The Waterford Mail.

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THE LATE ACTIONS UPON THE SUTLEJ.

Among the papers presented to the House of Commons by Sir R. Peel, as noticed in our last, is the following most important and interesting dispatch from Sir H. Hardinge—

(No. 11.)

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO THE SECRET COMMITTEE.

Camp, Ferozepore, Dec. 31, 1845.
(Extract.)

Since my last dispatch to you, of the 4th inst., events of great moment have occurred.

The Sikh army in large numbers commenced crossing the Sutlej on the 11th, and after investing Ferozepore on one side, took up an entrenched position at the village of Ferozeshah, about ten miles in advance of Ferozepore, and about the same distance from the village of Moodkee.

In this camp the enemy had placed 108 pieces of cannon, some of large calibre, with a force exceeding 50,000 men, for the purpose of intercepting the approach of the British force, moving up from Umballa, to the relief of Ferozepore, which had thus been treacherously attacked without provocation or declaration of hostilities.

I had ordered on the 8th instant that portion of our army, posted at Umballah for defensive purposes, to move up on the 11th, and after a rapid march of 150 miles it reached Moodkee on the 18th, where, on the evening of the same day, it repulsed an attack of the Sikh army, and captured 17 guns; on the following day the army was concentrated at Moodkee, and on the 21st moved by its left on Ferozepore, and having on the march formed its junction at half-past one o'clock with 5,000 men and 21 guns, under Major General Sir John Littler, which had moved from Ferozepore that morning, the Commander-in-Chief formed the army in order of battle, and attacked the enemy's entrenched camp; and on that evening, and the following morning, captured 70 pieces of artillery, taking possession of the enemy's camp, with large quantities of ammunition and warlike stores.

These successful and energetic operations have been followed by the retreat of the Sikh army to the other side of the Sutlej, the British army being now encamped between Ferozepore and the fords of the Sutlej.

You will not fail to observe that these important and brilliant successes have been achieved by that portion of our army posted at and in advance of Umballa, for defensive purposes; and that our forces from Meerut, and other stations from the rear, ordered to move up at the same time, are in reserve, and will reach this neighborhood between the 5th and the 9th Jan.

I have the honor to enclose two reports from the Commander-in-Chief, detailing the admirable manner in which these important duties have been performed, and I am convinced the Court of Directors of the East India Company, in concurrence with her Majesty's Government, will highly appreciate the eminent services rendered by the Commander-in-Chief, and by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of the Indian army.

The Commander-in-Chief has successfully accomplished every object I had directed him to effect for the relief of Ferozepore, and the protection of these British states. No accident or failure has occurred during the complicated operations of a combined movement, and our army whether for defence or attack, has shown, as heretofore, that its powers are irresistible.

I also transmit a notification which I issued on the 25th inst., and a general order recording the grateful acknowledgments of the Indian government for these important services.

I now proceed to detail the events which preceded a resort to arms, and I am convinced that the forbearance manifested by me in all these transactions will meet with your approval,

My previous correspondence will show the extreme anxiety I felt to avoid hostilities, by friendly explanations required from the Lahore Durbar; and my reluctance to give any cause for jealousy or alarm to the Sikh army and Government was so strong, that from the 18th Nov., up to the 8th Dec., I deferred to make any movement of troops, in the hope of proving the sincerity of our professions by the moderation of our actions.—This forbearance, carried to the utmost limits which prudence could allow, was not appreciated at Lahore.

In the state of anarchy and uncontrollable power usurped by the Sikh army, my reluctance to resent their hostile conduct may have been misunderstood as the effect of conscious weakness or of timidity; but the Lahore government, there is every reason to believe, was not influenced by any such impressions.

The regent and her advisers courted collision for the purpose of employing their unruly soldiers against their friendly neighbor, as the safest means of extricating themselves from the personal dangers to which they were constantly exposed; the Lahore Government deceived their army by false statements of the fidelity of our native troops, whom they have in vain attempted to corrupt, by emissaries employed by that Government.

And there is also reason to believe that active intrigues had for some time past, been resorted to, in order to induce the chiefs of our protected Sikh territories to rise in arms against the British power, as soon as a Sikh army shall cross the Sutlej.

There was no proof that such a conspiracy existed on the part of the leading Sikh chiefs on this side of the Sutlej, although in a very few instances, where the personal characters of the individuals accounted for the folly of their conduct, there were reasons for believing that disaffection did exist, and would be exhibited with activity on the first favourable opportunity, and particularly if any reverse should attend our arms.

I shall have occasion to advert to this subject when I notice the proclamation I issued on the 13th inst.

But I will previously resume the narrative of the daily intelligence from Lahore, as affording a connected series of the events which have occurred since the 4th of December, when I informed you that I had deemed it expedient to desire the Lahore Vakeel to leave my camp, in consequence of the disregard shown by his court to my political agent's remonstrance of the 18th Nov., and of the determination evinced by the Durbar to withhold all explanation of their conduct.

I had moved with my camp on the 6th of December from Umballa towards Loodiana, peaceably making my progress by the route I had announced, with the intention of visiting the Sikh protected states, according to the usual custom of my predecessors.

In common with the most experienced officers of the Indian Government, I was not of opinion that the Sikh army would cross the Sutlej with its infantry and artillery.

I considered it probable that some acts of aggression would be committed by parties of plunderers, for the purpose of compelling the British Government to interfere, to which course the Sikh chiefs well knew I was most averse; but I concurred with the Commander-in-Chief, and the Chief Secretary to the Government, as well as with my political agent, Major Broadfoot, that offensive operations, on a large scale, would not be resorted to.

Exclusive of the political reasons which induced me to carry my forbearance as far as it was possible, I was confident, from the opinions given by the Commander in Chief, and Major-General Sir John Littler, in command of the forces at Ferozepore, that that post would resist any attack from the Sikh army as long as its provisions lasted, and that I could at any time relieve it, under the ordinary circumstances of an Asiatic army making an irruption into our territories, provided it had not the means of laying siege to the fort and the entrenched camp.

Up to this period no act of aggression had been committed by the Sikh army. The Lahore Government had as good a right to reinforce their bank of the River Sutlej, as we had to reinforce our posts on that river.

The Sikh army had, in 1843 and 1844, moved down upon the river from Lahore, and, after remaining there encamped a few weeks, had returned to the capital. These reasons, and, above all, my extreme anxiety to avoid hostilities, induce me not to make any hasty movement with our army, which, when the two armies came into each others presence, might bring about a collision.

The army had, however, been ordered to be in readiness to move at the shortest possible notice; and on the 7th and 8th Dec., when I heard from Lahore that preparations were making on a large scale for artillery stores and all the munitions of war, I wrote to the Commander-in-Chief, directing his Excellency, on the 11th, to move up the force from Umballa, from Meerut, and from some other stations in the rear.

Up to this time, no infantry or artillery had been reported to have left Lahore, nor had a single Sikh soldier crossed the Sutlej. Nevertheless, I considered it prudent no longer to delay the forward movement of our troops, having given to the Lahore Government the most ample time for a reply to our remonstrance.

On the 9th, at night, Capt. Nicholson, the Assistant Political Agent at Ferozepore, reported that a portion of the Sikh army had approached within 3 miles of the river. On the other hand, the information received by Major Broadfoot on that day from Lahore, was not of a character to make it probable that any Sikh movement on a large scale was meditated.

On the 10th no intelligence was received from Lahore confirmatory to Capt. Nicholson's report, and the usual opinion continued to prevail that the Sikh army would not cross the Sutlej.

The troops, however, moved on the 10th, 11th, and 12th, in pursuance of the orders given on the 7th and 8th; and the whole of the forces, destined to move up to the Sutlej, were in full march on the 12th.

I did not consider the force moving up from Umballa to be sufficient to force its way to relieve Ferozepore, if a large Sikh army, with a numerous and well served park of artillery, should attempt to intercept it in its approach to Ferozepore, as, in such case, it would with difficulty receive any aid from that garrison. Being some days' march in advance of the Commander-in-Chief, I rode over to Loodiana; and, having inspected the fort, the cantonments, and the troops, it appeared to me most advisable that the whole of this force should be moved up with the Umballa force, restricting the defence of Loodiana to the fort, which could be securely garrisoned by the more infirm soldiers of the regiments at that post, unless attacked by heavy artillery, which was a very improbable contingency.

The risk to be incurred of leaving the town and the cantonments liable to be plundered, was maturely considered, and I had no hesitation in incurring that risk to ensure the strength and sufficiency of the force which might separately be brought into action with the whole of the Sikh army. I, therefore, ordered Brigadier Wheeler to be prepared to march at the shorteat notice.

The Umballa force, in March, was 7,500 men, and 36 guns.

The Loodiana force amounted to 5,000 men, and 12 guns.

The Commander-in-Chief concurred in these views; and his fine body of men, by a rapid march on Busseean, an important point where the roads leading from Umballa and Kurnaul meet, formed the advance column of the army, and secured the supplies which had been laid in at Busseean.

Up to the morning of the 12th, the information from Lahore had not materially varied; but, by the reports received on that day, the general aspect of affairs appeared more warlike. Still no Sikh aggression had been committed, and no artillery had moved down to the river.

On the 13th I first received precise information that the Sikh army had crossed the Sutlej, and was concentrating in great force on the left bank of the river.

The Umballa force, at that time, had been in movement 3 days. On this date I issued the proclamation, a copy of which is enclosed.

On the 14th the British forces moved up by double marches on alternate days, and on the 18th reached Moodkee, 20 miles from Ferozepore, after a march of 21 miles.

On this day, and at this place, the whole British force was concentrated, with the exception of two European and two native regiments, ex; ected on the following day.

The troops were engaged in cooking their meals, when Major Broadfoot received information the Sikh army was in full march with the intention to surprise the camp. The result of t at short but decisive action was the signal defeat of the enemy at every point and the capture of 17 guns, the details of which are given in the report of the Commander-in-Chief, herewith sent. The troops returned to their camp at midnight, and halted the 19th and 20th to refresh the men, to collect the wounded, and bring in the captured guns.

There was no objection to this delay, as it was evident, from the preparations and movements of the Sikh army, that its commander was intent upon intercepting the relieving force, and had no intention of risking an attack against Ferozepore.

On the 21st the Commander-in Chief, having left the baggage of the army, the wounded, and the captured guns at Moodkee, protected by two regiments of native infantry, marched at four o'clock in the morning by his left, keeping about three or four miles from the enemy'e entrenched position at Ferozeshah, in which the enemy had placed 108 pieces of cannon, protected by breast-works.

A communication had been made during the preceding night with Sir John Littler, informing him of the intended line of march, and desiring him to move out with such part of his force as would not compromise the safety of his troops and the post.

At half-past one o'clock the Umballa force, having marched across the country, disencumbered of every description of baggage, except the reserve ammunition, formed its junction with Sir J. Littler's force, who had moved out of Ferozepore with 5,000 men, two regiments of cavalry, and 21 field guns.

This combined operation having been effected, the Commander-in-Chief with my entire concurrence, made his arrangement for the attack of the enemy's position at Ferozeshah, about four miles distant from the point where our forces had united.

The British force consisted of 16,700 men, and 69 guns, chiefly Horse Artillery.

The Sikh forces varied from 48,000 to 60,000 men, with 108 pieces of cannon of heavy calibre, in fixed batteries.

You will observe that every soldier who could be brought into our ranks by these combinations, from Umballa and Loodiana to Ferozepore, been rendered available; that the force was more efficient, and, notwithstanding the difficulty of the ground, intersected with jungle, the vast superiority of the enemy's well-served artillery, and the breast-works behind which their infantry fought, that our British force, particularly our infantry, surmounted every obstacle, capturing that evening and the following morning 70 pieces of artillery, and the whole of the enemy's camp, equipage, and military stores.

I refer to the report of the Commander-in-Chief for the details of this brilliant exploit.

The three attempts of the Sikh army, reinforced by Tej Singh's army, to retake their position in the course of the day, were unavailing.

The Sikh army then retreated on the forts of the Sutlej, disheartened by the capture of its artillery and the severe loss it had sustained in killed and wounded, and has since crossed over to the other side of the river.

The force thus promptly brought forward from Umballa to the frontier has proved that it was sufficient for the protective object for which it was prepared—to repulse the treachery of the Maharajah's Government, and the arrogance of the Sikh army.

It has further proved that the military precautions taken were most necessary. It has driven the invading force from our territories, and punished the mutinous soldiery of a most unscrupulous government.

It remains for me to advert to the proclamation—a copy of which forms an enclosure of this dispatch. I have endeavoured, in that paper, to give a brief outline of our relations with the Lahore State, and of the circumstances which have preceded the present rupture. That this invasion of our territory by the Sikh army was unprovoked must be apparent to all; and I consider it right that the forbearance I had shown, with the motives of that forbearance, should be distinctly promulgated.

The caution to the protected chiefs was necessary; for during many months past, though no overt acts of hostillity have been committed, with one exception, there was a feeling very generally prevalent among them favourable to the Lahore government rather than to ours, which evinced itself in a backwardness to afford supplies for our army and to attend to the requisitions of the agency. This, with the exception of the Maharajah of Puteala, was the case with perhaps all the troops.

Immediate measures will be taken for bringing into some order and settlement the States which have been declared confiscated on this side of the Sutlej, when it is hoped that the advantages of the British rule may, by light assessment and judicious arrangements, be made apparent to them.

I have now to conclude my despatch by expressing my concern for the loss, in the action of the 21st instant, of that most invaluable officer, Major Broadfoot, my political agent for these States. He was wounded, and thrown off his horse at my side, but I failed in prevailing on him to retire. He remounted his horse, & afterwards received a mortal wound leading on the troops against the battery in our front. I entertained the highest opinion of his abilities. He was second to none in this accomplished service, in every qualification by which the political or military interests of the East India Company should be advanced, and I shall be most gratified if, at a season of more leisure, some special mark of honour can be conferred, by which his great merits and glorious death may be perpetuated.

Major George Broadfoot was the last of three brothers who held appointments in the Company's army, and all these have fallen in battle, in the service of the country.

Captain Nicolson, assistant political agent from Ferozepore, was also killed in the action of the 21st instant, and was a most able and gallant officer.

Capt. Abbott and Lieut. Lake, assistants under Major Broadfoot, were wounded, and have ever since continued their exertions.

Captain Mills, assistant political agent at Loodiana, took the command of a troop of Horse Artillery during the action, and has subsequently been of the greatest use by his intelligence and activity.

I owe great obligations to the Chief Secretary of the Government of India, Frederick Curtis, Esq., who has, during all the various, and sometimes conflicting duties, in which I have been engaged, given his sound advice and active aid, sometimes accompanying me in the field, and at all times evincing the coolest judgment, and exhibiting the resources of his experience to the great advantage of the Company's service.

Mr. Cust, of the civil service, confidential assistant to Major Broadfoot, both in the field and in his own immediate department, has shown great intelligence in duties which were new to him, and I notice him as a most promising officer.

CONVICTION OF A SOLICITOR FOR FORGERY.—At the Central Criminal Court, London, on last week, Edward Bryant Geary, a solicitor, was found guilty and sentenced to transportation for 15 years for feloniously forging and uttering a certain instrument, purporting to be an office copy of a certificate of the Accountant-General of the Court of Chancery, for the payment of the sum of £2,596 17s. with intent to defraud Thomas Jones Bellamy and others.

We are extremely sorry to hear the potato disease has again commenced its ravages in this neighbourhood. Several persons who had them quite sound a month ago, on a recent examination of their pits, have found the disease to have made considerable progress. A gentleman today informed us, that in the parish of Ahascragh the disease was proceeding with the most fearful rapidity, and that he believed before May arrived, a sound potato would not be found in the district. Sir James Mahon, of Weston, near Ahascragh, has ordered that extensive employment should be procured on his estate. for the people around him, and also that provisions should be stored to meet the scarcity.—*Ballinasloe Advertiser.*

THE GAZETTE—INDIAN NEWS.—Sir Robert Peel received the first intelligence of the recent successful battle in India about 3 o'clock on Monday morning; not in a government dispatch, but by the courtesy of a gentleman conducting one of the morning papers. That gentleman dispatched a *Bombay Times* to the right hon. baronet, at the hour above mentioned. Sir Robert was in bed at the time, but instantly got up, and in a holograph note acknowledged the receipt of the intelligence with the utmost thanks. The official intelligence did not reach Downing-street till about twelve hours later. Sir Robert Peel has frequently received the first information of a highly important character from the papers, and he never fails to acknowledge it gratefully. The supineness and delay in all government matters is notable, in no department of the public service more, perhaps, than at the London Gazette-office. The extraordinary gazette giving an official account of the victory, could have been printed and published by newspaper hands in little more than two hours. The Gazette people had it from the Secretary of State's office about the middle of the evening: great numbers of people, friends of the killed and wounded, and others, continued to wait at the Gazette-office, anxiously expecting a copy; still the dreary hours after midnight passed, only rendered more dreary by the hollow rumbling in the machine-room. After having "bivouacked" among the time-sanctified cobwebs of the place till five in the morning, the important document appeared. The affairs of this office require much revision.—*Correspondent of the Liverpool Chronicle.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday, March 2.

WEXFORD AND CARLOW RAILWAY.

Lord MONTEAGLE presented a petition, praying the ieterference of their lordships in favour of a bill for the construction of a railway from Wexford to Carlow, a district in which he (Lord Monteagle) had no personal interest. The parties to this bill were unable to proceed, because it appeared that out of 1500 notices eight had been served on Sunday or Christmas-day. Seeing the great anxiety which prevailed to afford employment to the Irish people, he trusted their lordships would see the necessity of suspending the standing orders in favour of this bill. He gave notice that it was his intention to call their lordships' attention to the prayer of the petition to-morrow (Tuesday).

PROTECTION OF LIFE (IRELAND) BILL.

The consideration of this bill in committee was postponed till Friday, in consequence of sundry amendments intended to be proposed by Lord Denman, who is at present on circuit. His lordship intends to move that the duration of the bill be limited; and that it be not a transportable offence to be out landlord-shooting between sunset and sunrise. It appeared from what Lord Brougham said, that the Lord Chief Justice is ready to support a Bill, giving the power to the Attorney-Gen., in all cases throughout the United Kingdom, to change the venue in criminal prosecutions; consequently he adopts the principle of the measure introduced last year, but subsequently abandoned, for effecting this object in England, Wales, and Ireland. The right exists at present, and has done from time immemorial, in Scotland.

THE CAMPAIGN UPON THE SUTLEJ.

The Earl of RIPON, after briefly recapitulating the circumstances which rendered the concentration of the British forces on the Sutlej unavoidable, and commenting on the gallantry displayed on the occasion, moved a vote of thanks to the Governor-General, the Commander-in-Chief, and the officers and men of the army on the Sutlej, for the late brilliant victories at Moodkee and Ferozeshah.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE supported the resolution. With regard to that portion of the vote which related to the Governor-General, it was not to be doubted, after a perusal of the papers laid before the house, that he had been placed in a position of extreme difficulty; and no one could deny that he had done his duty in descending from his high civil position, and assuming the post of second in command.

The Duke of WELLINGTON—After the speeches of the noble earl and the noble marquis, it would be unpardonable in me if I were to say one word calculated to create any division of opinion in this house upon the present occasion.—Indeed, my lords, after the speech of the noble earl near me there really remains little for me to say on the military operations which have taken place. But, my lords, I could not hear a motion of this kind discussed without doing that which has been done by the two noble lords—viz., giving my unqualified approbation of the conduct of the troops engaged in those actions, as well as my unqualified approbation of the conduct of the officers who commanded them, in particular of my hon. and gallant friend the Governor General of India (cheers). That hon. and gallant officer, after having made all the arrangements which his duty as Governor General called upon him to make, in order to collect all the resources of the country for the purpose of meeting the enemy in the great contest which was impending—having collected all his troops, and made all the arrangements necessary for the safety of the country, volunteered his services in the army (cheers), and gave his assistance to the officer commanding in chief, in order to carry out the operations which were necessary for the public interest, and for our possessions in that country (cheers).—There was no obligation on an officer placed in his situation to take that course; but he has given an example which I hope will always be followed; and, finding that the public service required it, he laid aside his powers of Governor General. following in that the usual practice and the example of the noble earl near me (the Earl of Ellenborough). My hon. and gallant friend the present Governor General could not have exercised the authority of commander in chief, because her Majesty and the Court of Directors had given him his commission to succeed to that office only after the death of the commander in chief. But he had volunteered his services in the great contest which has taken place (hear, hear). The noble marquis opposite said truly that all exerted themselves to the utmost in that contest, and to obtain the victory which has been the result of it. My lords, it is not generally known, but I know it, that this fortified position is enclosed with entrenchments. and ought rather to be called a fortress (hear, hear). Yet our troops were successful, and that, too, under disadvantages, one of which was their being deprived of water for nearly 24 hours. This happened, my lords, in consequence of the usual sources having become dried. The villages were so distant and so difficult of access, that those whose duty it was to provide a supply, and who were attached to every company in the army, could not procure water, and for 24 hours the troops had not even that little refreshment (hear) They went, however, and carried the position of the enemy, certainly with great loss, but not, I hope, of such an extent as to render the army, inefficient should its services have been subsequently required. But, my lords, I must really say that for a great length of time no action has given me so much satisfaction as this, except in one particular. I have read of the conduct of one of the regiments, with regard to which the word panic has been employed. My lords, in the position in which I am placed, I considered it to be my duty to examine into the circumstances attending the conduct of that regiment. I see in the returns which have been made that they have lost five-twelfths of their number in battle, a vast number of non-commissioned officers; and I have seen accounts which state that in the first quarter of an hour of the battle, one-third of their officers fell (hear). I cannot of course question the report of the operations made by the officer; but I wish that officer, when he drew up his elaborate report of the troops under his command, had referred only to the state of the killed and wounded in this regiment, which was. in fact, mowed down by the severity of the enemy's fire (hear). I have made inquiries with respect to this regiment, and I find that it has been 16 years in the East Indies, and that during the last 40 years it has been on foreign service for 33. During 16 years it has served in all parts of India, and its numbers during that period have been recruited twice over (hear). I find, also. my lords, that of the men who formed the regiments when it entered into action three-fourths had not been seven years in the service (hear, hear). I do not wish to detain your lordships, but as it was my duty to examine into the case of this regiment, I have brought with me a report—a most extraordinary report—of their conduct from this very general officer as to the state and condition of these troops. (The noble duke having made an uncessful seach for the report continued). I cannot find it, my lords, but it expresses the unqualified approbation of this very regiment by this very same officer, General Sir John Littler, after an inspection of it, on Christmas-day. I was anxious, my lords, to read this report to you, for it would have shown that the fire to which the troops were exposed—their loss of officers—and, in fact, their being actually mowed down—rendered their retreat almost a matter of necessity.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said, that he could not think of detaining their lordships upon this question, especially after the speeches which they had heard from the noble earl and the noble duke. But there were one or two points which could not be too much dwelt upon, one of which was the way in which the Governor-General had placed himself at the service of his country, and the zeal which he had shown throughout the whole of the transactions. His example could not but have had the most beneficial effect on the soldiers, whose hardships he had shared both before and after the battle.—He could not sufficiently admire the conduct of his gallant friend, who would rather die on the field of battle than relinquish any portion of our territory. He placed himself 30 yards in front of the line, knowing that the troops would rush on and storm the entrenchment. Fearing they might deliver their fire too soon, he placed himself in front of his own men, keeping them steady in their position, and marching them forward to attack the entrenchments, and did not let them fire a volley until they were near enough to make their fire effective. It had been said that our loss was considerable. But when there were 50,000 or 60,000 troops opposed to 15,000 or 16,000, it was impossible to look for any other result. If the loss had been small it would have been said the native troops did not know how to fight.—They, however, had fought with the greatest courage. It was almost impossible to achieve great victories without sustaining corresponding loss.—Sir Hugh Gough, one of the bravest men in the army showed the most indomitable courage, and he and the other officers, in exposing themselves to danger, only followed the example of his noble friend (the Duke of Wellington), who, during all the campaigns which he (the Marquis of Londonderry) had the honour of serving in, was always first at the advanced posts when the necessity of the case required it. These traits in the character of our gallant officers would be engraved on the memory of their successors, who would, he felt confident, display equal courage and gallantry. The noble duke on the cross benches (the Duke of Richmond) had alluded on a former night to the division of authority. But if there was one part of the transaction which deserved commendation more than another it was the mode in which these two officers had conducted themselves on that occasion. There was one point to which he requested the attention of the government. On looking into the details of the action he found four regiments commanded by majors instead of general officers. Now, he thought it a niggardly economy to supply our forces abroad with an insuffieient number of general officers, and he trusted that the inconvenience would be remedied in future (hear.)

The Duke of WELLINGTON—The noble marquis is quite mistaken. There can be no economy on the part of the government on this subject, the whole establishment being paid by the East India Company; and there is no economy on the part of the East India Company. The fact is, it has been the invariable practice—it was when I was there, and still continues, to require the field officers of regiments of the army to perform general duty—that is to say, to command brigades according to their rank, there not being a sufficient number of general officers in the country to take the command of the several brigades.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY said his noble friend had not replied to his complaint.—What he meant to assert was, that there ought to be a separate number of general officers, and that the East India Company ought to pay for them.

The Duke of RICHMOND had seen, with feelings of the greatest satisfaction, that Sir Henry Hardinge had intimated to that army, by a general order, his intention to award a medal to the officers, the non-commissioned officers, and the private soldiers, as a record of their meritorious conduct (cheers). He trusted her Majesty would be advised to take this opportunity of ordering a favourable answer to be returned to the memorial most numerously and respectably signed by the veteran officers who served in the Peninsular war. They felt not the slightest jealousy on the present occasion, but were highly pleased that their successors in the very regiments in which they served in the Peninsula should receive medals; but they could see no reason why they, who had served in times gone by, should be an exception to the general rule, and still remain undecorated, having nothing to show, indeed, except their numerous wounds, although they had often received the thanks of parliament for their efficient and honourable services in the cause of their king and country, in times of need and in days of the greatest danger. He trusted that their prayers would not be any longer neglected. He wished now to throw out a suggestion for the consideration of his noble friend at the head of the India Board—whether it would not be possible to publish to the country a list of the names of non-commissioned officers and private soldiers who fell in the late conflict. He believed he was correct in stating that after a naval engagement the name of every private marine and every private sailor was published in the *Gazette*. There perhaps might be some difficulties with respect to large armies where a considerable loss was sustained; but he put it to his noble friend whether, as the birth place of every soldier was registered at the War Office, it would not be easy to make out lists and send them to the different counties for insertion in the local newspapers (hear, hear). His noble friend would agree with him in thinking it very desirable to relieve the deep anxiety and agonising suspense under which the parents and relatives of these brave men—many of them in humble stations—were now suffering, unable to ascertion the fate of those whom they had most loved. His own knowledge of the feelings of the labouring classes enabled him to assert with the utmost confidence that such a publication would be one of the greatest boons which could be conferred on that portion of our humble but honest fellow subjects. As the principle was admitted with respect to the navy, he did not see why it should not be carried out in the case of those who might be killed or wounded in the service of the army on foreign or distant stations (hear).

The Earl of ELLENBOROUGH said knowing that army as he (the Earl of Ellenborough) did, he could assure their lordships that nothing would be so satisfactory as the remark of the noble duke with respect to her Majesty's 62d regiment. He knew the deep feeling of regret with which that despatch would be read by every regiment in India; he had no doubt that the Governor General would go to that regiment and tell them that nothing that had passed had in the slightest degree diminished his confidence in them and he wished the Governor would add that which would strike most immediately on the hearts and feelings—namely, that as a proof of his confidence, he would reserve to them the privilege of taking the breach at Lahore (hear, hear.) Every one felt convinced that the British troops would do their duty, and those who had been in India knew that the native troops had done their duty also. To him it was a matter of extreme satisfaction that they had on this occasion, as on every other, not only patiently borne privations of the most severe description, as long marches, want of food, want of water, but that they had borne with the greatest heroism the severe and destructive fire of the enemy. But, above all things, it was gratifying to observe their undeviating, unshaken fidelity to their colors (hear.) Every attempt had been made to seduce them from their allegiance. They had seen, within 40 miles of their position, for 18 months, a mutinous army dictating to its own government. They had seen that army purchased for the commission of successive crimes by successive donatives; they had seen that army raised to double the amount of their own; they had had offers which would have seduced troops of less tried fidelity and honour—but they had resisted them all, From the time the Sikhs passed the Sutlej not one man deserted. They all stood to their colors, and fought, as they always had done, by the side of their British allies—(hear.) This was most satisfactory, because he saw in it not only a proof that these troops continued to be what they formerly were, but because he saw in it the earnest of greater triumphs. He knew that the same fidelity which had enabled them to expel the Sikhs from the Sutlej would enable them to follow the Sikhs to Lahore (hear.) He looked with the greatest confidence to that army. He always followed with the deepest interest their achievements and all their movements and was certain that nothing could be more satisfactory and more useful than the step now taken by their lordships. The circumstances in which the Governor General was placed required all the moral support which could be given to him by the parliament and the country, as well as the whole of that material and effectual support which would undoubtedly be afforded him by her Majesty's government (hear.)

The motion was then agreed to.

The County Works Presentment (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Their lordships then adjourned.

House of Commons—Monday, March 2.

NEW MEMBER.

Mr. HILDYARD took the oaths and his seat for South Nottingham, in the room of the Earl of Lincoln. The honourable member was cheered by his friends as he advanced to the table to be sworn.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from Galway, complaining of great distress by the failure of the potato crop. The petition was signed by the Catholic as well as Protestant rectors of the place, attesting the truth of its allegations.

THE LATE BATTLE OF THE SUTLEJ.

Sir R. Peel, having been called on by the Speaker, was about to proceed with the motion of which he had given notice, but was interrupted by

Mr. BRIGHT, who said he had a petition to present from 560 inhabitants of the town of Reading, expressing great regret that war had broken out in India, and remonstrating against the award of thanks to the army engaged in what they believed a very impolitic and unchristain war.

Sir R. PEEL then rose and spoke as follows:—Mr. Speaker—I am about to propose that one of the highest rewards that can be bestowed upon successful valour shall be conferred by this house. I am about to propose that the thanks of the Commons of this great empire shall be offered to the officers and men who recently on the banks of the Sutlej, under very trying circumstances, by their discipline, by their fortitude, by their brilliant valour, have sustained the reputation of their country, and approved themselves worthy of the service to which they belong—(cheers.) And, until I was interrupted by the hon. gentleman the member for the city of Durham, I was not prepared to believe that it could be possible that any body of Englishmen could be found—(cheers)—who, seeing what were the circumstances of unprovoked aggression which called forth the exertions of those men—(cheers)—who, seeing what in a just cause was their devotion to the interests of their country—(cheers)—I say, I could hardly have believed it possible that, in this couutry, any body of men could be found to sign a petition grudging such an acknowledgment of courage and devotion as that to which I propose to offer—(cries of hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Sir, the resolutions which I propose will not touch upon any matter of merely political concern. In conformity with established usage—that usage being in consonance with reason and justice, the resolutions will be confined to the acknowledgment of military skill, ability, and valour; and those who may be disposed—if any there be—to question the policy of the government of India, will not be in the slightest degree compromised by giving a ready acquiescence to the motion which I shall propose (hear.) Sir, however convinced I may be of the justice, the moderation, the wisdom which have characterised the conduct of my gallant friend the Governor-General of India, yet I shall studiously abstain, even in the observations which I make, from any reference to public policy, except such as may be necessary in introducing to your notice the military operations. Sir, with that country which is immediately concerned in these military operations, with its position, with its government, with its population, we have become familiar by events that have occurred within the last few years. The state of the Punjaub and the history of the Punjaub are, probably, known to every one whom I am now addressing, from the relation in which that country has recently stood to our operations in a neighbouring country—that of Affghanistan. The house is probably well aware that, by the ability and energy of an individual, Runjeet Singh, supremacy was established within that country, and for many years, through that energy and ability, he ruled the destinies of a great country, and kept in subjection and subordination a powerful army.—Since the death of Runjeet Singh, which took place, I think, in 1839, the government of that country has presented a series of acts of cruelty, of intrigue, of the rapid succession of governors, in consequence of the murder of the predecessor by the successor; that government has presented a picture of licentiousness and debauchery so extravagant that it might be calculated to provoke a smile if it were not for the influence which such licentiousness and debauchery must exercise on the welfare of millions of human beings. The acts of that government had been mainly directed and controlled by that powerful soldiery over which Runjeet Singh had established a great dominion, but which has, since his death, been in the constant habit of controlling the acts of the civil government, and the military commanders, by repeated acts of insubordination and mutiny for the purpose of extorting increased pay. Sir, perhaps the best idea one can give of the difficulty of speculating on any acts it might commit in any measures to which it might resort would be this, that it is quite clear that the chief object of the governors, the principal landed proprietors, the chiefs in that country has been to provoke a collision with the British army, not for the purpose of sustaining the military reputation of their own country, but of freeing themselves from the subjection to an insubordinate and licentious force by sacrificing it in the conflict—(cheers.) That, Sir, has been the main object of the public policy which has guided the decision and acts of the government of the Punjaub for some time past—(hear, hear.) Sir, I well know what was the object of my gallant friend Sir Henry Hardinge in undertaking the government of India. He made great sacrifices; and, from a sense of public duty alone, undertook the government. My gallant friend held a prominent place in the councils of her Majesty. He

was, I believe, without any reference to party divisions, held in general esteem—(loud cheers)—as well by his political opponents as by his personal friends—(continued cheering.) He was regarded by the army of this country as its friend, because he was the friend of justice to all ranks and degrees in it—(chears.) At a period of life when perhaps ambition offered less of stimulus than it might have done at an earlier period, it was proposed to my gallant friend to leave his place in the councils of his Sovereign, to forego that satisfaction which he had in seeing, which he could not fail to see, that he was the object of general respect and esteem; he separated himself from that family which constituted the chief happiness of his life, for the purpose of performing a public duty which he thought he owed to his Sovereign and his country, and undertaking the arduous and responsible duties of Chief Governor of India, he went to that country with a high military reputation, but he went there most solicitous to establish his fame in connection with the Indian government, not upon conquest; not upon the exhibition of military skill and valour—his object was to earn for himself a name in the annals of India as the friend of peace, the promoter of the social interests and welfare of the inhabitants of India (cheers.) Sir, I believe it was in great part on account of the military character and high reputation of my gallant friend that he was enabled to control and keep in check the suggestions offered to him with respect to the invasion and conquest of the Punjaub. The view which my gallant friend took of the policy to be pursued with reference to the Punjaub was shortly this:—He thought the dominions of the crown in India were sufficient for every purpose—that the interests of this country could not be promoted by the addition of the Punjaub to the territories already subject to our control. He was determined to meet any attempt at aggression.—His desire was to see a native government established in the Punjaub, capable of maintaining its independence, or restoring discipline and subordination in the ranks of the army—the army of Lahore—an army composed of men of great natural valour, of great physical strength, and trained to discipline and military habits by European officers of eminence and skill—(hear, hear.) The wish of my gallant friend was that the Sikh government should be established in the Punjaub. He deprecated the establishment of a Mussulman government, or any other form of government except one in which the Sikhs should be predominant. At the same time, although my gallant friend was determined to resist every attempt at aggression, although he positively refused the proposals which were made to him to interfere in the domestic affairs of the Punjaub, while nothing could be more easy for him than by a word to have invited the Mussulman inhabitants of the Punjaub to rise against the Sikh government, which was behaving to us in a manner wholly irreconcileable with the maintenance of good faith (cheers) determined steadily to adhere to the course of abstaining from all interference in the domestic affairs of the Punjaub, to observe literally every obligation of good faith towards the government of the Punjaub, and abstain from taking any part in the internal intrigues and conflicts of the inhabitants of that country—while that was the policy of my gallant friend, he was not insensible to the extent of the danger to which we were constantly exposed from the existence of a profligate and debauched government, controlled by an insubordinate and licentious soldiery (hear, hear.) My gallant friend, therefore, took these precautions:—he had to guard a frontier extending on the banks of the Sutlej for 100 miles. The frontier from Ferozepore to Roopur is at least 100 miles in extent.—From Ferozepore to Loodiana the distance is 76 miles. Cautiously abstaining, therefore, from any such collection of forces as would justify either aggression or even remonstrance on the part of the Lahore government, my gallant friend took those precautions which he thought would effectually prevent any sudden act of aggressfon on our frontier. The right hon. baronet then gave a detailed description of the various steps adopted by the Governor General to repel and defeat the invasion of the Sikhs, and thus continued: Upon the 11th Dec., the British and native troops were in march to the frontier from Umballah. I must say, I think the whole proceedings of the Gov.-Gen., as well as of the Commander-in-Chief, in making these arrangements are characterised by the greatest prudence. The force on the march was 7,500 men. They advanced towards a place called Bussean, on the way to Loodianah, where, by the precautions of the Governor-general, ample supplies had been laid in. They effected a junction with the troops at Loodianah, thinking it better to unite their forces, and run some risk rather than have a divided army. Then an advance was made towards Ferozepore. Intelligence was received, that the army of Lahore, numbering from 50,000 to 60,000 men, had crossed the Sutlej, with a well appointed artillery. The proceedings of my gallant friend were justified by the result. With all its vast superiority in numbers of artillery, the army of Lahore shrank from an attack on Ferozepore, which, as my gallant friend had anticipated, was entirely sound. The army of Lahore, finding that the Governor-general was advancing with the Commander-in-chief to the relief of Ferozepore, determined to confine its attention to the force under their command, and on the 18th of December made an attack upon that force which had arrived, after an advance of 150 miles by forced marches, which had endured much suffering from the want of water but notwithstanding all the disadvantages, such was its gallantry, that it repelled the attack of an enemy at least double its number, and succeeded in capturing 17 guns. The army of Lahore, thus repelled by that division of our army, which was advancing by Umballah, retired within a very formidable entrenchment, the opposite faces of which were one mile and a half in length. In that entrenchment their military force was concentrated, supported by 150 guns of excellent workmanship. The Commander-in-Chief and my excellent friend determined to effect a junction in the face of that army with the army of Ferozepore—(hear, hear, and cheers.) They advanced within three miles of the position of the enemy, and effected a junction with Sir J. Littler on the 21st; and thus added 5,000 men to the force of 7,500 at their disposal. The Commander-in-Chief and my excellent friend, who offered his services, which were cheerfully accepted by the Commander-in-Chief, determined not to wait till the next morning, but forthwith attacked the enemy in their entrenched camp—the result of which attack proved the valour of the British and native troops in an eminent degree. I believe the night of the 21st December was one of the most memorable nights in the military history of this country. The right of the British army was led by the gallant officer, who commanded in chief, Sir H. Gough; the left, by my gallant friend the Governor General, as second in command. They made a brilliant attack, but they had not time to complete their victory, which, however, dissipated the Lahore army. They occupied part of the entrenched camp, and the enemy's took fire. The conflicts between the two opposite parties were suspended in consequence of that fire.—When it abated the army of Lahore brought forward their artillery, and with great effect poured it on the British position. The details are given with admirable clearness by both the Commander-in-Chief and my gallant friend; but there are private letters which speak with less formality, and give a more vivid account of the scene.—Perhaps the house will excuse me if I read an extract from a private letter written by my gallant friend the Governor General to a member of his family:—

"The night of the 21st was the most extraordinary of my life, I bivouacked with the men without food or covering, and our nights are bitter cold. A burning camp in our front, our brave fellows lying down under a heavy canonade which continued during the whole night, mixed with the wild cries of the Sikhs, our English hurrah, the tramp of men, and the groans of the dying. In this state with a handful of men, who had carried the batteries the night before, I remained till morning, taking very short intervals of rest by lying down with various regiments in succession, to ascertain their temper and revive their spirits" (loud cheering.) [That is to say Sir Henry Hardinge spent the night going from regiment to regiment, lying with them, animating their spirits, thus insuring, as far as human effort could insure it, the conquest of the coming day.] "I found myself again with my old friends of the 29th, 31st, 50th, and 9th, and all in good heart. My answer to all and every man was, that we must fight it out, attack the enemy vigorously at daybreak, beat him, or die honorably in the field.—The gallant old general, kind hearted and heroically brave, entirely coincided with me. During the night I occasionally called upon our brave English soldiers to punish the Sikhs when they came too close and were impudent; and when morning broke we went at it in true English style. Gough was on the right. I placed myself, and dear little Arthur by my side, in the centre, about 30 yards in front of the men, to prevent their firing, and we drove the enemy without a halt from one extremity of their camp to the other, capturing 30 or 40 guns as we went along, which fired at 20 paces from us, and were served obstinately. The brave men drew up in an excellent line, and cheered Gough and myself as we rode up the line, the regimental colours lowering to me as on parade. The mournful part is the heavy loss I have sustained in my officers. I had ten aides-de-camp *hors de combat*, five killed and five wounded. The fire of grape was very heavy from 100 pieces of cannon. The Sikh army drilled by French officers, and the men the most warlike in India,"

I say, Sir, that with my affectionate regard for that gallant man, I feel proud to exhibit him, during such a night as that of the 21st of December—(cheers)—to exhibit him passing from regiment to regiment—lying down on the ground with the men—keeping up their spirits, and animating their ardour—and having had twelve aides-de-camp, when ten out of them were disabled, placing his young son, a boy of about 18 years of age, in front of the British regiments, in order that they might drive the enemy from their cannon, by the force of the British bayonet alone—(cheers.) There is, Sir, a characteristic trait of my gallant friend in this very letter. He says he had two sons with him, one of them having entered the army, had been present throughout the whole of the action at Moodkee, and the early part of the 21st; the other was a civilian. On the night of the 21st he sent the civilian to the rear, saying that his presence in the field disturbed him. When the son refused to go, he said he would send him out of the field in custody, if necessary, as his presence disturbed his mind, while he says the presence of his son who was in the service, and who had a military reputation to form, only made him the more determined and resolute in the discharge of his duty—(hear, hear, hear, and loud cheers.) He also says, that on the 22d, when the danger was over, in visiting the hospital he took one of his sons with him, who has had the misfortune to lose a foot, and telling the wounded men that they saw a governor-general who had lost a hand, with a son who had lost a foot, consoled them under their wounds, by showing them that men of the highest rank are subject to the same calamities (cheers). He says, "I visit the hospital, and comfort the men by showing them a governor-general without a hand, and his son without a foot, and these practical illustrations are consolatory to our poor fellows" (hear). I think, therefore, that this house will agree with me that the commander in chief and the second in comand, that the generals of the army and the army they led, have performed an exploit worthy of the British name (great cheering). And I think I may assume that the gratitude of this house will be expressed to them for that exploit (cheers). As I stated before, the accounts of these military operations have been given with admirable clearness in the dispatches of Sir Hugh Gough and Sir Henry Hardinge, and must have been read with such attention, pride, and satisfaction, by every member of this house, that I will not weaken the effect of them by any further reference to these military matters. Sir, the pride and satisfaction we must feel from witnessing this gallant exploit, are no doubt greatly counterbalanced by the regret which must be felt in reading of the loss of so many men of the highest distinction and the greatest promise.—We have had the misfortune to lose that gallant officer whom, on a former occasion, we so admired (hear). He has closed a long career of military glory by that death which I believe he himself foresaw—a death in the field of battle—

"Felix etiam in opportunitate mortis;"

and I do hope that the house will encourage me to hope, by a unanimous expression of its regard and admiration for the services and memory of Sir Robert Sale, that we may on a future occasion humbly represent to her Majesty, if she shall think fit, to record our admiration of his exploits, and regret for his loss, by a public monument—(loud cheering)—that this house will make good the expense of that tribute to his memory (cheers.) We have also, among the superior officers, to deplore the loss of General M'Caskill, a loss briefly, but touchingly recorded by Sir H. Gough, in a sentence of one of his despatches. We have also to deplore the loss of one of the most eminent men in the civil and military services of England, Major Broadfoot (hear)—one in whom the highest confidence was placed by every man who came in contact with him, and who had obtained the applause of every one, either in civil or military service, under whom he had acted (cheers.) He was a man whose sagacity in civil affairs was perhaps only exceeded by his valour and ardour in the field (cheers.) I think it has been stated that he was one of three brothers, and the last of them, who have all died in the service of their country (cheers.) Major Broadfoot was present with Sir R. Sale at the siege of Jellalabad; and it is mournful to think that in the same conflict we should have to deplore the loss of two men so eminent in their country's service as Sir R. Sale and Major Broadfoot. Sir, I will not refer to individuals of a lower rank, because it must be invidious to make any selection where all have distinguished themselves (cheers) but I think we should assure the surviving relatives of those who have fallen, that this house can do justice to the valour and devotion they have shown in the service of the country. Sir, I hope the thanks of this house will be conveyed to every regiment and to every man without any exception (cheers.) If there was an occasion on which some regiments might appear in some respects to have failed, yet considering their former services, and their known reputation, considering their severe losses (cheers) even in this conflict (cheers) I venture to say that the deficiency of a single moment is altogether forgotten in the recollection of their former eminent services, and in the recollection of what they performed even on this occasion (cheers). I am quite certain that the 62d regiment, and the two regiments of native infantry which were stationed on each flank of the 62d, I am quite certain that neither of these regiments will suffer in the estimation of the country from what has taken place (cheers) and that without any exception to every man the willing thanks of this house will be given (hear, hear, and cheers). And I do hope there will be an unanimous acquiescence in this vote (loud cheers). I trust I have said nothing that can by any possibility provoke anything like opposition; I am sure there is nothing in the resolutions which any man, whatever opinions he may entertain with respect to our Indian policy, may not support. Let us keep our political differences, our opinions on questions of policy, altogether in the back ground on these occasions. Let us, without divisions or differences of politics and party, all concur in bearing testimony to these brilliant services so worthy of the name of England. My own opinion is, there never was a greater or more happy instance of extreme forbearance, of greater justice, of firm resistance of all temptation. There never was a greater combination of all these high qualities with the highest degree of fortitude and the most brilliant display of military talent in the defence of the British territory (cheers.)—For those who have unfortunately fallen, their lives will not have been sacrificed in vain (loud cheers)—they will constitute one of the greatest defences of this country; when we see what can be effected by discipline and valour like that manifested on the 18th, 21st, and 22d of December last, we feel increased confidence that in a just cause this country must be victorious; the memory of the men who have now fallen through their devotion to their country will long survive, to animate the British army by their example—to make us proud of that name which we bear in common with them, and to animate us, if we should ever be called on for similar exertions, to equal devotion, to equal perseverance, and equal courage in the cause of a great country.—[The right honourable gentleman was loudly cheered on resuming his seat, from both sides of the house.]

CUSTOMS AND CORN IMPORTATION ACTS.

The house having gone into committee on the Customs and Corn Importation Acts, the resolution respecting corn was moved by Sir ROBERT PEEL.

On Mr. GREEN'S proposing the first resolution, "That in lieu of the duties now payable on the importation of corn, meal, or flour, there shall be paid until the 1st Feb., 1849, the following duties,"

Mr. VILLIERS, at some length, moved as an amendment, "That all duties on imported corn do now cease and determine."

After some discussion in favour of, and against the amendment,

Sir R. PEEL said that, looking abstractedly at the emergency of the impending scarcity in Ireland, immediate abolition would seem to be the proper course, but the government had to couple with that emergency the necessity of passing a measure in a way likely to obtain the sanction of the legislature. Hence the present proposition, which, if left complete and unaltered, he hoped to be able to pass through parliament, but of which, if materially changed, he could not ensure the success. He regretted to hear Mr. Bright's threats of renewed agitation, unless the repeal of the corn duties were immediate and total; but he considered that any such agitation would be not only unreasonable but unsuccessful. If the agricultural party insisted on having the repeal immediate he would accept the amendment, but then he would not answer for the success of the amendment.

After remarks from several honourable members, a confused discussion arose, in the midst of which some hon. gentleman moved the adjournment of the debate.

On this question the committee divided, when there appeared—

Ayes	70
Noes	225
Majority against the amendment	157

After a desultory discussion, and no business done,

The CHAIRMAN ultimately reported progress, and the debate was adjourned to next day.

The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned at half past one o'clock.

House of Lords—Tuesday, March 3.

Lord MONTEAGLE presented a petition from the proprieters of the Wexford, Carlow, and Dublin Juction Railway, praying that in their case, the standing orders be dispensed with.—The noble lord said that the occasion of the present petition was some of the agents of this company, in ignorance of the standing orders of that house, having served some of the notices on Christmas Day and Sunday. As soon as the mistake, however, was discovered, it was rectified by the issuing of fresh notices, which though not in strict compliance with the standing orders, gave the parties so served ample notice. He believed a noble friend of his had a motion on the subject, which would be submitted to their lordships' consideration that night.

The Public Works (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, went through committee, was read a third time, and passed.

After some further routine business the house adjourned.

House of Commons—Tuesday, March 3.

Mr. O'CONNELL withdrew his motion for leave to bring in a bill to amend the criminal law of Ireland.

THE CORN LAWS.

After some discussion the house divided on Mr. Villiers' amendment, when there appeared,

For the amendment . .	78
Against . . .	265
Majority against it	187

The CHAIRMAN reported progress, shortly after which the house adjourned.

We understand that Sir George Clerk is appointed to the situation, formerly held by Mr. Macaulay, of Extraordinary member of the Supreme legislative Council of India. The salary is £10,000 a year.—*Sun.*

SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT.—Yesterday afternoon an inquest was held at the Hampton-court Palace, Hampton-street, Newington, before Mr. Carter, on the body of Mr. John Shaw, an American merchant, who committed suicide by cutting his throat. Several witnesses, friends of the deceased spoke to the state of his mind as having been much depressed and agitated for some time past after which the jury returned a verdict of temporary insanity.—*Standard.*

POTATOES FOR SEED.—The question touching the potato disease has, for the last two or three days, occupied the attention of Mr. Knight, Professor Lindley, and other persons of eminence in the scientific world, in connexion with the almost immediate demand for seed for the approaching season. The debateable point appears to be, whether it is better to plant the whole potato or a portion of it. Specimens of new potatoes, grown from diseased potatoes of the old crop, have been exhibited; singular to say, the new produce is good in every respect. The discussion to which we refer took place at the Royal Agricultural Society, and the general impression was, that a section of the old potato with an "eye" in it was preferable to the planting of a whole specimen, which was found to ramify and the produce to be weakened.

On Saturday night, between eight and nine o'clock, an armed party, about ten in number, attacked the house of Mr. D. Cahill of Rannagh near Cecilstown, Kanturk, and demanded his arms. Mr Cahill refused, when several shots were immediately fired through the doors and windows. Mr. Cahill then handed them a double barrelled gun, which they carried off. On the same night, and just after the above, a party, presumed to be the same, went to the house of a farmer named William Roony in the same neighbourhood. The door being open, they entered, and possessed themselves of a gun, which they took away. Proceeding to the house of a farmer named Martin Connell, they obtained another gun there, and on taking their departure fired a shot. In none of these cases was any opposition offered. The depredators are supposed to be from the County of Limerick.—*Cork Constitution.*

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Tues.	*Wed.*	*Thurs.*
3 per Cent. Cons.	—	—	95¾
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	97⅛
3½ per Cent. Debentures.	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	200¾
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	39
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	8
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	—	—	—
Ditto 4 per Cent.	—	—	—
4 per Cent. City Debs.	—	—	86½
4 per Cent Ballast Office Deb. Gov. Sec.	—	—	96
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.	—	—	100¾

ENGLISH STOCKS—TUESDAY.

Bank Stock	209¼	India Stock	262
3 per Cent. Consols	95¾	India Bonds	—
Ditto for opening..	96⅛	South Sea Stock....	93¾
3 per Cent Reduced	96⅞	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent Red....	—	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	
New 3¼ per Cent..	98¼	36 pm.	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, MARCH 7.

It is a lamentable thing that Ireland is to be not only in perpetual hot-water, but in everlasting bloodshed also. The phrase is a strong one—perhaps it is harsh; but, in dealing with momentous truths, we must not spare the homeliest language in which they can be uttered, if the severity be wholesome. Another thing equally unfortunate, and not less true is, that the parties who keep up the hot-water, are the very parties who would fain perpetuate the bloodshed; and we have no hesitation in charging with this double crime the AGITATION which at once excites the turbulent to bloodshed, aud proclaims that no law shall stand in the way of assassination. At the suggestion of the Queen, the Government have brought in a measure for the better security of life in Ireland; and at the suggestion of Mr. O'Connell, the Repeal Association votes that the measure, if enacted, shall be *ab initio* a dead letter. They denounce the prevention of murder as an *Algerine Act*, a Russian ukase, an invasion of the rights of the subject, an oppression and a tyranny to the poor. One would infer from all this, that assassination was a constitutional right, a popular privilege, of which Ireland was cruelly deprived by the legislative union; and which is to be restored by a domestic parliament in College-green whenever that inhuman and obnoxious statute shall have been repealed. One would suppose that under the Brehon law it was the birth-right of the Celtic tenant to embrue his hands in the life's blood of the Saxon landlord, and that the curfew-bell is the tocsin which sounds the death note of Irish liberties. How else can we account for this tenacity of "the wild justice of revenge;" on what other principle can we explain the anxiety of the Repeal Association that the dark and dismal reign of assassination should not be disturbed by christian laws, or interrupted by human justice. We protest it is the most unaccountable thing in the world to us, how men, boasting themselves to be Irishmen, can be brought to oppose a measure intended and calculated to extirpate the crime and remove the stigma of murder, which has reduced the name of Ireland to a bye-word amongst all the civilised nations of the earth. With what face—with what heart—is it that men can say—"No—we will not consent that murder shall be abated, until the elective franchise is extended in our counties and boroughs, until municipal corporations shall obtain extended privileges, until our landlords be compelled to give us fixity of tenure." What political right is of equal value with the life of a fellow-man? What civic privilege is worth one drop of human blood. Mr. O'Connell said once upon a time that he would not take emancipation at the cost of a single drop of blood; and now he says he will not give up an additional number of representatives in parliament while there remains one drop of blood to be shed in the purchase of the privilege.

These are not the exact words, but they represent the exact meaning of all the proceedings now going on in the Repeal Association. Woe to the people—"the emphatic people"—of Ireland, when such are the principles instilled into them by their political leaders, whether lay or clerical.—*Qualis rex, tales grex*—is a proverb admirably illustrated in the position of the peasantry of Ireland with reference to their demagogues.

THE 62D REGIMENT.

We have given, at considerable length, the details entered into, in both houses of parliament, of the circumstances which preceded our late glorious victories in India, and which have given the *coup de grace* to the invidious and ungraceful attempts which have been made to detract from the honour due to the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief for their unrivalled efforts to overcome difficulties which no human foresight could have anticipated. By a perusal of the speeches delivered in both houses of parliament it will be seen that the original intentions of the Sikh chiefs, which were well known to the Governor General, were such as would have rendered any other course than the one he adopted to the last degree imprudent and unwise.

The speeches of the Duke of Wellington, in the House of Lords, and of Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons, embody facts and arguments which satisfactorily dispose of the attempts invidiously made to detract from the merit and importance of two of the most glorious victories that have ever been achieved by British arms—victories in which the indomitable courage energy, and perseverance, of the British soldier were never more gloriously displayed.

We have the more pleasure in referring to the parliamentary proceedings on this subject, inasmuch as a paragraph in the recent dispatch of General Littler, throwing a slur over the conduct of the gallant 62d regiment, has been taken hold of by some of our brethren of the press, who, however conversant they may be with "shooting sticks," can possibly know nothing of "*setting* a squadron in the field," to calumniate that brave body of men for retiring after their ranke had been decimated, and the greater part of their officers shot. The conduct of the gallant 62d has been nobly vindicated by the Duke of Wellington, an authority, we believe, greater than that of any gentleman who, sitting "at home at ease" can, in his morning gown and slippers, coolly discuss the merits of a campaign, and although his field experience may never have exceeded that of shooting a snipe, or mayhap a sparrow, can authoritatively pronounce as to the merits or demerits of those who, "by day scorched, by night chilled," stood the brunt of a desolating cannonade, and were forced through mere want of physical energy to yield their places to other and fresher men. True, the 62d retired—we will not say retreated, but in the words of the *Cork Constitution* we will ask—

"Is there no allowance to be made for brave, aye and persevering, though unsuccessful men? Is it nothing that they stood their ground until the sinews were sinking from fatigue—That they had been under arms until the shoulder could scarcely bear the rebound of the musket which was their only defence against the desolating artillery of the foe?—that their ranks were doubly decimated? that sixteen of their officers and 230 of their comrades lay dead or dying in the blood-soaked sod over which they passed? Is this nothing? and are we to wonder that, fainting from thirst, exhausted from exertion, they faltered under the fire before which, not until twice sent reeling back, they finally gave way? True, another regiment faced the foe and faced it with success, but that other regiment had not suffered as *they* had."

The statement of Sir John Littler was made, we are certain, inadvertently, he himself, after the action, spoke of the regiment in the warmest terms of eulogy, and we repeat our expression of gratification that this brave body of men has met with so warm a defender and advocate as the "hero of a hundred fights." The greater part of the 62d are Irishmen, Ireland has no need to be ashamed of them. Some of the officers whose death we have had the painful duty to record we had the pleasure to rank amongst our friends—our schoolfellows.

The following extract from the Duke of Wellington's speech will fully refute the cavils of that portion of the public who set themselves as arbiters of what they are in a blissful state of ignorance:—

My lords, I must really say that for a great length of time no action has given me so much satisfaction as this, except in one particular. I have read of the conduct of one of the regiments, with regard to which the word panic has been employed. My lords, in the position in which I am placed, I considered it to be my duty to examine into the circumstances attending the conduct of that regiment. I see in the returns which have been made that they have lost five-twelfths of their number in battle, a vast number of non-commissioned officers; and I have seen accounts which state that in the first quarter of an hour of the battle, one-third of their officers fell (hear, hear.) I cannot of course question the report of the operations made by the officer; but I wish that officer, when he drew up his elaborate report of the troops under his command, had referred only to the state of the killed and wounded in this regiment, which was, in fact, mowed down by the severity of the enemy's fire (hear). I have made inquiries with respect to this regiment, and I find that it has been 16 years in the East Indies, and that during the last 40 years it has been on foreign service for 33. During 16 years it has served in all parts of India, and its numbers during that period have been recruited twice over (hear). I find, also, my lords, that of the men who formed the regiment when it entered into action three fourths had not been seven years in the service (hear, hear, hear.) I do not wish to detain your lordships, but as it was my duty to examine into the case of this regiment, I have brought with me a report—a most extraordinary report—of their conduct from this very general officer as to the state and condition of those troops. It expresses the unqualified approbation of this very regiment by this very same officer, General Sir John Littler, after an inspection of it, on Christmas-day. I was anxious, my lords, to read this report to you, for it would have shown that the fire to which the troops were exposed—their loss of officers—and, in fact, their being actually mowed down—rendered their retreat almost a matter of necessity.

We give, in another column, the latest intelligence from America, as brought by the *Patrick Henry*. We regret to perceive that in the anticipations we were led to entertain of an amicable adjustment of the *vexata questio* of the Oregon, we have in some measure been disappointed.—From the advices received by the present arrival it will be seen that the United States Government declines to refer the Oregon question to arbitration, and insists that England possesses no claim whatever on their territory. Should the violent and offensive policy of Mr. President Polk be carried out—should America be determined to try the consequences of a struggle of strength with Great Britain, the folly and the guilt of such a course will be exclusively their own. While England would resort to any honorable expedient to avert the dire necessity of an appeal to arms she is not afraid of the contest.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We hope the gentlemen who are indebted to this establishment may discharge their respective accounts previous to their retirement from the assizes. As we do not employ collectors, for country accounts, which would be more expensive than any profit by subscriptions, we are sure our supporters need not be again appealed to.

By advices brought by the *Patrick Henry*, it appears that Mexico is determined to refuse to assent to the annexation of Texas with the United States.

On Tuesday Dr. Burkitt was appointed Medidical Attendant to the City Jail; and on Wednesday Dr. Carroll was unanimously appointed to the same capacity to the County Jail.

A memorial has been forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant to increase the County Surveyor's salary to £500 per annum; if greater, he must not engage in any private or public speculations.

The Rev. T. Dowley thankfully acknowledges the receipt of £3 15s 8d, for the Magdalen Asylum from the City Grand Jury, per John F. Dunford, Esq.

We were on Tuesday night visited by one of the most severe storms we have had for some years. At two o'clock yesterday morning it blew a perfect hurricane, and for some time was as violent as that of the memorable and destructive gale of January, 1839. Considerable damage has been done to trees and houses. Several of the former have been uprooted, and the latter unroofed. The London journals due at 6 a.m. did not reach this office till after one o'clock p.m.—*Saunders.*

SPRING ASSIZES, 1846.

COUNTY COURT—THURSDAY.

On Thursday the commission for this County was opened before Chief Baron Brady. His Lordship took his seat on the bench shortly after 3 o'clock. The commission having been read and the Grand Jury re-sworn

The Foreman intimated to his Lordship that some of the business had not been finished—they had the queries of an entire barony to go through.

His Lordship said he would proceed with the business of the court, and that he would allow them at a future stage to go into the business that was undone. What time will it occupy?

Foreman—Only about an hour.

His Lordship then said—Mr. Foreman and gentlemen of the Grand Jury of the county of Waterford, I am sorry to say I cannot congratulate you on the prospect of your labours being light at the present assizes, The calendar of prisoners for trial at the present time is, I understand, unusually heavy for the county. At the same time though some of the cases appear to partake of a character requiring considerable attention and investigation on your part and which, it may be, will turn out to be of a serious nature, yet I do not think there is anything on the calender which intimates the existence of a system of outrage; there are a great number of petty larcenies, and one or two cases apparently of a White-boy nature, and it may be, will turn out to be so in reality, still they indicate nothing from which I could apprehend serious danger to the peace of your county. I will not detain you for any greater length of time from your business by any observations of mine. I know that many of you have had a deal of experience of the duty of grand jurors and require no information from the bench as to your functions inthat regard. I have only to observe, as your foreman has informed me, if you have not completed your fiscal business it will be more convenient to go through the business done in this respect, leaving it to you to arrange your own time for going into what remains. I am sorry it so happened. It would be more convenient to have wound up the fiscal busines before commencing the rest. However, as it will not take long, it will be easily arranged, and I will go on with the greater portion which you have already completed. There is another matter to which I would wish to direct your attention. I heard from the Inspector-General of Prisons a report with regard to your county jail, in which it is described as an old and ill-constructed county jail, at the same time it gave every possible credit to the management, care and attention, of the officers employed. I do not know whether you have entered at all on this subject, but you ought to consider how very serious it is to allow your county jail to be be as it is described; and whether you ought not to take some measures for putting it in the same position as the other jails of Ireland, which are generally well constructed, well ordered, and efficient jails.

Mr. Scott applied to his lordship on the part of the Board of Works, to direct the grand jury to present a sum of £600 advanced by the board to repair a part of a road which, though situated in the county of Kilkenny, had, under the operation of the Municipal Act, become a barony of the county of Waterford. The grand jury had been applied to for the repayment of this money and they declined to present it, which rendered his (Mr. Scott's) application necessary.

His Lordship—Perhaps it would be the more convenient course to give me the treasury order and the acts bearing on the subject, and I will look into them.

Sir H. W. Barron—The law officers have given it as their opinion, that this place referred to is a portion of the county of Waterford; and the Attorney General for Ireland, in the last session of parliament, thought it necessary to introduce a clause into an act of parliament which passed, relating to the boundaries of counties and cities, indemnifying magistrates of the county of Kilkenny for having acted in this part of the county.

The Foreman—I think it right to add that the Attorney General also brought in another bill to have this place attached to the county of Kilkenny.

His Lordship—What became of it?

Sir H. W. Barron—It was not passed.

The Foreman—He (the Attorney-General) sent me the bill to read, and to show to the other members for the county. I showed the bill to Sir H. W. Barron, and the other members, and on his representation, living in the district, we acted. He stated that inhabitants of the district were anxious to be attached to the county of Waterford. I came up here immediately after to the assizes; and a meeting of the rate-payers was held in the district, and they declared, with one or two exceptions, in favor of being connected with the county of Kilkenny. I then communicated with the Attorney-General and told him I was in error; it was late in the session he withdrew the bill, and said it should be left to the decision of the legislature this session, and so it remains.

His Lordship then fiated the presentment, and was occupied, until he rose, in hearing appeals from the Berrister's Court.

CITY COURT—THURSDAY.

The judge, Mr. Justice Ball, took his seat on the Bench at half past three o'clock. The Commission was read, the Grand Jury called and re-sworn, after which his lordship addressed the Grand Jury as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—On looking over the calendar for the city I find that the cases, although tolerably numerous, present no other feature than such cases as generally come before an assizes. There are three cases on the calendar which call for some remark. They are committed as vagrants or common prostitutes. Now, it is my duty to tell you that in point of law if there be not some distinct charge against the parties, the fact of their being prostitutes or women of that character cannot authorize you to find bills against them. But if there should appear to you to be any other offence charged and you see sufficient grounds for sending the case before a petty jury, you will discharge your duty by doing so. I also see on the face of the calendar cases which ought not to come before me, but which should have been tried before the Assistant Barrister. I understand the Grand Jury were discharged before the finding of the Bills were finished. The consequence is, that several prisoners have remained in jail, supported at the public expense, who ought to have been tried elsewhere. I notice the circumstance in order to prevent a recurrence of it in future. I see nothing else on the calendar calling for notice. I have to observe, in reference to the report of the Local Inspector, which states that several of the Prison rules cannot be carried into operation for the want of space. Two prisoners are sometimes obliged to sleep in the same bed. This is a crying evil which you, as Grand Jurors, are in duty bound to see removed, either by building a new Court-house, or by some other means. It also appears that there is no separate place of confinement for female debtors. This is an evil which the Grand Juries ought to take steps to remedy.

Rev. Mr. Hobson, the Local Inspector said, there was a place of confinement about half a mile from the town, called the Penitentiary, where female debtors were confined.

Judge—This only shows the want of arrangement which exists. The matter is worse than I thought—female debtors are confined with felons—people who have committed no offence are compelled to associate with the most abandoned characters, prostitutes and felons. There is nothing which more commands the necessity of reform in those matters than what has been stated in the report of your local inspector. The prison is constantly filled, and no bath is there

for the purposes of cleanliness—the prisoners have no opportunity of observing cleanliness. If even a common bath was purchased, it would be of some use. It is desirable that these considerations should have some weight with you, I shall leave it in your hands. I shall now proceed to hear the presentments, and afterwards if you have any bills ready you can send them down and I will hear the cases, as there is a great deal to be done in the county, and I will have to assist my brother judge, by hearing whatever records are to be tried in the county. His lordship then proceeded to fiat the presentments, after which

James Hartery was placed at the bar, charged with having whilst eating his dinner, at the eating-house of a man named Sheehan, on the Quay, stolen a coat which was in the room. It was alleged the prisoner was drunk at the time.

One of the Jury, Mr. Roche, gave the prisoner a good character, and he was acquitted.

It being too late after this trial, the court adjourned.

CITY COURT—FRIDAY.

The court sat 11 o'clock, when the following petty jury was sworn :—

Charles Jones, John Milling, William Nairn, John Pender, James Roach, John Stewart, Wm. Finucane, Thomas Clarke, John Quinn, Robert Wally, Robert Cutler, Robert Chambers.

James Doyle was placed at the bar charged with having stolen a quantity of saddling materials from the shop of Mr. Edmond Power, saddler, John's-street. Prisoner had been in witness's employment and left it, after which witness missed several articles, materials for making saddles and bridles, and proceeded, with Constable Keely, to prisoner's lodgings, when prisoner broke open a box and took therefrom the goods in question, which witness identified as his.

Constable Keely arrested prisoner, and after cautioning him not to say anything to criminate himself, prisoner confessed the goods were Power's. The case was fully proved, and the jury found a verdict of guilty, the prisoner was removed.

Edmond Keane was arraigned on a charge of having stolen a quantity of silver coin, amounting to 17 shillings the property of a man from the county of Wexford. The prosecutor stated he went into a public house in the city, when he had some drink, that he gave a pound to the landlord to pay for what he had taken, and he charged the prisoner with having possessed himself of it. The prosecutor's account was rather confused and the Jury at once acquitted the prisoner.

A full report in our next.

CORK AND WATERFORD RAILWAY COMPANY.

This company proposes to enter Waterford at the Manor, and cross John-street, Hardy's-road, and Newtown-road, by raising those thoroughfares four or five feet at the places of crossing, and then proceed on a level; thus making, a very inconvenient ascent and descent on a level road, as well as causing a dangerous obstruction to one of the principal entrances into Waterford. It is rather strange that the Corporation have not been more alive to the interests of Waterford than to allow such a bill to be presented to either house of Parliament without coming forward, long since, to protect the interests of the citizens. The subject was twice discussed in the Council Chamber, and from no step being taken in the matter, it would appear as if some question of self-interest had operated on this point. The Grand Jury have, however, prepared a petition to the House of Commons, for immediate presentation, praying that the Cork and Waterford Railway Company be restrained from crossing three of the principal roads entering the Borough of Waterford, or the level thereof.

THE MAYO ELECTION—FATAL COLLISION WITH THE MILITARY.

At eleven o'clock yesterday morning a party of the 8th Hussars were escorting a number of freeholders of Moore to the hustings, when, at a mile from Castlebar, a number of the peasantry, from behind a wall, pelted them with stones, for the purpose of rescuing the freeholders. Mr. Cruise, the stipendiary magistrate, ordered the military to fire, when a woman, leaving a family of five children; a fine young man, 30 years of age; and another man, were shot dead; and three mortally wounded.—*Galway Vindicator.*

By letters received in Dublin dated Castlebar, March 4th, it appears that the number killed amounted to four, and the number of wounded to one hundred.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES—HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY, MARCH 3.

CLONMEL AND THURLES RAILWAY.

This case was resumed to day.

The two witnesses required to complete the requisite evidence attended, and having been examined,

The committee declared the standing orders complied with.

TEMPLEMORE AND NENAGH RAILWAY.

This case, which stood postponed from yesterday, was called on to-day, and the standing orders were declared complied with.

WATERFORD, WEXFORD, WICKLOW, AND DUBLIN RAILWAY.

This case, which had engaged the committee yesterday, was resumed, and occupied their lordships the greater part of the day.

Decision—Standing orders complied with

Adjourned to Thursday.

(From the Limerick Chronicle.)

AUDACIOUS OUTRAGES.—The presence of the Judges of Assizes, holding her Majesty's Commission, has no terror in the South of Ireland, for the miscreants who are leagued in the wicked confederacy against landlord and tenant, and whose sole aim is to keep fixity of tenure, without payment of rent, as the great principle of combination.

FIRING AT SIR DAVID ROCHE.

Baron Lefroy swore the county Grand Jury for Crown business on Monday evening, at half-past five o'clock. In an hour after, Sir David Roche, Bart., one of the panel, was fired at near Patrick's-well, on his return home to Carass Court. Sir David Roche was in his carriage, accompanied by James D. Lyons, Esq., another of the Grand Jury, when two shots were fired, one immediately after another, over the wall of Mr. Michael Dundon's orchard, at the Four-mile-stone, just as the vehicle passed, and within two yards of the object. Providentially the assassin's aim did not reach its destined victim, and though a ball was reported to have passed through his hat, Sir David Roche drove in safety to Patrick's well, where the murderous outrage was reported, and the police instantly went in search, and though having traversed the scene of the firing, and the neighbourhood for some miles, no clue to the miscreants could be found.

Edward J. Greene, and Hugh Massy, Esqrs., were returning home from the assizes, by the same road, and only a very few perches behind Sir David Roche's carriage, when they distinctly heard the report of both shots fired by the masked assassins.

Yesterday, a notice was sent to the Rev. Judkin Butler, at Kilcornan Glebe, in this county threatening him with vengeance if he did not obey the orders of "21" respecting a servant.

PRICE OF BREAD IN LONDON.—The price of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9d to 9½d; of household ditto, 6½d to 8½d per 4lb loaf. —*Mark-lane Express.*

PRICE OF BREAD IN DUBLIN.—First quality, 8d; second quality, 7d; inferior and bad, 6d to 6½ per 4lb loaf.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM AMERICA.

REFUSAL OF THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT TO ACCEPT ANY ARBITRATION ON OREGON.

By the packet Ship, Patrick Henry, Captain Delano, which arrived at Liverpool on Monday evening, we have received important and unexpected intelligence from America. This vessel which sailed from New York on the 9th ultimo, made the passage with her usual rapidity. No intimation of her approach was given by the telegraph until she was close in to port.

It is with regret we give publicity to the intelligence this arrival communicates, inasmuch as it is of a character which completely reverses our former hopes of a peaceable settlement of the Oregon differences. Mr. President Polk and his advisers have now rushed into extremes, and appear determined to place the whole matter in the most offensive position to England. The President has communicated a special message to Congress, in answer to the demand for information as to the correspondence and state of the negociations; and according to this message, and its accompaying dispatches, the American government positively refuses to refer the question to arbitration, and declares that *England has no rights whatever in respect of Oregon.* This is going to the full extreme of his previous declaration, as made in his first message; and is the more determined and offensive, as coming in the shape of a reply to amicable and honourable overtures from our minister at Washington.

Of such importance is the business now regarded, that a special vessel was dispatched from New York for England, supposed to be chartered by Mr. Pakenham, for the purpose of conveying dispatches to England, and, as he no doubt anticipated, with a view to obtain further instructions from his government by the Hibernia steamer, which sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday. The departure of this special vessel was thus publickly announced by the American Post Office Department :—

"LETTERS FOR EUROPE.—A vessel of extraordinary speed, with choice sailing masters and picked crew, will leave New York for Liverpool, on Monday, 9th instant, at 12 o'clock, and returning, will leave Liverpool on or about the 26th or 27th instant. Letter bags will remain open until Monday morning at 10 o'clock."

The *New York Herald* thus remarks on it.—

"This mysterious announcement created a great deal of talk, and no one appeared to understand its purport. A pilot boat has been chartered for a voyage to Liverpool and back, as stated in the advertisement—and it is supposed the chartering party is the British minister at Washington. General Cass stated in the Senate, in answer to a question from Mr. Webster, that dispatches had been received by the president from London, by the Hibernia, in relation to the Oregon question. The purport of those dispatches has not transpired, but it is presumed it is important, as a resolution, requesting the president to furnish the senate with any information in his possession, has not yet been answerd.—These things induce us to think that the Oregon question has assumed a new shape, that the British minister has received new instructions, and that the retention of Mr. Buchanan as Secretary of State has been caused by the new negociations opened upon this subject. The Hibernia arrived at Boston on the 24th of January, the news here on the 25th, and at Washington on the night of the 26th (Saturday), leaving only three days for return dispatches to be made out and sent off, as the steamer left Boston on the 1st instant.—Whatever instructions the British minister received by the Hibernia, he had very little time to act upon before she returned: and it appears, from all the information we can obtain, that the pilot boat that will leave this port on Monday for Liverpool, sails with despatches from the British minister at Washington, to his government.—That it is not a private or individual movement is seen by the party or parties advertising to carry letters."

This special message was communicated by the president on the evening of the 7th ultimo, consequently, at the time of the Patrick Henry's departure it was not generally known in New York; the papers whose expresses had brought it were taken completely by surprise, so much so as to have been prevented anything but the most hurried comment. The news had created an extraordinary sensation; the merchants were hurrying about from one to the other, inquiring as to its truth, as the full dispatches had not reached, and many would scarcely believe the statement of any determined declination of arbitration. On consideration, the report of a special vessel being chartered for England confirmed it.

Our Washington dispatches inform us that on the 7th, quite unexpected, at half-past two p.m., while the house was in committee of the whole on the State of the Union, a message was received from the President of the United States, covering the correspondence which has transpired since August last upon the subject of American foreign relations. The President states, that the correspondence is furnished in answer to the resolutions.

The following is the substance of the important correspondence on the question :—

The first dispatch is dated Dec. 13, 1845, and is addressed by Mr. Buchanan to the American Ambassador in London. He desires Mr. M'Lane to call upon the Earl of Aberdeen, in order to procure the reason of the warlike preparations then making in England. Mr. M'Lane is also required to give his own opinions as to these preparations.

January 3, 1846.—Mr. M'Lane answers, that on the day after the receipt of Mr. Buchanan's letter, he called upon the Earl of Aberdeen, by whom he was received with great kindness. It being difficult to obtain a categorical answer to questions upon so delicate a subject as this, Mr. M'Lane put his questions frankly and received frank answers. Definite and precise information was not expected. The Earl of Aberdeen, however, informed him that the preparations making for defence had reference to the possibility of a rupture between England and the United States. They, however, had no *particular* reference to the possibility of such a rupture; that they were commenced before any difficulties between the two countries were remotely apprehended—that they would have been made had not the difficulties between the two countries existed—that he believed the nature of these preparations had been overstated—that they had no reference to the defence of remote places, but to all places peculiarly exposed. They were defences proper in time of peace to meet the possible dangers of a war, and such as every prudent nation would make for the security of its own government. In conclusion, he again declares that the defences made and making have [no?] immediate reference to the United States.

For himself, Mr. M'Lane says, his opinions are that the preparations have no immediate reference to the United States. They originated, in his judgment, in reference to the state of affairs in Europe. Mr. M'Lane says that his interview confirmed him in the unabated confidence he had before entertained in the frankness and straightforwardness of the Earl of Aberdeen. Mr. M'Lane further says that he is not prepared to state how far the United States have a right to demand a disclaimer from England in making preparatione for the defence of the country.

On the 27th of December, 1845, our minister, Mr. Pakenham, sends a letter to Mr. Buchanan, in which he says that under instructions from his government he now renewedly offers to refer the question of the disputed part of the territory to any Sovereign or state which may be jointly agreed upon by the two governments. It is argued that the effects of this reference will be conducive to the best interests of the two countries—that it would have been better for both had the United States previously accepted it. The fact that England consents to renew the offer affords proof to the world of the fact that she still retains the highest confidence in her own claims, and of her sincere desire to preserve the peace between both countries,

Mr. Pakenham, in the same letter, speaks of the smallness of the territory, disagreed about, compared with the importance of preserving the friendly relations between two such governments as England and the United States.

On the 3d of January, 1846, Mr. Buchanan replies, that as the proposition submitted merely names a partition of the territory in dispute to be referred to the powers of arbitration, and not the question of title, he cannot consent to such an arbitration. The very terms of the proposition received would, he says, exclude arbitration upon the question of title to the whole territory which is here claimed by the United States. The President, he says, does not believe that arbitration would lead to a clearance of difficulties; upon the contrary, he thinks it would involve the two countries in new difficulties. In conclusion, the President expresses the hope that the present aspect of this question may not lead to a disturbance of the friendly relations so happily existing between the two countries?

Mr. Pakenham makes two answers to this letter. In the first, he says he will submit the reply of Mr. Buchanan to his government, and in a letter dated January 16th he says that he has reflected upon the letter of Mr. Buchanan, dated the 3d, declining for reasons named to accept arbitration in the form proposed. He now wishes to state to the American Secretary of State that England has claims to the Oregon territory wholly incompatible with the exclusive claim set up by the United States. But supposiug the British government to refer the entire question of title to arbitration, thus removing the form of reference objected to by Great Britain, he wished to know if it would be accepted by the United States; and if there should be objections to the reference to a crowned head, he submitted that it might be made to a mixed commission, with an umpire, or to a board of commissioners, of legal ability, and in whom there should be a mutual confidence. If such reference should result in a disagreement as to an equitable division of the territory, would the United States agree upon the division which might be recommended.

Mr. Buchanan, in a letter dated the 4th of February, answers this letter. He says at first that the last clause named would prevent the acceptance of arbitration if presented in the form which had been named. The United States if it would consent to arbitrate at all, would never consent to submit any other than that of title. A reason is then given why the United States should not consent to arbitration, and this reason is that he does not believe that the claim and interest of the United States will admit of such an arbitration. The American claims are referred to again, and the whole disputed territory again claimed by the President. The question is presented as offering a very different amount of importance from that between America and England. He says there were 13 degrees of boundary upon the Pacific, and but one good harbour near the 49th degree of north latitude. The territory would make (he further says) many valuable states, while to England they would be a matter of small advantage. He concludes in the following emphatic and determined expression :—"*To no power, however intelligent or respectable, nor to any body of citizens, could the United States consent to refer a claim of a character like that she possesses to the Oregon country.*"

The correspondence having been read, was immediately referred to the committee of the whole house, and ordered to be printed.

Private letters from Washington speak of the greatest excitement in the house on the reading of the last dispatch, so positively declining any end all arbitration. Great confusion prevailed amongst the members, who could hardly believe it possible that such an apparent crisis could so suddenly have been brought on.

The *New York Courier and Enquirer* had just received the news as the Patrick Henry was sailing. It had not time to give any particulors, but says :—

"*The whole matter, not only with reference to pacific settlement, but with regard to to the honorable and defensible position of America, seems now to be in the worst possible position.* The correspondence is of very high importance, and diminishes very much the grounds upon which we have been hoping for a peaceful solution of pending difficulties."

The *Courier and Enquirer* further says :—

"The American government has declined to accept an offer of arbitration made in two different forms by Great Britain, and that, too, upon very offensive grounds."

The latest *Washington Union* has a long editorial admonition to the "heavy majority of the friends of the administration in both houses," that their movement in regard to Oregon are not quick enough, nor united enough, to suit the impatience of the Executive temper. It says :—

"It is very true that the delicacy and importance of our relations with Great Britain, as they may be affected by the final disposition of the question of 'notice,' recommend that much toleration should be extended to those members who differ with the President in the measures which he has proposed. They ought to have the opportunity of freely expressing their sentiments, if they desire it. But yet, with the most liberal toleration for the fears which were felt by others, and not by ourselves, about the alleged operation of the notice, we hope we may be permitted to ask, with sincere respect to the house, whether the time is not approaching for terminating the discussion, and proceeding to act?".

The *New York Express* gave the following, when the news from Washington had been received :—

"The announcement that a pilot boat will leave on Monday has created quite a sensation. The replies to numerous inquiries made at the Post Office are, that it is not on government account. As she takes letters for every one, and will sail on Monday, at the same time with the packet ship Patrick Henry, the prevailing belief is, that she is despatched by the British minister to take out dispatches. Indeed there is no other explanation to be given."

After receipt of the important news, per Washington, it adds—

"The correspondence transmitted by the President to Congress will explain the whole mystery in relation to the departure of the pilot boat. She has no doubt been chartered by the British minister, for the express purpose of transmitting to England copies of these important documents.—As both the packet and pilot boat will leave about the same hour, there will be great efforts made to make the shortest passage."

The *New York Express* of the 9th announces the rejection of arbitration, and thus honestly refers to the subject :—

"If the offer has been made in a fair and liberal manner, and has been rejected by the President, the refusal will place the President in a very unfavorable attitude, and one that will be regretted by every patriot and friend of the country. So far as we can judge it is the prevailing wish of our fellow citizens that the question should be submitted to distinguished individuals of both countries for settlement. Our cause must be bad indeed if we are afraid to entrust it to the hands of persons of our own choosing. We believe ten honest men would decide it satisfactorily to both parties."

It is most satisfactory to know that the respectable portion of the New York press is opposed to the course of the President. This is the only gratifying feature in the matter.

The other proceedings of Congress are only important as showing a desire for some immediate action on the Oregon question. A resolution was come to on the 5th, by a vote of 109 to 87, to close the debate on the joint resolution, giving the notice to Great Britain of the termination of the Convention of August, 1829. The division would, therefore, take place on the 9th, the day of the Patrick Henry sailing. Our next arrival will, therefore, bring the division. There are a whole host of Oregon speeches, violent as ever, but they are hardly worthy any more detailed notice.

INCREASE OF THE NAVY.

On the 5th instant Mr. Bancroft, Secretary of the Navy, in reply to the chairman of the committee on naval affairs, sent a letter to the Senate, in which he stated that the present state of our American foreign relations makes it necessary to make larger appropriations than it is contemplatad by the annual Appropriation Bill. The expenditure, he recommends, shall consist in making preparations. There should be an accumulation of naval materials and stores necessary for the rapid equipments of vessels while afloat and on the stocks.

Immediate measures should be adopted for the collection of these materials and stores.

The repair and equipment of all the vessels in ordinary, and of the frigates and sloops on the stocks, is recommended.

Also the repeal of the law for enlistment in the navy, the present law limiting the number to 7500 seamen, and the enlistment of numbers at the discretion of the President and the Secretary of the Navy.

To increase the American steamers—there being but two now fit to cruise at sea—the Princeton and Mississippi.

The increase of ordnance and ordnance stores.

A system of steamers for harbour defence, the secretary says, would involve the necessity of a fleet of steamers for each harbour in the country. The repairs would cost a sum equal to the original outlay once in seven or eight years.

In the event of war mercantile ships will be looked to for harbor defence. Inquiries are already making as to the capacity of mercantile steamers for being thus employed. He thus concludes :—

"The danger to be apprehended from inroads upon our territory by hostile fleets will be greatly diminished by the disasters consequent on storms; the necessity of recent returns to port for supplies of provisions and water: the superadded want to steam ships of fuel; the general inaccessibility of the coast from shallowness of water; the certainty of vigorous assistance on the part of our citizens in the more densely populated regions; and the uselessness of attacks on a sparely settled coast for any permanent influence on the issue of a war. These circumstances have, in all times past, made great naval expeditions almost fruitless of results against remote settlements on land."

The commercial news is unimportant. The important news from Washington was not known when the commercial accounts were made up, and therefore the effect was not known. The exchange on England was at 108 to 109½.

The vessel with the government despatches may now be hourly expected to reach Liverpool. It would have been a wise production on the part of Mr. Pakenham to have sent duplicates by the Patrick Henry, and we hope he has done so. Well informed nautical men would have told him that the Patrick Henry would be the first vessel to reach England.

MEXICO.

VERY IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO—ANOTHER REVOLUTION—YUCATAN DECLARED INDEPENDENT.

(From the New York Herald, Feb. 7.)

We have received a letter from our correspondent in Merida, the capital of Yucatan, which is of the highest importance.

According to the intelligence conveyed in this dispatch, the province of Yucatan has absolutely declared its independence of Mexico, and is now a separate republic.

It will be recollected that we mentioned a few days ago the probability of such an event, and that two assemblies, composed of the most distinguished of the Yucatecoos, had met in reference to this matter, with the intention of seeking assistance from the United States.

Our intelligent correspondent gives a few of the reasons for this movement on the part of Yucatan.

This freshly revolted province is one of the best in the whole republic of Mexico. Its inhabitants are energetic and enterprising, and if they are determined to be independent, the rest of Mexico cannot re-take them.

Annexed is the letter :—

Merida de Yucatan, Jan. 1, 1846.

Yucatan is no longer a part of the Mexican federation. Yesterday the "Assembled Departmental" pronounced against their existing form of government, and have recalled the deputies in the Mexican Congress.

The Mexican eagle has been torn from their banner, and replaced by the stars of 1843. They have gone back to the old state of things, as they existed before the treaty with Mexico. The cause of the rupture is this same treaty; a resolution having been introduced and carried in the Mexican chambers, for a revision of the said established treaty.

Incident upon this has been the resignation of the governor of the department, Don Tiburcio Lopez, and his place is filled by Don Miguel Barbachano, formerly holding the same office.

"The feeling against Mexico, and the state of things in Mexico, has been, for a long time, silently running in the under-current, waiting but for sufficient cause to put itself forth in bodily shape. Mexico, as usual, has shown bad faith towards this section of the confederacy. Mexico, by her treaty with Yucatan, was bound to admit at her ports of entry all productions of said department duty free. Gradual infringement took place against the basis and letter of the treaty—the customs refusing to comply therewith. Reclamation was made by the government of the department to the general government, which met with no reply. In this state of things came casual intelligence by the steamer Gaudaloupe, which put in at Laguna, of a rumour at the capital that negociations were on foot to hypothecate the customs of Yucatan to the English, which, probably was a *ruse* to terrify the Yucatecoos into compliance with their desires. This heightened the feeling; then came the resolution for the revision of a solemnly-made treaty, and the fire burst forth. What will be the end of the business, God only knows."

SUDDEN DEATHS.—Mr. George Blackwell, master-tailor, died suddenly in Clonmel on Monday; he was apparently in good health and spirits a few moments before he expired. On the morning of the same day Mrs. Grocott, Main-street, was discovered dead in her bed when some of members of the family proceeded to call her to breakfast.

A most disgraceful exhibition of feeling on the part of the people took place at the funeral of the late Major Davis, of Hampstead, on Tuesday last. On the body being removed from the hearse, it was assailed with shouts and groans. The Rev. Joseph Seymour interfered to prevent this unseemly conduct, when he was also assailed with groans, and if he had not got out of the way, we understand, he would have been more roughly treated. When the funeral reached the churchyard, the police were obliged to interfere and keep the mob away. A correspondent regrets that the Rev. Mr. Derry, P.P., was not present, as he would have prevented this shameful exhibition of feeling towards the remains of a respected gentleman. The Rev. Mr. Griffith, his curate, was present, but did not interfere.—*Ballinasloe Star.*

SWEDISH TURNIPS.

ABOUT 50 TONS TO BE SOLD FOR CASH OR GOOD SECURITY.

Apply to ABRAHAM SYMES, Esq., New Ross; or GEORGE SYMES, Waterside, Waterford.

WATERFORD BRIDGE.

TO BE LET, for One, Two, or Three Years, from the 30th of next Month (APRIL), jointly or separately, the TOLLS of the WATERFORD BRIDGE and FERRY.

Sealed proposals, accompanied by solvent Security, will be received by the Committee, at the TOLL-HOUSE, from Twelve to One o'Clock on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of APRIL, and Contractors declared if Tenders are approved of.

Any further information can be had from CHARLES AMBROSE, Chairman.

Mr. & the Misses Oustaings' ACADEMIES,

FOR INSTRUCTION IN FINISH OF

Deportment and Dancing,

Are held at their Residence, 33, MALL, as follow :—

LADIES' MORNING ACADEMY,

MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS & FRIDAYS,

AT TWO O'CLOCK;

And for Gentlemen, Evenings of same Days, at Half-past Eight.

PRIVATE CLASSES.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, & SATURDAYS.

ALSO, A

JUVENILE CLASS,

At Three o'Clock on those Days.

Ladies or Gentlemen wishing to acquire any of the New Dances for the approaching Easter Ball, can be prepared in a few Lessons, assisted by Mr. OUSTAING'S Daughters.

33, Mall, Waterford.

NEW SEEDS.

R. FENNESSY & SON

HAVE just received per the *Victoria, Clonmel,* and other vessels, their general supply of NEW GARDEN and FARM SEEDS of every sort, all of which they can engage to be of the primest quality, and including the best New Varieties.

Quay, March 4th.

SEED OATS AND BARLEY.

GENERAL

Garden & Farm Seed

WAREHOUSE,

25 & 26, *QUEEN-STREET, WATERFORD.*

P. K. REID

BEGS to announce that, in addition to his select assortment of *Agricultural Seeds,* he has just landed, ex *Liberator* and *Regulator,* from London, his SPRING importation of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, including some rare and very beautiful varieties, catalogues of which are now ready for delivery.

To *Agriculturists* he offers the most suitable selection of *Farm Seeds* ever imported here, and at the most moderate rates, consisting of all the *Natural Grasses, Clovers, Vetches, Turnips, Carrots, the Jersey Parsnip, Mangold, Field Beans and Peas.*

Seedsmen and Farmers, by an early application, can have a choice selection of *English, Dutch,* and *Scotch Seed Oats,* ex *Mill Bay; Limas,* and *Hope* from *Glasgow,* and per *Hoop* from *Rotterdam,* viz., the *Scotch Potato, Sandy Early Angus, Hopetown, Large Waterloo, Tartarian, Poland and White Holland Oats, French, Isle of Thanet,* and *Norfolk Barley.*

P. K. Reid's Stores are as usual supplied with *Flour, Bran, Oatmeal, Old Oats* and *Beans* for *Horse Feeding, Corn* and *Flour Sacks, Mats, Garden Pots,* in great variety, *Garden* and *Farm Implements* of the newest design, *Rape Cake, Linseed Meal, and Oil Cake* for Stall and Calf-feeding, *Ichaboe and Peruvian Guano.*

☞ A few Hampers of fine early *Seedling Potatoes* ready for delivery.

A further consignment of *Ornamental Vases, Pedestals,* and *Figures* for Pleasure Grounds.

Commission, Shipping, and forwarding Agency conducted as usual.

Gardeners and Land Stewards recommended.

Eligible Investment.

A FIRST-RATE BUSINESS CONCERN ON SALE.

MR. QUARRY BARRON

HAS been favoured with instructions to offer for Sale, on the 12th of MARCH next, at 1 P. M. precisely,

THAT MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT, 32, KING-STREET.

The features of attraction surrounding this most eligible site for a

COMMERCIAL MART ON A GRAND SCALE,

are almost innumerable. It is situate in the most wealthy and business-doing portion of the town—contiguous to the Quay and River—in the immediate vicinity of the Banks, the Post-Office, and the Chamber of Commerce; in short, the advantageous position of this splendid Concern would infallibly guarantee to any capitalist engaged in business here, the speedy realisation of a brilliant fortune.

It is held for an unexpired term of Seventy-Seven Years from next March—the title unquestionable, at the low figure of £21 British per annum.

The Sale will take place on the premises, which can be seen in the interval, by application to the Auctioneer, 5, BAILEY'S NEW-STREET.

Notice to Emigrants.

THE under-signed continue to engage Passengers for first-class fast-sailing AMERICAN PACKET SHIPS, which average from 1000 to 1500 Tons, for the following Ports, viz—

NEW YORK,	NEW ORLEANS,
PHILADELPHIA,	BRITISH AMERICA, &c,
BALTIMORE,	
BOSTON,	

Emigrants in the Country can engage passage by letter addressed as underneath, stating the Port to which they intend to go, when the price of passage and all other particulars will be stated, so that they need not be in Liverpool until the day before the Ship is to sail, and they will thereby avoid detention and other expenses, besides *securing a cheaper passage,* and having the best berths allowed to them previous to their arrival.

For further particulars apply (post-paid, and enclosing a postage stamp for a reply) to

JAMES BECKETT and SON,

North End Prince's Dock, Liverpool.

N.B.—Persons desirous of emigrating to America during the ensuing spring or summer, are informed that, if they write post-paid and enclose a postage stamp to J. B. and Son, they will, in return, receive an "EMIGRANTS GUIDE," which will supply them with every requisite information respecting the manner in which they should act from the time of their leaving home until their arrival in America, as well as many usefulhints relative to the steps they should take after landing there, so as to combine the utmost economy with the greatest probability of success.

WATERFORD

ENDOWED SCHOOL.

Rev. Dr. PRICE, Master.

LECTURES on CHEMISTRY to commence on FRIDAY, the 13th Instant.

POTTER'S GUANO.

EXPERIMENT ON MEADOW, BY THE EARL OF ZETLAND.

Soil—Rich Old Land, resting upon Limestone Rock, Ashe, 1842.

THE following was the weight of HAY produced, viz. :—

	Rate per acre	ton	ct	qr		ct	qr
No manure—		1	9	2	Increase.		
Soot and Salt	do	1	17	0	do	7	2
Ammoniacal Liquor	do	1	15	0	do	5	2
Peruvian Guano, 2 cwt per acre	do	1	18	0	do	8	2
Am. phosphate.	do	1	12	0	do	2	2
*Potter's Manure 2 cwt per acre,	do	2	8	0	do	18	2

Signed,

H. I. TURNER.

Richmond, Dec. 2. 1842.

*It is thus proved that POTTER'S GUANO is capable of yielding 10 Cwt. more of HAY per Acre than the Peruvian Guano, equal weights being used of each.

POTTER'S GUANO FOR TURNIPS.

Result of an experiment tried by Professor DAUBENY, communicated to the *Royal Agricultural Society,* and published in their Journal, vol. vi., part ii.

PRODUCE PER ACRE :

No.		Weight of Bulbs. lbs.
1	Unmanured	14,298
2	Bone shavings, 10 cwt.	19,239
3	Manure Company's Guano, 260lbs	26,058
4	Nitrate of Soda, 1½ cwt.	28,459
5	Phosphorite, 12 cwt.	28,639
6	Ditto, with Oil of Vitriol	30,869
7	Peruvian Guano, 260lbs.	31,114
8	Bones, with Vitriolic Acid, 11 cwt.	31,898
9	Graham's Animal Compost, 260lbs.	32,109
10	Sulphate Ammonia, 1 cwt.	32,670
11	Bones, finely powdered, 12 cwt.	36,185
12	POTTER'S GUANO, 260lbs.	37,201

Oxford, Dec. 8, 1845.

NOTE.—It thus appears that by the application of POTTER'S GUANO, the productive power of the land was nearly trebled; and then tried againgst *eleven* other artificial Manures, it *beat them all,* producing a greater weight of BULBS, at a much less cost.

Its superiority over the Peruvian is evident in this trial—the latter applied at a cost of 25s. giving 31,114lbs; while POTTER'S, costing 21s, gave 37,201lbs.

The above are selected from numerous testimonials received from different parts of the country, where this manure has proved itself successful on all Soils and Crops. The originals can be seen at the manufactory, 28, CLAPHAM ROAD PLACE, LONDON, and Copies, with all Mr. POTTER'S accredited Agents, with whom he keeps a constant supply of his GUANO ready for immediate delivery.

C. B. COLE,

3, QUEEN-STREET, Agent at Waterford

London, 1st March, 1846.

The Markets.

WATERFORD, MARCH 6.

Our Corn Market has been rather barely supplied with Grain during this week, we note an improvement in prices of Wheat and Oats, whilst in Barley no change. Flour very difficult of sale at last week's prices

Bacon Pigs are easier to buy and at lower rates than last week. quotations of all as at foot.

Wheat, (millers)	27s 0d to 28s 3d
Shipping	24s 0d to 26s 6d
Barley, malting	15s 6d to 16s 0d
Do. grinding	13s 6d to 14s 9d
Oats black (new)	12s 6d to 13s 6d
Heavy, white	13s 6d to 14s 0d
Bran, per barrel	3s 3d to 3s 6d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt.	16s 6d to 17s 0d
Flour, (superfine)	42s 0d to 44s 0d
Do. half new and old	42s 0d to 43s 0d
Seconds	36s 0d to 38s 0d
Thirds	30s 0d to 32s 0d
Fourths	20s 0d to 24s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	38s 0d to 39s 0d
Scalded ditto	32s 0d to 35s 0d
Heads, ditto, singed	30s 0d to 00s 0d
Offal, ditto	23s 0d to 24s 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	16s 0d to 17s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	16s 0d to 17s 0d
Hay, per ton (new)	50s 0d to 55s 0d
Straw, per ton	28s 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	3d to 6d
Mutton, per lb	44d 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	18	87s 0d to 94s 0d
Thursday	35	87s 0d to 94s 0d
Yesterday	53	87s 0d to 94s 0d

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—March 3, 1846.

The arrivals received Coastwise and from Ireland into this port, since Tuesday last, are on the whole somewhat light, except Malt and Flour, of which we have to note a fair supply; but of Wheat, Beans, Indian Corn and Flour, the imports from the Mediterranean and American States are rather liberal.

Uninfluenced by the division in the House of Commons on Friday night, the trade for prime Wheats this Morning was steady, with a moderate, but by no means a lively demand, at the slight improvement stated in the above report; all inferior qualities of this Grain being very unsaleable and nominally rather cheaper.

Irish Flour was in better request, but Canadian dull at our last quotations.

Barley and Malt, attended with occasional sales, maintained late prices.

Beans, moving off rather more freely, fully sustained their previous value.

Peas, and free Indian Corn remained unvaried.

Choice Mealing Oats, being scarce, were the turn dearer; whilst other descriptions, met a languid sale on rather lower terms.

Oatmeal, upon a more general demand, was again 6d. higher, superior kinds of new realising 31s. to 31s. 6d. per 240lb.

After market to-day about 2000 qrs. Rostock and American Wheat, slightly injured at the late fire, were sold by auction, in bond, the former at 6s. to 9s. 2d. the later 7s. 3d. per 70lb; with several parcels of other Wheat Flour, disposed of at the same time at prices varying in proportion to the damage sustained.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

BIRTH.

March 1st, at Rock House, Cheshire, the lady of the Rev. W. Hinson, of a son.

MARRIED,

At Swindon New Town, by the Rev. Mansfield Stuart, Keith Rea, Esq., son of the late Rev. J. C. Rea, of Christendom, Waterford, to Annie, eldest daughter of the late John Parey, Esq., of Elcombe, Wilts.

DEATH OF J. C. BESNARD, ESQ.—We announce with regret the decease of a gentleman known to so many of our readers, and for so long a period connected with the Corporations, the Boards and the business of the City. It is but a few weeks since Mr. Besnard started for London, for the purpose of assisting in the Committee proceedings at some of our Railways, and to his indefatigable devotion to his duties his death may be ascribed. His illness, which was of short duration, came on after an arduos attendance before Committee, and at half after nine o'clock on Saturday night he breathed his last.—*Cork Constitution.*

THE *TIMES'* COMMISSIONER.

The *Times'* Commissioner has addressed a letter to the *Times*, on the recent debate in the House of Commons, on the subject of the apprehended famine in Ireland. The following is an extract from the letter :—

Mr. O'Connell quoted the following statement of imports of provisions from Ireland, to show what the Irish people have produced *for our consumption* :—

In 1842, 112,195 qrs. of wheat, 50,287 qrs. of barley, 1,274,326 qrs. of oats, 314,311 cwts. of wheatmeal or flour, 1,551,172 cwts. of oatmeal ; 1843, 192,477 qrs. wheat, 110,449 qrs. barley, 1,561,997 qrs. oats, 713,463 cwt. wheatmeal or flour, 1,706,628 cwt. oatmeal; 1844, 200,276 qrs. wheat, 90,656 qrs. barley, 1,509,879 qrs. oats, 839,567 cwts. wheatmeal or flour, 1,190,976 cwts. oatmeal ; 1845, 372,719 qrs. wheat. 93,396 qrs. barley, 1,679,958 qrs. oats, 1,422,379 cwts, wheatmeal or flour, 1,059,185 cwts. oatmeal.

The produce, or rather manufacture, of food is certainly very great. Taking these same figures, and turning them into money value, I will show, on the other hand, how much sterling money we have created to send to Ireland to pay them for this produce. Taking wheat at, say 50s a qr., barley at 30s, oats at 20s, flour at 20s a cwt., and oatmeal at 15s a cwt., which are about the present market prices (for I quote them from the Mark-lane prices of January 26, which I find in a newspaper on my table), merely making the sums even for readier calculation—thus, oats are at 22s, and I quote them at 20s ; wheat at 51s, and I quote it at 50s, these imports shew the following values :

In 1842, wheat value at 50s, £280,397 ; Barley value at 36s per qr., £75,430 ; wheat value at 20s per qr. £1,274,326 ; wheat flour value 20s per cwt. £314,311 ; oats value 15s per cwt. £1,163,379 ; total, £3,107,843. In 1843, wheat value at 50s, £381,192 ; barley value at 36s per qr., £165,673 ; oats value at 20s per quarter, £1,561,997 ; wheat flour value 20s per cwt., £713,463 ; oats value 15s per cwt, £1,279,971 ; total, £4,102,296. In 1844, wheat value at 50s, £500,690 ; barley value at 36s per qr., £135,984 ; oats value at 20s per qr., £1,509,870 ; wheat flour value 20s per cwt., £839,567 ; oats value 15s per cwt., £863,232 ; total, 02,849,343. In 1845, wheat value at 50s, £631,795 ; barley value at 36s per qr., £139,644 ; oats value at 20s per quarter, £1,679,958 ; wheat flour value 20s per cwt., £1,422,379 ; oats value 15s per cwt., £794,388 ; total, £4,968,165.

So that poor, miserable, ever-complaining Ireland, receives from England from £4,000,000 to £5,000,000 sterling yearly in exchange for these articles of produce alone, to say nothing about pigs, cows, sheep, butter, porter, and flax—vast quantities of all which articles England purchases from her. The simple fact is, that obtain the money—the common medium of exchange—and you obtain whatever money will purchase. Money represents everything ; and it is worse than folly to talk about England consuming the food so long as Ireland takes care to be well paid for it,

With regard, too, to the money sent to the absentees residing in England or elsewhere, there is a very prevalent folly, which passes for wisdom, and which is put forth as one of the chief argnments to show the "injustice of England to Ireland." It is said that the Irish peasant sends his produce to England, and the money he gets for it he sends also to his landlord in England ; therefore he is deprived both of produce and money. One really feels ashamed to find it necessary to expose such a fally. The Irish peasant cannot have *both* his goods and the value of his goods in money ; he therefore cannot lose both. Suppose a resident landlord of an income of (say) £1,000 a-year, will require for the consumption of his stables (say) £100 worth of oats, straw, and hay, and for the consumption of his house (say) £150 worth of corn and butter, and that this £250 worth of agricultural produce he consumes in Ireland on his estates, and buys it direct from his tenants, what is the fact, with regard to this produce which the tenant sells to him ? They part with their £250 worth of produce to their landlord, who *consumes it*, and take in exchange for it £250 ; and they then pay the £250 to the landlord for their rent. Thus, *in the same way*, the landlord, to use this silly argument, gets both their produce and money ; the fact being simply, that he gets so much money for rent, and for that money he gives them the use of so much land, which is worth the rent paid for it.—Now, what earthly difference can it make to these tenants, so far as this £250 worth of produce is concerned, whether the landlord's steward pays them at "the castle," or a Liverpool or London agent or buyer pays them the £250 at the next market-town ? In both cases the tenants part with their produce for £250 ; in both cases the produce is taken from them for consumption ; and whether it is eaten at "the castle" or in England, or goes to the bottom of the sea, it is all the same to the tenants—they have the value of it in their pockets. And, inasmuch as the landlord, whether a resident or an absentee, expects the rents of his land which he lets to his tenants, and for which they have this £250 to pay, surely, if they pay it for rent, it is all the same to them, so far as regards this £250, whether their landlord is resident or not, for, in either case, having paid it, they are the £250 poorer.

The outcry. therefore, *in this respect*, against absentees is utterly groundless ; it will not bear examination ; it has neither reason nor argument to back it. No doubt absenteeism does entail some considerable amount of want of employment which would be otherwise given by indirect as well as by direct means—as in servants, &c. But the chief evils arising from absenteeism are the absence of *the landlord's moral influence and example from his neighborhood*—the absence of a superior mind capable of leading, directing, and instructing. These are great evils, and *the* evils of absenteeism ; and not the landlord's mere consumption of produce, which will be the same at home, in Dublin, or in London ; and Dublin or London, if he resides in either place, will require so much more produce to supply them, and cannot get that supply without paying the farmers for it, who produces it, its full value. Yes, oddly enough, we hear it gravely asserted in the Legislature that the furnishing of produce to England, *for which Ireland is paid*, is an evil to Ireland ; and that the money which purchases that produce, on being returned te absentees in England for rent or value, is *pro rata* to the damage of Ireland. That is pointed out as *the* evil of absenteeism, which is *no* evil at all, whilst those things which are the real evils of absenteeism—the neglect of social duties, the absence of instruction and example and encouragement to tenants, the absence of a superior intelligence to direct and guide untaught ignorance—are not even *hinted at*. Such is the mental calibre of the picked Legislators of Ireland.

But how is produce which will obtain, because it is worth, money, to be got ? Only by labour and enterprise, of both which qualities there is a most lamentable want in Ireland. The man who never labors, if without fortune, must necessarily starve. The man who labors only a little must necessarily be in want. The man who half labors must necessarily be poor ; and the man who labors hard his whole time must, under ordinary circumstances, be well off. "Labor," says Adam Smith, "is the first price, the orignal purchase money, that is paid for all things."

It is because the people of Ireland generally *do not labor*, either physically or mentally, in anything like the proportion that the English people do, that they are not generally near so wealthy. Nay, it is because they are generally absolutely lazy and apathetic—too lazy to weed their land, though they have nothing else to do—too lazy to clean their cottages, with nothing else to do ; or to mend the holes in their cottage roofs, with nothing else to do : that their land is so wretchedly cultivated, their cottages are so dirty, and their hovels so miserable. I have repeatedly seen *whole untied* "loggins" or *bundles* of straw, in the south of Ireland, laid on the roofs of cottages to keep out the wet or to stop holes, the owners having the straw, and being too lazy to open it and lay it on the roof properly. We must also remember that the cry about an Irish "famine" does not proceed from uninterested parties. The Irish peasantry will make a "poor mouth' because they hope to get some of England's bounty and to escape paying their rent. The Irish landlords generally have no reason to contradict the cry in this country, for if John Bull is persuaded that the Irish are starving, his sympathies will be roused, and whatever he pays or gives to Ireland will find its way to the landlords' pockets eventually ; at any rate, it will stop a hole in the gap of necessity, which they must fill up themselves if John Bull does not, for the peasant will consume *the rent* rather than starve. And lastly, at this juncture, Sir R, Peel and the government listen favorably to such an outcry, for it greatly aids the success of their great measure regarding the corn laws.

That the peasantry will suffer a heavy loss by this calamity there can be no doubt. But I do very much doubt that on that account they will starve. The small farmers, wretchedly as they choose to live (for they know no better), have most of them small sums in the savings-banks or elsewhere. At Cork the manager of the savings-bank there told me, that the small farmers in a radius of 20 miles round Cork had deposited the enormous sum of nearly £200,000 in the bank, and that the average deposits of those small farmers was £34 a-head. The cost of a whole years' living to one of these small farmers is not above £30, so that *famine* to them in a period of four or five months is out of the question. I obtained the same information at Mallow, at Wexford, and at Kilkenny. But it is the labourers and conacre tenants who will be wretchedly off if their food fails them. This class is always on the verge of starvation, and a failure in their potato crop is a dreadful thing to them. But the class is not alarmingly numerous, for the majority of farms are from five to ten acres, and farms of this size the tenant himself cultivates without labourers ; and it is small farmers of this class that form the bulk of the population in Ireland. It is true they live on potatoes, and in wretched cabins ; but most of them, by dint of hard saving, have got a little money—some £20 or £30, either in the savings-bank or in a hole in their thatch, or lent out at usury—a fact which they are most careful to conceal. And we ought to pause before we tax the hard-working people of England, who have suffered the same calamity, to relieve these men.

But, assuming the necessity for relief to Ireland to be proved, it is an immediate necessity. Labour must be given to the people as the price for their food. The question then arises, what is the best labour to give ? Can there be a doubt about it. That labour which shall be continuous—for continuous labour will make the labourer well off—and that labour which is calculated to repay the outlay spent upon it, and to open up the resources of the country. Is the makihg of railways in Ireland that labour ? I very much doubt it. In the present state of Ireland, with the exception of one or two great trunk lines, it is impossible that railways can pay there. Capital would therefore be sunk in them without realizing any benefit beyond the labour given in their construction ; and this labour would be but temporary, leaving the labourers at its conclusion in their former misery, to repeat their oft told tale of Irish distress. But there are 3,000,000 of acres of reclaimable waste lands and bogs in Ireland, the reclamation of which would not only give vast employment, but would pay 7 per cent on the investment of capital, as the Irish Waste Land Improvement, Society have proved by their profits. And the land thus reclaimed would give permanent labour and occupation to all the surplus labour of the country many times over.

Again, there are great works which would immediately benefit the country, and which the state as a Government ought to see to, as from the want of enterprise and apathy of the people they will never otherwise be completed. A canal of four miles from the lower part of Lough Erne at Belleek to Ballyshannon would open out a navigable water communication from sea to sea across the whole country—from Belfast on one side to Ballyshannon on the other. This would necessarily afford means of getting to markets with produce cheaply, and means of obtaining manure cheaply. This would promote industry, increase the produce of the soil, and necessarily increase wealth, and in doing so tend to remove some objects of Irish complaints. From Sligo, across Lough Gill to Lough Allen, a ten miles canal would open the whole interior of the country to the sea at Sligo at one end, and to the sea at Kerry, at the mouth of the Shannon, at the other, with, of course, the same benefits.

The western coast swarms with fish. If the people catch the fish, it is food and wealth for them. They are timid and lazy fishermen ; but they have an excuse that they dare not put to sea unless the weather is calm. Take away their excuse, and build them places of refuge to run to. This the state ought to do ; and this will at once stop the cries of starvation from Donegal, Mayo, Sligo, Galway, Clare, Kerry, and the west of Cork ; for the people are always the most miserably off on the sea coast of those counties. Loughs Neagh, Erne, Mask, Corrib, and Allen, all rise in winter much higher than their summer levels, and in doing so, flood and render many thousand acres of rich land swamp. Scientific drainage would keep them at their summer level, and render their margin swamps productive. These waste acres would give employment and produce wealth, and there would be fewer fevers to complain of. Vast tracts of land in Roscommon are a swamp. Draining would make them rich and fertile lands ; would give employment and produce wealth ; and, if along with the employment the people were properly instructed in the business whereby they live—in agriculture—they would double their produce, and, of course, their wealth, and this would be another means of putting an end to the Irish cry about distress.

Pass measures for facilitating the transfer of embarrassed and overgrown estates, and private capitalists would be let into the country, who themselves will confer many of these social benefits, will urge the people on to *labor*, and will teach them *how to labor* ; their labor will diffuse wealth, and with that diffused wealth there is an end to Irish distreas. But without industry, and knowledge, and enterprise, Ireland will always remain what she has ever been—a miserable country, subject to periodical famines. Industry, and enterprise, and knowledge, are then the qualities to encourage and to give, to put an end to Irish distress.

It is to be hoped that the motion of the hon. and learned member for Cork will do good by drawing attention to those subjects. No one can in this case doubt its perfect sincerity ; and no man in Ireland has a more unshackled opportunity of proving that sincerity ; for, whether the evil be living in hovels with but one room, whether it be the incubus of *middlemen*, whether it be want of knowledge of agriculture, whether it be waste lands or unprofitable bogs, or whether it be household dunghills without numbers, which generate fever—on any, on each, and on all these evils the hon. and learned member may commence amendments on his own estate and middleman-tenure at Darrynane and its neighborhood. I have the honor to remain, sir, faithfully yours,

YOUR LATE COMMISSIONER

The Temple, Feb. 28.

IN IRELAND.

An agent from the Government has arrived in Sligo, to make arrangements for the storing of 800 tons of Indian meal. The *Sligo Champion* states that this will be quite insufficient to meet the impending calamity, inasmuch as three entire baronies are already without potatoes.

THE COASTING TRADE.

From the accounts published by the Board of Trade, for the year 1845, we learn that there has been a considerable increase to the amount of tonnage employed in the trade between Great Britain and Ireland.

The amount of tonnage entered inwards during the year 1844 was 1,349,273, which, in 1845, had increased to 1,511,023.

For 1844 the amount of tonnage cleared outwards was 1,817,756, which, in 1845, had increased to 2,111,481.

This is one among the many gratifying evidences of the increasing prosperity of our country. The trade of all our ports has improved considerably during the past year ; and, as our railway system becomes more developed, we may with certainty look for a vast accession of business in our ports.

IRISH TABINET MANUFACTURE.

The following reply has been given by the Lord Lieutenant to a memorial from the silk and tabinet weavers of Dublin, representing the want of employment, notwithstanding the large increase of their stocks by the master manufacturers, and praying his Excellency to promote the more general use of native manufactured articles :—

"Dublin Castle, 27th Feb. 1846.

"SIR—I have laid before the Lord Lieutenant the copy of the memorial from the silk and tabinet weavers of the city of Dublin, which accompanies your letter of the 20th inst.

"His Excellency desires me to state, that he will readily use every influence he may possess to promote the object of the memorialists—namely, the extension of employment, more especially at the present period, among the artisans engaged in the poplin trade ; and that he will intimate to those who may attend the Viceregal Court the propriety of encouraging, by their example, this important branch of Irish manufacture. Under these circumstances, it does not appear necessary that a deputation should wait upon his Excellency for the purpose of presenting to him the memorial of which you enclose a copy.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"C. H. W. A'COURT.

"Mr. Edward Hollywood,
1, Chamber-st."

THE FRENCH PRESS.

The *Debats* publishes the following observations on the last accounts from India :—

"It is beyond a doubt that the Governor-General, after having accorded some weeks' repose to his troops, and received reinforcements, will pass the Sutlej in his turn, and proceed to Lahore, to dictate his conditions. Under every other administration but his own, it would be easy to predict the approaching fate of the Punjaub. The conquest of all the territory from Attock to Cashemere and the Sutlej would scarcely have sufficed to satisfy the wounded pride of his predecessors. But Sir Henry Hardings, as wise a statesman as he is an intrepid soldier, has not yet declared his intentions, and they are a proufound mystery evan to those in intimate communication with him. It is merely known that no one better appreciates the inconveniencies attendant on a new extension of territory in the direction of the north-west—that of Affghanistan—and of a point of contact still more dangerous. We anticipate, therefore, new combats—a long and sanguinary war—but the most deadly portion of which is over. As to what Sir H. Hardinge will do in the Punjaub, when we shall have conquered it, he does not probably know himself—all will depend on circumstances. But whether he adds this rich domain to the possessions of England, or contents himself with substituting order and peace for anarchy and massacre, we have no doubt that he will listen to the counsels of moderation, and not forget the sacred rights of humanity."

FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

(From the "London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.")

White damas is much worn for evening or bridal dresses ; lace dresses are also very fashionable either with flounces or forming tunics ; organdy embroidered, or tarlatane over coloured skirts, is also worn, particularly by young ladies ; gimp trimmings are as much used in dress as en neglige, for the latter in silk, and for the former in gold, silver, steel, silk or beads ; shaded fringes are very fashionable for carriage dresses, as many as three, four, and five rows are placed on the skirt to within a small distance of the body ; the trimmings of ball dresses are rather bouffante,—if flounces they are made very full, and bouillons of tulle or gauze have frequently nœuds of ribbon inside ; flounces are headed by narrow gimp, in gold or silver ; embroideries of velvet are very pretty on morning dresses. Coiffures of hair are worn higher and always rather wide ; some young ladies adopt light ringlets resembling those a la neige, but all ringlets are shorter than they were last year ; bandeaux bombes are also fashionable, and short enough to allow the earrings to be seen ; wreaths and detached flowers are equally worn ; diamonds are frequently mixed with flowers particularly with foliage ; the Hayde wreath is quite the rage in Paris ; feathers are very fashionable ; some coiffures are entirely composed of feathers mixed with foliage.

The Pamela form of bonnet is being replaced by capotes with bavolets ; velours epingle has much deplaced the plain velvet. Satin capotes are ornamented with feuillage or velvet ; pale primrose is a favourite colour. Dress bonnets are mostly of crape.

LITERARY ON DITS—Sheridan Knowles, poet, dramatist, and actor, the once boon companion, the good fellow, and the associate of the high-hearted and as light-pursed *litterateurs* of London, has became a devout convert to evangelical religion ; performing its duties night and morning with fervercy in his household. Mr. Knowles, I am further informed, has resolved to abandon "profane" writing—that is, writing for the stage. Mr. Knowles received his impressions when, on a late visit to the North, he listened to the eloquent and inspired strains of a famous Glasgow divine. On the subject of literature, I may state that Mr. Charles Dickens has resigned the active political editorship of the *Daily News*, but remains identified with the literary part of the paper ; his *confrere*, Mr. Forster, of the *Examiner*, is, I believe, the ostensible editor at present.—*London Correspondent of the Liverpool Chronicle.*

RAILWAY ESQUIRES.—In the course of the proceedings in the committee on the Boston, Newark, and Sheffield Railway, on Monday, an objection was taken, that in the subscription contract after the names of two of the subscribers to the deed, of the names of Bicani and Bageley, was added the important appendage "squire." A witness was called who proved that Mr. Bicani of Hungerford Hall. "squire," was no other than the cook in Mr. Gregory's establishment, and that Mr. Bageley's occupation was to transfer Mr. Bicani's dishes from the cooking department to the parlour. The couple of kitchen "squires" were dressed like gentlemen when they signed the deed, and a witness who was called to speak to the respectability of their dress, and the elegance of their manners, was of opinion that even if Mr. Bicani had on his white cap, and Mr. Bageley was decked with the official shoulder-knot, he would still have considered them "gentlemen," or at any rate "gents." The chairman, however, was of a different opinion, and decided that the standing orders had not been complied with, inasmuch as the two squires had assdmed a designation to which they were not entitled.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY, MARCH 2.

STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE.

The committee met again at 12 o'clock to-day, Present, the Earl of Shaftesbury (chairman), Lords Hawarden, Hood, and Redesdale,

THE TEMPLEMORE AND NENAGH RAILWAY.

In this case the committee postponed their decision. in consequence of the absence of a witness. The standing orders were found, in other respects, to have been complied with.

THE CLONMEL AND THURLES RAILWAY.

In this case the decision of the committee was postponed, in consequence of the absence of two witnesses. The standing orders were found, in other respects, to have been complied with.

THE WATERFORD, WEXFORD, WICKLOW, AND DUBLIN RAILWAY.

A number of petitions were presented against this project.

The first of these petitions was from a person of the name of Tottenham, who complained that he had not been duly served with a notice. It appeared, however, that the notice had been served on his servant, on his premises.

The Committee decided that this notice was a good one.

The next petition was that of a gentleman of the name of Brooke, who appeared in person, and stated that the only notice he had received had been served upon a lady of the name of Howard, who resided in the county Wicklow, and who was merely the reputed owner of the property, petitioner himself being the real owner. He contended that the notice ought to have been served upon himself.

The room was cleared upon this point, and the committee ultimately decided that the standing orders had not been complied with in the case in question.

Mr. Cadwallader Waddy next appeared on behalf of the Dublin and Sandymount Atmospheric Railway Company, who had lodged a petition against the project. Mr. Waddy stated that in consequence of an arrangement between the company which he represented and the promoters of the line before the committee, he did not mean to press the objections contained in the petition.

The Earl of Shaftesbury said he was glad to hear that the parties had come to that arrangement.

Mr. Smyth, parliamentary agent, next appeared in support of the petition of Mr. Tilly against the line. It appeared that Mr. Tilly had signed the petition on behalf of the Hon. Mr. Plunkett, who is in Rome.

Mr. Palk objected to Mr. Smyth being heard on the ground that the petitioner had not written to the Honourable Mr. Plunkett and obtained his assent to the presentation of the petition, as he might have done since the 31st of December.

The Committee held, that under the circumstances Mr. Smyth had no locus standi, and the petition was not therefore entered into.

The further hearing of the case was postponed till next day.

RAILWAY COMMITTEE.—HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 2.

CORK, BLACKROCK, AND PASSAGE RAILWAY.

The object of this bill is to make a railway from Cork through Blackrock, to West Passage Harbour. Length of line, 6¾ miles. Estimated cost £130,000. Engineer, Sir John M'Neill. Parliamentary agents, Messrs, Burke, Pritt, Venables, and Co.

There was a joint petition presented against the bill from Mr. T. Parsons Bowland and Mr. T. Sarsfield Ronayne. Mr. Dorrington appeared in support of the petitioners.

Mr. Venables took an objection to the reception of the petition on the ground of its informality in not describing at the head of it the title of the bill as required by the 111th A standing order.

The Committee decided in favour of this objection. The petition was consequently thrown out.

The usual proofs were afterwards proceeded with.

The Committee decided that the standing orders had been complied with.

IRISH PROVISIONS.—RUMOURED FAMINE IN IRELAND

At the present time, when the question of productions of the Irish soil and the lack of food for the supply of its millions of inhabitants is the theme of conversation and inquiry both in and out of parliament, it may not be uninteresting to mention the supplies of food and provisions, in addition to grain, which are received from that country for consumption in Great Britain generally, and the British metropolis especially. On Thursday 15 vessels arrived at the port of London from various ports in the sister kingdom, laden with the produce of that country. Their cargoes collectively consisted of 133 tons and 15,824 quarters of oats, 168 quarters of barley, 3,159 packages of butter, 365 packages of beef, 1,313 of bacon, and 364 of lard. On Friday the number of vessels which arrived in the river from the same quarter, was six laden with 9,244 quarters of oats, 332 packages of bacon, 1,930 packages of butter, in addition to a large quantity of pork, hams, lard, 229 packages of eggs, and 290 pigs. Owing to the slackness of shipping and import trade at the present time, to which allusion has recently been made, the number of vessels which reported at the port of London from the Irish ports exceeded numerically those which arrived from all other parts of the world. Seven vessels arrived also on Saturday, similarly laden, having together 8,574 quarters of oats, 672 quarters of barley, 923 packages of butter, &c., on board. The following is the list of provisions imported from Ireland into this port of Liverpool for the past week, being from the 13th to the 19th ult. inclusive :—4,186 firkins, 52 half-firkins, 794 other packages, and 100 boxes of butter ; 488 tons, 120 sacks, 8,863 barrels, and 100 quarters of wheat ; 8,729 sacks, 240 casks, 10 barrels, and 50 tons of flour ; 506 tons, 2,401 quarters, 264 sacks and 3,399, barrels of oats ; 3,960 tons, 575 sacks, and 752 other packages of oatmeal ; 55 casks of hams, 475 barrels of bacon, 314 sacks, and 250 barrels of malt ; 41 sacks of farina, 515 packages of pork, 1627 kegs, 170 firkins, and 6 casks of lard ; 83 tons, 405 sacks, 80 other packages, and 80 tons of meal ; 115 sacks and 14 tons of seeds, 300 quarters and 20 bags of barley, 24 barrels of provisions, 10 firkins of tongues, 426 packages of linens and cottons, in addition to other articles of minor importance of Irish produce. It is not necessary to remark in this place on the evident importance of these importations or the inference deducible therefrom of the capabilities of the country for the production of provisions and food generally, the facts being simply stated for consideration by those most interested.—*London Paper.*

By letters received from Hanover it appears that the Government have issued orders restricting marriages in the army when the officers are not possessed of a certain amount of property, which is specified in the *Gazette*, and which varies according to the rank of the officer. It is also ordered, that officers shall only marry into families of their own rank. All matrimonial engagements that are against the terms of this order are declared void. This part of the regulation causes the greatest consternation, for, in Germany, where a bethrothal is a regular ceremony, the breaking off of an engagement is a more serious matter than with people who live after the English fashion, though under any circumstances it would be considered an outrage.

MONEY MARKET.

As public attention at a period like the present is directed to the state of the circulation of the country, we give place to the following summary, prepared by the editor of the *Banker's Magazine* for the forthcoming number of that useful work. We have only room for the totals which follow the details of the joint stock and private banks in England and Wales, and the banks in Scotland and Ireland.

"TOTAL CIRCULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

"The preceding returns, when combined with those of the Bank of England, form the entire circulation of the kingdom for the above-mentioned period. The results are as follows :—

CIRCULATION OF NOTES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY 3, AS COMPARED WITH THE MONTH ENDING JAN. 31.

	Jan. 3.	Jan. 31.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
Bank of England ...	20,771,330	21,157,912	1,686,582	..
Private Banks... ...	4,481,246	4,514,057	32,811	..
Joint Stock Banks ..	3,162,340	3,254,202	91,862	..
Total in England ...	27,714,916	28,926,171	1,211,255	..
Scotland...	3,336,409	3,182,225	..	6,386
Ireland...	7,404,366	7,410,751	..	154,184
United Kingdom.	38,455,691	39,519,147	1,063,456	..

Thus showing an increase last month of £1,211,255 in the circulation of notes in England, and an increase of £1,065,455 in the United Kingdom.

"The comparison of the month ending Jan. 31, 1846, with the month ending Feb. 1, 1845, shows an increase in the Bank of England circulation of £598,992, a decrease in private banks of £62,838, and an increase of joint stock banks of £119,351 ; being a total increase in England of £655,505 ;—while in Scotland there is an increase of £112,167, and in Ireland an increase also of £312,635.—Thus showing that the month ending Jan. 31, as compared with the same period last year, presents an increase of £655,505 in England, and an increase of £1,080,307 in the United Kingdom.

"The return of bullion in the Bank of England, for the month ending Jan. 31, gives an aggregate amount in both departments of £13,205,796.—On a comparison of this with the return for the month ending Jan. 3, 1846, there appears to be a decrease of £107,822 ; and as compared with the month ending February 1, 1845, being the corresponding period last year, there is a decrease of £1,614,746.

The average amount of bullion in possession of the Scotch and Irish banks, for the four weeks ending on the 31st January, was £2,531,032.

ANALYSIS OF THE DIVISION.

TORY ABSENTEES—15.

Ashley	Hussey, A.
Blackmore	James, Sir W.
Burrell	Ker
Dowdeswell	Lascelles, Hon. E.
Foreman	Mildmay
Hamilton, C. B.	Morgan, C.
Hampden	Somerset, Lord G.
Hardy	

LIBERAL ABSENTEES—30.

Bodkin	Grattan	Powell
Archbold	Hallyburton	Ricardo
Armstrong	Johnson	Roche
Arundel	Kelly	Sheil
Bellew	Maher	Talbot
Berkeley, G.	O'Brien, J.	Tuite
Callaghan	O'Brien, W. S.	Watson
Duff	O'Brien, C.	Wemyss
French	Ogle	Westenra
Granger	Osborne	White, H.

PAIRS.

Newry, Lord	Alexander, N.
Blake, Sir F.	Wyndham, J. C.
Denison, W. J.	Nicholl, Dr.
Dundas, F.	Trevor, R.
Holland, R.	Hepburn, Sir G.
Listowel, Lord	Lindsay, H.
Maitland, T.	Eaton, Capt.
Ponsonby, Hon. C.	Barneby, J.
Rice, E. R.	Archdall, Capt.
Rutherford, A.	Williams, T. P.
Standish, C.	Cresswell, A. J. B.
Stuart, W. V.	Bernard, Lord
Total.....11	Total.....13

11 Liberal Pairs ; the two first on the above list being Tories.

	Liberals.	Tories.	Total.	
For....	227 ..	112 ..	339	Teller included,
Against.	11 ..	231 ..	242	Teller included.

Majority.....		97
Liberals, for.....		227
Absentees.....		30
Pairs.....		11
Against.....		11
Vacant (Mayo).....		1
Speaker.....		1
		—281
Tories, for.....		112
,, Against.....		231
,, Pairs.....		13
,, Absent.....		15
Vacant—Notts.....	2	
Bridport.....	1	 4
Wigan.....	1	
Sudbury disfranchised...		2
Total.....		656

The discussion of the preliminary step occupied the attention of the house for three weeks, four evenings of each week being almost exclusively occupied with it. The speakers were :—48 for free trade, and 55 for protection. In the majority there voted 112 of the regular supporters of Sir Robert Peel, of whom 27 hold office under the government. All the representatives of the metropolis, of the country, and of the metropolitan county of Middlesex, voted for free trade. In the minority only 11 members of those who usually vote with Lord John Russell, recorded their votes against free trade.

(From the Standard.)

The ministers have triumphed by a majority of 97—viz., 337 to 240, the majority being, of course, commensurate with the number of apostates.—Analysed, the gross majority will appear nearly as follows :—

Whigs, Whig-Radicals, and Leaguers..	180
Irish Repealers.....	60
Apostates.....	97
Total.....	337

This is a frightful exhibition.

The Colonelcies of the 7th Hussars, 13th, and 55th Regiments are vacant.

Six Infantry Regiments, first for service, will proceed immediately to India, and two of Cavalry.

The following British Regiments were to be on the Ferozepore frontier to cross the Sutlej on the 5th of January, to carry the war into the Punjaub territory—9th and 16th Lancers, 10th, 17th, 53d, and 86th Regiments.

THE REPEALERS.

The muster of members at the weekly meeting at Conciliation Hall yesterday, was more numerous than that of the preceding week, but the attendance of the auditors was very meagre. As specimens of the rank and talent, we name Henry Grattan, "my son Maurice," and Daniel Callaghan, legislators, with Tom Steele, the foul-mouthed Head Pacificator.

The chair was taken by Richard O'Gorman, (the grand juror,) who thanked the meeting for calling on him to preside over a gathering to denounce the Coercion Bill.

Mr. Ray read the minutes of the proceedings of the last day, and a letter from Daniel, dated the 27th ult., denouncing, in good set terms, the coercion bill, as being a measure "to make property and life more insecure in Ireland, and to stimulate the people of that country to the commission of outrage, and the perpetration of rebellion."

Such acts are no longer to be called Algerine. They are to be designated Russian Ukases. Dan will no longer admit that the Marquis of Clanricarde is to be called an Irishman. His conduct in the Lords' was base, as was likewise the conduct of Grey and Lansdowne. The epistle occupies upwards of a column of course verbiage, but he has not finished all he had to say on the subject. Maurice moved that his father's letter be placed upon record, and Daniel Callaghan seconded the motion, In the course of his speech Maurice read the following letter from the late prime minister of England, as evidence of the unfaithfulness of the Whigs :—

"South Street, Feb. 21, 18 6.

"SIR—I beg leave to acknowledge your letter of the 20th instant, and to inform you in reply, that it is my decided opinion that the measure now before the House of Lords, which has for its object the more effectual prevention, and the more certain discovery of the frightful crimes which prevail in many parts of Ireland, has clearly been delayed too long, and cannot now be pressed with too much celerity.

"I remain, sir,

"Your faithful and obedient servant,

"MELBOURNE.

"Martin Crean, Esq."

Young M'Nevin handed in £20 from the Bishop and clergy of the diocess of Kilmacduagh,

Mr. Joseph Henry Dunne, jun., congratulated the Association and the people of Ireland on the result of the late debate in the House of Commons.

Tom Steele described Father Synnott, of St. Stephen's College, Wexford, as a pattern of excellence ; and pronounced the chairman to be an illustrious patriot, only second to "the illustrious Lord Cloncurry."

The Chairman returned the compliment to Tom.

Mr. O'Neill Daunt moved the adoption of a remonstrance against the Coercion Act.

Mr. J. B. Balfe seconded the motion, and read several extracts from evidence taken before committees of the Lords on crime in Ireland, with a view to throw the whole blame of the many murders on the landlords.

Maurice O'Connell called the attention of the meeting and of Mr. Balfe to language which he (Mr. O'Connell) did not approve. Mr. Balfe said—"is his oppressor still to have the weapons of attack ; and is the peasant to be chained unarmed to the earth to receive his blows ?" He (Mr. O'Connell) in common with that Association, denounced all spirit of revenge.

Mr. Balfe explained.

Mr. Grattan promised the meeting a repeal of the Union.

THE CITY REGISTRY.

Mr. M. O'Connell called on the Repealers to come forward and register the votes at the present session, as their prospects were brightened, or rather, as their opponents were growing weak, as was evidenced by their small majority of one on Saturday.

After the acknowledgement of contributions by Town Councillor Reilly and others,

The week's rent was stated to be £227 13s 3d.

The meeting separated with groans, called for by the Pacificator. The yells were such as might be fancied to proceed from the region of Pluto.

The *Freeman's Journal* of this morning refers to these proceedings as affording "a security against the menaced despotism of England."

Our contemporary also refers to the letter of Lord Melbourne, but in a different tone and temper. That is designated a "curt, and bitter, and ungracious article." The writer is charged with ingratitude to those who prolonged his power, "when his feeble policy alienated a large section of his supporters."

What magnanimous patriots are those Repealers on their own showing ! They prolonged the power of a minister whose policy they now acknowledge to have been "feeble." And so they did ; but why ? Because he gave them a *quid pro quo*. He handed over to them, or to their leader, the patronage of Ireland—made son Maurice a clerk in the office for registration of deeds —son in law Fitzsimon a clerk of the Hanaper—other son in law, French, a stipendiary magistrate—and appointed other members of the Conciliation Hall, too numerous to mention in this advertisement, to places of emolument.

The *Freeman* may persevere in calling that 'feeble policy," if he beso minded ; but he cannot with any show of justice call it ingratitude. Lord Melbourne is told by the *Freeman* that if he shall again aspire to office, "his Premiership would be blasted in its birth." We do not think so. Another Lichfield-house compact, on terms, would reinstate him, if the circumstances of the time permitted.—*E. Packet.*

DEATH AND THE HANGMAN.

Up at a crazy old house-top,
In a dreary room, whose walls were hung
With pictures grim of the gallows drop,
And the doggrel rhymes of felons sung ;

There, at the close of a Sabbath night,
The hangman sat as mute as stone ;
There he sat in the murky light,
He and his shadow alone—alone !

The hum of the streets had died away,
And the mighty city held its breath,
As though it knew that the coming day,
Had been set apart by man, for Death.

The hangman rose and paced the room,
(The curse of Cain is a weary curse !)
He paused to look at the felon's doom,
And he tried to hum the felon's verse.

At length to his shadowy self he spoke :
"Two living creatures of flesh and bone,
I, on the morrow, must help to choke,
Doing to them what to others they've done !

"[When first I took to the hangman's trade,
I'd many qualms at the gallows tree ;
But I said, 'tis Law, and those who made
The law, must answer for such as me.'

"The makers of law have honor and wealth,
But I, who finish what they begin,
Can only creep among men by stealth,
For somehow, they think my craft a sin.

"[Two, on the morrow, must hang till they're dead,
And I must hang them, nor pause nor quail :
For where should I look for my daily bread,
If the gallows' gains, alas ! should fail ?"

"[We have nothing to fear !" said a voice, (and the room
Was filled with a damp and fetid air,
And the walls all reeked like a long-closed tomb,
For lo ! the Presence of Death was there.)

"We have nothing to fear ! Good men may preach
That life is sacred !—that none must slay !—
But we have the rope and the beam, to teach
That the Law can Kill its two a-day.

"[And the gallows-lesson some will learn ;
So hangman mind, there is always hope
That we must thrive until all men spurn
Those grisly teachers—the beam and rope"

—*Jerrold's Magazine.*

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