# The Waterford Mail.

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## STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

### STATE OF ROSCOMMON IN THE VICINITY OF ROOSKEY—TWENTY POLICE ATTACKED AND OBLIGED TO RETREAT.

(From the Correspondent of the E. Packet.)

On Friday, the 8th instant, Mr. Williams, contractor, had a number of laborers from Rooskey to work at Carnadg Bridge, on the Shannon, the labourers in that vicinity not being so expert at such work as the Rooskey men. In consequence of some information that opposition would be given, twenty police, under command of Constable Balfour, (who I mentioned to you in my last report,) arrived early in the day at Carnadg, to protect the laborers. As soon as this was perceived, scouts were sent out in all directions, and about two o'clock, p.m., a mob of over 600 Molly Maguires arrived at Carnadg and commenced an attack on the laborers and police, all of whom were forced to retire. Unfortunately one of the police was severely injured, and now lies in a dangerous state, his jaw bone being broken in two places, and eight of his teeth being knocked out. It is fortunate that Constable Balfour used such forbearance under such trying circumstances, else the consequences must have been awful. And it is now the surprise of every one in the vicinity, how they got off so safe,

On Thursday, the 8th, a party of the 8th hussars, with a magistrate and some constabulary, accompanied George Knox, Esq., (agent to the Crown,) to the lands of Ballykilcline, to protect him and his bailiffs while serving some law notices. And on the same day Mr. John R. Malone, sub-sheriff, had a party of police and military to protect him in making a seizure for rent, under an execution, at the suit of a Mr. Ros against Mr. Little.

A meeting of ten magistrates—Wm. Lloyd, Esq., D.L.. and J.P., in the chair—was held in Strokestown on the 7th instant, to take into consideration the propriety of having a new police station formed near Hill-street, to protect Mr. Church, whose new house was levelled at night a short time since. The majority of the magistrates were of opinion that it was more necessary to reinforce the present stations, which have only a few men, wholly inadequate to the state of the country; the original question was therefore lost, and so the matter ended—Mr. Lloyd receiving a vote of thanks for his conduct in the chair.

Such is the state of this part of the country. I cannot help remarking, if any English county were in such a state of insubordination, I think Sir Robert Peel would not be so tedious in taking steps to restore tranquillity. The Government are much to blame for their supineness.

(From the Tipperary Vindicator)

### DEPLORABLE MURDER IN THE COUNTY LIMERICK.

Our Limerick correspondent furnishes us with the sad details of an awful and melancholy murder, which was perpetrated under circumstances of appalling atrocity, within a few miles of the city of Limerick, on Sunday evening. It appears that on the evening in question, the house of a respectable farmer, of the name of Laurence Leahy, was entered by an armed gang of miscreants, who at once called upon him to kneel down. Leahy is the father of a large family of eleven children, and he has enjoyed through life a fair and respectable character. It is impossible exactly to state how he became obnoxious to the sanguinary miscreants by whom this cruel murder was planned and executed with a malignant and diabolical resolution; but the fact appears to be that having entered his dwelling the murderers having called for him, the party attacked and fired at him at his door, and murdered him in the bosom of his family. We have heard that he was a tenant of Sir M. Barrington. Bart. Another account assures us that he lived near Cahirnarry church, and was a tenant of Mr. John Cripps, formerly an alderman of Limerick. The murderers, not content with despatching their victim, also fell upon the domestic servants and such members of the family as came within their reach, but it is a feature in the transaction somewhat consoling, that the miscreants met with a warm reception from the faithful servants of poor Leahy. We have heard that the servants encounterred the villains with a most determined bravery, and actually made prisoners of two of the banditti, who were handed over to the police, and brought on Monday evening into Limerick. It is also stated to us that the assassins have been identified as the same who a few years ago were tried for the murder of Mr. Shine, at Carrigparsons, not far from the same neighbourhood, and who have been prowling about the country ever since.

### ATTACK ON A POLICE PATROL IN THE COUNTY OF LIMERICK—DANGEROUS WOUNDING OF TWO POLICEMEN.

Sunday night as the police of Ahane, a parish adjoining, and in the union of Castle Connell, were on patrol, they came up with an armed party consisting of four or five men, near General Burke's gate, at Ahane. The police, it appears, as in duty bound, called upon the armed party to stand and surrender; but this they resolutely refused to do, bidding defiance to the constables and calling on them to come on. Constable Collins, a very active and efficient member of the force, immediately stepped forward, accompanied by three policemen, when a fire was opened on both sides, and continued for some time with unceasing briskness between the police and banditti. The shots were heard at a very great distance, and considerable alarm was created throughout the district—the people not knowing from whom the shots proceeded. We deeply regret to state that two of the policemen—Collins and another, whose name we have not heard, were dangerously wounded—one through the jaw and neck, the other in the chest, in which, we learn, two balls were driven. It is needless to say that the recovery of the policemen is extremely doubtful. The assailants, it would appear, escaped, nor has it been discovered whether they were seriously injured in the recontre—except from the traces of blood which were found in the direction they proceeded, on the following morning. Since the above was put in type, we have learned that the unfortunate constable has died of his wounds, and another account states that a second policeman has also died, whilst a third is severely wounded! The party on patrol belonged to the Annacotty station, and consisted of four men only, including the constable. The armed banditti, we are told, numbered fourteen, and proceeded with desperate determination to work. The utmost dismay and consternation pervade the entire district in consequence of this truly awful outrage.

(From the D. E Mail)

AGRARIAN OUTRAGE.—The lease of a farm at Killadooly, Queen's County, the estate of Sir G. Cockburn, having expired, the tenant, named Fletcher, who resided in Tipperary, and who burned and injured the land, refused to give up possession. Four men (to their credit), tenants of Sir George, and long on his land, crossed the border and went to the county Tipperary, on Saturday last, to serve Fletcher with ejectments. On their arrival they were surrounded by more than 100 vagabonds, attacked, and beaten, and one man nearly killed, who had his head much cut and three teeth broken, so that they were obliged to retreat; but the chief of the little party, an honest man, named S. Loughnan, made his way to Templemore, lodged a complaint before a magistrate, got a party of police, and returned to Fletcher's house, which being barricaded, he posted the ejectment on the house, and on the church and chapel next to it, and so far defeated this resistence to law. It is high time for government, if we have such a thing, to put an end to such outrages; and as to Tipperary, I fear the only remedy, particularly for the north riding, is to proclaim it, and put it under military law.

## OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—THE ADDRESS.

We understand that Lord Francis Egerton is to move and Mr. Edmund Becket Denison is to second the address in the House of Commons, in answer to the Queen's speech, on the opening of parliament.—*Observer.*

Sir Robert Peel has issued invitations for a full dress parliamentary dinner party, on Wednesday the 21st instant, at his residence, in Whitehall gardens, on which occasion the Queen's speech on the opening of the session of parliament will be read by the right hon. baronet to his numerous guests.

We understand that circulars have been issued, requesting the early attendance of the ministerial members on the meeting of parliament.—*Morning Chronicle.*

The *Observer* says—"We understand that no such circulars have been issued."

## SATISFACTORY EXPLANATIONS—A *H*AREA SNEAK.

We subjoin an epistle, in the inditing of which Mr. Joseph Hume occupied his leisure upon Christmas-Day. In it is given the most satisfactory explanation we have yet heard of recent political events:—"After due inquiry," says the Hon. Member, "about the cause of Sir Robert Peel's resignation, of Lord John's inability to form a ministry, and of Sir Robert Peel's resumption of office, I must say that there is much mystery, and wheels within wheels, that time only can explain."

The only parallel to this lucid exposition of a mystery that we can recollect, occurred in the experience of a friend of ours, who, having been robbed of a quantity of valuable plate applied to a member of the "detective force," of the day, to aid him in its recovery. After the lapse of some weeks, this functionary presented himself before the despoiled party with a triumphant air, and assured him that he had at last obtained satisfactory intelligence respecting his robbery. "Have you found my plate?" interrupted the gentleman in high delight, "No," replied the detective, "but after the most extended inquiries, and upon consulting with Ruthven, and other knowing 'uns, I have no doubt that your house was robbed by a *h*-area-sneak."

Mr. Hume, however, has gained a little more information than the 'detective,' for he has actually discovered who the political *h*-area-sneak is: "I think," he says, "we have a better chance of a good measure of Corn Law Repeal from Sir Robert than from Lord John, and that we shall obtain it sooner."

But here is the letter itself *in extenso*:—

The following is a copy of a letter from Joseph Hume, Esq., M.P., to James Gibson, Esq., Chief Magistrate of Arbroath:—

"London, Christmas Day, 1845.

"MY DEAR SIR—I returned from Norfok yesterday, and found your letter of the 17th, and the address to the Queen here, I shall to-morrow send to Sir J. Graham, the Home Secretary, that address, as he is the proper channel for all home and domestic matters.

"After due inquiry about the case of Sir R. Peel's resignation, of Lord John's inability to form a ministry, and of Sir Robert Peel's resumption of office, I must say that there is much mystery, and wheels within wheels, that time only can explain.

"It is, however, understood, that a majority of the cabinet objected to the alteration of the corn laws that Sir Robert proposed to make; and, being determined on carrying on his plan, he would not remain with the responsibility unless they would support him.

"Lord John Russell was sent for, and he undertook to form an administration to carry the entire repeal of the corn laws, the Queen stated her desire to give her best support to the measure. But Lord John found many obstacles to his going on, and was compelled to give up the intention. Lord John had intended to include repealers and the liberals in the administration—to make it broad and liberal; but I have not heard that he had written to any one, except to Mr. Cobden, to whom he offered the Vice-Presidency of the Board of Trade. Various obstacles were in his way from old Whig families, who thought that they had a right to office that Sir John could not comply with. But the alleged cause of the break up was, that Earl Grey, who had been allotted to the Colonies, would not agree to act in a Cabinet with Lord Palmerston as Foreign Secretary. Lord Palmerston would not accept of any other office; but he offered to support the government of Lord John, and not to take office. I agree with Lord Grey, that Lord Palmerston's policy in attacking Syria and Egypt, and threatening, as he did, from time to time, other powers, led to the downfall of the Whig government, by the increase of expense caused by their war establishments, and I think he would have been a dangerous man in that office. In the colonies he would have done well, as he is a clever man, and an excellent manager in office; but he would not take any other office.

"Sir Robert Peel, when Lord John could not succeed, undertook the responsibility, and strange to say all his Cabinet, except Lord Stanley, now go with him.

"I think we have a better chance of a good measure of corn-law repeal from Sir Robert than from Lord John, and we shall obtain it sooner. It is understood that the Duke of Wellington will support in the Lords, what Sir Robert can carry in the Commons.

"It has never been stated what extent of repeal Sir Robert intended, but to induce him to resign it must be considerable. But the Tories, seeing the whole of the Cabinet go with Sir Robert, console themselves with the belief that Sir Robert will now propose less than he had formerly intended, but, I don't believe that, and, therefore, look forward with confidence to a large move in the right direction.

"No county requires free trade more than Forfar; and, if that be obtained in food, we shall never hear more of war with the United States.

"Believe me, &c.,

"JOSEPH HUME."

There is a vacancy in the Benchers of the Queen's Inns, by the death of ex-Judge Moore, who was elected in 1805 and next to Lord Plunkett, the oldest member of the society.

A company of the 12th marched from Templemore to Thurles on Monday, and a company of the 77th from Thurles to Templemore to join head quarters.

The Lord Bishop of Limerick has promoted the Rev. Thomas Knox, Rector of Aghnameadle, Toomevara, to the Prebend of Tullybrackey, in the diocese, vacant by the sudden death of the Rev. John Fitzgerald, last autumn.

The very rev. the Dean of Leighlin is fast recovering from the effects of the late melancholy accident at Leighlin bridge.

The accumulated capital of the Cork Annuity Company amounts to £46,908, being an increase on the last year of £1,860, after the payment of £2,930 to annuitants. This is the 14th year of the company's formation, its capital on the first year having been only £1,800.

## COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

### WEDNESDAY.

The three puisne judges of this court sat to-day at 11 o'clock.

*The Queen* a. *C. G. Duffy, proprietor of the Nation newspaper.*

When Mr. Napier had concluded his arguments in a case which occupied their lordships for a considerable time,

The Deputy Clerk of the Crown addressing the Court, said, that the city grand jury were in the box, and wished to hand in the indictment sent before them in the seditious libel case.

Judge Burton—Have you any question to ask, gentlemen?

The Foreman—No, my Lord, we have come to a decision.

The indictment was then handed down to the Clerk of the Crown, who read the endorsement of the jury, finding a true bill against the traverser.

The Solicitor General then moved their Lordships that Mr. Duffy should come and plead to the indictment.

Mr. O'Hagan, for the traverser, said he was sure the Crown would not object to allow Mr. Duffy to plead by his Solicitor.

The Solicitor-General stated that he had no objection. and the ordinary plea of "not guilty," was accordingly recorded in the usual form.

Mr. O'Hagan next applied, under the statute, for a copy of the indictment, which the Court directed to be furnished to Mr. Duffy, within the proper time.

## DUBLIN POLICE—TUESDAY, JAN. 13.

### COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE.

*John North Bonynge, Esq.*, a. *Abel Labertouche and Hugh Stafford.*

Mr. Creagh, counsel for the complainant, applied to the magistrates to ascertain if they had determined on receiving the informations of his client, Mr. Bonynge, against the above parties, a draft of such informations having been on yesterday submitted for the consideration of their worships, in which Mr. Bonynge charged Labertouche and Stafford, under the 9th George IV., cap. 55. sec. 42, with having embezzled a sum of £500 1s 3d, money entrusted by him to their care with written directions to apply the same in paying up certain calls on shares held by Mr. Bonynge in the Great Southern and Western Railway.

Mr. Callaghan, the presiding magistrate, stated that his colleagues and he had, after mature consideration, agreed to receive the informations of Mr. Bonynge, and that when engrossed from the draft submitted Mr. Bonynge might be sworn to them on the next day, when the case would be duly sent to the next commission.

ROMANISM IN OXFORD.—A correspondent of the *Times* makes singular disclosures upon this momentous question. The following is an extract from his letter,—"It is your duty, at once and without reserve, to ask the heads of colleges in Oxford, whether or not they are aware of a practice that has arisen in their university, as perilous to themselves, being guardians of our youth, as it must prove, if persisted in, destructive to the peace of the several colleges over which they preside?—It is high time that the low duplicity introduced into Oxford by those who at any time of their lives were fitter associates for Jesuits than for honest Englishmen should be uprooted and ignominiously expelled. That this anti-British quality of the mind has planted itself in the seat of learning referred to, and that the pernicious and cruel example of her late unfaithful teachers is still actively followed and imitated by the thoughtless and misguided young, cannot admit of question. You should call the serious attention of every one interested in the maintenance of the Protestant religion in these realms, and in preserving the integrity of our universities, to the following well-ascertained and very startling facts. In the rooms of more than one student of the University of Oxford may be seen at the present moment a small wainscot book closet, externally as unpretending as possible, exciting no suspicion, and affording no clue whatever to the mysteries within. This seeming book-closet or convenient cupboard being opened, the article of furniture is discovered to be neither more nor less than a portable altar, as rich and gorgeous as emblazonry can render it. In its form it resembles the triptic of the Roman Catholic altar. The other side of either door presents richly embellished pannels, upon which are portrayed with suitable inscriptions the Passion of our Saviour, &c. At the back of this cupboard-altar is fixed the cross, adorned with the figure of the Saviour. At this altar, the *fac simile* of many used in Romish families, the early matins of the student are devoutly offered up."

CONCEALMENT AND MURDER OF A CHILD.—Much excitement prevailed in the neighbourhood of Clomanto since November last, in consequence of a report having gone abroad that a young woman named Anne Hartford, of Barna, had concealed the birth, and made away with the body of her infant. An investigation of the case was at this time entered upon, and the woman having been arrested, underwent an examination by Doctors Cullinan and Anderson, of Freshford, by whom she was declared to have been recently delivered of an infant. The woman, however, refused to give any information in the matter, and sufficient further proof not having been obtained, the case was given up by the authorities. On the 9th instant, however, that very active and intelligent officer, Constable Peter Holmes, of the Clomanto station, who had never relinqnished his search, discovered in a plantation near a gullet, on the lands of Kilrush, an infant child in an advanced state of decomposition, with the limbs severed from the body, and horribly mangled. An inquest was held by Wm. Maher, Esq., on the 10th instant, when a most respectable jury came to the conclusion that no doubt Ann Hartford was the mother of the murdered child. We understand the unnatural parent is yet at liberty—surely the authorities will not allow her to escape the penalty of her atrocious crime.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM FIRE ARMS—BANTRY, JAN. 7.—A fatal accident attended with loss of life, took place here yesterday. Two young gentlemen, sons of Michael Murphy, of Donemark, Esq., went out shooting, attended by a boy and a young man, aged 22 years, named Michael Lucey. On their return home in the evening, they kept one barrel loaded in the hope of meeting a shot before reaching their father's residenee; one of the gentlemen handed the gun to Lucey to carry after being repeatedly asked by him for it. Lucey carried the gun, with the muzzle in his hand and the butt over his shoulder; they had not proceeded far until they met with a deep cut or trench across the road, which one of the gentlemen got over, and asked Lucey to hand him the fowling piece which he refused. Mr. M. then desired him to take care as the place was very slippery. Lucey, fearing nothing, was stepping down into the trench, when his foot slipped and he fell, and in the fall the gun fell over, the butt and cock striking the opposite bank, the piece went off, poor Lucey received its contents in the upper part of his thigh, which caused instant death. He was an only son, and has left his parents and seven sisters to mourn his untimely death. It is right to state that there can be no blame whatever attached to the young gentlemen, nor can anything (save that of the deceased's family) exceed the grief of the entire of Mr. Murphy's family since the occurrence.—*Cork Examiner.*

## IMPORTANT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Liverpool, Monday Afternoon

The following letter from Rio Janeiro, of the very late date of November 20, gives important views of the position of matters in relation to the Brazils:—

"Rio Janeiro, Nov. 20.

"Our political horizon is very much darkened since my last communication. I understand this government will not continue further negociations until satisfaction is obtained respecting that most unfortunate bill lately passed, and which I fear will make mischief. The Brazilians complain, and with reason, that their coasting trade has suffered serious inconvenience by the policy and unjustifiable acts of some of our cruisers on this coast. The Brazilians also complain that if a couple of shackles were found in a coasting vessel, with all clearances in order, she was in consequence detained; and as they navigate their coasting vessels partly with slaves, these were necessary to have on board; even as on board our vessels of war men are sometimes confined in irons.

"Again at the Cape, vessels taken there have been condemned for having those loose wooden boxes on board in which the captain and mate sleep, because one captain gave evidence in one case that these boxes were not in use in the coasting smacks. Now we all know well that many, if not all, coasting smacks use these kinds of boxes.

"There is no doubt but that if our government would limit their Slave Bill to intercepting vessels with slaves, and not interfere with the legitimate goods trade between this and the coast, and which is as legal as the goods trade from Liverpool to the coast, the Brazilians would make some sort of a treaty with us, and if we do not curtail the working of the Slave Bill recently passed to intercepting slaves, we shall undoubtedly have a rumpus before long with this country, and it now behoves us all to use extreme caution in shipments."

## SUICIDE OF A LUNATIC.

On Saturday evening an inquest was held by Thomas Izod, Esq., Coroner, at Delahunty's public house, Rose inn-street, on view of the body of an old woman named Mary White, a lunatic, who had effected her escape from the custody of the keeper of the Lunatic Asylum, and whose body was on that morning found in the stream of the Canal, at the weir of Mr. K. Scott's tuck mill.

Two of Mr. Scott's workers, named Mary Hoyne and John Kennedy, were examined. The first proved the finding of the body on the morning, and in the place before mentioned; and the latter deposed that on the previous night, at about eight o'clock, he found a cloak lying on the bank of the river, at the part where the cut of the Canal commenced. He suspected that some woman must have drowned her-self, and therefore carried the cloak and gave information to the police at the Mayor's office. There was no mark of any struggle upon the bank where he found the cloak.

Fanny Bolger deposed that she was one of the nurses of the Lunatic Asylum, and knew the deceased, who had been confined there since Wednesday, she being of insane mind. The last place that she saw the deceased was at the City Gaol, at between six and seven o'clock on Friday evening. The deceased had stated in the Asylum, that she had been imprisoned in the gaol on Tuesday night, and that six pence halfpenny, her property was still in the custody of the governor, which she would require to buy snuff. In order to ease the poor woman's mind as much as possible, the keeper's wife directed the witness to bring the deceased down the town, and to get for her the six pence-halfpenny, as well as some clothes which she had left at her former lodgings.—When witness and the deceased arrived at the gaol, the latter said she would wait with her back against the court-house steps whilst the former would be enquiring for the money. Witness enquired at the gaol door from Mr. Duncan, who informed her that the money had been given up to the policeman who had conducted the woman from the prison to the Lunatic Asylum. When witness turned round she found that the deceased had vanished, and though her back was not turned more than five miuutes, and the deceased was an extremely old woman and could not walk fast, she could not find her anywhere.—Dangerous or violent lunatics were not allowed outside the Asylum, but such as were quiet and harmless were sometimes permitted out in charge of a nurse. Witness heard the policeman who placed the deceased in charge at the Asylum say that she had made an attempt previously on her life, but she did not appear in the least violent or discontented in the house. She volunteered to work, and said she was very comfortable in the Asylum. She said to some of the nurses that she had a serpent in her stomach, but she did not seem in low spirits, and only seemed anxious about her clothes and money. Had not the slightest suspicion that it was the woman's intention to make away with herself, and was under the impression that she considered herself too comfortable to wish to leave the institution. Heard the deceased say that she had been married in the year of the rebellion.

Sarah Corcoran proved that the deceased who had lodged in the same house with her, was for some days out of her mind. She complained that there was a serpent and two women spinning in her stomach, and she, on the night previous to her arrest by the police, stole a knife with which she inflicted three cuts on her body, and averred that some of the Fairies who had tormented her, made their exit through the apertures.

Martin Bolger, the keeper of the Asylum, swore that the deceased had appeared perfectly rational and quietly disposed during the time she was in custody, and that to ease her mind as much as possible, and make her contented with her condition, he had consented that she should be brought down the town to get her clothes, and money. This however he would not have done had he known that she had made a previous attempt upon her life.

Doctor Lalor stated that he had made a post mortem examination of the body. There was no external mark of injury, except a slight appearance of blood about the left eye, but he could not perceive that this had come from any wound. It was evident that death had resulted from drowning.

The jury found "that the deceased, a lunatic who had eseaped from her keeper on Friday the 9th inst., was found drowned in the stream of the canal off the river Nore, near the Ormonde Mills, in the Borough of Kilkenny, and that there were no marks of vicious iujury on the body."—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Lord Morpeth has given his name to a document prepared by the Peace Society, recommending addresses from merchants and other classes in this country to similar classes in the United States in favour of perpetual amity and the reference of all points of misunderstanding to the arbitration of disinterested parties.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Sunday morning last, a butcher of this town, named Michael Hingerty, on his return home from second Mass, was observed to stagger at the door of a house in Queen-street, near his own dwelling, when it was found he had fallen from an attack of apoplexy, of which he instantly expired.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

## THE ARMY.

The following are the terms referred to in article 28, 34, and 43 of the Army Warrant, the substance of which appeared in our paper of Wednesday, by which soldiers are now enabled to obtain free discharges:—

| | Cavalry. £. | Infantry. £. |
|---|---|---|
| Under five years' actual service.. | 30 | 20 |
| After five years' actual service, with one distinguishing mark.. | 25 | 18 |
| After seven years' actual service, with one distinguishing mark.. | 15 | 10 |
| After ten years' actual service, with 2 distinguishing marks; or After 12 years' actual service, with one distinguishing mark..... | 10 | 5 |
| After 12 years' actual service, with two distinguishing marks; or.. After 14 years' service, with one distinguishing mark..... | 5 | Free. |
| After 14 years' service, with two distinguishing marks; or..... After 15 years' service, with one distinguishing mark..... | Free, with the right of registry for deferred pension of 4d a day. | |
| After fifteen years' actual service, with 3 distinguishing marks; or After sixteen years' actual service with two distinguishing marks, having possessed the second at least twelve months..... | Free, with the right of registry for deferred pension of 6d a day. | |

## SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

(From the London Papers.)

ASHFORD AND MARGATE BRANCH.—An accident, which has resulted fatally, occurred on Thursday morning on the works of the South Eastern Branch Railway to Canterbury, and Margate, near the village of Minster. According to the information furnished by the company's officials, it appears that early on the morning in question, a train of loaded ballast waggons started from Canterbury down the line to Minster, being propelled at the rere by a locomotive. In the foremost waggon were twelve or fourteen excavators, who were going to relieve those who had been working during the night. The morning was exceedingly foggy, to which unfortunate circumstance the accident may be partially attributed. The engine-driver being unable to see much in advance, the train unfortunately ran beyond the spot where it ought to have stopped, the ralls only being laid a few yards further on; the first waggon, containing the excavators, went over the end of the line, and was precipitated down an embankment. The poor fellows were thrown out, and two or three of the waggons, filled with ballast, fell upon them. One of the men was killed on the spot, and two others grievously hurt. The engine-driver, on hearing the crash, instantly reversed the engine, by which means the remaining portion of the train was saved from running off the rails. As quickly as possible the injured men were conveyed on to Thurston, where they received immediate surgical aid. The deceased, whose name was Hollens, was a native of Birchington, and has left a widow and 8 children. His body was removed to a neighboring public house, there to await an inquest.

THE MIDLAND.—On Friday a fatal accident occurred at the Matchley station of the Midland Railway, near Leeds. One of the workmen, a bricklayer, was crossing the line with a plank on his shoulder, when, unperceived by him, one of the fast trains from Manchester came up, and the buffer of the engine struck the poor fellow, and threw him to a distance of about twenty yards.—The engine was immediately stopped, and the unfortunate man picked up, but life was quite extinct. The unfortunate deceased has left a wife and five children to lament his calamitous death. His remains were conveyed on Saturday from ths Matchley station, through Derby, to Nottingham, where his bereaved family reside.

GREAT WESTERN.—On Thursday last an accident occurred on the above railway to the express train which leaves London at forty minutes past nine, owing to a part of the machinery having broken, about 6 miles from Chippenham. The traffic on the line was delayed between two and three hours, but under the active management of Mr. Andrews, the superintendent of the Chippenham station, the obstruction was removed, and the trains were enabled to proceed. Had it happened at night, the consequences might have been awful, four trains being on the down line within 300 yards of each other. Every attention was paid to delayed passengers by the officials of the station.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—Last Wednesday Mr. Olding, of Langford, accompanied his daughter to the Hatfield station to see her off by the half-past eight, a.m., train from London. He had a box under his arm, and imprudently went upon the line as the train slowly approached, and when it was not more than two yards distant from him; he was consequently knocked down by the buffer, but the "life-guard," which precedes the wheel of the engine, fortunately cleared his legs off the metal, and the whole train passed over him as he lay in the middle of the line, without inflicting further injury than a slight scratch upon the head.

Color-Sergeant W. Gordon, 18th, has been tried by court martial at Chatham, on charge preferred by a Jew dealer of accepting a per centage on military kits.

Private W. Moreton, 27th depot, Guernsey, is sentenced by the Jurate Court in that island to a month's imprisonment, on bread and water. The alleged offence was purloining a tobacco pipe!

The wife and children of Capt. R. Cochrane, late barrackmaster of Tralee, are reduced to a state of pitiable destitution in that town, so that a public subscription is opened for their relief, and to send them to Scotland.

FATAL ACCIDENT,—On the night of Friday last a young man named Hoban lost his life while working in the new coal pit situated at Massford in the Lordship Colliery. It appears that the unfortunate deceased was engaged with others in blasting for the purpose of what is technically termed "falling the roof," when a large slate, 14 inches thick, fell upon him, and instantly crushed him to death. An inquest was held on Monday by Wm. Maher, Esq., coroner, and a verdict returned in accordance with the above facts.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

SHOCKING SUICIDE.—On Sunday evening last a comfortable farmer named Millea, residing at Talbot's hill, near Gowran, committed suicide by hanging himself from the rafters in the upper story of the house. It appears that the deceased had been quarrelling all day with his wife, and actuated as is supposed by jealousy, followed her to her bed room, whither she had retired at 7 o'clock, and beat her with a spade handle in a most inhuman manner, breaking one of her arms and leaving her in a state of insensibility. The unfortunate wretch, probably supposing that he had entirely deprived the victim of his fury of life, then committed suicide in the manner above stated.—An inquest was, we understand held yesterday by Mr. Maher, coroner, but the nature of the verdict has not yet reached us.—*Ibid.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.—On Thursday last an inquest was held by Thomas Izod, Esq., coroner, at Stonyford, on the body of a child, five weeks old, named Canice Ryan, from the bad conduct of whose mother, and certain suspicious expressions which she had been heard to let fall, it was supposed that his death had been caused by foul means. It appeared, however, from the evidence of Dr. Bradley, of Stonyford, who made a post mortem examination of the body, that death had resulted from natural causes; and a verdict in accordance with the fact was returned.—*Ibid.*

## MEETING OF AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

### THE CAMBRIDGE SOCIETIES.

The anniversary meeting of the Cambridge and Cambridgeshire Society for the protection of Agriculture was holden on Saturday, at the Red Lion Hotel, Petty Curry, Cambridge. The attendance on the part of the agriculturists was not as numerous as on other occasions, or the enthusiasm so great; the prevailing feelng seemed to be that Sir R. Peel would inevitably propose some considerable alteration in the corn laws, and that such alteration would assuredly be carried.

The Chairman (the Honorable E. T. Yorke) read the following letter from the Lord Lieutenant of the county:—

"Walpole, Jan. 10, 1846.

"DEAR SIR—Having seen a handbill signed by you, calling a meeting of the Protection Society, as also of the landowners and occupiers, I think it proper to express my regret that I cannot attend your meeting for the following reasons:—

"I might object (fairly, I think,) to attend a county meeting not convened in the usual way, in regard to which, I, as her Majesty's Lieutenant, had not been consulted, but my long friendship and personal regard for you, as well as the deep interest I feel in the welfare of all the inhabitants of the county, would have caused me to waive the informality, had I been able, by my attendance, to do any service.

"I believe the meeting is intended to follow others that have taken place in the agricultural districts of England, owing to certain reports in circulation of contemplated changes at the opening of parliament affecting agriculture.

"I remain, my dear sir, with great respect, yours faithfully,

"HARDWICKE.

"To Lieutenant Cotton, R. N.,
Chairman of a Meeting of Landowners and Occupiers in the County of Cambridge."

### SUSSEX.

A meeting of the tenant farmers of Sussex was held on Thursday at the Crown-inn, East Grinstead, in favor of agricultural protection, Mr. C. H. Hastie presided. The only matters worthy of notice were two letters read by the secretary of the association, one from the Earl of Dalhousie, the other from Lord Colchester, apologising for their absence. The following are copies:—

"Buckhurst Park. Jan. 5.

"SIR—I venture to hope that my friends and neighbors will acquit me of anything like indifference to the great question which now occupies so large a share of public attention, if I beg them to excuse me for not attending the meeting of the East Grinstead District Society for the protection of agriculture, to be held at East Grinstead to-morrow. The reason of my absence is simply this, that possessing no information of the probable results of recent political events to yield what is accessible to the public, I have thought it advisable to abstain from discussion on a subject that will probably very shortly be brought under the consideration of the legislature, and of which it is hardly possible to overrate the importance. Whilst, however, I decline to take a part in the general proceedings of the meeting, I beg to be allowed to state, that I shall most cordially agree in any measure that may be adopted with a view to resist the daring aggression and unconstitutional efforts of a most dangerous combination, styling itself the anti-Corn Law League, which calls for the united energies of men who are determined temperately, but firmly, to uphold the just right and interests of the agricultural classes of the community, upon whose continued prosperity so much of the welfare of this great empire essentially depends.

"I have the honor to be, Sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"DELAWARE."

The next is from Lord Colchester:—

"London, Jan. 5.

"DEAR SIR—In reply to your letter forwarded to me (the circular notice of the meeting of the friends of agricultural protection, to be held at East Grinstead, on the 5th inst.,) I regret to state that it will not be in my power to be present at that meeting.

"I am nevertheless as anxious as the promoters of that meeting can be to use my best endeavors to secure to British agriculture such protection as may enable it to compete fairly in the same market with the produce of foreign countries.

"The amount of protection fixed appears to me, under the existing burdens of taxation, not to be greater than is requisite for such purpose; and, therefore, while as a member of the legislature, I must hold myself free to give a full and impartial consideration to every measure on this important subject which may be submitted to parliament, I shall concur heartily in resisting any attempt, from whatever quarter it may proceed to abolish the present law, to diminish the present duties, without sufficient compensation, to secure that fair and moderate protection which, by insuring an ample growth of British corn, will, I firmly believe, be conducive to the real interests of all classes, as a dependence upon foreigners for our regular supply of food would prove ruinous not only to the agriculturists, but to every portion of the community.

"I am, Sir, your faithful servant,

"COLCHESTER.

"To C. H. Hastie, jun., Esq."

## STATE OF TRADE.

LEEDS.—There was one of the largest markets on Saturday that has taken place for the last three or four months, but on Tuesday there was rather less done. The quantity of goods sold on both days was, however, more than an average, and prices are firm. A few of the foreign houses are pretty busy, but with this exception business has been dull in the warehouse during the week. The prospect of a good spring business is now pretty generally entertained by the trade.

HUDDERSFIELD.—Notwithstanding that there have been more buyers in the market this week than for some time past, sales have been limited. A better feeling is evident, and an improved trade for some time to come expected.

MANCHESTER.—We have had more doing in cloth this week, and for several descriptions higher rates have been paid; whilst for all qualities prices are very firm, and even buoyant. Both dyers and printers are busier—a good sign of the home trade being improved. Yarns are a ready sale at the very dull rates current last week.

BRADFORD—Wool; during the past week there has been more doing in combing wools, which has tended to inspire confidence in holders, who are very firm, and confident that prices will be fully maintained. Noils and brokes are also more inquired for, and as the quantity on hand, and making, is very limited, higher prices are readily obtained. Yarns; there is a greater disposition to buy yarns, where old rates will be submitted to; but in the present unexpected firm state of the wool market the spinners are unwilling to enter into contracts, and unless better prices can be realised, there is no alternative left but to still further curtail the production to such point as will bring yarns to a nearer proportion with the cost of wool. Piece; there is more doing in all kinds of piece goods, and an opinion is now strongly gaining ground that everything has seen its lowest point, and, with a precautionary step adopted by the manufacturers, there is not likely to be any increase or accumulation, the prices offering no inducement to make for stock.

### PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

| | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 per Cent. Cons. | — | — | 94¼ |
| 3½ per Cent. Stock | — | — | 96¼ |
| 3½ per Cent. Debentures | — | — | — |
| Bank Stock | — | — | 200½ |
| 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 0 0 |
| Cork, Midleton, and Youghal | 50 0 0 | 2 15 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Cork and Bandon | 50 0 0 | 2 10 0 | 8 10 0 |
| Dublin & Kingstown Railway | 100 0 0 | 100 0 0 | 199 10 0 |
| Dublin and Cavan do | 50 0 0 | 2 10 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Dublin & Drogheda do | 75 0 0 | 65 0 0 | 84 0 0 |
| Dundalk & Enniskillen do | 50 0 0 | 2 10 0 | 2 10 0 |
| Dublin & Belfast Junc | 50 0 0 | 2 10 0 | 11 5 0 |
| Gt. Southern & Wes. | 50 0 0 | 15 0 0 | 22 15 0 |
| Ditto. Scrip. | 50 0 0 | 5 0 0 | 9 0 0 |
| Ditto. Extension | 50 0 0 | 2 10 0 | 22 5 0 |
| Irish Great Western, Dublin to Galway | 50 0 0 | 4 0 0 | 3 17 6 |
| Kingstown to Bray | 50 0 0 | 2 10 0 | 0 0 0 |
| Londonderry and Enniskillen | 50 0 0 | 2 10 0 | 2 0 0 |
| Waterford and Limerick do | 50 0 0 | 12 0 0 | 9 17 6 |
| Waterford to Kilken | 20 0 0 | 1 0 0 | 3 10 0 |
| Waterford, Wexford, and Dublin | 20 0 0 | 1 10 0 | 1 7 6 |
| Wexford and Carlow | 50 0 0 | 2 10 0 | 0 0 0 |

### ENGLISH STOCKS—TUESDAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Stock | 205¼ | India Stock | 262 |
| 3 per Cent. Consols | 94¾ | India Bonds | 36 40 |
| Ditto for opening | 94⅞ | South Sea Stock | 93¼ |
| 3 per Cent Reduced | 95⅛ | Do. New Annuities | — |
| 3½ per Cent Red. | 95⅛ | Exchequer Bills (£1,000) | 29 pm. |
| New 3½ per Cent. | 97⅛ | | |

# The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17.

### THE LORD BISHOP OF CASHEL—GROSS FABRICATIONS OF THE *WATERFORD CHRONICLE*.

A letter, purporting to be from the Lord Bishop of Cashel, appears in the Dublin papers addressed to, and copied from the *Waterford Chronicle*, of whose protracted existence, in this city, we have thus been made aware. This letter is inserted in pretended contradiction to a statement made by the print named, to a paragraph recently given in its columns, respecting the late marriage of the Hon. Mr. Daly, son of Lord Dunsandle, with the Hon. Miss A'Court, daughter of the Lord Lieutenant, and which had no foundation whatever in truth. The document to which our attention is directed, in reference to the foregoing, is a gross fabrication, and which, on our own responsibility we should have denounced as such, had we not even the authority we possess for doing so. It is such as no gentleman could write, and, bearing on it the internal evidence of the foul source whence it emanates, we are surprised that our brethren of the Dublin Conservative press, the *Evening Packet* and *D. E. Mail* should have suffered it a place in their journals. Did the Lord Bishop of Cashel deem his exalted dignity affected by anything which could appear in a paper like the *Chronicle*, he certainly would not make it the medium of his communication.

### THE AGRARIAN CONSPIRACY.

Sir Mathew Barrington—the Crown-Solicitor for Munster—is known to have held very peculiar opinions; opinions, very prejudicial to the landlord class—on the subject of agrarian outrages—murder inclusive. Examined before parliamentary committees he stated on oath, that he had never known of an agrarian crime which he was not able to trace distinctly to some mal-administration of landed property.

By *mal-administration*, we understand some act or acts of oppression, injustice, or cruelty, inflicted by the landlord or agent of the estate; and by local we understand, the mal-administration to have occurred on the estate which is the scene of the crime. It will be easily perceived how hardly this sentence of Sir Mathew's bears upon the proprietors of such estates as have been stained with agrarian outrage.

Now, one of the most atrocious of those agrarian outrages on record has just taken place on the property of Sir Mathew Barrington, in the County of Limerick. Laurence Leahy, a most respectable, quiet, and inoffensive tenant of Sir Mathew has been murdered, on his own floor, beside his own fire, in the midst of his sons and his daughters, in the presence of his wife!—and no cause has as yet been assigned or discovered for this atrocious deed. According to Sir Matthew Barrington's maxim there must have been in the case some "mal-administration of property." But the question then comes—*whose* property? and *by whom* badly administered? Not the poor farmer's, one would think, for his holding could not be of extent or importance sufficient to draw on his devoted head the wrath of a conspiracy so extensive as the agrarian,—not the agent's, nor the landlord's, as against the tenant, because, then, Leahy would have been an object of sympathy and protection with the conspirators. There is one case in which Leahy might have been the offender, and the agent and landlord accomplices with him. He might have taken (but no such crime is alleged against him) land from which another tenant may have been evicted.—But, surely, Sir Matthew Barrington would not call such a transaction "a *mal-administration* of property."

We do not in writing thus insinuate the slightest blame to Sir Matthew Barrington. On the contrary, we have reason to believe him to be an excellent and judicious landlord. But our object is forcibly to impress upon him the fallacy of his opinion, and the danger and impropriety of giving out rash and ill-considered maxims with reference to others, which, if brought to bear against him, he would feel to be the grossest injustice.

The agrarian conspiracy is a conspiracy against landed property; and whether that property be well or ill administered it makes no difference to the conspirators. We doubt not that by this time Sir Matthew himself is a convert to our opinion.

### LADY MORRIS WALL'S BALL AND SUPPER.

On Wednesday evening the ball previously announced was given by her ladyship. Cards of invitation had been sent to a large number of the *elite* of Waterford and the surrounding counties, and about half-past nine o'clock the company began to assemble. For the convenience of the guests, lest the weather should prove unfavourable, the passage from the steps to the hall-door was covered in. In the hall, refreshments, consisting of tea, sweet cakes, &c., were prepared for those who chose to partake of them. Dancing commenced about ten o'clock, to the music of the excellent band of Mr. Nowlan, of Kilkenny. Quadrilles, galoppes, waltzes, and the celebrated *Polka*, followed in quick succession, the company having been divided into the two drawing-rooms, which opened into each other. Before supper was announced, ices of various descriptions, negus, &c., were served up in profusion to the company. The supper tables extended through the lower suite of rooms, and presented every delicacy which the ingenuity of the caterer could devise, or the most fastidious require. Mr. T. Compton, professor of dancing, Waterford, acted as master of the ceremonies. The supper was prepared by Mr. W. J. Gerrard, Lombard-street, and was such as did infinite credit to his skill and taste as an *artiste*.

The happy party did not break up until an advanced hour of the morning, when, wearied of pleasure they retired to invoke the assistance of the drowsy god, highly delighted with the kind and unremitting attention of their amiable host and hostess. Such an entertainment has not been given in this city, even in its gayest time, as that of Wednesday evening.

Amongst the company present, upwards of 200, we noticed the following ladies and gentlemen, with several others whose names we did not learn:

Richard Wall Morris and Lady; Messrs. Ussher: Mr. R. Pope, Mrs. Pope, 2 Misses and Master Pope; Mr. and Mrs. Tyndal, Oaklands; A. Sherlock, Miss Sherlock; T Sherlock and Lady; Hon. Mr. and Miss Carew; Mr. and Mrs. Blacker; J. J. and Misses Aylward; E. Roberts; A. Roberts; Doctor, Mrs. and Miss Gore; Mr. Blennerhassett; Mr. and Miss Anthony; Mr. Rogers; Mr. Mrs. and Miss King; Miss Hobson; Messrs. Milward; Messrs. Sargent; Messrs. Hobson; Mr. W. Tandy, and the Misses Tandy; Mr. T. Morris; Mr. Lee; Mr. Morris; Miss Dobbyn; Mrs. Cooke; Mr. J. Wall; Mr., Mrs. and the Miss Sheppard; Mr. R. and the Misses Carew, Ballinamona; Mr. G., Mrs. and Miss Wyse; Mr. Medlicott; Captain Winnington; Lady Barron and Miss Barron; Mr. Henry Barron; Major Poole; Mrs. and the Misses Renney; Mr. and Mrs. R. Sargent; Mr., Mrs. and Miss Saunders; Mr. and Mrs. Grubb; Miss Alcock; Sir John Nugent Humble; Mr. P. Marcus, Mrs. and Miss Barron; Mr. W. Mrs. and Miss O'Donnell, Cottage; Mr. and Mrs. M. Roberts; Mr. W. M., Mrs. and Miss Ardagh; Mr. R. Ardagh; Mr. and Mrs. Ward, (11th Hussars); Mr. Sweetman; Mr. T. F. and H. F. Meagher; Mr. E. N. Barron; Miss Kennedy; Mr. Michael Hassard; Mr. Davis; Mr. and Mrs. Harmon: Mr. and Mrs. Deane, Berkeley Forest; Misses Barron, Glenview; Mr. and Mrs. Moore; Mr. and Mrs. Jephson; Mr. and Misses Lapham; Mr. Uniacke; Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Newpark; Mr. Henry Fitzgerald; Mr. Jephson; Capt. and Mr. Alston; Miss Goldfrap; Miss Waldron; Mr. Millett, (15th regt,); Captain McComyn; Mr. Maurice C. Kennedy; Sir R. Paul; Lieut. Smith, R. N.; Mr. Bullock, R. N.; Mr. Mudge, R. N.; Major Snow; Major Whitney; Capt. and Mrs. Doyle, Newtown-house; Mr. and Mrs. Power, Snow-hill, (uniform '82 Club); Mr. M. and Miss Ronayne; Surgeon Price; Mr. J. O'Brien; Mr. Hanly and Mr. Hanly, jun.; Mr. James Galwey; Mr. N. A. Power, Bellvue; Mr. and Mrs. Power, Bellvue; Mr. Johnson; Mr. Keating; Mr. John D. Barron; Mr. White; Mr. Mortimer; Mr. Walsh, and the Misses Walsh, Woodstock; Mr. De Montmorenci; Mr. George Meara and Mrs. Meara; Mr. Hassard, Mr. Garroway.

### WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

The County of Limerick Jury has given the following verdicts:—For 2A 2R, Roche's ground, £85 12s 6d the sum offered by the Company, £1,800 demanded. 2A 1R 16P, Corporation ground, £327 1s 5d, being less than the sum offered by the Company, which was £400. The Corporation of Limerick had demanded £1,250. Several parties have settled amicably with the Company.—(*Communicated,*)

The following letter, forwarded to the Poor Law Commissioners, was read at the meeting of the Guardians of the Waterford Union, on the 8th instant, as noticed in our last.

Waterford, Jan. 8, 1846.

GENTLEMEN—In answer to your communication of the 6th inst., we have to state that we know of no means more likely to arrest the spread of disease in the Waterford work-house, than the affording a more generous diet to the paupers during this sickly season, especially to the children and more delicate portion of the inmates, particularly those recently returned from the fever Hospital as convalecents; and the immediately separating all those affected with contagious disease, as fever, measles, small pox, &c., from the other paupers, and retaining them separate from the other inmates of the work-house until perfectly free from contagion. Those diseases being frequently more liable to spread from communication with convalescents than from those primarily affected.

This can only be carried into effect satisfactorily by the erection of a fever hospital or hospital for those labouring under contagious diseases, on or near the premises, but set up apart from the other buildings of the workhouse.

We cannot attribute in any degree sickness existing in the union to the use of diseased potatoes as an article of diet, no case of the kind having as yet come to our knowledge, but still we are not without serious apprehensions that at a more advanced period the disease of the potato crop may have a very serious effect on the health of the poorer inhabitants of this locality.

We do not feel ourselves competent, not being practically acquainted with the working of the dispensaries in the rural districts, to pronounce an opinion as to their inadequacy to deal with the present sickness, but we doubt very much that the dispensary arrangements of the city of Waterford are at all adequate to the wants of the poor.

We have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servants,

ROBERT J. BURKITT, A.M., M.B., T.C.B.
PATRICK SHEEHAN, M.D.

To the Poor Law Commissioners,
Dublin.

The report of the proceedings of Thursday's Board of Guardians, with some other matters, is unavoidably held over till next post.

The Rev. T. Dowley gratefully acknowledges the receipt of £5 for the Magdalen Asylum, from Alderman Thomas Meagher, Rev. P. Tracey, Rev. P. Kent, and Mrs. Pierce Cox, £1 each.

### WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

The jury, whose names appeared in our last, were occupied till Saturday, investigating the claim of Mr. Thos. Purcell, proprietor of salt works, and a lime-kiln at Nelson-st., parish of St. Michael, for injury to his premises by the railway line. The inquiry terminated last evening, when the jury awarded the claimant £1,400 damages. It is the intention of claimant to appeal to the award. By consent, a verdict was had for Mr. Michael Clarke, for injury to his property in the same locality—damages, £400. The city jury were then paid 120 guineas for their attendance, and discharged.

The county jury were sworn this day, at ten o'clock, to award compensation to claimants against the same company. At the sitting of the court this morning Mr. Hatchell & Mr. Graydon, as counsel for Mr. Dickson, objected to proceed on the three precepts for his estates at Ballysimon, Miltown, and Garryglass, stating a variety of errors in the proceedings, and the impossibility of any finding upon them having a legal effect. Mr. M'Donough argued that Mr. Dickson's appearance waived all objections. Mr. Hatchell contended his appearance was merely to make his legal objections, which he had a right to do. The Assessor, Mr. Bennett, Q. C., said he would allow the case to go on; but, after a good deal of consultation amongst the counsel of the company, finding that two of the precepts could not be maintained, they gave up Ballysimon and Garryglass, for the purpose of issuing new precepts, and proceeded on the one for Miltown. Mr. Dickson and his counsel withdrew, objecting to the case being gone on with—after which, the company's valuator, was examined, and proved the value of Miltown to be £3 2s 6d an acre, and at 15 years purchase, and £50 for severance. The Assessor charged the jury, telling them they might find less if they pleased, whereupon they returned a verdict of £245 6s 3d. By consent the company compromised with M. Gavin, Esq. for £1550, without costs, for damage and injury done to his property at Crossagalla. —*Limerick Chronicle.*

### THE MILITIA.

The public, we believe, are aware of the fact of an official circular having been issued from the Horse Guards respecting the probable embodiment of the militia. On account of such circular and other steps already taken, much interest and anxiety have been manifested, and many vague rumours have found free circulation upon the subject. Now, respecting the calling out, it should be recollected that the act of Parliament authorising the ballot for the militia has been suspended many years. The result of this is, that the alterations in the amount of population of the country must necessarily lead to a very different distribution of the *quota* to be furnished by each county. It is perhaps not known to many that during the recess of Parliament nothidg can be done to ascertain such *quota* without an order in council directing this to be done, by the delivery of notices at the houses of those liable to be drawn for this service, upon which return is formed the necessary information to be found on *data*.—It is not likely now that an order in council will be issued, but that immediately on the meeting of parliament a bill will be brought in to authorise this measure, and the first step then will be to obtain the particulars above referred to as a part of the necessary measures for carrying out the intention of parliament. Upon this being done, the ballot for each county follows, and then the orders of government as to the duty to be performed. With respect to the various rumours as to a permanent embodiment for active service for any length of time, there are not at present any substantial grounds for believing such will be the case, but the chance is, that the various corps will be placed on duty for a period of 28 days only, and that so far carrying out the measure will sufficiently put the government in possession of the knowledge of the amount of means available, should any unexpected emergency arise.

On the 12th inst. a timber vessel, of 240 tons, went to pieces on a ledge of rocks within the Dungarvan harbour; the crew were saved. She belonged to Cork.

On the 6th inst., as a man named Fitzgerald, was returning from Dungarvan to his home, he was overtaken by another, who travelled with him in friendly chat; but on parting, the strange man took up a stone and smashed in his skull. The sufferer said he would know the man if he saw him. This week a carpenter, named Cleary, went to the sick room to demand why he said "he was the person." The poor fellow immediately identified Cleary, whose conscience imagined himself to be the accused. Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq., R.M., took the depositions, and fully committed Cleary.

Three thousand seven hundred and sixty-four civil bills were served for the present Dungarvan sessions. But three voters were registered for the county.

George Fleetwood, Esq., will be appointed Crown Solicitor for the home circuit, in the room of the late Piers Geale, Esq.

The cotton mills of Messrs. Gemmell, Brothers, and Co, Glasgow, have been burned, and property to the amount of £5,000 destroyed. It is principally insured.

We are requested to state that Mr. Charles Tottenham, who has lately joined the Repeal Association, is not the gentlemen of the same name who resides at Ballincurry, in the county Wicklow, and New Ross, in the county Wexford.

George Bennett, Esq., Q.C., brother-in-law of Baron Pennefather, is reported for the office of Master in Chancery, on the retirement of Mr. Townsend.

The Repealers of Galway have conveyed to Mr. M. J. Blake, M.P., their profound displeasure at his absence from Conciliation Hall.

Sir Charles Coote, M. P., will retire upon the dissolution of the present parliament; and the Hon. Mr. Wellesley, son of Lord Mornington, will be brought forwerd as a candidate for the Queen's County. Mr. Fitzpatrick who represented the Queen's County in the last parliament, will offer himself for the same constituency.

It is stated that government purposes making Philipstown depot head-quarters, in future. Several apartments in the barracks are undergoing repairs The grand jury some time since, granted a portion of the ground of the old county jail yard, which adjoins the barracks, so as to give additional room in the barrack-yard. No barrack in Ireland can be better adapted for such a purpose, the situation being central.—*King's County Chronicle.*

RAILWAY OPPOSITION.—A meeting was yesterday convened by public advertisement, at Lloyd's Hotel, of the landholders dissenting, and of other persons interested in opposing the Cork and Waterford, and Cork, Midleton and Youghal railroads, and their respective branches to Fermoy and Cove. The meeting was convened for twelve o'clock, but up to half-past one, when it was announced that the meeting was adjourned to some future day, very few dissenting landlords appeared. They were William M. Reeves, Vosterberg; Thomas G. French, Merino; Rev. Archdeacon Ryder; Sampson T. French, Cusquinny, and Charles S. Oliver, Inchera. A number of the agents of the Cork and Waterford, Cork and Youghal, and Fermoy Direct Railway Companies, entered the room, but were informed that no person could remain at the meeting except a dissenter.—*Cork Constitution,*

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FEVER HOSPITAL.

The annual meeting took place on Wednesday last at the Library of the Chamber of Commerce, at one o'clock. The Lord Bishop of Cashel and Waterford occupied the chair. Amongst the persons who attended we observed the following gentlemen:—Sir Benjamin Morris Wall, Mayor, Thomas Meagher, H. Denny, E. Roberts, R. Sweetman, E. Cummins, B. Moore, D. Carrigan, P. Keily, J. W. Strangman, — Kent, W. Morris, S. Phelan, W. M. Ardagh, John Dunford, Doctors Connolly, Mackesy, J. P. Mackesy, Carroll, O'Reilly, Kenny.

A report was read by Mr. J. Strangman Richardson secretary to the meeting, of the receipts and expenditure of the house for the past year. The gross amount of each appeared to be £1515 15s 4d. Mr. Richardson stated that the number of patients admitted in the year 1844 was 441. It was to be regretted that their present prospects presented such a gloomy aspect. The number of fever patients now amounted to a far greater number than at any former period. The state of the funds was also to be deplored, which, together with the scarcity of food at this season of the year, increased by the diseased state of the potato crop, added considerably to the embarrassment they at present felt. The house was now £200 in debt, after an expenditure of £1500 for the past year. The state of the house required that there should be some change made. They had two physicians and a non-resident apothecary. Mr. Richardson here read from the report book certain reports written by the following persons who visited the hospital—Doctors Prendergast, Martin, Long; Rev. A. Sargent, Thomas Longmore, &c., expressive of satisfaction at the manner in which the establishment was conducted.

Chairman—Is there any particular business to be transacted now?

Mr Moore—It is usual to move that the report be received.

Mr. Meagher—This is the proper time, I think, to appoint a committee for the ensuing year. We should consider what steps are to be taken to put the house in a proper state with regard to its resources. A memorial to the Lord Lieutenant might be useful, showing the conditiun of the house, owing to the poverty of the people and the limited funds at our disposal. We should also consider whether or not we can annex it to the union workhouse, as it is now in contemplation by the guardians to build a fever hospital.

Chairman—It there not an act of Parliament giving the power to establish a board of health in time of necessity? Perhaps some gentleman here may know.

Doctor Mackesy—At the time the cholera raged there was a board of health established, but it was a very expensive measure and involving great taxation.

Chairman—How was it expensive? I speak in ignorance, and for information.

Doctor Mackesy—Several new officers had to be appointed, and other expenses incurred.

J. S. Richardson—The house will soon be £900 in debt.

Thomas H. Strangmon—We owe £100 and one-third of £250 at present. We will owe £600 in the next two months, and the presentments wont come in for some time.

Doctor Mackesy—How much will the presentments be?

Mr. J. H. Strangman—About £400.

Mr. Richardson would suggest that a subscription be raised, and a list opened here.

Chairman—I would be willing to contribute £5 or £20.

Mr. Moore thought that in such a city as Waterford it was not 100 subscribers, nor 200 they should have, but 500, if people were desirous of keeping fever from their doors. He saw by the *Limerick Chronicle* that a large subscription was raised there for a like purpose.

Mr. J. W. Strangman agreed with Dr. Mackesy, that exertions should now be made to extricate themselves from the difficulty. In the meantime until an answer could be got from government, it would be well to meet the case promptly and do something at once. They all recollected the days when cholera raged to a fearful extent, the public then came forward liberally; and as Dr. Mackesy says, we should not depend upon the annual income, but open a subscription list at once. Every person desirous of preserving the health of the city and arresting the spread of contagion, will subscribe.

Dr. Mackesy—If it were only in a selfish light we were to view the case, they should do so for their own sakes; but I don't think the citizens will require to be impelled by such motives.

Mr. S. Phelan—Will the County subscribe also?

The Chairman answered in the affirmative.

A resolution that a subscription be at once commenced in the city and county, to relieve the present distress, was put from the chair and carried unanimously.

The Chairman, in putting the question, said—He would take that opportunity of making one remark. He had adopted the practice of giving something to fever patients dismissed from the hospital, thinking it a better way of dispensing charity, by enabling those poor creatures to have some little comfort after a dangerous illness. Not being aware of the great increase of fever, he was surprised at the numbers who came to solicit this temporary relief (his servant had paid 40 or 50 during a short absence), and apprehensive lest some of the tickets brought to him should be forged, he went to the house where he saw the matron, or some such person, and said he was sorry to find fever so much on the increase. It was said he had complained of the numbers sent to him, and that the hospital was cheating him, the doctors discontinued sending any more patients, such, however, was a mistake. He had not complained, he only regretted the increase of fever, and went for the purpose described. He was sorry to find the medical gentlemen had taken up such an idea—his only object being to see that parties were not trading in the name of the hospital. He would continue to give the same help he was in the habit of giving heretofore, to enable the poor people to have some comfort. He did not blame the medical gentlemen, but mentioned this to guard against misrepresentation.

Dr. Connolly explained, that the nurse-tender told him his lordship had complained of the number of persons sent to him, therefore, for fear it should be thought a fraud was practised, he had discontinued sending any people to his lordship, until he met the Rev. Mr. Ryland, who explained the matter, and he continued sending them as before.

Chairman—It was all a mistake.

Dr. Connolly—The members going out were so many, we were obliged to get tickets printed.

Mr. Richardson—The Bishop of Cashel's kindness deserves the consideration and thanks of the public.

Mr. Moore moved the appointment of a committee to solicit subscriptions, and that Mr. Meagher be one.

Mr. Meagher thought it better that strange faces should go amongst the citizens.

Dr. O'Reilly—Before a committee was appointed, would, as an old officer of the Board of Health, suggest that instead of a subscription, which might be very unpalatable, an application should be made for the establishment of a board of health, as there existed during the time of the epidemic formerly. Under such circumstances all would be equally taxed without taxing alone the benevolent. On the former occasion we got £1500, for which seven or eight years were given for the payment,

Chairman—Will you move a resolution to that effect?

Dr. O'Reilly—I merely suggest it to the wisdom of the meeting.

Mr. Moore—I am not competent to give an opinion, but think we should consider well what we do. I know the fever hospital these ten years, and think, from what I know, and the present state of the house, we ought to be able to get 500 subscribers.

Doctor O'Reilly asked if fever was on the increase.

Dr. Connolly intimated that it was.

Mr. Roberts—Has Mr. Moore any reason to think that 500 subscribers can be got?

Mr. Moore thought there ought to be.

Mr. J. W. Strangman—If we were to look for annual subscriptions it is probable we would not be successful, as if we were to look for contributions in this emergency. I was on the committee when we had the Board of Health, and in addition to the sum then raised, we had got large contributions. I think we would get large contributions now. In establishing a Board of Health the taxes would not fall as heavily on the poor as on the rich. I think the affluent should be now called on to contribute from their abundance.—If gentlemen consider the epidemic likely to continue, they may then apply for a board of health. I see by the papers that the guardians of the Waterford union propose building an hospital on the grounds of the workhouse, and if we could enter into an arrangement with the guardians, they might probably take the fever hospital for a year—I throw out the suggestion for the consideration of the meeting.

Mr. Roberts—We hear from the medical officers that fever is on the increase, and is likely to increase, whilst the food on which the poor people live is getting daily worse.

Chairman—The fever appears to have been antecedent to the disease in the food. As far as I remember, after a year of bad food the effects generally appeared in disease.

Mr. Galwey—We are not worse off than our neighbours in Limerick.

Dr. Mackesy enquired was there a board of health in any other town.

Mr. Richardson—A large sum by subscription has been raised in Limerick.

Mr. T. H. Strangman—There are several cases of small pox. The doctors won't allow that they die of fever at all—they say there are several old people dying of old diseases.

Chairman—The great evil of the hospital is that it is overfilled—it appears the patients are obliged to be sent out before they are sufficiently cured, and they carry disease out with them into their families.

Mr. Meagher thought a memorial should be forwarded to government to obtain something beyond the ordinary resources—something may be suggested to be acted on. It might be useful to consider the suggestion of Mr. Strangman, as to conferring with the guardians of the union workhouse. They have better machinery at their command than we for working out the resources and carrying on the establishment.

Chairman—There are three propositions before the meeting—first, to set a subscription on foot; secondly, to apply to government; and thirdly, to confer with the guardians about taking the hospital.

Mr. Meagher—As to those to be appointed to collect subscriptions, they should volunteer themselves.

Mr. Graham thought the establishment of a board of health would be found most expedient. they would have the power under such a board of visiting all houses and cleansing them out; there is no such power at present—they might turn us out of any house we would visit now.

Mr. T. H. Strangman—My objection is that when there was a board of health the money was unnecessarily squandered. We calculated on getting £150 from the grand jury—paltry as the sum is we had to employ counsel and attorney to support the claim, and it was only on the casting vote of the chairman, William Villiers Stuart, that we got that sum presented.

Mr. Kent—Does the authority of the board of health extend beyond the precincts of the city?

The Chairman answered in the affirmative.

Mr. Kent—Was sorry to hear from the medical gentlemen that fever is so much on the increase—it appears that disease is antecedent to the bad food, probably consequent on scarcity of fuel. If coals were distributed by keeping poor people warm, it might tend to check the spread of disease.

Dr. O'Reilly advocated the establishment of a board of health. In reply to his respected friend, Mr. Strangman, touching the expenditure of the funds, he would state for his part he wanted nothing under it, nor would he take it.

A committee to collect subscriptions was then formed, and the following gentlemen named—Joshua W. Strangman, Alderman Meagher, E. Roberts, J. J. Aylward, and the Mayor.

Mr. Dunford—Was sorry to hear fever was so much on the increase.

Mr. T. H. Strangman—The deaths are more per cent. than usual.

Chairman—But not from fever it appears.

On the number of deaths per cent. being asked,

Mr. Richardson answered 5 per cent.

Dr. O'Reilly—That is 1 in 20. I remember when the deaths were 1 in 30.

Mr. T. H. Strangman—What about the report?

Chairman—It has been received and adopted.

Mr. T. H. Strangman—I hope it will not be allowed to remain a dead letter.

His Lordship here vacated the chair, having an appointment, and the Mayor was called thereto.

Mr. T. H. Strangman brought forward the necessity of appointing a resident apothecary to the hospital—he stated that the matron was obliged to go round with the doctor visiting the patients, when it should be done by the apothecary.

Dr. O'Reilly knew something of the gentleman who at present held the appointment. He is the son of an old and respected citizen, he has an establishment to attend to of his.

Dr. Kenny—There is no complaint against me.

Dr. O'Reilly—I think Mr. Kenny ought to procure a master apothecary, and the salary of the situation increased to £80 a year.

Dr. Kenny—I attend twice, morning and evening—Mr. Strangman can bear me out in this. I have no apology to make, and am indifferent whether or not I remain.

Mr. Moore—Mr. Kenny does the duty well and efficiently, but the increased duties require an increased attendance, and the salary should be increased from £40 to £80.

Mr. T. H. Strangman—There is no censure on the medical officers, but there is too much to do.

Mr. Roberts—Suppose you get an assistant apothecary.

Mr. Kenny thought he could not. He attended regularly every morning. The doctor wrote his prescriptions every morning and evening, and he regularly made them up.

A conversation arose about the necessity of appointing a resident apothecary, which resulted in Mr. Kenny undertaking to procure an assistant apothecary to reside in the hospital, the salary to be increased from £40 to £80 a year.

It was stated that by the illness of Doctor Sheehan double duty devolved on Doctor Connolly.

Doctor Mackesy asked if Doctor Sheehan had complied with the usual practice, by writing to Doctor Connolly, acquainting him of his illness.

Mr. S. Phelan—If Doctor Sheehan's ill health should continue, he will get Doctor Burkitt or Doctor Connolly to attend for him.

Mr. Richardson read a draft of a memorial to be presented to the government, which was adopted.

It was arranged to open a communication with the board of guardians,

The following committee was formed to confer with the guardians:—

Alderman Meagher, T. H. Strangman, and J. Strangman Richardson, Esqrs.

Committee for the ensuing year—The Mayor, (ex officio) Alderman Meagher, T. H. Strangman, Benjamin Moore, S. Phelan, P. Tobin, B. Graham, H. Galwey, J. Delahunty, J. J. Aylward, Dr Carrigan, T. Murphy, E. Cummins.

Treasurer—J. S. Richardson.

The Mayor was moved from the chair, and the thanks of the meeting returned to him.

### STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

*Continued from 1st page.*

(From the Limerick Chronicle.)

ARMED INSURGENTS.

Major H. Doyle, 24th, in command of two full companies of the 24th and 83d regiments and a troop of the 3rd Light Dragoons left this on Saturday last at one o'clock, to disperse a lawless multitude of 1200 to 1500 men, who had collected with fire-arms on the lands of Knocksentry, near Castle-Connell, the estate of the late Sir Capel Molyneaux, to resist the usual process of ejectment for non payment of RENT. The insurgents had formed a sort of entrenchment on the ground, where they bivouacked for 48 hours, with camp fires lighting, and regaled themselves with bread and whiskey, discharging signal shots to intimidate the bailiff of the property and his assistants. The Castleconnell Police party reconnoitred this formidable brigade on Friday, but did not venture within gun shot range, as the insurgents manifestly dared any local force that could be brought against them and kept possession from Thursday night to Saturday forenoon, without interruption or hindrance. William S. Tracy, Esq., Police Magistrate of Castleconnell, not seeing them disposed to break up, drew up a requisition to Colonel Mansel, K.H. commanding this garrison, for military aid, as the police under his direction were quite inadequate to cope with the audacious multitude. This gallant officer promptly responded to the call, and sent out the military under Major Doyle, who were accompanied by Sub-Inspector Brownrigg and 20 Police from this city, and at whose approach the insurgents cautiously reduced their outlying scouts, but still kept firm possession of the ground, and distinctly refused to move off. The surrounding hills were covered with people, who begun to conceal their fire-arms, but made a strong show of pitchforks, spades, and shovels. Mr. Tracy advanced quietly within hearing of some of the main body, and stated that it was his duty to order an illegal assemblage of persons like that before him to disperse, and he would be compelled to enforce the law, if they did not obey the constituted authorities—that he did not come there to serve ejectment processes, but to protect the peace from hostile demonstration. This explanatory remonstrance induced some of the crowds to retire, but many held on, and would not stir, until Mr. Tracy had twice read the riot act, and a third time was doing so, when the Police and Military advanced at the charge, and the whole multitude retreated before them, some quickly, others slowly and reluctantly whilst more at a distance were seen wielding in defiance their farm implements, and shouting to their friends and before the military "steady—keep your places." Having cleared the ground of the insurgents, who dispersed in various directions, fortunately without collision, military and police, after about an hour's halt, returned to the garrison at seven in the evening, having brought in with them three prisoners, Pat. Ryan, John O'Brien, and John Bourke, who had been taken with stones in their hands, shouting and exciting to a riot.

ANOTHER MURDER.

An awful murder was perpetrated on Monday last, at Anglesborough, in this county, six miles from Mitchelstown, and connected with the letting of land, when a respectable farmer, named Lynch, was shot dead on the public road, and within 30 yards of his dwelling, at mid-day. Mr. Knaresborough, S.M. Major Hill, 54th, Dr. Phelan, and the Police, were in a few hours on the spot, when the corpse of the murdered man presented an awful appearance, having four wounds in the body. The shots were heard by his family and neighbours, and the assassins were seen running off. It was a heart-rending sight to witness the sorrow of his bereaved widow and her orphan children. The Police of the district cautioned him about his farm, as he was a marked man; and it is only a short time since Sub-Inspector Burke and his party were secreted in Lynch's house all night, from information gained by that active officer and his Constable, Lodge, that a plot was made to attack and murder the unfortunate man.

The lands of Drumbanny, were traversed on Monday night, by an armed gang of ruffians, who visited the cottages of those farmers in the neighbourhood of the scene of Leahy's murder the evening before, and threatened every person who they suspected could give information of the perpetrators of that foul deed.

The house of Mr. Matthew Larkin, at Drumbanny, was not visited or attacked by an armed party, the same night, as reported in town.

At Kishyquirk, within a few miles of this city, the houses of the following farmers, all tenants of the Earl of Clare, in that district, were attacked by armed men on Friday night, and who took a gun each from William Donelly, Thomas Collopy, Thomas Collopy (William), Patrick Lynch, and John Finucane. The same marauders attacked the houses of John Collopy, Thomas Fitzgerald, and Mathew Bourke, also tenants of Lord Clare, but did not succeed in their search for arms. They found an old gun with John Welsh, of Cloghnadromin, but left it behind as unserviceable.

Sunday evening at an early hour, a Rock notice was affixed to Peafield house, near this city, the residence of Mr. William Roche, threatening him with Captain Rock's vengeance, unless he remits the rent of potato ground which he had set at 30s an acre under the general rate, and subsequently reduced 40s the acre; but this was not sufficient. Mr. Roche gives liberal and constant employment in the neighbourhood at 1s a day to farm labourers, beside food, yet such is his reward.

On Monday night, the house of John Conners, at Dunmoyalan, near Shanagolden, a tenant to the Earl of Clare, was attacked, and the proprietor very severely beaten, and ordered to give up land he had lately taken.

Every night and morning shots are firing at both sides of the river, at Castleconnel and Doonass, to the terror of the families of those gentlemen residing in the vicinity.

A few evenings ago, a party of armed fellows knocked at the residence of Mrs. Brown, at O'Brien's-bridge, (within a few yards of the Police Barrack,) and left a notice signed "Molly Maguire," commanding her son, Henry, on pain of death, to give up the collection of the rents on the property of his brother, John Brown, Esq., J. P. of Clonboy.

Thursday evening a party of six men entered the house of John Murphy, on the lands of Laharden, county Clare, and beat himself and daughter in a very severe manner, and carried away two guns.

Friday last an armed party came to the house of the Widow Lequire, who resides at Beach, near Pallaskenry, and demanded fire-arms; the widow made answer there were none in the house however, they made diligent search, but did not find any. Fortunately her son happened to be from home on this night, and the party withdrew after making use of violent threats as they did not succeed in making out the gun, which he had returned to a gentleman in the forenoon of same day.—Same night an armed party attacked two

keepers placed in a farmer's house at Ballysteen, by Darby O'Grady, Esq. in the neighbourhood of Pallaskenry, for non-payment of rent. They were ordered not to come there any more, or if they did they would certainly meet with immediate death.

Saturday night Constable Flynn, with a party from Pallaskenry, succeeded in arresting a notorious character of the name of Manix, for whose apprehension there were three warrants issued, one for attacking a house, another for appearing in arms, and a third for assaulting the inmates. Maunix was concealed in a turf boat at Ringmoylan quay. This man was on the run for the last twelve months, and were it not for the exertions of this efficient Constable, he would have made his escape altogether.

THE MURDER OF LEAHY.—The *Limerick Chronicle* in noticing the murder of Leahy, inserted in another column, says:—"The murder of Leahy is ascribed to the circumstance of his having been declared tenant to four acres of land by Sir M. Barrington, at Drombany, who recently agreed to give a lease, the former tenants having surrendered the ground. This is believed to have been his only offence; but it was a fatal crime against the present agrarian code, as daily example proves He was buried at Grange yesterday. Laurence Leahy was acknowledged to be a most industrious, obliging, honest, and well behaved man, and of the best character in that neighbourhood.

(From the King's County Chronicle.)

ATTEMPT TO BURN A HOUSE.—On Sunday night last, about the hour of 9 o'clock, as a young man named Patrick Lamb, was proceeding down a lane called the Avenue, in Banagher, he perceived flames to issue from the thatched roof of a house facing the Main-Street; he instantly gave the alarm, and assistance being at hand, the fire was soon got under. It was a most providential circumstance that the fire was discovered so timely, as, had it been allowed to take head, a whole range of thatched houses contiguous, must have fallen a prey to the devouring element—a strong wind was blowing at the time. The house belongs to a woman named Mary Dunne. It would appear this act was malicious, as a coal of fire was got in the thatch.

APPEARING IN ARMS.—On Sunday night last, about the hour of seven o'clock, a party of four men, two of whom were armed with a gun each, entered the dwelling-house of a farmer named Denis Martin, residing at Caplevain, in the parish of Lusmagh. and ordered him to give up a portion of his farm to his son, who had lately got married; if not, they would visit him in a fortnight and deal with him. After leaving the house they fired two shots.

THREATENING NOTICES.—On Monday morning, two notices were found posted on the doors of the residences of Michael and James Ryan, at Esker, County Galway, threatening them with *death*. A fellow named Martin Kelly is charged with being the writer of the notices, but he has absconded.

## THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—W. Loringe (1841), to the Scout; R. S. Hewlett, to the Excellent.

Lieutenants—J. H. Norcock, to the Canopus; G. Western, from the Firefly to the Gladiator; R. D. Stupart, to the Bittern; R. W. H. Alcock, from the Canopus to the scout; R. B. R. M'Leod, to the Calypso; R. Buchanan, to the Styx; J. J. Dornford, to the Scout; R. B. Creyke, to the Shearwater.

Master—J. Matthews, to the Scout.

Surgeons—E. Heath, to the Rapid; W. Wood, to the Scout.

Chaplain—The Rev. W. Onslow, to the Carysfort.

Second Masters—J. H. T. Norris to take charge of the Plymouth buoy-boat, vice Balliston, promoted and appointed to the Rapid; A. Messum to the Viper; G. R. Morrison, to the Alban.

Assistant Surgeons—J. Campbell (additional acting), to the Caledonia; W. Hobbs, to the Resistance; H. Arnott (additional acting), to the Victory; R. Galvrie, to the Phœnix; J. Gordon to the Scout.

Mates.—A. Sugden to the Eagle; W. F. G. Fead. to the Nimrod.

Midshipmen.—F. S. Grey, to the Scourge; E. W. Shaw and C. J. Lawson, to the Rodney; W. Babington, to the Excellent; F. J. Lloyd, to the Rodney; C. Dickson, to the Excellent.

Naval Cadet.—H. W. Fox, to the Superb.

Gunner.—C. Keys, to the Terrible.

Masters' Assistants.—W. H. Burke, to the Alban; W. Parker, to the Bittern.

COAST GUARD.

Commanders—H. H. Bingham (1827), to be Inspecting Commander; S. C. Umfreville (1828) Inspecting Commander of Greenhithe district, whose term of service expired on the 5th inst., reappointed for a further period of two yeers; F. Biair (1841), to he inspecting Commander of Penzance district, vice Taylor, removed to Plymouth, vice Walcott, promoted.

Lieutenants.—B. Jeffrey (1837), to be chief officer of Crowlink, station, in the Rottingdean district, vice Davis, appointed to the Daring, 12.

Commanders.—R. G. Welch, Inspecting Commander of Wells, to Lymington district, vice Madden, period of service expired; W. N. Taylor, Inspecting Commander of Penzance district, to Plymouth district, vice Walcott, promoted.

Lieutenant.—Charles Shaw, Inspecting Lieutenant Burghead district, to Elie, Fife district, vice Randall, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

Commanders—Joseph Pearce (1841), who was a midshipman in Hotham's action in the Northumberland at St. Domingo, made a Lieutenant in 1813; was senior Lieutenant of the Blenheim at the taking of the forts of Bocca Tigris, at the operations against Canton, and subsequent capture of that city in 1841, and made a commander for his services there—to the rank of captain. Charles Walcot (1834), who was midshipman of the Hebrus at the forcing of the passage of the Gironde, and at Algiers, was made a Lieutenant in 1819, and served as second Lieutenant of the Asia, 85, at Lisbon, under the flag of Admiral Sir W. Parker, and was appointed inspecting commander in the coastguord service in 1831—to the rank of captain.

Lieutenants—Stephen Hodge (1813) who was midshipman of the Autumn in her gallant actions with the Boulogne flotilla in 1805, and in the Grasshopper, in her actions off Cadiz, and in the Mediterranean in 1807-8, acting Lieutenant of the Druid at the sieges of Cadiz and Taaiffa in 1811, and appointed to the coastguard service in 1833; James Stuart (a 1814), and Henry Randall (1815), all of the coastguard—to the rank of commander.

Mates.—W. H. Walters (1841), and T. D. Sullivan, of the coast-guard; A. R. B. Carter, 1836, late of the Daring; C. F. Coles (1838), of the Virago; W. C. Geary (1838), (1839), of the Seaflower; E. Burstall (1804), of the Porcupine; A. W. A. Hood (1843), of the President—to the rank of lieutenant.

It is reported that the 100 senior captains of the navy have been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, thus embracing those of 1808 down to those of 1813, as far as Sir Watkin Pell, inclusive. It is also stated that the following alteration has been made in the naval uniform, viz., Captains to wear the star, crown, and anchor; Commanders, crown, and anchor; and Lieutenants, the anchor on the epaulettes; and all officers of wardroom rank, to wear two epaulettes.

## MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.

(From the Standard of Wednesday.)

There is no truth in the statement that Lord Canning is about to succeed Lord Metcalfe as Governor-General of Canada.

We have every reason to believe that it has been proposed to Lord Cathcart to succeed Lord Metcalfe, and thus unite in the same hands the civil and military government of Canada.

The report of Lord Granville Somerset's retirement from office is altogether without foundation.

Several of the cabinet ministers visited Sir R. Peel this morning, at his residence in Whitehall Gardens.

SIR GEORGE MURRAY.—The answers to numerous inquiries in Belgrave-square this day was, that Sir George had passed a restless night, but was rather better this morning.

Mr. John Young has returned to London from Scotland.

Lord Brougham arrived at Paris on Sunday, and was expected to reach London last evening, or this morning.

The *Globe* states that a rumor prevails of another split in the Cabinet, but from the tone of banter in which our contemporary indulges, we do not place much confidence in the report. The following are his words:—

"A rumor is abroad again that the Peel cabinet has split once more, and that the Duke and Sir Robert cannot agree on the 'corn' part of the Queen's speech. It is difficult to give credit to this, but if there be any truth in it, we wish her Majesty would begin to 'govern' autocratically, as it seems useless to 'reign' constitutionally. If her Majesty will summon a house of ladies, we will back them to carry the country on the corn laws against the Lords.

THE MILITIA.—Messrs. G. and W. Ormond, of Bond-street, have received orders to supply £43,000 sets of accoutrements to the Board of Ordnance, for the use of the militia. The order is to be completed without delay.

## THE ARMY.

A detachment of Royal Marines embarks tomorrow, on board of Her Majety's steam-vessel Alban. First Lieutenant Astlett is stationed at Carlisle Fort, Cove of Cork.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gildie, of the 68th, has left Clare Castle on leave. Captain Turner is in command. Captain Devonport's company is quarterad at Killaloe.

Major Paschal, 70th, has returned from leave, and taken the command at Aldborough House barracks. Two companies are stationed at the Pigeon-house fort and Portobello barracks.

Ensigns Lovell and Beresford, of the 16th regiment, have left Cork on leave. This corps will embark for Gibralter in a few days on board of the transport ships Cressy and Earl Grey.

Major Ferryman, of the 44th regiment, has left Richmond Barracks on leave; and Major Grey has joined the headquarters from leave. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. Spencer commands.

Colonel Bunbury, K.B., of the 67th regiment, is on leave from the Royal Barracks. Dublin, Major Brookes has taken the command.—*Freeman.*

## DR HOOK AND DR. PUSEY PARTING COMPANY AT LAST.

Dr. Hook, of Leeds, has just published two sermons, in which he denounces Dr. Pusey's language addressed to "Mr." Newman. We are not sorry to see this; but we would ask, nevertheless, how does Dr. Hook reconcile his present opinion of Dr. Pusey with the *patronage* extended by the former to the latter at Leeds?—Waiting a reply, we will, for the moment, confine ourselves to noticing the following passage in the preface to the sermons in question. Dr. Hook there says:—

"Such grievous and sinful acts (*i. e.*, as going over to Rome, though holding all Roman doctrines) are palliated by being styled by the mild term of *secession*, and not *schism—a going forth to labour in another portion of the same vineyard!*" And—"There is another way of accounting for these secessions, which is still more shocking. It is said that the Church of Rome has gained possession of the perverted ones, in answer to the prayers offered by persons and societies in that communion for the reduction of England to the Romish faith!"

Both the above passages, marked in italics, are quoted from the recent letters of Dr. Pusey in the *English Churchman*; and yet the writer of those letters has been, contemporaneously with Dr. Hook's denunciations, preaching fourteen sermons in St. Saviour's Church, Leeds, under Dr. Hook's sanction! and Dr. Hook is himself a party to the withdrawal of an address (condemnatory of Rome) to the Bishop of Ripon, and the substitution of another, to accommodate Dr. Pusey, in Dr. Pusey's own language, *silent* about Romish corruptions, and speaking of "*our part* of the vineyard," so as to leave it open to the inference that there is another (viz., the Romish portion) in which Mr. Newman is "labouring."—*Church and State Gazette.*

The Right Hon, Francis Blackburne is now Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and is to be succeeded, as Master of the Rolls, by the Right Houourable T. B. C. Smith, Attorney General.

It is rumoured that the Directors of the Provincial Bank intend opening a branch in this town. This would be of the utmost importance to the inhabitants, and also to the towns of Edenderry, Tullamoore, Portarlington, Kilbeggan, and Tyrrellspass, all good market towns, in the centre of a good agricultural country.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Gibson applied to the Bankruptcy Court, in re Labertouche and Stafford, on Saturday, on behalf of Joseph Wallplate, of Limerick, Esq. and Sir Francis Hopkins, for the restoration of railway securities obtained for them by the bankrupts. The claim was allowed in regard to all the shares found to be labelled. Colonel Damer was ordered back 100 county Down. and 50 Great Munster shares. The final examination of Abel Labertouche is adjourned by the Bankruptcy Court to the 4th of May.

Two magistrates in the neighborhood of Birr, have been served with notices of action of damages for false imprisonment.

The Waterford and Kilkenny Railroad Company contemplate the extension of their lines. The directors have called for another deposit. Mr. Valentine, who had been connected with this company since its formation, has been replaced by Capt. Moorsom, as acting engineer. Mr. Volentine was one of the principal supporters of the wooden rail.

Mr. C—, the father of the young lady who was married to Mr. Brown, of Brownhall, Mayo, has not returned from the pursuit of the scoundrel who has accomplished the ruin of his daughter, and is not expected in town before a fortnight, The assertion that Brown left his victim in Rome and was afterwards heard of in Marseilles is fiction—*World.*

The first list of queries issued by the Commission for obtaining information respecting the Potato disease, the condition of the Poor, and the means of employment, has been cancelled, and a new list constituted, from which the question, "What measures would you suggest for relief?" has been omitted. Many of the replies to this quere, received at the office of the Commissioners at Dublin Castle, were, "Repeal of the Union," or "Repeal of the Corn Laws!"

## WATERFORD UNION.

THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS of the WATERFORD UNION will receive Tenders from Persons wishing to supply the Workhouse with from 100 to 1000 Barrels of Good Sound, White, Cup, or Crow POTATOES, to be delivered, carriage free, at the Workhouse, in quantities of 50 Barrels per week.

Also, for supplying 420 Quarts of Good Skim Mlik, per week, to be delivered at 60 Quarts per Day.

The Guardians will also receive Tenders from Tailors to make 50 Suits of Workhouse Clothes, for the Male Adult Paupers.

Tenders to be delivered at the Workhouse on or before 12 o'Clock, on THURSDAY Next, the 22d Instant.

By order,

JOHN P. HENEY,
Clerk of the Union.

Office of Board of Guardians,
13th Jan., 1846.

## EQUITY EXCHEQUER.

THOMAS TIGHE, Plaintiff; THOMAS ASTEL WELSH and Others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the order made in this cause, bearing date the 9th day of January, 1846, I will, on MONDAY, the 26th day of January instant, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers on the Inns-quay, City of Dublin, Set Up and Let to the highest and fairest bidder, for the term of Seven Years pending the Cause, from the 29th day of September last, All That and Those, that part of the Lands of HACKETSTOWN, formerly in the possession of ROBERT CHARLES WELSH, Esq., deceased, and lately in the possession of PATRICK HARTY, containing 40 Acres, or thereabouts, with the Dwelling-House and Out-Offices thereon, called or known by the name of GLENARD, situate in the Barony of Decies Within Drum, and County of Waterford, being part of the premises in the pleadings in this Cause and in said Order mentioned.

Dated this 12th of January, 1846.

ACHESON LYLE, C.R.

For further particulars apply to GEORGE ARMSTRONG, Esq., Attorney for the Plaintiff, 28, Westmorland-street; MURDOCK GREEN, Esq., Attorney for the Inheritor, No. 1, D'Olier-street; or to ABRAHAM COATES, Esq., the Receiver, No. 5, Talbot-street, Dublin.

## IN CHANCERY.

THOMAS HARVEY, Plaintiff; PATRICK LAWLOR AND OTHERS, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in this Cause, and bearing date the 24th day of JANUARY, 1845, I will, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of FEBRUARY, 1846, at the Hour of ONE o'Clock, in the Afternoon, at my Chambers on the Inns'-Quay, in the City of Dublin, Set up and Sell, to the highest and fairest Bidder, ALL THAT AND THOSE the Farm and Lands of Ardoe, otherwise Ardogena, situate in the Parish of Ardmore, Barony of Decies within Drum, and County of Waterford; and also ALL THAT AND THOSE the Lands of Kilmallow East, situate in said last-mentioned Barony and County; and also ALL THAT AND THOSE that Part of the Lands of Corbally, situate in the Parishes of Killeagh and Dingin-Donovan, in the Barony of Imokilly, and County of Cork, comprised in the Indenture of Lease of the 11th day of November, 1830; and one other Portion of said Lands of Corbally, otherwise Currabally, situate as aforesaid, comprised in the Indenture of the 10th day of November, 1830, in the Pleadings in this Cause mentioned, for the purposes in said Decree mentioned.

Dated this 23d day of December, 1845.

E. LITTON.

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

These Lands are held by Lease for Three Young Lives, or 105 years, from 1st May, 1835, subject to the yearly rent of £370 10. The net annual profit appearing on the rentals amounts to £392 1s 2d.

The Lands of Kilmallow East are held under a Fee Farm Grant. They contain 180 Acres, and the Tenant has a large interest in the Lands. The net yearly profit rent payable thereout is upwards of £59.

The Lands of Corbally are situate within about three miles of the Town of Killeagh, and six miles of the Town of Youghal.

One of the Denominations of Corbally, containing 70 Acres, is held under a Fee Farm Grant, of which the Defendant, Patrick Lawler, is tenant for Life.

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

For further particulars, Rentals, and Conditions of Sale apply to Mr. MURDOCK GREEN, Plaintiff's Solicitor, No. 1, D'Olier-street, Dublin; Mr. THOMAS CONNELL, Friar-street, Youghal; Messrs. BAGGE and HEARNE, Solicitors, No. 8, Lower Gloucester-street, Dublin; and Mr. SAMUEL SMITH, the Receiver in this Cause, Cappoquin, County Wateford.

## WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Providentia, Morman, Newport, 1081 barrels oats, 50 cwt oatmeal.

Martha Pope, Jones, London, 1543 firks butter, 3392 fls bacon, 188 cwt lard, 24 kegs skins, 8 packages cordage, 6 boxes, 1 bag hair, 5 bags feathers, 16 pockets hops.

Osprey, (s.) Burgess, Bristol, 600 fls bacon, 1 tierce pork, 25 kegs lard, 5 hhds, 1 hamper porter, 450 pigs.

Hope, Gent, Newport, 835 cwt flour, 50 brls. oats.

May-flower, Michael, Newport, 750 barrels of oats.

## DIED

In Kilkenny, after a few days' illness, Mrs. Alcock, wife of Nathaniel Alcock, Esq., M.D.

In Wexford, Mrs. Mary Sparrow, in the 81st year of her age.

APPREHENDED RIOT AT THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPEL OF BALLA.—A strong detachment of the constabulary of this town, under the command of Mr. Jackson, sub-inspector, and another detachment under the command of Mr. Singleton, S.I., of Claremorris, proceeded at an early hour on Sunday morning to preserve the peace between two powerful and numerous factions of the peasantry of the parishes of Mayo and Balla, who premeditated a fight at the chapel of Balla. The peasantry gathered in at twelve o'clock in large crowds, and several of the women were observed to be carrying the bludgeons for the men under their cloaks. From the vigilant police arrangements, under Mr. Jackson's superintendance, the parties separated at about three o'clock, without having come into collision. Several tremendous ferrulled sticks were taken up by the priests, and handed over to the police.—*Mayo Constitution.*


## SHIP HOTEL, COFFEE-HOUSE-LANE.

THE Proprietor, JOHN CROKE, takes leave to apprise his friends and acquaintances, that he has opened this Establishment, where the strictest attention will be paid to the comforts and accommodation of his guests. His charges shall be moderate.

Waterford, Jan. 9, 1846.

ON THE 20TH JANUARY, 1846,

**Will be Sold by Auction,**

BY MR. THOMAS CHAPLIN, AT CURRAGHMORE,

A Large quantity of LARCH, SCOTCH FIR, and BEECH.

The Sale will commence at Eleven o'Clock precisely.

N.B.—The above is well worth the attention of Timber Merchants, &c., &c.

## AUCTION OF SAINT UBES ORANGES.

WILLIAM WHITE & CO.

WILL Sell by Auction, at their Stores, HANOVER-STREET, on *TUESDAY*, 20th January, 1846, at ONE o'Clock precisely, the superior Cargo of St. Ubes Oranges, just arrived ex *Mariano*, consisting of

92 CHESTS,
160 HALF Do.,
78 FLAT BOXES.

The above will be sold in Lots to suit Purchasers, and the quality and condition being good, the Sale will be found worthy the attention of the Trade.

CLEARY AND O'NEILL,
Auctioneers.

Waterford, January 13th, 1846.

## HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND OTHER EFFECTS BY AUCTION.

CLEARY & O'NEILL WILL SELL **BY AUCTION,** AT THEIR AUCTION MART, *On SATURDAY, 17th JANUARY, at* 1 *o'Clock,*

A QUANTITY of Modern HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Dining and Loo Tables; Mahogany Chairs in Hair Cloth; Cane Seat do.; Book Case and Secretary; Sofa; Sideboard; Dinner Lamps; Glass Case; Hall Lamps; Meat Safe; Large Fire Screen; Office Desk; Oil Cloth; Fenders and Fire Steels: Carpets; Stair Rods; Bedstead and Hangings; Paillasses; Mattresses; Dressing Tables; Basin Stands; Dressing Glasses; Presses; Chairs; Child's Bedstead, and Hair Mattresses, &c.

The above effects will be sold without any reserve whatever, the object of this sale being to clear the Mart, for an extensive Auction of Fancy Goods, which will commence on the 19th inst.

CLEARY AND O'NEILL,
Auctioneers.

Waterford, Jan. 14, 1846.

IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED SALE OF

## FANCY GOODS,

*The Property of a Liverpool Merchant retiring from Business.*

**CLEARY & O'NEILL**

RESPECTFULLY announce that they will Sell by Public Auction, at their AUCTION MART, on MONDAY next, the 19th Instant, and following days, a valuable Stock, principally consisting of Shaded, Striped, and Plaid Silks, Tabinets and Satinets in every shade, Lama and Mouseline de laine Dresses. French and British Cashmeres, Coburgs, Velvets in every Shade, Shawls and Scarfs of the richest description.—FURS, including Cuffs, Boas, and Muffs; Worked Collars and Laces; Gentlemen's Scarfs and Handkerchiefs; Rich Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, Linens, &c.

MILLINERY, including the newest and most fashionable Bonnets and Caps; also rich Pelisses, Cloaks and Scarfs; Fancy Dunstable and French Straw Bonnets, with numerous other articles belonging to the trade. The great variety, and superior quality of these goods, (combined with the discouraging losses which must necessarily be expected, when costly effects are exposed to the chances of a Public Sale), will prove to those who may favor the Mart with their presence, that such an opportunity of purchasing valuable articles far below their value, never before presented itself to the citizens of Waterford.

As all must be disposed of by the 29th instant, persons wishing to purchase would do well to be in early attendance, and by so doing secure for themselves whatever they require.

The above effects have been consigned by authority, to the Auctioneers, to be disposed of at any sacrifice.

Sale to commence each day, at 11 o'Clock.

CLEARY & O'NEILL,
Auctioneers.

Waterford, January 14th, 1846.

AUCTION OF

**Chandling Utensils.**

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, for account of whom it may concern, on WEDNESDAY next, the 21st instant, at

JOSEPH FISHER'S.

North Main-Street YOUGHAL, CHANDLING UTENSILS, comprising a Soap Pan, capable of taking off 30 cwt Soap; 2 sets of Soap Frames; 3 large Rendering Pans; 2 Small Pans; a Copper; a Patent Wick-Cutting Machine; several Benches of Candle Molds, in good order; a Greave Press, with Metal Box; Riddles and Follower; Candle Rods; and various other Chandling Utensils.

Also several Casks Tallow and Candle Material, Wick Fur, 2 Parker's Patent Economic Lamps, a lot of Thrums for tying Candles, &c., &c.

RICHARD COX,
Auctioneer.

## THE CELEBRATED SIRE,

**Philip the First,**

THE PROPERTY OF R. H. LEVINGE, ESQ., WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION, AT DYCER'S REPOSITORY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN, DUBLIN, *On the 22d of JANUARY, 1846.*

PHILIP (now in the highest condition and health) is a dark chesnut, and possesses great bone and muscular powers. He was got by Langar, his dam, by Queensbery; granddam Remnant, by Trumpeter; great granddam Fancy, sister of Diomed, by Florizel, Spectator, Blank, Childers, Miss Belvoir.

Philip is the Sire of the following Stock, all Winners, viz.:—Colverston, Orleans, Talleyrand, Mustard, Usurper, Scaltheen, Lord Milltown's Flash, King Dan, dam of Polish, Epirus, Ratcatcher, Vulture, Zelletta, Whiskey, &c., &c., &c.

For further particulars vide Racing Calendar and Curragh Stud-book.

IMPORTANT

**Female Education in Wales.**

## CAMBRIAN SEMINARY,

LANSDOWN HOUSE, TENBY.

ESTABLISHED by a LADY and GENTLEMAN of the first respectability and family connexions, more than twenty years residents of Tenby, exclusively for the instruction of their own and a limited number of the daughters of the aristocracy, on the most approved principles of *home* education. The establishment is governed by the regulations of the English and Parisian Seminaries, now in greatest repute, and conducted for the proprietors by superintendents selected with much care from the professional talent of the metropolis, who, (with their assistants), on a system suited to the present enlightened views of society, teach, in their different departments—English, French, Latin, Italian, and German; Music, including Singing, Piano, Harp, and Guitar; Drawing, Painting, Dancing, Calisthenic exercises, Embroidery, Plain and Fancy Needle Work, with every other requisite essential to a religious, elegant, useful, and highly finished education.

Tenby is the most esteemed and frequented watering-place in Wales, and has long been proverbial for its beauty of situation, purity of bathing, and salubrity of air; and being distant only ten miles frrm the Royal Dock-yard, where her Majesty's Mail Packets daily arrive from Waterford, the aristocratic families of that county have now an opportunity of securing for their daughters (within a day's reach of their homes( educational advantages, inferior to none of the most distinguished English or Parisian Seminaries, and at considerably less than their expense!!

Pupils for the establishment will be taken charge of on the arrival of the packet at the *dockyard*, and conveyed with care and safety to Tenby, by confidential persons from Lansdown House.

Applications for particulars directed to Miss JAMES, No. 2, Rock House, Tenby, S. W., will meet every attention.

The duties of the Establishment will be resumed on TUESDAY, the 20th instant.

Lansdown House, Tenby, Jan. 5.

## ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

**92, Cheapside, London,**

*ESTABLISHED* 1808.

DIRECTORS:

John Oliver Hanson, Esq, Chairman.
Wm. George Prescott, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Sir Wm. Baynes, Bart. | Samuel E. Magan, Esq.
Arthur E. Campbell, Esq | Moses Mocatta, Esq.
Thomas Chapman, Esq. | James William Ogle, Esq
William Laforest, Esq. | Emanuel Pacifico, M.D.
Donald Maclean, Esq. | John Peter Rasch, Esq.

*Auditors*—Francis Bligh Hookey, Esq., and Joseph Pully, jun., Esq.
*Actuary*—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.
*Solicitor*—William Bovill, Esq.
*Surveyor*—Thomas Hooper, Esq.
*Assistant Surveyor*—Thomas Lloyd, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

RENT—This office (independent of the Returns and the late Reduction in the rates of Premium), offers to persons effecting Assurances, the further advantage of an allowance for the loss of Rent on buildings rendered untenantable by Fire.

RENEWALS—Policies due on the 25th of December should be renewed within fifteen days thereafter (9th January.)

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Premiums assured for the whole term of Life in *Great Britain or Ireland* respectively, will have an addition made to their Policies every Seventh Year, *or* an equivalent *Reduction* will be made in the future payments of Premium, at the option of the Assured.

*Assurances for short periods* may be effected in this Offices at considerably Reduced Rates of Premium.

The Company's Rates and Proposals may be had at the Office in London, or of any of the Agents in the Country, *who are authorised to report on the appearances of Lives proposed for Assurance.*

HENRY DESBOROUGH,
Secretary.

92, Cheapside, London.

The Company's Agent for Waterford is Mr. JOHN FARRELL, 96, Quay, who is empowered to effect Assurances against Fire, and to receive Proposals of Assurance on Lives and on Survivorships.

Mr. FARRELL invites inquiry into the principles on which this office transacts its business, as set forth in the above advertisement, and which are more fully explained in the Company's Proposals, to be had of him on application.

**Diseased and Healthy Lives Assured.**

MEDICAL, INVALID AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE,

*25, Pall Mall, London, and 22, Nassau-Street, Dublin.*

**Subscribed Capital £500,000.**

THIS OFFICE WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1841; and *possesses tables formed on a scientific basis for the assurance of diseased lives.* The urgent necessity for an institution like the present may be estimated by the statement that two-thirds of the population are not assurable as healthy lives, and that about one in five of the applicants to other offices is declined on examination. Of the proposals accepted by this Society during the last three years nearly 300 had been rejected among upwards of 80 other offices. These cases came under the class of the most prevalent diseases, and the various parties could not have participated in the advantages of life assurance had not this Society been in existence, *as it is the only one possessing tabulated rates of premium deduced from extensive data.*

Premiums have been determined for the assurance of persons at every age, among those afflicted with consumption, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, disease of the heart, apoplexy, paralysis, epilepsy, insanity, disease of the liver, dropsy, scrofula, gout, rheumatism, &c.

These circumstances induce the Directors to believe that by the establishment of this office they have conferred an important benefit upon those whose condition made such a provision as assurance necessary, and they are therefore led to expect a powerful support from the public. Increased annuities are granted on unsound lives. Healthy lives are assured at lower rates than at most other offices, and a capital of half a million sterling fully subscribed affords a complete guarantee for the fulfilment of the Society's engagements.

F. G. P. NEISON, Actuary.

AGENTS.

| | |
|---|---|
| WATERFORD | JOHN MACKESY, M.D., 5, The Mall. |
| CARRICK-ON-SUIR | Mr. J. H. Leech, Chemist, Main-street. |
| CLONMEL | Mr. Peter R. Banfield, Miller. |
| CORK | Mr. E. Casey, 7, Pembroke-street. |
| DUBLIN | Wm. Lewis, Esq., Solicitor, 22, Nassau-street. |
| GALWAY | James Browne, Esq., National Bank. |
| LIMERICK | Mr. John Beveridge, Francis-street. |
| PARSONSTOWN | Mr. Christopher Sharpe, Apothecary. |
| PORTARLINGTON | Mr. John Brunskill, Apothecary. |
| TRALEE | W. Beveridge, Esq., 3, Sloughton's-row; Edward Gorham, Esq, O'Brennan. |

Applications for Agencies to be made to the Actuary at the Chief Office, 25, Pall Mall, London.


## The Markets.

WATERFORD, JAN. 16.

During the week very little business has been transacted, and every appearance of dullness. Almost every article in the trade is in a depressed state. Quotations rather nominal:

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, (millers) | 27s 6d to 28s 6d |
| Shipping | 26s 0d to 27s 0d |
| Barley, malting | 15s 6d to 16s 0d |
| Do. grinding | 13s 6d to 14s 9d |
| Oats, black (new) | 13s 6d to 14s 0d |
| Heavy, white | 13s 4d to 14s 0d |
| Bran, per barrel | 3s 3d to 3s 6d |
| Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt. | 17s 0d to 18s 0d |
| Flour, (superfine) | 45s 0d to 46s 0d |
| Do. half new and old | 43s 0d to 44s 0d |
| Seconds | 39s 0d to 40s 0d |
| Thirds | 30s 0d to 34s 0d |
| Fourths | 19s 0d to 22s 0d |
| Bacon Pigs, per cwt | 39s 0d to 40s 0d |
| Scalded ditto | 32s 0d to 35s 0d |
| Heads, ditto, singed | 30s 0d to 00s 0d |
| Offal, ditto | 24s 0d to 26s 0d |
| Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt | 43s 0d to 00s 0d |
| Scotch Herrings, per barrel | 26s 0d to 00s 0d |
| Newfoundland Fish, per cwt. | 11s 0d to 14s 0d |
| Newport Coals, per ton | 00s 0d to 18s 0d |
| Cardiff ditto, ditto | 17s 0d to 18s 0d |
| Hay, per ton (new) | 55s 0d to 65s 0d |
| Straw, per ton | 27s 0d to 30s 0d |
| Cork Whiskey, wholesale | 7s 3d to 0s 0d |
| Ditto, per gallon, by retail | 7s 6d to 7s 9d |
| Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs | 1½d to 4d |
| Mutton, per lb | 4½d to 6d |
| Beef, per lb | 4d to 5d |
| Veal, per lb. | 0d to 0d |
| Pork, per lb. | 0d to 5d |
| Dried Hams | 6d to 7d |
| Butter, (fresh) per lb | 12d to 14d |

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

| | firkins. | |
|---|---|---|
| Wednesday | 203 | 90s 0d to 94s 0d |
| Thursday | 158 | 90s 0d to 94s 0d |
| Yesterday | 40 | 90s 0d to 94s 0d |

CORK MARKETS.—JAN. 14.

| Barrels. | s. d. s. d. | s. d. Currency |
|---|---|---|
| 29 White Wheat | 24 0 to 30 6 | 00 0—20 Stone. |
| 173 Red Wheat | 20 0 to 25 9 | 25 9—20 do. |
| 172 Ditto | 25 9 to 29 3 | |
| 199 Barley | 11 6 to 13 4 | 13 6—16 do. |
| 69 Ditto | 13 4 to 14 0 | |
| — Bere | 00 0 to 00 0 | 00 0 |
| 233 Oats | 12 0 to 12 6 | 12 4—14 do. |
| 309 Ditto | 12 6 to 13 6 | |
| 204 Pigs | 30 0 to 36 0 | —33 6 per cwt. |

CORK BUTTER—JAN. 14.

| CANT. | | CURRENCY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st quality | 87s | 1st quality | 79s |
| 2d do. | 82s | 2d do. | 74s |
| 3d do. | 79s | 3d do. | 71s |
| 4th do. | 74s | 4th do | 66s |
| 5th do. | 71s | 5th do. | 63s |
| 6th do. | 60s | 6th do. | 52s |

LIMERICK BUTTER—JAN. 14.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st quality | 84s | 5th quality | 60s |
| 2d do. | 80s | 6th do. | 00s |
| 3d do. | 74s | And 4s 0d over. | |
| 4th do. | 68s | | |

CLONMEL—JAN. 14

| | s. d. | s. d. | | s. d. | s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Butter.. | 84 0 | to 90 0 | Do black | 0 10½ | to 1 0 |
| Oatmeal | 16 0 | to 00 0 | Flour 2ds | 37 0 | to 00 0 |
| Bac'n pigs | 35 0 | to 38 0 | Household | 35 0 | to 00 0 |
| Ren. Lard | 40 0 | to 43 0 | Thirds... | 24 0 | to 00 0 |
| Bran.... | 4 0 | to 0 0 | Fourths. | 18 0 | to 00 0 |
| Bere.... | 12 8 | to 13 0 | Wool.... | 16 6 | to 17 6 |
| Barley.. | 15 0 | to 00 0 | Potatoes | 0 4½ | to 0 5 |
| Wheat.. | 1 6 | to 1 6½ | Beef.... | 0 3½ | to 0 5 |
| Do. red. | 1 5½ | to 1 6¾ | Mutton | 0 5 | to 0 6 |
| Do. ship. | 1 3 | to 1 4 | Pork.... | 0 3½ | to 0 4 |
| Oats.... | 0 11 | to 1 1 | Veal.... | 0 6 | to 0 7 |

WEXFORD—JAN. 13.

| | s. d. | s. d. | | s. d. | s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Butter... | 82 0 | to 86 0 | 3rds..... | 00 0 | to 00 0 |
| Fresh do. | 00 10 | to 00 11 | Oatmeal. | 13 0 | to 16 0 |
| Wheat... | 25 0 | to 30 0 | Potatoes | 00 2½ | to 00 3 |
| Barley... | 12 6 | to 15 3 | Beef..... | 00 4 | to 00 6 |
| Oats.... | 11 0 | to 13 6 | Mutton.. | 00 4½ | to 00 6 |
| Beans... | 19 0 | to 22 6 | Veal..... | 00 0 | to 00 6 |
| Flour fine | 40 0 | to 00 0 | Pork..... | 00 3 | to 00 3½ |
| 2nds... | 00 0 | to 00 0 | Do. ꝑ cwt | 33 0 | to 37 6 |

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—JAN. 13.

| | s. d. | s. d. | | s. d. | s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White wheat | 30 0 | to 33 6 | Rapeseed.. | 22 0 | to 24 0 |
| Millers' red | 26 0 | to 32 6 | Oatmeal... | 14 6 | to 17 0 |
| Barley.... | 15 0 | to 17 6 | Flour..... | 00 0 | to 00 0 |
| Oats, new | 11 9 | to 15 0 | Second.... | 19 0 | to 20 0 |
| Oats, old.. | 00 0 | to 00 0 | Bere, new.. | 00 0 | to 00 0 |

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—JAN. 13.

The arrivals since our report of the 6th instant, comprise a fair quantity of wheat and flour, with a moderate supply of oats and oatmeal from Ireland; the receipts coastwise, however, are still very trivial; whilst from the Mediterranean and American States the imports of the week form collectively a tolerably good accession.

The feeble state of the leading country markets last week, and the unfavourable accounts received from Mark Lane this morning, decidedly confirm the unsettled aspect of trade here. We have accordingly to note at our Corn Exchange to day, a further decline of all descriptions of wheat, thereby reducing our quotations 2d to 3d per 70lb below the general currency of Tuesday last; necessitous buyers, however, being at length compelled to supply their immediate requirements, purchased to a moderate extent at the abatement. Irish and Canadian flour, being still extremely difficult to sell, must be deemed 1s per sack and 1s per barrel cheaper.

Barley, beans, pease and Indian corn, continued to rule in the same languid way as on Friday, with a slight tendency in each to recede in value. Malt remained unvaried.

Oats, upon a very scanty supply, maintained the small advance previously noticed.

Oatmeal in store, on the contrary, was in slow request, at a decline of 1s per load from the rates of this day se'nnight, but some quantity was sold for forward delivery.

In bond, a cargo of fair quality Stettin wheat was sold at 7s 3d per 70lb, and 1,300 barrels stale New Orleans flour at 24s 3d per barrel. Of sweet western canal flour there were buyers, in limited quantity, at 28s.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

## PRICE OF BREAD IN DUBLIN.

First quality, 4lb., 8½d; second do., 7½d; inferior, 7d per 4lb. loaf.

## PRICE OF BREAD IN LONDON.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 7d to 8½d per 4lb. loaf.—*Mark-lane Express*, Jan. 12.

## PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

13th—H.M.P. Pigmy, at 1, a.m.—Vigilant Sawle, Cardiff, coals—Harmony, Chaddock, do., do.—Medina, McGrath, do., do.

14th—Nora Creina, (s.), Pond, Bristol, m.g.—Advocate, Loomer, Cardiff, coals—Wm. Penn, (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, m.g.—Enterprise, Bachelor, Cardiff, coals—Charles, Jeffery, do., do.—Sinbad, Jones, do., do.—William, Fisher, do., do.—Tucker, Wills, do., do.—Speedy, Fowler, do., do.

14th—H.M.P. Prospero, at 10, a.m.—Premier, Newman, Genoa, grain—Malanira, Curtis, Leghorn, do. Put back—Lady Campbell, Power.

16th—Downes, Doody, Liverpool, salt—John Stroud, Jones, Swansea, culm—Mary Jane, Meyler, Liverpool, g.c.—Turtle Dove, Thomas Carnarvon, slate.

SAILED,

13th—H.M.P. Prospero, at 11, a.m.—Osprey, (s.), Burgess, Bristol, g.c.

14th—H.M.P. Pigmy, at 11, a.m.—Arab, Phelan, Dungarvan, coals.

15th—Stephen Knight, Wyatt, Newport, ballast—Grace, Rowlands, do., do.—George Vicary, Tatern, do., do.—Eagle, Hughes, Liverpool, g.c.—Charles, Pearce, Youghal, coal—Eleven, Burlinson, Malta, ballast—Narcissus, Fife, Swansea, do.—Lady Campbell, Power, Charleston, do.—Michael Anthony Fleming, Fitzgerald, before mentioned—Georgina, Murray, Glasgow, flour—H.M.P. Adder, at 11, a.m.

16th—Nora Creina, (s.), Pond, Bristol, g.c.—Wm. Penn, (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, do.

Wind—N.W, to S., and S.S.E.

## RELATIONS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The subjoined address, which the French Chamber of Peers have agreed to present to Louis Phillippe in reply to his Majesty's speech from the throne, is a most gratifying document, remarkable alike for the conciliatory tone in which it is expressed, and the dignified simplicity of the principles on which it is based. As a contrast to the swaggering insolence so characteristic of the language held by American legislators on similar occasions, it reflects no small honor on the French peers. "It behoves nations who do not dread war to profess openly their love of peace," is a sentiment worthy of the representatives of a great and enlightened people. It is only the coward or bully—and these are most generally convertible terms—that can be found in an age of advancing civilisation to repudiate it. By men really brave, it ever has been, and ever will be, acknowledged as a canon of sound and truly liberal policy.

It will be seen that the Peers of France perfectly accord with their Sovereign in the conviction that harmony between two powerful states is not only a precious advantage to themselves but an invaluable blessing for mankind. That so happy a condition of things, as regards the countries more specially alluded to, is in a great measure to be attributed to the personal friendship which so happily unites Louis Philippe to the Queen of Great Britain, is fully admitted in the address now before us. The desire also to act in conjunction with England whenever circumstances shall require it, without the slightest compromise, however, of national independence, affords a very strong guarantee that the tranquillity of Europe—we may add the civilised world—shall not be disturbed on light or questionable grounds. In this declaration the people of a country so lately stigmatised by the war faction of France as *perfidious Albion*, cannot fail to recognise a compliment of which they must feel deservedly proud. It is a tribute to the national character of England, which, coming from such a respectable quarter, it is scarcely possible to overrate. Some three or four years since it was the boast of the Irish Repealers, and one on which their press dwelt with the most ferocious exultation that, in the event of a rebellion against the British Crown, the insurgents might safely calculate not only on the sympathy, but actual co-operation of the French Government. Nothing then was talked of but the facility with which a body of foreign troops could be landed on the southern coasts of Ireland; and we were accordingly threatened with a visit from the armies of France, to be transported hither in a fleet of steam-ships. What has become of the menace now? It is no longer heard of. That hope the good sense and pacific disposition of Louis Philippe has dissipated into thin air. The chimera has vanished, and left nothing behind but suppresed murmurs, and the bitterest disappointment. That these are likely to be of no short continuance, the following document affords the strongest reason to believe:—

The Chamber of Peers met on Thursday last, when the following draught of the address in answer to the speech from the throne was read; after which a discussion commenced, which was proceeding when the despatch left Paris:—

"SIRE—The session which is just commenced opens under happy auspices. France, calm and flourishing, reaps the fruits of that indefatigable activity so ingenious in bringing to perfection all the seeds of prosperity. The free exercise of every right guaranteed by the laws secures the regular developement of our institutions.

"We attribnte these benefits to the accord in the public powers, and to the maintenance of that policy of order and conservation which, tempering firmness with moderation, triumphs over passions, conciliates the public mind, and secures tranquillity at home and general peace abroad—a policy at once salutary and glorious, which, after having acquired to your Majesty the gratitude of contemporaries, will for ever do honour to your Majesty's reign.

"Sire, your Majesty continues to receive from all foreign powers the assurance of their friendly and pacific dispositions. It is pleasant to think that nothing will come to disturb this security, a state of things necessary to the progress of labour, and to the welfare which spreads through all classes of society. It is for nations who do not fear war to openly profess their love of peace.

"A convention recently concluded between France and England, with the object of putting an end to the slave trade, replaces our commerce under the protection and exclusive surveillance of our own flag. We highly applaud the success of a negociation skilfully conducted and promptly terminated. The execution of the treaty, confided to the loyal concurrence of the sailors of the two nations, assures us that the rights and the dignity of the two countries will be equally respected, and that an efficient repression will hereafter prevent all violation of the sacred rights of humanity.

"Sire, the friendship which unites your Majesty to the Queen of Great Britain favours the continuance of good and intimate relations between France and England. Harmony between two great nations, called upon to propagate and maintain civilisation in the world, is a precious advantage for them, and an inestimable benefit for the human race. We desire that the mutual confidence of the two governments may increase, and that they may continue to act with good intelligence when circumstances call for it, reserving to each their entire liberty of action in the political sphere which is their own.

"The words of your Majesty give us reason to hope that the common action of France and England will obtain the desired success on the shores of La Plata. After such an injurious interruption, it is urgent that our commercial relations with such an important part of the American continent should be renewed. If our just respect for the independence of nations, renders it our duty not to interfere with their internal dissensions, our right cannot be contested to come to the aid of our interests when they are compromised by a struggle between two neighbouring states, and to re-establish peace, which is the only object of our efforts.

"France deplores, sire, with you, the events which have troubled our possessions in Africa.—We thank your Majesty for the promptitude of the measures which have been applied to remedy the evil. We have full confidence in the heroism of our soldiers. Our energetic perseverance will maintain our power in Algiers—it will be consolidated by wisdom and foresight.

"Sire, the execution of the great civil and military works voted by the Chambers are carrying on in all all parts. France has been endowed with fresh guarantees of security. A lively emulation is manifested in the different parts of the kingdom at the appearance of so many works of public interest which, by facilitating communications, will tighten the bands of national unity. We shall study with care the propositions which shall be made to us by the orders of your Majesty to bring these useful enterprises to an end.

"We are happy to hear from the mouth of your Majesty that the situation of our finances is becoming every day more satisfactory.

"We shall receive, sire, with gratitude the bills which have for their object to introduce important ameliorations into different branches of the administration. Improvements are the work of time. In examining these propositions we shall consult the lessons of experience. France has a right to be proud of her administrative organisation; we shall neglect nothing that can tend to the perfecting of that essential portion of our public institutions.

"Sire, in the accomplishment of the great and noble task imposed on your Majesty by the national will Providence has directed your paths; the loyal and faithful concurrence of the Chambers and of the nation will never be wanting to you.

"Sire, your family belongs to France; your sons prove it every day by their devotedness and zeal to serve her. Your grandsons are the hope of generations to come. The holy laws of the country have sealed their intimate union of your descendants and our own."—*E. Packet.*

## THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUERS, AND THEIR DEVICES.

The advocates of Free Trade are beginning, we perceive, to exhibit some symptoms of renewed vitality. The voice of the agriculturists, which for the last three weeks has been shaking almost every county in England, with its thunder, seems to have roused the League conspirators from their long and lethargic torpor. The result has manifested itself in an attempt at more vigorous exertions, which was witnessed at Liverpool, on Friday, the 9th instant—The present motto being, "*Resolved, we'll stand it no longer,*"

On that occasion there were in attendance, as a matter of course, those itinerant Coryphoi of the party—Messrs. Bright and Cobden—and great was the effort made by both to extort more money from the pockets of their well-fleeced dupes. Bright bellowed, and Cobden ranted, and a couple more of the agitators lashed themselves into a paroxysm of simulated fury; but all they could persuade their followers to *promise*, in the way of cash, was only a few thousand pounds; and this notwithstanding the boast of being able to raise a quarter of a million sterling. Even a portion of the few thousands was the result of a former meeting which had been held in Manchester. Here then is what the *Times* would call a great fact. Two of the wealthiest towns in the manufacturing districts in England could only make up between them £13,000., and that only *on paper*. Nor ought we be in any manner surprised at it.

The Leaguers are at length tolerably well known to the British public as a gang of sordid cheats and mercenary mountebanks. Too long have they been resorting to the most infamous artifices, for the purpose of defrauding and plundering the credulous people. Their game has all along been one of the grossest imposture. The finesse which they have been practising in order to delude their victims, may be explained in one short sentence. Like their prototypes nearer home, they merely transfer a sum of money from one pocket to another. What they pay in to day they take out tomorrow, and thus keep up the audacious humbug. This trick, however, is now pretty well understood by the country.

To those who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with the real character of the Leaagers, the villanies to which they do not blush to resort, and, above all, to their total want either of respectability or honourable principle, we would recommend a perusal of the following article from the *Manchester Courier*—a journal published in a town which may be said to be the very heart and focus of the conspiracy. Of the League the *Courier* speaks thus:—

"Few men of respectability are in any way connected with it—even the few who are, have but one object in view—personal gain. There must be some stronger and less worthy motive as the source of their zeal than a pure and patriotic desire to remove abuses which can move men to act as *decoys* for the purpose of inducing others to subscribe their money. A true patriot—a man of honest intentions, does not slip a five-pound note into the hand of an accomplice. *and protest all the time that he is lodging with that accomplice five-and-twenty, and all for the purpose of firing other people with his spurious confidence, and inducing them to part with their five-and-twenties.* It is the trick of the thimble-rigger on the race-course. To borrow the slang phraseology, it is the 'bonnet landing the flat'—the 'bonnet' being the aforesaid decoy, the 'flat' the public. We say emphatically that no respectable, reputable, or righteous cause ever yet attempted to gain its ends by means like these. There may be, and no doubt are, a variety of opinions touching the corn laws amongst respectable manufacturers. There may be even some who think that their total abolition might confer good on all, without doing absolute and permanent injury to any class. But you will not find even these persons in the ranks of the Anti-Corn-Law League. They are not for benefitting themselves and their own particular class at the expense of the fundholder and landed proprietor, and therefore they are *not* to be found fraternising with the Leaguers. They are for bringing the interests of each several class of the community into visible and essential harmony with the interests of all and we do them the justice to believe, that if they did not honestly, (how far *erroneously* is not just now the question,) think that a repeal of the corn laws is calculated to promote this *diffusion* of benefits, they would abandon their position at once. True, this is not a very numerous class amongst the large body of influential manufacturers; but large or small, it is too respectable a class to be of the League.

"As we have said elsewhere, the largest and most influential manufacturers in this neighborhood are Conservatives. Our contemporary says that, 'not one in ten' of these are members of the League. There is no risk in going farther and saying, that *not one in a thousand* are in anywise connected with that daring sedition. Turn to any other party or sect, and there is not one that cannot put his finger on the League's muster-roll and claim its own. Whigs, Radicals, Chartists, Anabaptists, Quakers, Unitarians, Independents, Methodists, (New Lights and Old Lights,) Primitives and Jumpers, Socinians, Calvanists, Socialists, Muggletonians, Any and Everything-arians—the capacious wings of the League brood over all. Men who have shot up from obscurity, and suddenly become rich by some such chance as the *Punch's* apocryphal 'Jeames of Buckley-square,' find it necessary to acquaint the world with their fungus-like appearance above the heads of the mob. Therefore they seize hold of the skirts of some political or quasi-religious movement, and bellow like the bulls of Basan.—They forget that although they have exchanged the 'tick' behind the ale-house door for credit at a banker's, a deal-bottomed chair for a damask couch. and the shafts of a hand-cart for the cushions of a chaise, they are, heart and soul, the vulgar mob still, with an addition of a hundred per cent, to its noise, and five hundred per cent. to its tyranny. Jack Cade's 'hoops' are aptly quoted against this illustrious section of the League. Jack's obscurity was hateful to him, as it is to these upstart Leaguers. His father was a brick-setter, his mother a pedlar's daughter, and Jack was 'born under a hedge.' But as he forced himself up in the world he gave himself airs, lied about his descent, and, like Mr. Bright, would

> Not *leave one lord, one gentleman*;
> Spare none, but such as go in clouted shoon.

—*E. Packet.*

A retiring pension of £2,500 a year reverts to the Crown by the death of the Right Hon. Arthur Moore, ex-Judge Common Pleas.

MARRIAGE EXTRAODINARY.—An extraodinary marriage took place at Dunmore this week, the united age of the parties exceeding one hundrred and fifty years—the bridegroom, a blind pensioner, the bride, the widow of a pensioner who was also blind, and to whom she was married for sixty years, fifty of which she enjoyed his pension of two shillings a-day. On the ceremony being performed the bride hoisted the old "firelock" on her back and carried him across a river to get home a short way to avoid the importunities of the crowd, which had assembled on the street to cheer them.—*TuamHerald.*

## STEAM NAVIGATION IN THE BLACK SEA.

TREBISONDE, DEC. 8. 1845.—Steam navigation in the Black Sea has received a most extraordinary impulse. It is scarcely eight years since the inhabitants of Trebisonde were astonished by the sight of the first Austrian steamer of the Danubian Society, which appeared upon the coast of Anatolia for the purpose of trying to establish a rapid and direct relation between the dense population on the shores of the Black Sea and the Ottoman capital. The first attempt was not very encouraging, and the great mass of travellers and pilgrims who came from Persia, and from the centre of Mussulman Asia *en route* to Constantinople or to Mecca, continued for some time after that attempt to trust themselves to the frail Turkish sailing vessels which plied between Trebisonde and the capital, and which were frequently lost in that dangerous sea. But happily the Austrians persisted in their enterprise, the boat reappeared, the Greek and Armenian population of Anatolia at length ventured to embark upon the "fire ships," as they were termed. and, finally, the whole mussulman population followed the example. At present there are three societies which contend *for* that much frequented line, and six steamers which vie with each other for the travellers and merchandize. After the Austrians, an American society was formed at Constantinople to work the line, in which most of the principal Pashas of the empire hold shares, and which is greatly favoured by the Turkish government. The society of the Navigation of the Danube has this year disposed of the whole of its steamers to the Austrian Lloyd's Company at Trieste, which at present serves the greater part of the lines of the Levant. For the last eight months an English company has been established, and now contends with the Austrian and American companies for the navigation between this port and Constantinople, and sends us weekly a magnificent boat, which goes from this place direct to Malta, touching at Constantinople, Smyrna, and Syria. The number of passengers between Trebisonde and Constantinople is rarely less than four hundred. Four steamers of the Austrian Lloyd's Company now regularly ply between Constantinople, Kustandge, and the mouth of the Danube, in order to take up the travellers which the Danube boats bring there. This navigation is only interrupted during the four winter months, that is to say, from the commencement of December to the end of March. The Russians have augmented their line of steamers from Odessa to Constantinople by laying on two additional boats, which are commanded by English captains. This line has also four boats, The service as well as the internal arrangements of the steamers is yet far from being complete. The three Russian steamers which navigate between Odessa and Kertsch also offer but slight comfort, and travellers are continually making complaints. From Kertsch as far as Kedut-Certsch travellers are taken gratuitously on board the Russian steam-frigates, which perform that voyage twice a month, touching at all the small ports and other fortified points which the Russians have established upon the Circassion shore. There is not the slightest difficulty in obtaining permission to embark upon those State steamers. The voyage is exceedingly interesting, on account of the picturesque beauty of the Circassian coast; but it sometimes happens that Circassian bullets reach the deck of the vessels when they approach too near the shore. The former Commander-in-Chief of the Russian army was nearly killed by one of those balls, which whizzed above his head when he was on his way to the fortress of Ardler. There are at present seven Russian steam frigates in the Black Sea, four of which generally remain in the port of Sebastopol, and three in that of Kertsch, at the disposition of General Budberg, who commands the garrison in the forts situated on the Circassian shore. I am assured that Prince Woronzow is actively employed establishing a line of steamers between Bedut-Kerstch and Trebisonde. This will prove an immense advantage to this port, for the communication between it and Georgia is very difficult by the small Turkish vessels, and yet the commercial intercourse is very considerable. Should the enterprise which Prince Woronzow has recommended to his Government succeed, the voyage around the whole of the Black Sea may be made in steamers. The number of steamers which at present ply regularly in that sea is 24, to which may likewise be added two others, which ply between Kertsch and Taganrog, on the Sea of Azof, and two others which are destined to ply between Bedut-Kertsch and Trebisonde, touching at Poti, Batum,, and Risch. When these vessels are laid on, travellers will be enabled to make the tour of the Black Sea in six weeks, including the two weeks' quarantine at Odessa.

Rumors of a very interesting and astonishing discovery have been circulated in Paris. It is stated that a discovery has been made which furnishes the means of lighting, simultaneously, all the different highways which cross France in all directions, by means of simple iron wires connected with electromagnetic machines. The utility of this discovery is immense, as it will render the roads as well lighted and safe,as the most frequented streets of the capital. Several experiments have already been made on the road from Paris to a small town on the Havre road, which were crowned with entire success. Gas light is said to be nothing in comparison with that given by the new process

THE LATE MR. JAMES WOOD, OF GLOUCESTER.—The following account of the proceedings of a person claiming to be heir-at-law of the late Mr. James Wood, of Gloucester, the great *millionaire*, out of whose effects the lawyers have already had such pretty pickings, has been handed to us for publication. We print it exactly as it was received, without note or comment:—We ar happy to Steate this day, the Sixth of Janaruy 1846 that Mr. John Wood of Moor-lane or Brirleyhill Staffordshire have duley served his eJectments on the Steates and propertay Belongen to the late James Wood Esqr. Gloucester claiming hear at law and allsoo the Steatment of the dock ement Gives him credit For his cleaim, it has Bin neoumourousley Steated Some time agone upon Mr. John Woods cleam.—But By Some tredgerous and Eaveal Persedings caused adlay in Bringing Forward the dark and Smugled Eveal to light, and to pass judgement upon them accorden to Gods laws. Further it his considered by herbet Jenners Judgement, one of the aponeants hung him selfe, its Sooposed, he did not consider the tredgrey Wold of carried on Foolded So long. But the other opoeants may not have the chance, if the Shold get in the hands of Jack catch. Further it his considered By the Exameashion of Such Witness at Gloucester, and Gloucestershier, in the late James Woods afears, Will Prove Featal and honnereate the hear at law to John Wood, Esqr.—*Worcester Chronicle.*

Lieut. Col Sutherland, 5th Fusiliers, has contradicted the statement made by the correspondent of the *Freeman's Journal* in reference to the recent lamentable suicide of the late Captain Baker, that "the most prevalent report as to the cause that led to this calamity is, that the deceased made application to his commanding officer to restore a color-sergeant who was reduced yesterday" and received "some uncourteous reply," refusing it. Captain Baker preferred no request or application on the subject alluded to, or any other to his commanding officer, since his promotion, and could not, consequently, have received an uncourteous reply on the occasion. During the eight years the late lamented officer was in the regiment,he never had a word of difference either with Col. Sutherland or any of his brother officers.

## THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The business was commenced at Conciliation Hall yesterday by Mr. O'Connell handing in 10s from Margaret and Mary Byrne, whom he termed, for their donation, "two dear little ladies." A letter of thanks for a present of books was then read from Mr. Robert Bourke, of Hayes, who seems about to follow in the footsteps of Mr. *Green* Porter, having already arrived at the honor of corresponding with the Repeal secretary.

A Mr. Keon having asserted that he brought a friend who wished to know what became of the Repeal money to the Association, and satisfied him as to the accuracy of the accounts, Mr. O'Connell said—

"The gentleman might have stated to his inquiring friend that there was not in the world accounts more strictly audited than the accounts of this association (cheers)."

Daniel ought to have added, "There are not in the world accounts more strictly kept from public inspection." The receipts are published weekly in the columns of the *Freeman*—why is not the expenditure given also? Because it would a tale unfold.

The "Liberator" next brought up a report on "the best mode of distributing, as premiums," (?) a number of engravings from Haverty's picture of the monster meeting, some copies of O'Neill Daunt's "Ireland and her Agitators," and several hundred maps of Ireland. The recommendation contained in this report, lauded by Daniel, and adopted by the association. is as barefaced a swindle as ever was attempted. Here it is:—

"Your committe recommend—

"1. That any person who, in three months from the 1st of January, 1846, shall collect the sum of £15 repeal rent, be entitled to an engraving.

"2. That any person who, in three months from the 1st of January, 1846, shall collect the sum of £10 repeal rent. be entitled to a copy of 'Ireland and her Agitators.'

"3. That any person who shall collect £5 repeal rent from the above date, be entitled to a Map of Ireland, with Chronological Table annexed."

Fifteen pounds for a fourth-rate engraving of a fourth-rate picture! Ten pounds for O'Neill Daunt's stupid trash!! Five pounds for a wretched map of Ireland!!! Oh! Daniel, Daniel, even from you, prince—nay, emperor of humbuggers that you are, this is too much.

The "Liberator" then proceeded to deliver the usual speech of the day, which embraced the potato-disease, the registries, ribbonism, and all the threadbare topics. The only novelties introduced were, a determination uttered by Dan to join the *Evening Mail* in the formation of what is called an Irish party; a civil hint given to Mr. Redington to set his house in order, by the announcement that Daniel O'Connell, junior, will contest Dundalk at the next election; and a mysterious motion to the following effect:—

"That it is the opinion of the association that as many as possible of the Repeal members for Ireland, do meet here upon this day week, and do meet at the hour of 11 o'clock in the morning, so as to have finished our particular business before the hour of the association's opening (loud cheers)."

What will constitute the "particular business in question," the mover did not condescend to explain.

The rent was announced to be £164 13s 2d.—*E. Packet* of Tuesday.

THE TOWER.—Great activity is daily manifested in the proving and fitting up of muskets for the use of the militia: they are to be on the percussion principle, and several extra armorers aud laborers are employed.

A piece has been produced at the Palais Royal Theatre, in Paris, the title of which is *Les Pommes de Terre Malades*? The piece is nightly attracting laughing crowds.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On the evening of Wednesday last, a young man of the name of Kerr, who lately enlisted in the 82d regiment, now stationed here, had been indulging rather freely with his friends in town in the festivities common to this season, and returned to the Castle about tattoo time, the worse of liquor. Between nine and ten in the evening he had stolen unperceived to the end of the Argyle rampart, adjoining the armoury, for the purpose, it is supposed, of making his escape from the barracks for the night. This part of the rampart crests the highest and boldest part of the Castle rock, overlooking a steep precipice, about 200 feet in height. It is needless to say that the unfortunate man, on getting over the wall, was instantly precipitated into the garden below, close beside the spot known as the Well-house Tower. His body was discovered next morning about eight o'clock, and coveyed to the Castle.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

THE GENERAL POST OFFICE IN LONDON.—The following statistical account of the several offices filled by the undermentioned officers may prove interesting to our readers:—In the principal or secretary's office, exclusive of the Postmaster General, there as 64 officers, thus classed—Secretary, assistant secretary, private secretary, chief clerk to secretary, senior clerks—first class, 3, second class 6, juniors—first class 9, second class 14. Surveyor's office 8; clerks to ditto 16; surveyors—Scotch 2; clerks to ditto 3, In the mailcoach office there are 43 viz.—surveyor and superintendent, first clerk, seniors 2. juniors 4; inspectors of mailcoaches 8; railway clerks 27. In the solicitor's office 4, viz—solicitor, first clerk, second do., third do. Receiver General's office 17—receiver general, chief clerk, seniors 3, jun. 9; extra clerks 2, messenger. Accountant General's office 31; accountant general, deputy, chief clerk, principal clerks, 3, seniors 6, juniors 19. Money-order-office, 170—president, chief clerk, first-class senior clerks, 4, second class 25 do. 50, junior probationary class, 89,. Inland and foreign office, 645—Superintending president, presidents, 4; assist. presidents; vice presidents3; senior clerks 9; assistants, 33; clerks, 36; junior clerks, 50; clerks to superintending presidents, 3; inspectors of official correspondence, 4; officers in charge of Indian mails, 3; packet mail clerks, 2; officers at the paid windows, 4; clerks of letter carriers' accounts, 2; instructor of junior clerks; senior messengers, 2; junior do., 49; watchmen, 2. Inspector of letter carriers' office, which is an adjunct to the inland office, contains an inspector, assistant inspectors, 7; sub-sorters, 147: letter carriers, 281. Ship letter office, 8—Inspectos, chief clerk, senior clerks, 2; juniors, 4. Dead and return letter office 21—Inspector, ; first clerks; seniors, 5; juniors, 14. London district, late twopenny office, 623—Superinintending president, chief clerk, assistant clerks, 5; surveyor, remittance clerk; sorting offices—presidents, 2; vice presidents, 4; window men, 2: clerks of divisions, 14; first sorters, 12; second ditto, 12; sorters, 10; subsorters, 31; inspector, assistant inspectors, 2; junior inspectors, 8; stampers, 16; letter carriers, 500.—This makes a total of 1,626 persons employed in the London Post-office, and within the circle of the district post delivery. The increase of business in the various offices during the last few years has been very considerable. Money-orders have increased about 30 fold, and in the newspaper-office not less than 100,000 newspapers are dispatched nightly, besides a great number which are now sent by the many morning mails out of the metropolis. The considerable reductions which have recently been made in the rates of foreign correspondence have tended very materially to multiply the duty in that department, and it has been found necessary to afford additional facilities in connection therewith, by taking down the stone staircass at the eastern entrance to the portico from Foster-lane. The space which it occupied is now fitted up with pigeon-holes and boxes. to be used for the purpose of facilitating the duty.

## THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA AT VENICE.

Venice, December 21.

The Emperor of Russia arrived in this city the day before yesterday, at a moment when he was not expected. His approach was carefully concealed by the police, who even spread a report that his Imperial Majesty would arrive by sea in the steamer Bessarabia. It is said that fears were entertained lest some attempt would be made on the life of the Emperor. The police, it was said, had received information that two Poles had arrived at Venice secretly; but those alarms have not been justified by the result. However it may have been, the Emperor exhibited the utmost reserve. In the theatre he remained at the back of the box, dressed in the simplest manner; whilst General Orloff, in a most striking costume stood in front. It is stated that, while in Padua, his Imperial Majesty employed extraordinary precautions, evincing that his suspicious mind was disturbed with apprehensions. He would not stop at places where apartments had been prepared for him, but put up at a hotel of indifferent appearance. It it asserted that he caused the walls, floor, and ceiling of his chamber to be examined with a mallet. The bed and furniture were removed, and some hay having been brought by the Emperor's order, a cloak was spread upon it, and thus he passed the night, He also declined partaking of any repast. A small chest was brought to him, which he himself opened, taking from it some food, with wine and *consomme*. He then caused a roasted pullet to be brought, and having giving one half of it to General Orloff, he gave the other to his favourite dog, which is his constant companion, and passed the night by his side. Such are the details that have reached us from Padua; and indeed the caution he has shown in this city have confirmed that account of the melancholy existence of the Sovereign of the greatest empire in the world. His equipage is composed of several carriages, but four of them are exactly similar, and these he uses alternately, without any one ever knowing in which he intends to set out from a city, or what road he is to take, or what hour is fixed for his departure.

A letter from Rome, of the 26th ult., says that the chestnuts, which in that country are, like potatoes in the north of Europe, the principal food of the lower classes, have suffered from the same diseaseas the potatoes, and that scarcely one in ten is eatable. The grapes also have become already rotten, instead of remaining dry and fit for food, until the end of February, as in ordinary times.

A DANGEROUS MISTAKE.—Yesterday morning a most dangerous, and it is feared fatal, mistake was made by the nurse of Mrs. Lanskenet, residing in Wimpole street, Cavendish-square, who had the misfortune to give her mistress a quantity of lotion in mistake for a draught, which Mrs. L. swallowed, but being attacked in two hours afterwards with most alarming symptoms, it was found that she had taken the lotion, the principal ingredients in which was sugar of lead, a most deadly poison. Antidotes were administered, and the contents of the stomach were ejected, but no hopes are entrtained of her recovery. —*London Paper.*

ARREST OF OLE BULL.—This eminent violinist was recently arrested at Baltimore, Ohio, under the following circumstances:—A contract was made by Ole Bull's agent with Mr. Barton, of Philadelphia, for Ole Buil to play four nights at the Arch-street Theatre. Mr. Barton agreed on his part to furnish a full and complete orchestra to accompany Ole Bull, who went to Philadelphia from Boston to fulfil the engagement, taking with him Signor Le Mauna to conduct the orchestra. Upon his arrival he found Mr. Barton could not procure the orchestra, and wished him to play with a piano accompaniment, which he refused to do. He thereby was at considerable expense in going to that city to fulfil the contract. Thus the matter stood for more than a year until, not long ago, in Baltimore, Mr. Barton had him arrested, just as he was about leaving his hotel for the purpose of performing at his concert.

THE LATTER DAY SAINTS.—The two fanatics, Messrs. Dealtry and Burgess, who last year prophesied that the world was coming to an end on the 10th of October, and bolted a day before the anticipated event could give a proof of the rashness of their judgment, suddenly made their appearance here again last week, and posted the town with bills, announcing that they should hold forth on Sunday, at the Central Hall, the successful scene of their former exploits. The time named was morning, afternoon, and evening. In the morning and afternoon the room was filled with a quiet and attentive audience, to whom, *inter alia*, they explained sixteen points of their belief. The wall was decorated, as before, with certain mystic paintings, representative of the beasts and figures alluded to in Daniel and the other prophets. The painting was a new and a better one than that which they had when they were down here in the fall of last year, and its grotesqueness rendered it very attractive. The hieroglyphics on the wall still, however, point to 1847 as the period for the termination of the world. *Plymouth Journal.*

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY,—The Rhenish papers mention a discovery, of very curious interest, that has been made in recently demolishing the ancient church of Urbach—which dates from the earliest period of the middle age, and was tottering to its fall. Enclosed in the wall of the choir, which is four feet thick, has been found a marble coffin, nine feet four inches in length, and adorned with figures in relief finely executed. The opening of this coffin was a difficult operation—the joints having been covered with a cement which has acquired the hardness of the marble itself. It had, accordingly, to be broken into from the foot; and revealed an object which took the spectators by surprise—a body, clothed in the sacerdotal habit, fresh as that of a man who died but yesterday. The colour of the epidermis, firmness of flesh, the hair, the nails—all were in the most perfect preservation. The flesh yields beneath the finger like soft wax; the limbs have kept their suppleness and flexibility; the teeth are entire, regular, and white as ivory; and the very eyes, but half closed by the eyelids, have preserved a portion of their brightness. The dead man wears a cassock of pale blue silk, interwoven with threads of pure gold; and a linen gown, extremely fine, and trimmed with lace, These garments, worn so many hundred years, seem quite new,—Round the hands, clasped on the breast, is twined a rosary of white pearls, strung on threads of gold —to which is attached a small box, in form of a medallion, made of a metal whose composition is unknown. This medallion contains, on one of its faces, the following inscription, in characters which suggest the date of the 11th century:—*Otto Imperator Parocho Irbicchiano/sculptori excellentissimo*:—"The Emperor Otho to the Curate of Urbach, a most excellent sculptor." On the reverse is the figure of the Good Shepherd.—Being opened, the box was found to inclose a folded parchment, containing writing in letters of gold and ultramarine. The ancient text is difficult to decipher; but records that the priest in question, one of the greatest artists of his age, is the author of the wondrous sculptures, representing Scripture subjects, on the principal front of the high altar; and that the sculptured pulpit, which was the great ornament of the church, is from his chisel. The artist-curate must have been, also, in matters unspiritual, one of the greatest men of his day. The body measures, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, 7 feet 11 inches, Rhenish measure. The feet, nearly covered by the cassock, rest on a folio volume in parchment—whose first leaf displays the title,—*Chronicon Seculi XI.*

## CURIOUS DISCOVERY.

(From the Correspondent of the Times.)

VIENNA, JAN. 1.—The excitement occasioned by the visit of the Emperor of Russia having now subsided, and the various *canvans*, political and ecclesiastical, either founded on truth or due to mere invention, upon the subject, even down to the jokes of those established wits of Vienna, the bootmaker's boys, having been already declared "stale, flat, and unprofitable," the attention of the news mongering world has been attracted to a fresh topic of conversation—one relating to a subject so full of strange mystery and conjecture, as to form a romance of real life, which, if it lacks entirely the usual ingredients in such tales—the love, and assassination, the developement of human passion—is none the less full of interest and wonder—a tale almost incredible, were not the details, as far as established facts are concerned, not only warranted by the most undoubted authority, but matters of notorious publicity. To tell the tale, however, I must begin *ab ovo*, and relate how a certain young Hungarian of Presburg, not overburdened, it would seem, either with sense or talent, or even other advantages, moral or physical, of the name of Buky, was some months since, requested by a great aunt, the widow of a well known advocate of the same city, to seek some family papers deposited in a garret in her house During his search for these matters his attention, as it seems, was called by a friend who accompanied him—for his own powers of perception upon the subject do not appear to have been great—to certain documents which fell under their hands concerning persons of the highest rank in foreign countries. Roused to a sense of certain importance to be attached to these papers, young Buky takes possession of them; and one set of papers is sent to his Majesty the King of the French. Of some importance they certainly must have been; for the offer of a recompense in money for their being despatched to Paris, having been rejected by the young man, the Order of the *Legion d'Honneur* is bestowed upon him by Louis Philippe, and an invitation made to him by his Majesty to become his guest if he should ever wish to visit Paris. and to have all the expenses of his journey paid. The contents of another set of papers are communicated to the families of the reigning Houses of Baden Lucca, and Tuscany; and this communication also has its value, for similar offers of pecuniary recompense from these various Powers having been alike refused, orders from each of these countries are also bestowed upon the discoverer of the documents; a gold snuff-box, enriched with diamonds, is added by the Grand Duchess of Baden; and behold the young nameless, unconsidered advocate now parading the streets of his native town with four decorations dangling at his button-hole. To what the contents of these important papers may have related is the subject only of conjecture, or at most, of vague rumour. Those appertaining to the family of Orleans are said to have been letters written by the famous Philippe Egalite, the father of the present King of the French, to an Austrian Minister during the times of the French Republic; but what their importance, as regards the family at the present day, can only be dimly divined. Those of the other ducal houses already mentioned have received from rumour quite another signification, and are supposed to refer to estates in Hungary, to which these families have a claim, until now ignored or forgotten by them, though by what tie of relationship or affinity does not at all appear, and which, sold in troublesome times for a mere trifle, and now of an immeasurably greater worth, may, according to the tenure of Hungarian law, be reclaimed, at the price of the original sale, by the descendants of the parties who originally possessed and sold them. The value, however, of such a discovery, if this conjecture be true, is more evident than in the previous case. How these papers, of so different and strange a nature, fell into the hands of the Presburg advocate in whose house they have been found so many years afterwards, must necessarily be obscure; but here again rumour supplies the place of more authentic information; and we are told that, originally in the possession of a well known Austrian minister, they were placed by him in the hands of the depository at Presburg for security and secrecy during the time of the invasion of Austria by the French under Napoleon, and that, afterwards reclaimed, they were denied by the advocate ever to have been in his possession, though for what reasons must again remain a mystery. The tale, however, is not yet done—the most extraordinary is yet to come. Searching still further, emboldened by his discoveries, young Buky stumbles some time afterwards upon papers nearly concerning the house of Austria. Armed with these documents he came about two months since to Vienna, and there, as a recompense for his discovery, boldly demands the honour of being nominated chamberlain to the Emperor—a distinction only bestowed upon persons able to prove their pure and unalloyed descent from ancestors of Heaven knows how many degrees, and make what is called their *ahnenp obe*, and *ahnenprobe* young Buky can make none, for his father was a *bourgeois* advocate, his mother a butcher's daughter. What these last documents may contain none as yet know. Rumour is silent, and even conjecture holds its tongue in Austria. But the certain fact exists that the young unknown advocate has been granted his bold demand, and dons the uniform of the Emperor's chamberlain, and sports the significative two golden buttons. supposed to support the key emblematic of his office, on the back of his coat. However strange may be the adventures of Master Buky of Presburg—however incomprehensible his fortunes, the tale is true and warranted. The moral of it may be, that some people were born with golden spoons in their mouths—perhaps to stop them!

MILITIA CLUBS.—Various clubs for securing exemption from service by providing substitutes for those who are drawn have been formed the last few days in different parts of the town, on the mutual insurance principle. The general rate of payment is 2s. 6d. per month, any deficiency being made up or surplus returned to the subscribers. The price of a substitute in the time of peace generally averages about £10, although during the war £60 and even £80 was not an unusual charge. More privileges are given to the privates who are mechanics than in the regular regiments of the line, which makes the conscription less severely felt by industrious men serving in person or as substitutes.—*Globe.*

FIRE AT WOOLWICH.—Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, a most dreadful fire broke out at Mr. Williams' boot and shoe maker, in Wellington-street, Woolwich. An immediate alarm was raised, when Mr. Clifford, the active and vigilant inspector of police, and a posse of constables, were soon on the spot. The former sent off to Her Majesty's dockyard for the police-engine stationed there; also to her Majesty's Royal Arsenal, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, and Royal Marines, for their engines, and with the most praiseworthy alacrity they arrived immediately at the fire. and commenced playing with a plentiful supply of water upon the devouring element; but notwithstanding the united efforts and activity of the military aud police, it raged most furiously till the whole premises were razed to the ground, and the house of Mr. Chapman and Mr. Hart, a clothes-dealer, were considerably damaged. The greatest difficulty was experienced, from it bursting out in the dead of the night, to alarm the inmates, and such was the fury it raged with that the family had a very narrow escape of their lives. The whole stock was consumed.—*M. Herald.*

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