somewhat higher prices. at which, however, no sales of moment transpired.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

Cattle imported into Liverpool from the 20th to the 27th of October, inclusive:—Cows 2,152, calves 88, sheep 5,713, pigs, 4,653, horses 17.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—OCT. 31

Butter, Belfast, 96s to 97s, Newry and Banbridge, 93s to 95s, Sligo 91s to 96s, Derry 96s to 00s 0d, Waterford and Carrick 96s to 98s 0d Cork (2d pickled new) 00s 0d to 00s 0d, ditto, (3d dry new) 89s 0d to 0 s 0d, 4th 00s 0d to 0 s 0d per cwt.; prime Beef per tierce, mess, 00s to 00s; Pork, ditto, prime new, per barrel, 00s to 00s; bacon, (short middling) 48s to 00s per cwt; ditto new (no bone) 47s 0d to 00s 0d per ditto; ditto, long old ditto, 46s 0d to 00s 0d per ditto—Bladdered lard, 60s 0d to 62s 0d per ditto; kegs and firkins ditto 54s 0d to 58s 0d per ditto; hams, dry, 50s 0d to 60s per ditto.

MARRIED.

October 25, at Rochester, Kent, Ellen, fourth surviving daughter of George Rich, Esq., late of her Majesty's Customs, to Henry Albert Turner, son of — Turner, Esq., of her Majesty's Customs, Waterford.

DIED.

On Monday, on the Mall, of consumption, Mrs Hessian.

On Saturday, in London, Lord Montagu.

On Wednesday, at Fox Hill, Plumstead Common, Major General Andrew Bredin, Royal Horse Artillery.

Oct. 28, at Bath, Sir Stephen May, son of Sir Edward May, Bart., of May Park, in the county of Waterford, and brother to the Dowager Marchioness of Donegal.

In Dublin, Lieut. Col. Richard Weld Hartstonge, late of the 18th Royal Irish.

At Ballinteer, Dundrum, aged 76 years, Mrs. Catherine Ottiwell, widow of Henry Ottiwell, Esq., formerly of Beresford place, Wexford.

THE POTATO CROP.

The following is the Second Report of the Government Commissioners:—

"TO HIS EXCELLENCY BARON HEYTESBURY, LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND, &c., &c.

"Board Room, Royal Dublin Society, 29th Oct., 1845.

"MY LORD—Having submitted to your Excellency, in a former report, some preliminary instructions intended to prevent improper treatment of the potato crop still remaining unaffected, we now have the honor to lay before your Excellency, our views regarding some processes of treatment for the potato, which appears to us to be of practical value and importance.

"We are deeply sensible of the incompleteness of form which this mode of presenting our results to your Excellency necessarily assumes; but the exigencies of the case are such, that we consider it our bounden duty to bring at once under the notice of her Majesty's government such principles or modes of practice as, upon due consideration, we feel authorised to recommend.

"We have been engaged in the investigation of various plans for preserving diseased potatoes, as proposed by other persons, or suggested by ourselves, and we have been collecting precise information as to the experience of others in their endeavours to arrest the progress of the disease.—From all the results that we have obtained, we feel justified in submitting to your Excellency the following observations.

"Plans of treatment have been proposed by persons possessing more or less of chemical knowledge, in which, by some, acids are to be employed; in others, alkaline liquors; and in a third class, gases, such as chlorine. These processes we dismiss from further consideration, as even did they, in the laboratory, answer the intended purpose, they are totally inapplicable to the circumstances of the produce of an entire country, and to a population such as that for whose welfare your Excellency is so deeply anxious. Other methods, apparently more practical, consist in the treatment of the potatoes with chloride of lime (bleaching powder) and salt, either separate or in mixture. The result of our own experiments, and the evidence we have received concerning trials made by persons in whom we have full confidence, authorise us at once to recommend the rejection of those materials. We have found the decomposition of the potato to be decidedly accelerated by their application. With respect to lime, the results of our own experiments are not yet decisive; nor is the experience of others as yet satisfactory. We therefore reserve this point for further consideration.

"Whilst the disease is not yet very far advanced in the potato, it is certain, that after being boiled or steamed, it may be employed as food for immediate use, both for man or other animals, without prejudice to health.

"When the disease is more advanced, so as to have invaded a large part of the potato, and when the tubers have acquired a disagreeable smell, their influence on the system is more questionable. We have put in operation a series of experiments, in order to determine this point, and will, in due time, report the result to your Excellency. As, however, the potato when once affected, quickly runs into total decomposition, if left by itself, it is evident that its consumption merely for the purpose of food, cannot be sufficiently rapid; and it, therefore becomes necessary to consider to what other uses it might be applied.

"The extraction of starch from potatoes, and its uses as food, having strongly attracted public attention, and conflicting, and, in many cases, inaccurate opinions having been entertained on this subject, we consider it of paramount importance at once to direct your Excellency's attention to the actual state of knowledge regarding this material. It is recognised that the potato, in relation either to its weight or bulk, is one of the most inferior articles of food. In its ordinary state of sound constitution, every hundred pounds by weight of potatoes contain, on an average, seventy-four pounds of water; of skin and fibrous matter, eight pounds; and of starch, sixteen pounds; whilst of gluten, the most nutritious of vegetable matters, and which predominates in corn, there is not more than two pounds in the above quantity. It is quite certain that starch, or materials corresponding to it, exist to a certain amount in every variety of useful food; but it is equally certain that in food starch is not the material which serves for the support of the animal frame; and an animal fed merely on starch dies of starvation nearly, if not quite so soon, as if totally deprived of food. Hence, starch extracted from the potato cannot be viewed as a substitute for the potato itself; and we consider it of great importance that whilst the attention of the people is directed to the real value of starch, and the uses to which it may be advantageously applied, they should not be allowed to rest their hopes of nourishment during the succeeding season upon any store of it alone.

"With this preliminary caution, we have to state to your Excellency that probably the best uses to which diseased potatoes may be applied is the extraction of starch. In a commercial point of view, the starch represents a considerable proportion of the value of the potato, although it is not at present in as large a quantity in the unsound tubers as in those which are free from the disease. The extraction is simple, and consists in processes which we need not here describe, as they are given in the current publications of the day, and indeed are already practised in most parts of the country.

"Your Excellency is aware that we are directing our attention to the manner in which starch can be advantageously employed. It can be worked off, and with utility, as food, when mixed with proportions of oatmeal, bean meal, or peas meal, and such intermixture forms an excellent and economical article of food. It is also to be remarked, that the pulp remaining after the extraction of the starch from the diseased potatoes, contains a considerable quantity of nutritive material; and as the decomposing substance is, to a very great extent, washed out during the preparation, the pulp may, when dried, be applied with confidence to the nourishment of animals. Further, if the dried starch, extracted from the potato, be mixed up with the dry residual pulp, a material will be produced really representing the potato, equivalent to it as food, and if kept dry, capable of being preserved for a considerable length of time; it, of course, must be prepared for use by cooking or baking in the ordinary way.

"The manufacture of the pulp and starch, on an extensive scale, in accordance with these suggestions, we venture to consider worthy of your Excellency's attention. It is an operation not suited to the circumstances of isolated cotiers, and just now might not be a proper object for mere commercial speculation. But arrangements might possibly be made for carrying out this recommendation through the agency of the poor law unions, and other establishments, in which mechanical power and intelligent superintendence could be speedily and economically applied. We feel, however, that even these facilities for the conversion of the tubers may not be sufficient to keep pace with the progressive injury which, it is to be feared, the potato crop is sustaining. We, therefore, recommend a mode by which we believe the process of decomposition may be retarded. In our preliminary report we mentioned to your Excellency the important influence exercised upon the disease by moisture and dryness. Our subsequent investigations have confirmed this opinion, and we believe where means exist for a more complete drying of the tubers, such a method will prove the most efficacious plan for preserving the potato from further decay. This more perfect drying cannot, however, be effected in this climate by mere exposure to air, it requires artificial heat, applied in some form of kiln; and without entering into mechanical details, we may name some simple contrivances which seem well adapted to the purpose.

"The corn kilns extensively distributed through the country may at once be applied to the drying of the potatoes, which will, however, demand a temperature, rendered gradually higher than that required for corn. But as in many cases those kilns are at present fully occupied, we would represent that every lime kiln may be adapted to the purpose, without interfering with its ordinary operations, by erecting over it, at a suitable height above its mouth, a frame work of hurdles upon which the potatoes may be spread in a thin layer, fresh potatoes being added as the others become dry and are removed. In localities where the previous means do not exist, or may not be on a sufficiently extensive scale, potatoes may be spread on a frame work of hurdles, supported on a few props of stone, two or three feet high; one or more turf fires burning slowly under the hurdles, would effect the same object. There need be no fear of the potatoes becoming slightly browned, as they are not injured therehy for future use; and the turf smoke would act favourably on the potatoes rather than otherwise.

"In all these modes of drying, the potatoes should be cut into two, or if very large, into three pieces, so as to allow the water to escape.

"Potatoes dried in any of the modes above described are certainly capable of being preserved when kept in a dry place, and stored, with the precautions described in our first report, until suitable opportunities arise for converting them into starch or meal, according to the degree in which they were affected by the disease.

"It is gratifying to us to find that our own opinion as to the advantage of thoroughly drying the potato in the manner we have recommended, and by processes such as those above described, are confirmed by the experience of highly intelligent persons, who have simultaneously directed their attention to the subject.

"We shall not hesitate to bring under the notice of your Excellency our further conclusions, and we have the honour to be, your Excellency's obedient and faithful servants,

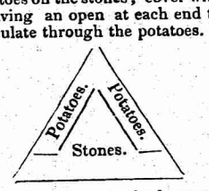
"ROBERT KANE,
"JOHN LINDLEY,
"LYON PLAYFAIR."

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE POTATO CROP.

1st.—Endeavour to have them dug during dry weather.

2d.—Have them carefully picked, on digging, to remove any that are diseased.

3d.—If the potatoes are tolerably dry and sound, they may be pitted in the following manner, viz.:—Place a tier of stones on the ground the intended shape of the pit; along the centre of it raise a heap of stones the usual shape of the pit, cover the stones with furze or brambles, and heap the potatoes on the stones; cover with straw and earth, leaving an open at each end to allow the air to circulate through the potatoes.



4th.—If the potatoes are moist but sound, use *unslacked* lime, instead of stones, in the centre of the heap; it will absorb the damp, and render the potatoes dry. In a few weeks they may be again picked and pitted with stones as recommended above.

5th.—Should parts of the potato be infected, have them grated off. The sound part will heal, as well as the usual spade wound, by allowing them to remain for a few days.

6th.—Convert the diseased part into farina, in the following manner:—Having grated the potato with a common grater strain the produce, which will separate the fibre and skin; wash the fine part in water by well stirring it in a tub or pan: allow it to settle and then run off the water, which in a timber vessel may be done by a hole in the side and plug; repeat the washings in a similar manner until the water ceases to be coloured. The farina is now fit for use, and should be removed to a store cask, where it will keep for months by having water on it and changing the water once a week.

7th.—The farina may be converted into wholesome food by mixing it with wheaten flour in equal proportions and made into bread with soda and butter-milk, or by mixing it with sweet milk and boiling it like porridge.

8th.—On a large scale the potatoes may be reduced to a pulp as follows—procure a circular piece of timber 18 inches long, 12 inches diameter; fit it with an iron gudgeon at each end, and a handle on one end; cover it with sheet iron punched closely through with the burs out; mount this barrel in a frame 3½ feet from the ground, with a funnel over it for the potatoes, and a circular board of one-third the circumference against which the barrel works; under the barrel place a joggling screen, worked by a crank on the handle for sifting the pulp, which falls through it to a tub beneath, while the fibre is thrown off the end of the screen: wash the farina as before mentioned. A jet of water playing on the barrel while working will be useful.

N.B.—Diseased potatoes produce good farina. Be careful to avoid waste.

The following paragraph is taken from the *Globe* of Thursday evening:—"OPENING THE PORTS.—A most important rumour circulates in select circles in the city, relative to the terms on which foreign grain and flour are to be admitted for home consumption by the order in council expected out to-morrow. If we are correctly informed, the following will be the scale laid down: Wheat, 4s; barley, 2s; oats, 1s; beans and peas, 2s per quarter; and flour, 2s per sack. This order will release about one million quarters of grain and flour in bond in the United Kingdom, 170,000 barrels of flour on the way from the United States, 150,000 barrels from Canada, and 60,000 quarters of wheat from the Baltic, besides other supplies which may perhaps reach before the winter sets in. The duty to-day is returned at 16s."

SALE OF THE PRINCE CONSORT'S LIVE STOCK—WINDSOR, WEDNESDAY.—The annual sale of Prince Albert's live stock, fatted upon the Norfolk and Flemish farms, in the occupation of his royal highness, and Windsor Home Park, took place on Thursday afternoon, at Norfolk farm, where a good substantial luncheon was provided, by command of the prince, for those who attended the sale, which was superintended by Mr. Tebbott, of Windsor. From the deservedly high character of the prince's stock, the whole of which, comprising South-Down ewes, short-horned heifers, Shetland and Highland oxen, fat hogs, &c., were in beautiful condition, upwards of one hundred and fifty of the neighbouring graziers and butches, and several from London, attended the sale. The average prices at which the respective lots, of which there were upwards of one hundred, were knocked down, were as follow: 133 South-Down ewes, from 35s to 37s each; 16 superior ewes, 47s per head; 31 splendid six-tooth maiden wethers, 49s per head; 63 superior two-tooth maiden ewes, 42s per head; 100 prime wether sheep, 39s per head; and four South-Down rams realised 36s each; 40 fat short-horned heifers, brought from £9 to £24 per head; 14 small fat Shetland oxen were knocked down at from £10 to £13 per head; and the average of £10 per head was obtained for ten pairs of Highland oxen. The proceeds of the sale amounted to upwards of £1,650. At the prince consort's annual sale last year, the stock realised £1,406.

POTATO CROP.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT CAVAN.

(From the D. E. Mail)

A meeting was held in the Court-house of Cavan, on Wednesday, the 29th ult., convened by the Right Hon. Lord Farnham, for the purpose of taking into consideration the disease in the potato crop.

Among the vast numbers who attended the meeting we noticed the following:—The Right Hon. Lord and Lady Farnham, the Misses Stapleton, Robert Burrowes, Esq., D.L., J.P.; Rt. Rev. Dr. Brown, R.C. Bishop of Kilmore; Rev. Charles Leslie, Rev. Henry Cottingham, Rev. Mr. Fetherston, Henry T. Kilbee, Esq., J.P.; Samuel Moore, Esq., J.P.; Francis Thompson, Esq., J.P.; Colonel Sir Charles O'Donnell, Captain Taylor, 79th Highlanders; Charles Halpin, Esq., M.D.; William Babbington, Esq., M.D.; John E. O'Reilly, Esq., M.D.; William Burrowes, Esq., Theophilus Thompson, Esq., Samuel Swanzey, Esq., Alexander Armstrong, Esq., Robert Erskine, Esq., James Battersby, Esq., C.I.; J. Walter Molony, Esq., S.I., &c. &c.

Upon a large table, in front of the platform, were placed various samples of farina, and bread made therefrom, mixed with flour, wholemeal, and oatmeal, which, even to the eye of an epicure, presented a very tempting appearance.

On the motion of Robert Burrowes, Esq., D.L., J.P.

The Right Hon. Lord Farnham took the chair, and address the meeting as follows:—My friends, I am glad to see so many of you present upon this occasion, although the weather is most unfavourable. I will not trespass long upon your time, but lay before you very briefly the result of the many experiements that I have tried, with the view of securing, with as little labour as possible, and no expense, a cheap and ample provision for the poor, should the distress, which we have too much reason to apprehend, prove general—(hear, hear.) I have employed a number of the younger children of my labourers, in order that the time of the elder and more useful branches of the family might not be encroached on—to grate or rasp the diseased potatoes by means of the common grater. I set forty of these children at work—many of them six and seven years of age; and I have brought some of the most efficient workers among them to show you with what simple instrumentality the poorest among you may benefit yourselves and your families. (Here several of the children stood up.) His Lordship proceeded and said—it was most astonishing the quantity of potatoes that these children of such a tender age were able to grate without fatigue, thereby proving that children of such a tender age can be made exceedingly useful to their parents, in turning the most diseased of the potato crop to good account. His lordship produced several cakes that had been made by the wives and labourers, which were of an excellent description, as well as samples of the-starch. His lordship then said, these cakes are produced from the most diseased potatoes, and I feel great pleasure in submitting them to you, as the successful result of my experiment and of their labour. I am much gratified in seeing that many of my labourers have sent their wives here to-day with their samples. I have drawn up the following plain directions in a very hasty manner, to teach you how to prepare starch, &c., which I will distribute among you, that you may know what to do with the starch, or farina, when extracted. His lordship then read the following to the meeting:—

"1. The potato to be thoroughly well washed. It is unnecesssry to peel them.

"2. Rasp them to a fine pulp, with a common fine grater, into a vessel with clean cold water. The finer the pulp, the greater the qantity of flour or starch will be obtained. Keep constantly stirring it previous to straining it.

"3. Squeese the pulp well through a piece of calico or linen, into a hair or wire sleve, placed over another vessel of clean cold water. The flour or starch will immediately settle to the bottom.

4. The dirty water must be poured off, and fresh water added (taking care to stir up the flour or starch well each time), for several times, until the water becomes perfectly clear.

"5. The most important point is to dry the flour or starch well, without which it will not be likely to keep uninjured. Various methods have been recommended; but as it is all important to enable the poor to preserve such a valuable article of food throughout the winter—and to exert themselves at once, energetically, to convert their bad potatoes into excellent, cheap, and wholesome food, before they become quite useless, it is most desirable to put them in the way of accomplishing this in the easiest and simplest manner. The flour may be collected from the tub into bags of linen or calico, and these hung up in a warm or airy situation. The water then drains from the flour, which gradually dries without injury. The bags may be taken down in two or three days, and pressed and shaken, in order to break the lumps into which the flour may have collected, and then hung up again. Temporary bags may readily be made out of table cloths, sheets, or pillow cases. Before putting up the starch in bags, it will be advisable to dry it thoroughly, by spreading it out on clothes, placed on the table.

"6. When the potato flour or starch is thoroughly dry, it should be placed packed for use in bags, jars, or casks, in a dry place, and it will keep for any number of years.

"7. The potato flour or starch, thus procured from diseased potatoes, mixed with wheaten flour or oatmeal, with the addition of a small quantity of buttermilk, salt, and soda, will make most excellent bread."

Some say (continued his lordship) that the potato starch by itself is an unwholesome food; but it is also known that when mixed with flour or meal it is not liable to any such objection. The manner in which the experimental bread has been made in my house is as follows:—Oatmeal cakes, 1lb. of starch, 1lb. of meal, one quarter of a teaspoonful of soda, a large teaspoonful of salt, and a tea-cup of buttermilk. Cakes are made in the same manner, with second flour used in place of oatmeal. As my friend, Dr. Babington, has some very important information to lay before you, I will not detain the meeting any longer. (His lordship resumed the chair amidst loud and continued cheering.)

William Babington, Esq., M.D., on coming forward, said—That being made aware that specimens of bread would be produced at the meeting, made of the farina obtained from diseased potatoes, and aware also of the value of such starch, which, if known to the farmers generally, would be a further inducement to its preservation, he became anxious to ascertain if a greater profit would not be derived from the grating of even sound potatoes, than by the sale of them in their whole or perfect state; and he, in a very able manner, gave the result of his inquries, a part of which is as follows, viz.—24 stone of sound potatoes of the peeler kind, produced 60lb of starch, which, valued at the rate of 2d per lb., is worth 10s. The average market price of the potato being 3d per stone, for 24 stone is 6s; add to this 1s cost of labour, and there is a clear profit left of 3s on the one day's work. 24 stone of 2d class, or partially diseased potatoes, produced 45lbs. of starch, value 7s 6d. This class of potato, now selling at 1d per stone, deducting which and labour as above, will leave a clear profit of 4s 6d on 24 stone. 24 stone of the 2d class, or totally diseased potatoes, will give 33lb. of starch, value 5s, deducting price of labour alone 1s, leaves a clear profit of the balance 4s, as these potatoes if not so treated, are only fit to make manure. Dr. Babington also produced samples of bread and cakes made of starch manufactured from the different kind of potatoes, and equal parts of flour; also bread made with equal parts of starch and oatmeal, both sifted and resifted, all of which samples he declared to be good and wholesome food, and he strongly recommended to the farmers present the adoption of the manufacture as soon as possible.

Dr. Halpin said—My lord, ladies, gentlemen, but especially farmers and labourers—for I feel it is for your instruction and your benefit that this meeting has been convened—it gives me a serious satisfaction to address you on the subject of the potato disease, because I hope the result of our discussion may be the means of diminishing the evil—(hear, hear.) This subject has for some months received all the attention I have been enabled to bestow upon it; and nothing can surpass its interest, as it affects the population of this country—(hear)—more particularly the farmers and labourers. The specimens that have been brought before you to-day, by Lord Farnham, of the excellent and valuable food that is obtainable from your perishing—almost perished—potatoes, are of such a character as to give a reasonable hope that much of it that is now considered useless may be made available at a future day, to sustain you and yours, should a season of famine, which God in his mercy avert, overtake us (hear, hear). But his lordship not only exhibited the produce of diseased potatoes transformed into wholesome food, but he also, and wisely, exhibited the simple and apparently weak instruments that he has employed in its production—children, many but six and seven years of age (hear.) This was wisely done, for it leaves no excuse with any—and the experiment clearly establishes that they have hands enough to make potato bread, as well as mouths to eat it. Doctor Babington has also given much useful information, exhibiting specimens of flour made from potatoes of every quality—good, bad, rotten—and he has shown you the good benefit arising from converting even the best potatoes into starch. This is all, doubtless, most valuable to witness; but, in my mind (and I am sure in yours also), it is only of secondary consideration when compared with the safety of the general crop, on which many of you must subsist. It is to this portion of the subject I have devoted my attention; I and think I have have discovered a mode of pitting your potatoes—every potato in the land—in such a manner as will give the best chance of their perfect safety in the pits. I am happy that this meeting has been called at this early day, as it affords me a timely opportunity of calling your attention to certain proceedings now going forward, under the direction of her Majesty's government, touching this question. The government, in their anxiety to obtain useful information, have appointed a special commission in Ireland, consisting of able men Doctor Kane, the author of the industrial Resources of Ireland—Professor Playfair, and Professor Lindley, to consider the subject in all its bearings. and to report to government on the present state of the crop—the means of preserving it, &c. These gentlemen have made their first report to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and his Excellency has caused it to be printed and widely circulated, by posting it on the various places of worship throughout the country. The report contains many glaring errors—(hear)—much advice that, if followed up in practice, will cause an incalculable quantity of mischief—(hear.) This I state withou fear of contradiction, and, in making this assertion, I am well aware that I am surrounded by practical men, who will correct me if my views are not borne out by theirs. The commissioners tell you that if the weather continues dry, and where your soil is dry, you ought to allow the potatoes to remain in the ground for the present. Now, this is the worst possible plan you could adopt, for every one of you knows the value of digging your potatoes in dry weather, and securing them in a dry state.—(hear, hear, hear.) And again, they say, "That should wet weather intervene, or should your soil be naturally wet, you should dig them out immediately." This is precisely what you ought not to do, and what I am sure you will not do; for you are all well aware that if you did so, they would be all converted into a rotten heap in less than a week. They state that moisture expedites the destruction of the potato, In this I entirely agree with them. They say, again that dryness checks the disease, and in this I also agree with them; but then they point out no means of obtaining this desirable condition.—True, indeed, they state, that for the present, you should pack your sound potatoes in dry turf ashes, turf mould, dry sand, or burned clay.—These materials are not easily procurable—in some localities, none of them are to be had. In fact, this plan of saving the potato, even were it calculated to arrest the disease (which I asssrt it is not), is not of universal applicability. But will this mode of treating the potato insure dryness? On the contrary, it will insure that very condition that the commissioners deprecate—that is, moisture (cries of hear.) No doubt those substances will absorb a large quantity of moisture from the potato, but what becomes of it? As there is no possibility of its escape, it must remain in the turf-mould, &c., in contact with the potato. I have now to introduce to your notice a plan by which ventilation to any extent may be obtained, and continued for any length of time; and the plan is so simple that all of you can comprehend it. You all know the value of ventilation, or letting the wind through your potato pits; and as my plan will be best understood by giving you the history of a potato pit—and the history of one potato pit is the history of all (hear, hear, hear) I will relate a dialogue that took place between a farmer and myself on yesterday. I overtook him on the road, and inquired into the state of his potatoes?—"Troth, they are very bad." "Where have you got them?" "Some's in the ridge, and I dug some about a fortnight ago, and put them into a pit." "Did you examine them since?" "I did—yesterday morning."—"Well, what was the matter with them?" "The matter with them! Why half of them war rotten, and there was steam out of them that would surprise you." What did you do for them?"—"Why I opened holes in the side of the pit."—"What was that for?" "To let the wind to them, to be sure." "Did that answer your wishes?"—"Well; the potatoe that was next the hole was fine and dry, but the rest were just as they were before?" "What did you do next for them?"—"Why, I uncovered the pit bodily." What was that for?" "Why, to let the wind to them, to be sure; sure I told you that before." "Now, it appears to me that you think if the potatoes had wind enough, there would be no occasion for stripping the pit, and that then there would be no rot amongst them?" "That's just what I think; and sure it stands to sense and reason." "Indeed it does; and I will show you a method by which you can let the wind into every part of your pit whenever you like, and keep it out whenever you like; and, moreover, it shall not cost you one farthing." "Musha, more luck to you—maybe you could." "Well," I said, "just do as I direct you, and I am sure you can understand all I wish to insist upon; and I am sure you will see that it is easy to do what I say: dig a trench of one foot broad, and one foot in depth; let it be two or three feet longer than you will require far your pit; cover this trench with a hurdle or flake for the length you require it, then make a few long, narrow baskets, six inches wide below, and three inches at the top, about two feet and a half high, of sallow rods; put one of these standing upright at every three feet distance on your hurdle; then put your potatoes in the pit thus formed, and cover them with as much earth as you please—no matter how much you put, you cannot prevent the air reaching every potato in the pit." "That will do rightly; I have plenty of hurdles to cover the trench, and plenty of sally rods to make the little baskets, but there's many a poor man that has neither." "Well," said I, "that does not make the least obstruction to my plan: there is no part of the country where a few branches and tops of trees, or wattles, or whitethorns are not to be had; they will do just as well; lay your branches on the trench, take a few whitethorn branches and bind them loosely together with a hay rope, and put them standing over the trench, and the wind will get through them just as well as through the baskets. Having picked your potatoes carefully, and pitted them, as I desired you, you should allow the wind to pass through them for some days, if the weather is good. If frost comes on, stop the ends of the long trench with sods, and put a sod on top of each of the little baskets that stand up through the clay, and a breath of air cannot get into it."—"Well, that is all as plain as can be, and I'll try it immediately; and if anything saves my crop, it will be letting the air through it." (Dr. Halpin sat down amidst loud cheering.)

It was moved by John E. O'Reilly, Esq., M.D., that the meeting be adjourned to this day week, to enable the various schoolmasters, &c., to be in attendance, as it was most desirable for them to be able to instruct their scholars. He added that he was the patron of two national schools, and that he had both his schoolmasters present at this meeting.

Lord Farnham—I will give up any day or number of days, except during the week after next, when I am obliged to be absent in Dublin, to the consideration of this most important subject. I have had some of my schoolmasters in attendance on this day.

An amendment was proposed by Wm. Babington, Esq., M.D., that this meeting be adjourned to this day three weeks, in order to test the various plans that have been proposed for preventing any further inroads of the dire disease in the potato crop, and more especially to prove the efficacy of that devised by his friend Dr. Halpin—(hear, hear, and cheers)—and to report upon the various experiments which it was proposed to try in the interval.

The amendment was carried.

Dr. J. E. O'Reilly said that he hoped that the example set by the first lady in the county (Lady Farnham)—indeed, the first lady of *any* rank in the whole kingdom who had attended on such an occasion—would be followed by a large attendance of the ladies of the neighbourhood, at the adjourned meeting—(loud and continued cheering which lasted several minutes.)

Mr. John Reilly (one of the largest contractors in this part of Ireland) stated that he had fourteen acres of potatoes, and that he would pit them in the mode described by Dr. Halpin, as he was sure it must succeed in preserving them, if anything can. At the next meeting he would inform his lordship of the result.

Dr. Babington and several others promised to do likewise.

The Right Rev. Dr. Brown, Roman Catholic Bishop, then addressed the meeting, and said—My dear friends, I must confess that though the present appearance of the country is very discouraging, owing to the almost total failure of the potato crop (the poor man's only food), yet I feel greatly cheered by this meeting called by Lord Farnham, who has kindly come here not merely to show his sympathy but also to give advice, which, if attended to, I am sure will be a great means of preventing famine and want; I also feel greatly encouraged at seeing his lordship so well supported by the gentry around him, and the anxiety evinced by all to make provision for the necessities of the poor, which, I trust, will be of great benefit: and this gives me an assurance that should hunger or famine come upon us, they will also then be found ready to come forward with their assistance. I assure you I feel sensibly on this occasion; and I hope that this meeting will beget, within the hearts of the poor and the needy, feelings of comfort, confidence, and hope. His lordship then moved that the marked thanks of the meeting be given to Lord Farnham for his kind consideration and attention to the wants of the poor, which was passed unanimously amidst loud cheers.

Robert Burrowes, Esq., Stradone House, said—He came there to receive instructions, and congratulated Lord Farnham on the number and respectability of the attendance, and the anxiety evinced to act upon the instructions communicated. He had no dread of famine while such excellent food can be procured from diseased potatoes; but should famine come upon our country, which God, in His mercy, avert, he was quite satisfied the gentry of the county of Cavan will ever be found ready to assist, by every means in their power, to supply the wants and alleviate the distresses of the poorer classes. But, in the meantime, he would recommend that, as from the samples produced to the meeting, it was evident the bread was of a good and wholesome nature; every person present having diseased potatoes, on their return to their homes should immediately set about the manufacture of the starch, and thereby help themselves.

The Right Hon. Lord Farnham having vacated the chair, and Robert Burrowes, Esq., being called thereto, a vote of thanks was given to Lord Farnham for his dignified conduct therein, and the meeting was adjourned until Wednesday, the 19th November. Before separating, pieces of the different samples of bread, &c., were distributed amongst those present, that every one might have an opportunity of judging of its quality.

Previous to the breaking up of the assembly, the farmers and landowners, with all present, joined heartily in cheering Lord and Lady Farnham, and also returned them thanks for the interest they took in their welfare.

THE GAME LAWS.—At the Tring Agricultural Association meeting on Tuesday, Mr. Houghton, the vice-president of the society, thus expressed himself—"I stand here as one of the largest occupiers of land in the kingdom. It is not only unfair but absolutely dishonest for a landlord to take rent for a farm and then to stock it with game (cheers). I have stated this before a committee of the House of Commons, and will avow it on all accasions. It is dishonest of landlords to stock farms with vermin. Plenty of game might do for the landlords, but it would not do for him. If the aristocracy needed 'battues,' let them keep their game in a room and shoot at it through the key-hole." We understand that Mr. Houghton farms nearly 4000 acres of land.

SERIOUS RIOT.—On the 24th ultimo, a riot took place at Rathvilly under the following circumstances:—A man named William Anderson took a plot of land for the crop from a person named Pat Keily, and on proceeding to take away the corn, Keily prevented him, when a violent affray ensued. Keily had his arm fractured, and several others engaged in the conflict were more or less injured. The parties were apprehended, and brought before the Tullow bench on Saturday last, when informations were ordered against the principals, who were held to bail to stand their trial at the next sessions.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

THE AUTHORSHIP OF THE LETTERS OF JUNIUS.—The *Inverness Courier* says that Sir David Brewster, who is married to a daughter of the late Mr. James Macpherson, translator of *Ossian's Poems*, has discovered some letters among the papers of his father-in-law, which may lead to the discovery of a great secret—the authorship of "Junius." The person who, as Sir David thinks, may be identified as the author, is Lachlan Maclean, the son of an Irish Presbyterian clergyman, but descended from the ancient Scottish family of the M'Leans of Coll. He was bred to the study of medicine, but became a political writer and adventurer in London, and rose to some eminence. He was once an under secretary of state, in which capacity he might have become acquainted with state secrets. Having been sent out to India government in 1776, he was shipwrecked and drowned on the passage—a circumstance that may account for the non-revealment of the secret as to the authorship of "Junius."—His papers were all lost at the same time.

RAILWAY ENTERPRISE.

(From the Morning Herald.)

The *Times* has at length "let the cat out of the bag." It has disclosed the motives—or at least one of the motives—by which it has been actuated in its crusade against railway enterprise, and its attempts to create a panic in the railway share market. It charges upon the more influential portion of the metropolitan press that, in opposing its efforts to destroy public confidence, it has been influenced by self-interest, inasmuch as it participates largely in the shape of advertisements, in the "profits of the bubbles" and "chimeras" they recommend. "The peculiar morality to which Capel-court has given a local habitation and a name, may," it says, "have trespassed into the purer regions of the press." This imputation of corrupt motives against the whole press, for the *Times* has the satisfaction of standing in a minority of one on the occasion, comes with very bad grace from a journal, whose character for corruptness has long since passed into a proverb. —If the rumour so prevalent on the Stock Exchange, in reference to the probable origin of the onslaught of the *Times* on railroad speculation be correct, it has very substantial reasons for its policy. We shall not, however, stop to refute a charge evidently designed to avert suspicion of bad faith from its authors. It is clear, from the subdued and modified tone which they have now begun to assume, that they have gone a little too far, even for them. The *Times* of yesterday has dropped one-half of its £30,000,000 of deposits, and is now content to affirm that even £15,000,000 cannot be paid into the hands of the Accountant-General without a most inconvenient drain on the capital of "the country, and a great convulsion in the railway share market." To arrive at such a result, it is necessary to suppose that the bankers, to whose custody these deposits are confined, will lock them in their strong boxes, there to remain until their transfer to the hands of the Accountant-General. But this no more follows than that the bankers should re-issue them to pay for fresh sheafs of railway scrip; or employ them in imprudent and dangerous speculations. Such an imputation on the great body of the bankers of England is a calumny as unfounded as it is injurious. Nothing but an obstinate determination to create distrust and confusion in the commercial world could have suggested so damaging an imputation. Were some £30,000,000 paid instead of half that amount, it might be temporarily withdrawn from circulation without any of the evil consequences predicted by the *Times*. But it is not surely pretended that the aforesaid bankers will repair to the Accountant-General at the period fixed upon for the transfer of these deposits, and pay them over in specie. If, however, our readers would fully satisfy themselves of the utter absurdity of such predictions as those which have been multiplied in the columns of the *Times* during the last few days, let them turn to the following authentic list of the sums passed by bankers at the clearing-house in the year 1840:—

SUMS PAID BY BANKERS AT CLEARING HOUSE, 1840.

Barclay and Co.	£107,000,000
Glyn and Co.	105,327,000
Jones Loyd and Co. ..	104,000,000
Masterman and Co.. ..	90,000,000
Robarts and Co.	80,580,000
Smyth, Payne, and Co. ..	64,000,000
Williams and Co.	56,000,000
Barnetts and Co.	50,000,000
Lubbock and Co. .. .	33,760,000
Stone, Martin, and Co. ..	33,700,000
Prescott and Co.	30,000,000
Denison and Co.	26,863,000
Willis and Co.	26,500,000
Hanbury and Co.	24,700,000
Ladbrokes and Co.	24,200,000
Curries and Co.	17,500,000
Spooner and Co.	16,000,000
Price and Co.	15,300,000
Hankeys and Co.	15,000,000
Barnard and Co.	12,000,000
Veres and Co.	10,428,000
Rogers and Co.	9,000,000
Dorrien and Co.	8,000,000
Fullers and Co.	7,500,000
Brown, Janson, and Co. ..	7,000,000
Bossanquet and Co. ..	3,700,000
Stevenson and Salt	3,500,000
Whitmore and Co.	3,000,000
Total	£984,558,000
Clearing in 1839	£954,401,600
Bank notes	66,275,600

We have here an aggregate amount of NINE HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR MILLIONS, FIVE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS sterling, without taking into account the estimate of the Bank of England, Joint Stock, and West of Temple-bar bankers, and ready money paid over the counter by City bankers. Can anything be more preposterous, therefore, than the assumption of the *Times*, that the withdrawal of such a sum as £30,000,000 under all the circumstances of the case, is calculated to produce the disastrous results which it has suited its purpose to predict? We shall return to this subject; meanwhile, we may congratulate the commercial public on the fact that the absurdity, not to say corrupt prophecies of the *Times*, have carried with them their own refutation, and are little likely to be mischievous for the future.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 31.

4th Light Dragoons—Lieut. W. K. Frazer to be Captain, by purchase, vice Cumming, who retires; Cornet A. Grant to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fraser; E. Tredcroft, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Grant.

1st Foot—Quartermaster-Serjeant M. Thompson to be Quartermaster, vice Charles Pieters, who retires upon half-pay.

16th Foot—T. Lyons, Gentleman, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Peacocke, promoted.

64th Foot—A. P. Bowlby, Gentleman, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice De Courcy, who resigns.

65th Foot—W. K. Park, Gent., to be Assistant Surgeon.

84th Foot—J. E. Leahy, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Arbuckle, promoted.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, OCT. 30.

Corps of Royal Engineers—First Lieut. J. W. Gordon to be Second Captain, vice Bennett, deceased; Second Lieut. F. W. King to be First Lieutenant, vice Gordon.

FOREIGN OFFICE, OCT. 31, 1845.

It is hereby notified that a strict and rigorous blockade of the port of Buceo was established and maintained by her Majesty's naval forces on the east coast of South America, under the command of Rear Admiral Inglefield, acting in conjunction with the naval forces of the King of the French, under the command of Rear Admiral Laine, on the 1st of August last; but that neutral vessels were nevertheless permitted to quit the said port until the 12th day of the same month of August.

It is also hereby further notified that a strict and rigorous blockade has been established and maintained by the same British and French naval forces of all the other ports of the Oriental Republic occupied by troops under the command of General Oribe; and that all the measures authorised by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between her Majesty and other powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels attempting to violate the said blockade.

WATERFORD—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday—Wednesday, Nov. 5, 1845.