The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1846. No. 2113.

PILLTOWN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SHOW AND DINNER.

The annual exhibition of this society took place in Pilltown, on Thursday, when a very fine show of superior cattle, vegetables, and farming utensils was displayed. Premiums were awarded to a great many for well-kept and regulated cottages, &c. The attendance was extremely limited owing to the very unsettled state of the weather.

THE DINNER.

In the evening a numerous company sat down to a most excellent dinner, provided by Mr. Anthony, of the Hotel, which afforded every satisfaction. The dinner was laid out in the Court House, which was most tastefully festooned and decorated with evergreens.

At six o'clock the chair was taken by Viscount Duncannon.

Amongst those present we observed William V. Stuart, Esq., M.P.; General Wolfe, Henry Briscoe, E. T. Lawler, Rev. M. Roony, Thomas Lawler, J. H. Jones, Dr. Briscoe, Daniel Osborne, W. H. Briscoe, John Power, (Churchtown), Doctor Purcell, Samuel Jones, John Reed, John Power, (Mount Richard), Edward Power, Edward Power, (Tramore), Daniel Hayden, Maurice O'Donnell, Patrick Hayden, Jos. M. Rivers. Dr. Fitzgerald, Doctor Leech, James Feehan, Andrew Kirwan, Pierce Power, (Lisnegeera), David Heuston, Mr. Gregory, Doctor Martin, (Portlaw), P. Kirwan, P. Henebery, John Richardson, Mr. Dowd, and J. Lane, (Callan.)

The cloth being removed,

The Chairman briefly prefaced the health of

"The Queen"

and three times three, which was received with all due honors.

The Chairman then gave—

"Prince Albert and the rest of the Royal Family,"

Drunk with great cheering.

The Chirman then came forward and said—Gentlemen, the next toast I have to propose is a routine one, but one which I have great pleasure in giving—it is the

"Lord Lieutenant of Ireland."

This toast was received with tremendous cheering which lasted for several moments, after which the room was made to reverbrate with clapping of hands, &c.

The Chairman then said—Gentlemen, I have now to give you a toast which we always call the toast of the night—it is,

"Success to the Iverk Farming Society."

(hear, hear.) I regret very much that I am unworthily placed in the position of your chairman. I am also extremely sorry that the President of this society is unavoidably detained in Dublin on important business. I can assure you that nothing but the most important business could have caused his absence from this day's exhibition. As to this society I believe we have every reason to be satisfied, the report that has been made by the gentlemen who went round is most gratifying, and represents great improvements in cottages, but I would more particularly allude to the great improvement of the live stock of the farmers. I think the first class of the gentlemen's must hide their heads for the week—the bulls and other live stock of the farmers were certainly far superior to that of the gentlemen. I think it is one great advantage that societies like these create a spirit of emulation and rivalry among gentlemen and farmers. I am also most happy when I see the farmers surpassing the gentlemen in live stock, and particularly the bull; it is an article from which we shall have, most certainly, great competition with foreign countries. But that competition will not be so extensive, as it is an article that is not easily transported to the English market. There is one subject on which I must make a few observations—it is drainage—and I am sorry to say that there has not been so much attention paid to drainage on this year as during the past two years. I am of opinion that there is nothing on which the prosperity of this country so much depends as that of drainage.—There is nothing in the way of encouragement which, on my part, and I am sure I may add on Lord Bessborough's, but shall be given most heartily (hear, and loud cheers,) for I feel convinced that for every pound that is laid out in draining will be repaid in ten-fold. I beg to impress on the farmers of this barony to pay every attention to the quality of the article they produce—for if they sow inferior articles they cannot reasonably expect to have any but inferior crops. Now, it becomes my painful duty to allude to the state under which we all suffer from the failure of the potatoes; certainly it is a subject which is most painful to touch upon; it brings before us the possibility of misery—of a sudden starvation; but which, I trust, will be arrested by the measures already proposed. Nevertheless, it becomes necessary that every one should exert themselves, to the utmost, in labour, as well as in the expenditure of money; and I trust the noble example which has been set by the gentlemen and farmers of this district, in uniting themselves together and forming themselves into committees for the relief of the poor, will be more generally imitated throughout the country. I fear I am not sufficiently acquainted with the agriculture of this country to be able to give you any information on that subject, but since I have come to Ireland, which is a short time, I have had some conversation with a great many land agents on the subject of the failure of the potato crop, and they recommended as a substitute, Swedish turnips and parsnips, but as parsnips require very rich soil, it may not be suited to many parts of this country. I am also inclined to recommend the culture of Belgium cabbage. So far as procuring seeds for these vegetables, I assure you on the part of Lord Bessborough, that every facility shall be afforded you to get them, with regard, also, to the potato, I have spoken to a great many persons. It is the case—I find from inquiring, not only in this country but in a great many parts of England, that the early crop was the only one that failed to least extent. I understand from Mr. Morris that the potatoes sown about this time last year sufferred very little in comparison to the earlier crops, from the epidemic. I have also been speakingng to a gentleman from England, whom I met whilst in Dublin, and you are aware that the failure in England has been much more severe than in this country, and he wrote me a letter in which he gives me the following advice:—"I agree with you in thinking it a safe advice to recommend any one, as an experiment on a small scale, to plant potatoes for next year. They should be planted in dry ground, if possible, without much manure, and if peat ashes, or anything very dry was placed about them, it would be all the better, in the spring, about February. I would recommend a bean to be placed in between every set of the potatoes. If the potatoes should fail, there would be the beans to fall back upon—and if they flourished the beans would do them no injury. but would certainly bring some profit" I now give you the health of the

"Iverk Farming Society."

Drank with great applause.

Mr. W. H. Briscoe, being loudly called upon, said he was extremely sorry that the Secretary of the society had been unavoidably detained in Waterford. He regretted very much that he was not in a position to enter into a detailed statement of the progress of the Society, however, he thanked them for the warm manner in which they had received the name of the Society (hear.)

Mr. Osborne, Vice President, rose and said—That one of the principal toasts of the society was the President (cheers)—of whom they were proud (hear) He was sorry that he was not occupying the chair on the present occasion. But he was better engaged, administering to the wants of his country (hear.) He would give them the health of

"The President."

which spoke for itself and required no comment from any person.

Drunk with great cheering, which lasted for several moments.

The Chairman rose to return thanks, and said that it was useless for him to attempt to assure them how grateful Lord Bessborough would be for the very kind and flattering manner in which they had received his health (cheers.) But although, as he said before, he was extremely sorry for his absence, he could assure them that his anxiety for the welfare of the Society was intense—(cheers)—so much so that when he (Lord Bessborough) wrote to him requesting him to come and attend this meeting, he said that if he (Lord Bessborough) could not conveniently come that he himself, at great personal inconvenience would manage so as to be able to come down for one day and attend this meeting (cheers.) However, though he was sure they would prefer to have Lord Bessborough there, he felt such deep interest himself in the prosperity of the Society that he could not absent himself from their meetings (cheers) under any circumstances. He thanked them sincerely on his part for the kind reception which they had given his name, and would not fail to communicate it to his Excellency.

The Chairman, after a short pause, said he was about to propose the health of a gentleman who had lately accepted the office of Vice President of the society. He would not dwell on how that office had become vacant, but would merely give the health of

"Mr. Daniel Osborne."

He was sure that it was perfectly useless to say that no gentleman in the barony had done more for the advancement of agriculture than Mr. Osborne (hear.)

Mr. Osborne briefly thanked them for the honor they had conferred on him.

The Chairman then gave the health of

"The Portlaw Society and Dr. Martin."

Dr. Martin, in thanking the meeting for the kindly feeling in which they had received the health of the Portlaw Society, said that a right hon. baronet at the Waterford Agricultural dinner had read the landlords a good wholesome lecture.

The Chairman said the next toast was

"The Judges,"

And he was sure the meeting would be happy to hear any observations from them, of which they were deprived, in consequence of the absence of their secretary.

M. Joseph Rivers being loudly called upon, came forward and stated that he was sorry his information on the subject would be limited, not being aware that the duty would have devolved upon him. However, he was happy to say that on his visits, accompanied by his friends, Mr. Briscoe and Mr. Jones, that they had every reason to be satisfied and pleased with the arrangements of farms, cottages, &c.

Mr. R. T. Lawler then prefaced in appropriate style, the health of

"The Chirman."

Drunk with applause.

The Chairman said—I return you my most sincere thanks for the kind manner in which you have received the toast proposed by Mr. Lalor. I am sure it is unnecessary for me to assure you how deep an interest I take in the welfare of this county, I am always present at the anniversary if I am in the country, and if I am absent I hear of it—(hear, hear.)—Belonging, as I do to this part of the country, I cannot but feel a deep interest in a society which tends to the prosperity of this barony; and I feel convinced that, Ireland, depending as it does now on its agricultural produce, can look only to its improvement for a successful development of its resources (hear, hear.) I have witnessed with the greatest possible pleasure the strides made since the first year this society was established in the agriculture of the country, and I feel convinced that, blessed as we are with a soil, inferior to none in the habitable globe, and with a peasantry able to work and willing to work, there is no reason why we should be inferior to any country in the world (cheers.) I will, before I sit down, propose a toast which is always proposed at our dinnirs, it is one which I feel the greatest pleasure in proposing, it is

"The working farmers of the Barony."

They may well be described as the sinews of the state (hear, hear.) It is our duty to give every encouragement to the working farmers of the barony, who, by the zeal and ability they have displayed are an example to the working farmers of any part of the country. I give you

'The Working Farmers of the Barony of Iverk.'

—(received with applause.)

M. P. Coughlan, a farmer, responded.

The Chairman then gave the health of

"The Guests."

General Wolfe then came forward and responded.

After several routine toasts the company separated at 11 o'clock.

A very efficient brass band was in attendance, which enlivened the evening's entertainment with some beautiful airs.

QUARTER SESSIONS—THE REGISTRY.

A case stood over for adjudication, and it was argued on before Walter Berwick, Esq., Assistant Barrister. The applicant claimed to be registered as a freeman in right of marriage, and the claim was grounded on the right of the party under whom he derived, which right was disputed only on the grounds of his not having complied with the regulations of the bye laws of the corporation, in not causing his indentures to be enrolled in the office of the Town Clerk within the time limited by the bye laws.

Mr. Curtis, for the applicant, argued against the power of a bye law to limit the franchise. His arguments were, that the corporation, at least that portion of it consisting of the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and assistants, had not the power to pass a bye law, as they did not form or compose the entire corporation, the freemen of the city being a component part; that the corporation was not bound by the bye law as far as the franchise was concerned; that all laws must be taken by implication, so far as the extension of the franchise goes; but anything tending to limit or constrain the franchise must be in express and positive terms, and have a strictly legal origin. It is not the franchise which should yield to implication, but implication should wither before the franchise.

Court—There is no right in the corporation, it is true, to restrict the franchise; but they have a right to regulate the manner in which evidence of the right should be given. I searched the records of the Court of Queen's Bench, and found most the authorities bear against the applicants' right to register. If the party against whom I decide can show me that the custom existed before the passing of the bye law, in that case it would be strong evidence of the Applicant. But I think that the operation of the bye law does not tend to restrict the franchise—it acts as an enabling clause calculated to defeat fraud. There is nothing more reasonable than this law, that the indenture of apprenticeship should be enrolled by the Town Clerk, in order that no person may be improperly placed on the roll.—Rejected.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

Short as has been the time that elapsed since I declared my intention to offer myself as a candidate for the high honour of representing in Parliament my fellow-citizens, I have received very many offers of support from strangers as well as from friends, and several from persons who are not Repealers.

I owe it to all who have thus honoured me, and though last, not least, to the gentleman (a member of a noble and much respected family) who *publicly*, on Monday, tendered me his interest, to state a circumstance which has just come to my knowledge.

I have learned that it has for some time been determined by several influential Repealers to call on Mr. O'Connell to allow himself again to be put in nomination for Dublin.

When I alluded to a Repealer leaving his seat to oppose me, I need scarcely say that I did not know anything of the intended proposition, the propriety of which I thoroughly concur in. There is no distinction that representation can confer which is not a mere debt of justice to that preeminently distinguished gentleman.

The communication was not made to me by any member of Mr. O'Connell's family, nor even indirectly from that quarter. I, however, place implicit reliance on the authority whence I received it, and doing so, I am exonerated from the necessity of addressing Mr. O'Connell by letter, which I should rather not do, lest it should be hereafter said that I either sought to have some arrangement made, or wished to make a compliment of doing what I consider only a duty to the party I belong to, and a tribute of respect and gratitude from public men fairly due to Mr. O'Connell.

From the course pursued at Clonmel, I felt called on to defend myself from the imputation which the rejection of an old and tried Repealer for a gentleman they never saw, absolutely cast on me. It amounted to saying, the greatest stranger sooner than this man. I was and am utterly unconscious how I deserved to be so treated; and I trust that such electors of the city of Dublin as have heard of my declaration, that I should become a candidate for their city, will do me the justice to read this explanation of the causes that led to my saying so, and will allow me to account for decidedly relinquishing the honour which even a single vote for the metropolis of Ireland would confer.

I ask only that every reader of this respectful address should for the moment suppose himself in my position, and whatever decision they then arrive at, will not, I venture to expect, be unfavourable to me.

Nearly four years ago Mr. O'Counell stated in public that I had had opportunities of re-entering parliamentary life, and had refused them. So I did. I was then discharging less toilsome duties as a resident country gentleman. My habits have been for some years, owing to a death in my family, those of a person in strict retirement, (except attending a political meeting); and it is quite unwarrantable to attribute to me paltry jealousy about a four months' seat in Parliament, where I already passed a greater number of years, and attendance on which, at this moment, would have much inconvenienced me.

When I joined the Repeal Association they met in a small room on Burgh-quay—numbered very few of the aristocracy. They were under the ban of government, and subjected to persecution and prosecution.

There was not the remotest probability of a dissolution of Parliament for several years, nor much chance of Repeal principles gaining ground rapidly.

The government denunciation that Repealers should not enjoy "any place of power, trust, or emolument," had no more terrors for me then than the government words, "Repeal an open question," have allurements for me now.

I joined whilst yet weighed down by the pressure of a domestic calamity, the universally acknowledged severity of which might, I think, have screened me from the reproach a talented gentleman cast on me a few days since in the Repeal Hall, for not having joined the association in the years 1841 and '42, when affliction was still in its zenith.

Those who have insinuated in the press that interested motives could have at all actuated me in attaching myself to the repeal cause have wronged me, and outraged common sense if they possess it.

Almost every man of every class who joins the Repeal Association has something which he must abandon, and nothing personally to gain—must lose, and cannot, as an individual, profit. The sole hope of Repealers is, to rise as the country rises, their resolve with it to fall.

There is not one of my relations or early friends an attendant at Conciliation Hall, and at a time of life when nothing could be more painful I had to separate from all those early friends and seek for new associates. In the society where I had from boyhood moved I could only remain at the expense of hearing those to whom I had attached myself spoken of with the greatest severity. I felt deeply my loss, but I did not hesitate; I severed from my connections, but I joined my country, and the only way in which, had I been in Parliament, I could profit by this step, would be by publicly violating my pledges, by openly selling a constituency, by notoriously becoming the tool of a government, and by doing in mature years what I scorned to do in my youth.

I did not become a nominal Repealer; though not in good health I wrote a work on the state of Ireland, and published several minor ones, and I took the chair of the association in all its cases of danger. Votes on votes of public thanks were passed to me by the Repeal Association, and it was impossible for man to speak in higher terms of another than Mr. O'Connell repeatedly did in Conciliation Hall of me. Over and over be ascribed to me every qualification necessary for the representation of a portion of the people of Ireland, and stated that such was my zeal, that on one occasion I, being then ill, left my bed at the risk of my life to open Conciliation Hall, having promised him to do so.

Was it not natural for me to wonder why the electors of Clonmel rejected me without a mention of my name in public, and tendered their representation to a gentleman they never saw—who never entered the national assembly—who had never made a repeal speech in his life? He has, it so happened, proved to be a young gentleman of much promise and most prepossessing manners, but they could not have known this, for he had never entered their town.

It was by accident, when attending a meeting in Abbey-street, relative to the distress, that I learned from a gentleman that mine and Mr. Lawless's name had been sent down. This was on the 3d of September. On the 4th I ascertained that the report was correct. I then wrote to some friends in Clonmel, and in the course of the week received replies coinciding with the following statement:—

"Anactive canvas has been for some time going on for the other gentleman, whose return has been thus made safe. Except to a select few, your name was not mentioned until Saturday evening, the 5th September, at which time the objects of those who took up the other candidate, were all attained. There was no meeting called to decide on his and your comparative merits."

I have spoken with very many persons, and I never yet met one man who did not say that I had not been fairly treated. I belonged to the class Mr. O'Connell so constantly invites to join him, and he has very few of us. I am a landed proprietor, but this I would not put forward as a solitary claim—I should have stood on the services Mr. O'Connell and I rendered to the repeal cause. I expected that my brother Repealers would try me by some test, and try me publicly, *or not at all*; and had I been found deficient, I should have respected the decision against me, and I should have canvassed them, as I shall do in Dublin, for a better man.

The electors of Clonmel have by chance drawn a prize; but, regardless of any consequences to myself, I assert that if their example be followed, and that gentlemen are to be thrust into Parliament by constituencies that never saw them, heard them speak, or inquired into their opinions on any one subject, or bound them to anything but to say, repeal, this country will never arrive at self-government, and if it did, it would not be worthy of it.

If there be any honest man in the community who will conscientiously say I had no right to take notice of an election in which I was condemned without being put on my trial, I shall admit that I was wrong to allude to what occurred at Clonmel.

I have sought in vain any cause in either my past or present political life. My conduct in Parliament was for several years before the public. I refer to it confidently, for even if there were an error in judgment, there was no lack of fidelity to trust. I hold repeated and public declarations of the approbation of my constituents, and of the respect of my opponents.

As to my present opinions differing from some I entertained in early life, it is not rational to advance as a charge against me, that time, experience, and study have had their usual effect and enlarged my mind.

I have altered my opinions but once—from being too Conservative I have become Liberal.—There is scarcely a public man who lived within the last hundred years that has not several times changed his line of politics; but we need not go farther for examples than the present and the late cabinet.

It is, however, no great change for me to be a Liberal—with one exception I was long so, and amply have I atoned for making that unwise exception.

The first vote I ever gave in the House of Commons was with Mr. Grattan, M.P., for Meath, when he divided the house against the government, and moved an amendment to the address because Ireland had not been mentioned in the King's speech.

In 1828 I seconded (at his Grace's request) the motion of the present Duke of Marlborough, then Marquis of Blandford, for the abolition of rotten boroughs, and I was ever an advocate for the freest and fullest exercise of the elective franchise, on which I believe that the welfare of the people chiefly depends.

When the most powerful ministry England had for years known deserted the principles they had on taking office pledged themselves to support, I went into vigorous and not silent opposition to them; and there never was a time when a government more needed, or was more anxious to effect conversions, and though that government contained some personal friends, an I though I had supported them warmly so long as they continued faithful to the principles to which they and I (with the approbation of my constituency) stood pledged, I did not hesitate a moment about entering into a league against them, and opposed them to the last hour when they violated their engagements.

Had I stood on your hustings I should have declined pledging myself to support any government, though I should be truly happy to be able to give conscientious support to the present ministry.

It might be my duty, as an Irishman, and as an advocate for home legislation, to give strenuous opposition to this or to any succeeding administration; therefore, well knowing how powerful a Whig government is at all times here, and particularly so now, I said that I believed I had sealed my doom as a candidate for parliamentary honours, when I stated that I would not undertake not to oppose the government; but I shall be more proud in exclusion from Parliament under such circumstances than in being selected as a representative.

I shall state to you now, with unfeigned sincerity, the feelings that prompted me to announce myself as a candidate for Dublin.

I presumed to flatter myself that a long course of study, whence resulted several writings on Irish and political affairs in general, that some parliamentary experience and much zeal might enable me to be of use amongst those chosen to represent Ireland—I, in fact, ventured to believe that the eulogiums with which I was so often honored by a very high authority as to my ability to serve my country, were sincere, and as the opportunity was not given to me I resolved to seek it at the hands of the largest, and one of the most intelligent and independent constituencies in the empire, in order to prove that I had not shrunk from, but sought the public tribunal of the hustings, and that I was not conscious of any act of unworthiness which my opponents might impute to me because of the course pursed towards me in Clonmel, and as I was well known in Dublin I did not hesitate to name it

I have, however, much more pleasure in relinquishing my intention than I should, proud as would be my position, in obtaining the representation of Dublin, as it will be a triumphant day for my country when her Liberator takes his seat as member for her metropolis.

Since I entered public life, no circumstance that ever occurred to me in it gave me such pain as an attempt to fix on my words a construction they did not bear, and to make me appear as casting an imputation on Mr. O'Connell by working with, and defending whom, on all occasions, I have made myself many enemies and not one friend, if I am to judge by the recent misrepresentation of my words, and by the Clonmel election.

It must be quite clear to all Repealers, that except so far as ascribing to me the power to be useful to my country, I am not under any personal obligation to Mr. O'Connell; but, as an Irishman, I must ever consider myself deeply his debtor.

My support is, therefore, given to him on public grounds, and when I support or oppose any man I will ever do so openly, boldly, and cordially.

Mr. O'Connell knows mankind well, and knows that he could not win my adherence to him merely by an act of justice, or of kindness, to myself, and he is equally well aware that that adherence cannot be lost by a contrary course.

I have not a doubt of Mr. O'Connell's return, and I am firmly convinced that no man has the same power and ability to serve Ireland in general, and the citizens of Dublin especially, and that no man has a deeper anxiety to do so without distinction of creed, class, or party. Under that conviction alone would I support him.

I have the honour to be, electors of the city of Dublin, respectfully and faithfully, your obedient servant, J. A. O'NEILL.

SIR R. PEEL—THE R. C. CLERGY.—We have heard that at a convocation of the Roman Catholic clergy of this neighbourhood, a petition was drawn up, praying her Majesty to dismiss Russell and restore Peel to her councils. This is a strage reaction, but a very desirable one, so far as regards the removal of the present ministry from office.—*Mayo Constitution.*

THE TERM "PROTESTANT."

(From the Standard.)

What is the meaning of the word "Protestant?"

The inquiry seems to be scarcely a proper one for a newspaper—but, as our readers will presently see, it is forced upon us; and it may be useful to prosecute the investigation through a few sentences, in order to correct an error which prevails more generally than it ought to prevail—an error of which the Romanising party in the church make a liberal use. The name Protestant is associated with too many glorious recollections in the history of the Christian churches not to offer serious obstacles to those who would bring us back to Rome. The challenge which calls for the brief inquiry that we propose, is contained in an article of the last *Oxford, and Cambridge Review* in which the *Standard* receives the high honor of being described as "the great advocate of the Protestant cause"—an honour certainly too high for our deserts, but one which we should merit were our ability proportioned to our will.

The article in question bears the title, "The Prestiges of Protestantism," and commences as follows:—

"There may, in things ordinary, be nothing in a name. And there is no doubt at all about the popular postulatum of Shakspear's *Juliet*, that 'that which we call the rose, by any other name would smell as sweet.' But there is something in a name, notwithstanding. There is something in a name when it is employed to signify a principle, to distinguish a cause, or to designate a party. There is then a meaning and an importance in a name, not so much from what it expresses, as for what it implies. It is not only a single part of speech, but a comprehensive and significant denomination. It is not only expressive, but descriptive. How all-important, then, for the interests of truth, that it should express and describe correctly. • • •

"A man by calling himself a Protestant, as Dr. Hook has forcibly shown in his *Church Dictionary*, 'only tells us that he is not a Romanist, while, at the same time, he may be what is far worse, a Socianian, or even an infidel; for all these are united under a common principle of protesting against Popery.'

"Since to be a Protestant, then, may mean anything that is not Roman; and since it does mean a great deal that is opposed to all that is sound and scriptural in the Catholic church, and to all that is holy and vital in the Christian religion, how deplorable is it to see churchmen making such a term the shibboleth of a great and holy cause, and appealing to the motley assemblage whom it describes to unite and co-operate with them in their most sacred objects.

"The prestiges of Protestantism are, in short, the grossest and most fatal illusions. It is an ugly word at best; but as now applied, it designates a most degenerate and dangerous faction. The term is a popular one, it is true, but it is only a vulgar error, nevertheless. Under the most favourable aspect it is more specious than real; a mere bubble, indeed, which bursts at the slightest handling, and resolves itself into thin air, generally of the foulest and most noxious character.

"The Christian religion, under Protestantism, has not in England suffered any very thorough deterioration, it may be because we have still the Catholic church in full operation amongst us."

There is, undoubtedly, something in a name—something which may be honourable or disgraceful, according to the good or ill-conduct of those by whom the name has been borne, even though the name was originally indifferent. Men, ought, therefore, to adhere to the name by which they have been originally known, if they would be free from suspicion. An *alias* always tells against a culprit at the Old Bailey, even though the change may be from names of as little significancy as Smith, Brown, Jones, or Robinson. Men ask—why did the party change his name, if he had done nothing to make him ashamed of it? We can understand why the votaries of Rome have shifted from Papists, once deemed a name of honour, to Roman Catholics, one of the Pope's bulls, as Milton observed, and how they have lately sought to appropriate exclusively to their church the title "Catholic" by which they escape the verbal blunder at the expense of truth, and in violation of charity and common sense.

Protestants, however, have no motive for changing their name, even were it originally and grammatically insignificant and they who would persuade them to substitute for that glorious name the name lately appropriated, wrongfully, indeed, by Romauists, can scarcely have any other purpose than to smooth a way to the change of doctrine with the change of name—a purpose which they betray in all their other practices.

A name originally insignificant, as we have intimated, and as every one knows, may be made honourable by the conduct of those who have rightfully assumed and borne it. Thus the word "Holy," in the Scriptures, in the original means in strictness "separate;" *Kadosh* from *Kadash*, to separate (we spare the Hebrew letters, as we are told they give offence); the word "Sacred" is a "cold," "negative," "adversative," "contentious," term, "an ugle word at best," though all these unfavourable epithets have been cast upon the word Protestant.

Thus we see that the most insignificant words may be consecrated by usage to the highest objects; but why not the word Protestant, if it were indeted originally insignificant.

The word Protestant was not, however, insignificant in its origin—it had a precise, positive, and most noble meaning—it was neither cold, negative, adversative, contentious, nor ugly, as Messrs. Newman, Ward, Pusey, and the reviewer, &c., pretend; nor was it merely a negative of Romanist errors, as Dr. Hook, in the plenitude of his ignorance, affirms. Protestantism was a complete confession of religious faith, independent of the existence even of the church of Rome, or of any other church, and therefore not necessarily or essentially adverse to any church, except as truth is always adverse to falsehood.

The familiar and technical use of the word in later times has altogether wrested the verb "to protest" from its proper meaning, and in common use it has acquired a relative signification. We are apt to suppose that there can be no protestation except there be something to protest against. This is the root of the error of which Romanists and Tractarians avail themselves.

This interpretation of the word protest is, however, altogether false. To begin at home. Johnson interprets the word—"To give a solemn declaration or opinion or resolution." According to Johnson, therefore, Protestant is, "one who gives a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution."

The French Academy interprets the verb "*proteste*—assurer on promettre *positivement*." A Protestant in France is, therefore, one who gives a "*positive* assurance or promise."

The Latin dictionaries all interpret the word *protesto* as, to "testify, bear witness." The meaning of the word *Protestans*, therefore, in Latin, in which language it was first used as a religious title, is "a witness," "a witness for the truth," and this meaning is supported by Hesychius and all the later Greek lexicographers, who uniformly translate *protestor* by the word *eiamarturomais*—"I am a witness."

This verbal discussion may seem very trifling, but we are concerned to prove the ignorance or dishonesty of those who would frighten us from the use of our glorious name of "Protestant" by describing it as something "cold," "negative," &c. It is nothing of the kind; it is the most illustrious of titles, "a witness for the Divine truth"—a martyr we should say, if that word had not been consecrated by later usage to those witnesses—how many of them Protestants?—who have sealed their testimony with their blood.

The question next arises were they who in the 16th century assumed the name of witnesses for the Divine truth, or Protestants, entitled to assume it? They were. They were the first who, for nearly ten centuries, had even sought to ascertain and define what the truth is. "The Church of Rome," say Bannage, "has never dared to make a confession of faith; because, changing its dogmas every instant, and never being sure of its principles, a detail of its doctines would afford too good means for discovering its innovations." The "witnesses for the truth," the Protestants, had no such fear, and therefore their very first step was to extract, with care and reverence, from the Holy Scriptures, a compendium of all the essential truths to which it was their purpose to testify. The formulary of Melanchton drawn up in 1527, was one of the earliest of the attempts to form a compendium. It is divided into eighteen chapters, of which two or three at the most have any reference to Romanist corruptions, the rest all treating of the essential truth which we have handed down to us, with little change in the form of expression, in the articles of our own church.

This was more than two years before the diet of Spires, at which the witnesses for the truth assumed the Latin name of witnesses, Protestants. Here, then, was something positive—a clear, distinct, and definite confession of faith, embracing all the essential truths of Christianity given to the world, which previously had received no such confession for a thousand years, and had lost that which had been previously vouchsafed in an ocean of superstitions. It was Romanism, not Protestantism, that was the negative, and the distinction still continues the same.

The still more explicit Confession of Augsburgh was published in the very same year in which "the witnesses" took the name of "Protestants," 1529-1530. This confession contains 27 articles, 21 relating exclusively to the essential truths of religion, and 6 to matters of discipline and ceremony. Here, then, again, we have something positive to supply the vacuum of any defined creed. We have, probably, said enough to prove that the first Protestants were not merely protesters against Rome, but confessors and witnesses of religious truth—the first confessors and witnesses for a thousand years, and, as such, entitled to our admiration and gratitude, if no Church of Rome had been in existence when they entered upon their mission.

The characteristic distinction, indeed, between all the Protestant churches of the 16th century and the church of Rome—a distinction which they have, as has been remarked, preserved to this day—is that the creed of the Protestant churches is definite and positive, that of the Roman church indefinite, and therefore necessarily negative. The confessions, to take them in chronological order, are Augsburgh, Sueveland, Basle, Helvetia (first,) Saxony, Wurtemberg, France, England. Helvetia (second) Belgin, Bohemia, Scotland, Ireland. All these confessions affirm all the essential truths of Christianity embraced in our own articles. Whoever conscientiously subscribes to any of them is a Protestant. Whoever cannot conscientiously subscribe to one ar other of the Protestant confessions is not a Protestant, whatever he may call himself. Protestantism is not, as Doctor Hook ignorantly or unfairly pretends, a mere negation of Romanism—a Jew or Mahommedan, a member of the Greek Church, a Quaker, a Socinian, or an avowed Infidel, denies the doctrines and authority of Rome; but he is not, therefore, a Protestant any more than a Tractarian, who in misreading the articles of the United Church, also reads all the confessions of the Protestant churches in a "non-natural sense." Socinians, and Quakers, and Infidels may call themselves Protestants, as Tractarians call themselves Church of England men; both are impostors, but we will not suffer impostors to cheat us out of that name of which we are justly proud—"Church of England Protestants."

QUEEN'S BENCH.

MICHAELMAS TERM, 1846.

First general return previous to the commencemeat of Term, upon which *Capiases* for service may be made returnable—Friday, October 30,

Term begins and sits on Monday, 2nd November, and ends on Wednesday, 25th of November.

NISI-PRIUS DAYS.

In Term—1st, Thursday, 5th November; serve notice Wednesday, 28th October. 2nd, Thursday, 12th November; serve notice Wednesday, 4th November. 3rd, Thursday, 19th November; serve notice Wednesday, 11th of November.

After Term—Thursday, 26th November; serve notice Wednesday, 1st November.

POOR BELIEF ACT—IMPORTANT INFORMATION.

In reference to the letter from Dublin Castle to his Grace the Lord Primate, which we published last week, and the instruction since issued, Geo. Robinson, Esq., J.P., has received the following important reply to certain questions put by him to the authorities of the Castle:—

"Dublin Castle, Oct. 14, 1846.

"SIR—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of of the 13th instant, I am directed by the Lord Lisutenant to state that the difficulty which has occurred to the magistrates acting at the presentment sessions for the barony of Armagh, seems to have arisen from a misconception of the use of the word 'levy.'

"The money presented, whether under the poor employment act or the Chief Secretary's letter, is proposed to be levied on the warrant of the treasurer by the high constable of the barony, according to the mode of assessment provided in the poor employment act, except in the case of drainage, under the fourth paragraph, when the assessment will be made on the lands improved in accordance with the award of the commissioners, as provided in the drainage act; in each case the money to be repayable within ten years at the furthest.

"I have the honor to be, sir,

"Your most obedient servant,

T. N. REDINGTON.

"George Robinson, Esq., Armagh."

—*Armagh Guardian.*

The *Carlow Sentinel* states the works of the Gas Company are in so forward a state that the town will be speedily lit. The demands for fittings exceed the most sanguine hopes of the Directors. The company have obtained an extensive contract for lighting the railway terminus. The Directors, acting on a principle of liberality towards their townsmen of all denominations, have determined on supplying at the expense of the company, four public lights gratis, and which are to be erected without delay, at the Parochial Church, the Chapel, at the Sent's Church, and the Wesleyan Meeting house—a measure that will be duly appreciated by the inhabitants—the various approaches to the houses of worship being involved in darkness during winter. Thus the public will perceive what private enterprise can achieve, when well directed, and without any view but that of public advantage.

THE KAFFIR WAR.

Intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope to the 19th August inclusive, has been received.—From the scene of hostilities in Kaffirland, there is not much news of particular importance. The events are, however, distressing, though the general aspect of affairs is not greatly altered. A day or two more were expected to bring all the divisions into the Buffalo Poort, where it was confidently believed that the main body of the Kaffirs would be assailed and brought to action. His Excellency, the Governor, was on the 8th of Aug. at Pierie, ready to move either upon the Amatola, or upon the upper spruits of the Buffalo. There had been a good deal of skirmishing with the Kaffirs, but no regular engagement. The results do not appear to have been very important. The accounts mention seventy of the enemy as killed by Colonel Hare's division, and 57 by Sir A. Stockenstrom's; while the loss on our side is said not to amount to more than ten or twelve killed, and a few wounded. Both Col. Somerset and Captain Wright, aide-de-camp to the Lieut.-Governor, had been struck with spent balls, but not injured. A rather sharp affair took place on Sunday, August 9, between some Stellenbosch Burghers and the Kaffirs, in the notorious Kloof called Hell Poort. The handful of brave men were hemmed in by the Kaffirs in a narrow footpath, from both sides of which the savages poured upon them a deadly fire, and five fell mortally wounded. We learn by this arrival that Sir Cornwallis Rickets, of her Majesty's ship Helena, had recovered from his severe indisposition. Several of the crew were seriously ill in hospital. We are also apprised of the death of Lieut. Lewes, 27th Regt., at Fort Cox.

(From the South African Advertiser of Aug. 19)

The latest intelligenee from head-quarters is dated the 7th of August. The forces, estimated at 3,000 infantry and 2,000 horse, were moving in three columns on that district of rugged country at the sources of the Buffalo, where the main strength of the Gaika Kaffirs is supposed to be concentrated. A few days more will settle this point. In the meantime, it is reported that a body of Kaffirs are attempting to interpose themselves between the troops and the colony, with the view of intercepting convoys, and are acting by small parties on various parts of the frontier. In this last they have been, unhappily, successful, for though their parties generally suffer great loss in killed and wounded, they have carried off great numbers of cattle and sheep, and the loss of life on the side of the colonists had been unusually severe—five brave young men of the Stellenbosch levy having fallen in one skirmish.

At the above date the General was encamped on the Buffalo Mountains. On the 5th Colonel Somerset left head-quarters, to co operate with Colonel Hare, in a movement on the Kaffirs in the Amatola. Very little seems to have been done by the troops. Colonel Somerset was struck by a spent ball in the legs, but only slightly hurt.—Captain Wright, of the 91st, is said to have been beset by Kaffirs, and also to have received a slight hurt. Colonel Somerset was expected at Fort Peddie; all the troop horses were to be sent there, being quite unfit for service. The General, it is said, was going into winter quarters in Kreihs country.

(From the Frontier Times of Aug 11.)

MONDAY—Yesterday during the morning service the mournful tidings were received from Niemand's kraal that five of the Stellenbosch Burghers had fallen on that morning in an encounter with the enemy in the neighborhood of the favorite Kaffir haunt, "Hell Poort." The particulars of this tragical event are given below. This is the heaviest casualty that has been sustained at one time on our side in the colony since the war commenced. Immediately upon the receipt of this intelligence Major O'Reilly despatched a detachment of the C.M.R., under Ensigns Harvey and Salis, to the spot, and subsequently Captain Samson, of the Liberated African Corps, and Lieut. Skead, of the Malay Corps, with a party of their people, volunteered to go out and render any assistance in their power:

"On Sunday morning last, 9th Aug., Lieut. Briers, who was in command at Niemand's kraal during the absence of Captain Neethling, to the Zuurberg, sent out a foot-patrol of 20 coloured persons, who, it appears, fell in with the spoor of some Kaffirs, which they followed through De Bruin's poorts, and came up with five Kaffirs near the Fish River, driving fifteen head of cattle and one horse. They shot one Kaffir, wounded another, and retook the cattle and horse. They also took the Kaffir that was killed, who had a very large powder horn more than half filled with powder, and 16 bullets.

"Shortly after the patrol had left, Lieutenant Briers went out with a mounted patrol of fifteen men in the direction of Hell Poort, where they shortly fell in with the spoor of the Kaffirs and cattle. This they followed into a very bushy kloof, with a rugged stony ridge in the centre, upon which they kept, the ground being more open, when they saw some cattle in the ravines below. At the same moment nearly, a volley was fired upon them from the bush, and one man, Mr. D. Rossouw, of Wagonmaker's Valley, was shot through the stomach, the ball passing through his pouch, and penetrating the back. He fell from his horse, and his comrades, who now found themselves surrounded by at least 200 Kaffirs, drew his jacket over his head, and left him either dead or dying. The Kaffirs had by this time quite surrounded the little party, who had to fight every inch of their way back out of the bush, in doing which they lost four more of their number, viz., Mr. P. F. de Villiers, late of Langeberg, his brother, Mr. Hermanus P. de Villiers, lately residing with Mr. Esterhuizon, in Waggonmaker's Valley; Mr. J. S. Basson, of Keoberg; and Mr. P. Haushamer, of Zwartland. Mr. P. F. de Villiers was shot through the palm of the left hand, after which, it is said, he killed three of the enemy, and whilst he was getting upon his horse he was shot through the back; his brother Hermanus declared he would not stir from the side of his brother, they having promised each other, he said, to die together, and he would not leave him—force, it is said, was attempted, but of no avail; he remained behind; J. S. Basson was shot through the back of the neck, as he was getting on his horse, and Haushamer's horse was shot under him. He unfortunately concealed himself in a bush, which was the last time he was observed by the party. Many daring deeds are reported to have been done by this little band of Burghers, and we have heard Mr. Bredenkemp the adjutant, spoken of, amongst others, as having shown great determination and presence of mind. He saw two Kaffirs mounted on the horses of the Messrs. Villiers, and watching his opportnity, he fired when they were abreast of each other, and dropped them both; it is also said that whilst he was loading his gun, after having shot a Kaffir, he heard a rustling below him, and on looking down perceived a Kaffir on the low ground a few feet under him, in the act of firing; Bredenkemp immediately reversed his gun, which nearly touched the Kaffir's head, and blew out his brains. Another man named Reid, late a private in the 27th regiment, who is trumpeter to this force, was close to a Kaffir, he snapped his gun at him, which missed fire, and he instatly closed with the Kaffir, striking him with the butt end of his gun, which broke the stock; Lieut. Briers at the same instant shot the Kaffir with "loopers" in the head. Many Kaffirs must have been killed. The following persons had narrow escapes:—Messrs. H. L. Bosman and A. P. Villiers had balls through their hats, just grazing their heads. The remaining ten men eventually got out of the bush, literally fighting their way through the Kaffirs, leaving their dead behind. They went to the camp for a reinforcement, and soon returned with 65 burghers and 27 Fingoes, with whom they proceeded to the spot of the former conflict, where they found the Kaffirs and strongly posted, but the bodies of their comrades were removed. A fierce conflict again ensued, in which many Kaffirs were shot, ten, it said, were seen lying dead in one place, and sixty-nine head of cattle and ten horses recaptured. Amongst these cattle were ten head belonging to Messrs. Fichat, and Lowen, which must have been taken the previous evening, by the very Kaffirs from whom the waggons belonging to those gentlemen were recaptured by Messrs. Meurant and Roux. The same evening Captain Neethling returned from the Zuuberg, and instantly sent off an express to Commandant Onkruydt, who had that morning just returned to Riebeck. The gallant and worthy commandant immediately upon the receipt of this despatch (at one o'clock on Monday morning), got his men saddled up, and proceeded to Niemand's kraal, where he arrived at daylight. A large party went into the bush, but only saw five Kaffirs, upon whom they fired. They, however, succeeded in finding all the bodies of the unfortunate men who had fallen. Haushamer appears to have been taken alive, he had 22 assegai stabs in his back; Hermanus Villiers' leg was broken, and he had received several assegai wounds; the bodies were undressed, and one man had a finger cut off, apparently to get a ring; another man, we think Piet Villiers, had his right arm dreadfully burnt, a fire having evidently been made under his arm."

* * Informed that on Sunday evening just before sunset a waggon belonging to Mr. Richard Simpson, on its way from Fish River (Abraham Espag's), to town, with furniture, which had been hid away before that lager was burnt, was attacked by Kaffirs about three quarters of a mile on this side De Bruin's poort. It is most likely these were the Kaffirs who had just been driven out of Hell Poort, and were on their way through De Bruin's at the time. The driver was knocked down at the first volley, and Mr. Simpson and another person escaped into the bush, seeing the driver, as they imagined, killed. The leader had his arm shattered by a ball just above the elbow joint, and was seized by the Kaffir who had shot him, when the driver, recovering himself, ran to his assistance and felled the Kaffir with the butt-end of his musket. One of the party then seized the leader and dragged him away into the bush. These three were closely followed by Kaffirs, but managed to secrete themselves in the bush, where they remained all night, being obliged to cut the throat of their dog to prevent his barking, as they could hear the Kaffirs all round them during the greater part of the night. Just before dawn they crept along towards Niemand's Kraal, and on emerging from the bush into the waggon road, they saw the Kaffirs on the ridge on the look-out for them. On reaching Onkruidt's camp they were joined by Mr. Richard Simpson and his companion, who had also been all night concealed in the bush. The Kaffirs were seen to drive off the waggon, which they had turned round, back again towards De Bruin's. The wounded man arrived in town last night in the same waggon with the bodies of the Stellenbosch Burghers. Mr. Simpson was also wounded in the hand and leg with buck shot. The party attacked consisted only of four Europeans:—Richard Simpson, John Kemp, Lewis Roshof, and Benjamin King, and two Hottentots. Four Kaffirs were seen to drop."

BREAD—BAKERS.

In answer to several correspondents we deem it proper at this peculiar season of scarcity and high prices to acquaint the public that the act 1st and 2d Vic., c. 28, repeals all former acts relating to baking, sale of bread, &c.

Bread must now be sold by weight, and in no other manner—penalty for refusal, £2.

Bakers must provide in their shops, beams, scales, and weights, and weigh the bread when required—penalty for refusal £5.

Persons convicted of adulterating bread to forfeit a penalty not exceeding £5, and not less than £2 10s—in default of payment to be sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment with hard labor, and the offender's name and residence to be published in newspapers.

Bread made of mixed meal and flour to be marked with the letter M.

Magistrates and constables (with a warrant) may search bakers' premises, and if any adulterated meal, flour, or bread, be found therein, it may be seized.

Mode of providing supplies of brown bread, which may be sold at 1d per lb., prepared from the whole meal of wheat, at 54s per qr., or 31s 6d per brl.:—

One quarter, or 480lbs. of wheat, same as the Susanna's cargo at Cork,* was prepared by my farmer, being placed on a clean flagged floor, and sprinkled with water to the extent of nearly two gallons, turned over, or moved about twice, by a fine rack; after a day and two nights, it was gathered into one heap, remained three days longer, and then was in a proper state to grind, as the greater part was hard wheat, mixed with some soft. It this process it gained 32½ lbs.—or 480 lbs. was increased to 519½—when it came from the mill, all ground together, it had lost 9lbs., it was therefore reduced to 510½lbs. My housekeeper baked yesterday, and fearing she might have made a mistake, has each day made more than 6lbs of brown bread out of 4lb. of flour. I refer you to the calculation of cost, &c.

1 Quarter, or 480lbs. of wheat made by preparation for the mill into........	519½lbs.
Received from the mill in brown flour..	510lbs.
510lbs. brown flour will produce 765lbs. of bread, if 4lbs. of flour produce 6lbs. of bread.	
Cost of wheat..............	54s.
Grinding..................	2s.
	56s.

765lbs. bread, if sold at 1d. per lb., gives 63s 9d, leaving for the baker 7s 8d for his trouble and fire, which is more than it costs. Can there be a famine all over Ireland, when this, the brown bread, might be sold at 1d per lb.? I have taken the price at 54s,† but my agent states that he cannot obtain 53s.

* The cargo of the Susanna, of Cork, is hard Spanish wheat, which the owner could not dispose of at 53s, whilst the same description of wheat in Gloucester, Liverpool, and Hull, was sold at 55s. The prices named include the duty.

† Taking the present price at ⅓th higher, wholemeal may be provided at 1s 9d per stone first cost, and the stone will produce 21lbs of brown bread.

A robbery of a new description was effected a few days back, at the residence of a dentist, living near the Palais Royal. A young man entered the operator's cabinet, and requested him to examine a tooth, which, he said, gave him the most exquisite pain. The dentist, after having looked at the mouth, assured him that the only remedy was to have the offending member extracted.—The patient refused peremptorily, declaring that he could not make up his mind to undergo such an operation. After some further conversation, he withdrew. He returned, however, the next day, stating that he had suffered so much that he was obliged to have the tooth out. The dentist extracted it in a moment; but the young man, in place of making an outcry, as might be expected fell from the operating chair on the ground, stiff, as if struck with apoplexy. The dentist rang for his servant to fetch him some remedies, but the man delayed to appear, he went himself for a moment into another room to find them. When he returned the patient was gone. The dentist at first conceived that, having recovered his senses, he had hurried away from the spot where he had suffered so much; but, on looking round, he perceived that a gold watch and a large piece of gold had been taken from the mantel piece.—The patient has not since been heard of.—*Paris paper.*

THE O'CONNELL RENT.

(From the Morning Herald of Wednesday.)

His *rabies* of rent is unappeaseable, and no hunger or suffering of his dupes can soften his hard heart. Moliere has painted the man to the life:—

"*Je defie d'attendrir, du cote de l'argent, l'homme dont il est question. Il est Turc la dessus; mais d'une turquerie a desesperer tout le monde; et l'on pourroit crever, qu'il n'em branleroit pas. Il est de tous les humains le moins humain; le mortel, de tous les mortels, le plus dur et le plus serre. De la louange, de l'estime, de la bienviellance en* paroles, et de l'amitie, tant qu'il vous plaira—mais de l'argent point d'affaires.*"

Such is the man who wields at this moment the destinies of this great empire, and to whom one of the fairest portions of the United Kingdom has been given in fee farm by her Majesty's Ministers. At a time when the people are wasting and withering away before his eyes—"when the locust hath eaten that which the palmerworm hath left—and the cankerworm that which the locust hath left—and the catterpillar that which the cankerworm hath left,"—there comes an eleventh plague, greater than the pestilence and famine which is reaping the people down, in the shape of a Patriot, whose appetite for Rent is continually renewing, when those that are to pay it are howling with hunger. This inexorable hard old man hears, but heeds not, their wailing cries—but calls to his clergy and collectors, and with punctual and persevering hand points out to them that pay day is coming, and that they must be prepared to shake the begging-box into the very jaws of famine. From what our Dublin correspondent states it is plainly manifest that Mr. O'Connell has already indicated his desire to keep up a dishonorable existence at all times—and in time of famine an infamous existence—by the trade of begging, which he has successfully followed for sixteen long years. He still wishes to have more than the dues of labour without any of the toils of industry. His cupidity will still draw on seven millions, now not merely chill and comfortless—not hungry—but starving. The pulse of avarice beats stronger and quicker at 74; and though the vanity of Mr. O'Connell was always omnivorous, yet it never equalled his avarice. He was avaricious when he carried a bag—he is still more so when he carries a wallet.—But, Gracious and Just God! are these the only fruits of Catholic emancipation, and parliamentary reform, and 25 years of endless agitation—that the kitchen of a hearth which 56 years ago was the home of the smuggler and the sea rover now smokes with turtle and venison, wrung from the hard hands of peasants, while the payers of the pence that produce the £20,000 income are perishing of the plague—a hideous hunger—so nauseous—so disgusting—so humiliating—that we must throw a pall over details hateful yet humbling to human nature?

COUNTY CORK QUARTER SESSIONS.

IMPORTANT DECISION UNDER THE FISHERY ACT.

(Before Henry Baldwin, Esq., Assistant Barrister.)

Thos. Campion, Esq., Appellant; E. K. Carey, Esq., Respondent; Wm. L. Campion, Esq., Appellant; E. K. Carey, Esq., Respondent.

These were appeals from convictions made by the Magistrates of the Fermoy Petty Sessions, under the Fishery Act, the 5th and 6th Victoria, c. 106; and the question at issue was, whether the use of what is called an "otter" is illegal.—It appeared that the otter is an instrument which has come into use within the last few year, and consists of a piece of wood about eight inches long by five inches wide, attached to a rod and line, and to which a number of hooks and flies are fastened. This is projected by the angler across the river nearly to the opposite bank, and is said to cause a very great destruction of fish, compared with the ordinary mode of angling. The Blackwater Fishery Association being desirous to put down the use of this instrument, Mr. Carey, as a member of the Association, had instituted these prosecutions with the view of trying the question of its legality.

One of the summonses was framed under the 70th section of the act, which prohibits the taking or fishing for salmon or trout by means of cross lines. The second summons was grounded on the 65th section, which enacts that in the inland or fresh water portions of rivers, no person (except the owner of a several fishery within the limits thereof) shall use any *net* for the taking of salmon or trout. The interpretation clauses (section 113) provides that the word "net" should extend to all description of nets, and to all other engines or devices of whatever construction or materials, or by whatever name known, which shall be used for the like purposes as the nets referred to in the act, and upon the original hearing before the magistrates, it was urged by Mr. Bourke who appeared for the prosecution, that an "otter" being used for the like purpose as a net, viz., for the taking of salmon, &c., the use of it was punishable as a net under the 35th section, Mr. Carroll, for the defendants, admitted that his clients had used the otter, and contended at some length that the use of it was perfectly legal, and did not come undet either the 65th or 70th section of the statute. After a full and lengthened hearing of the evidence and arguments on both sides, the magistrates convicted the defendants in both the cases, being of opinion that the use of an "otter" was punishable as cross lines under the 70th section, and also as a net under the 65th section. Appeals had been lodged from these decision to the Quarter Sessions.

Mr. Scannell now appeared as counsel, and Mr. Carroll as agent for the appellants, the Messrs. Campion; Mr. Walsh was counsel, and Mr. Michael Bourke agent, for the respondent.

The Assistant-Barrister, after hearing the arguments on both sides, said that in the first case, where the otter was described as a net, he felt no difficulty whatever in reversing the conviction.—It was quite clear that the interpretation clauses, which had been relied on for the prosecution as bringing this instrument within the meaning of the word "net," applied only to engines or devices of a similar nature to nets, that is, instruments with meshes or interstices. With respect to the other conviction, which described the "otter" as cross lines, he was of opinion that there was a plain and obvious distinction between cross lines and the instrument, which had of late come into use, under the name of an "otter."—If the use of the otter was so destructive to fish as had been represented, it was open to the legislature to prohibit it in distinct and plain terms; but it appeared to him that the present Act did not provide against it, and he thought he should be straining the terms of the statute (which it should be recollected was a highly penal one) if he were to hold this conviction good. He should, therefore, reverse both the convictions.

This decision (the first that has been pronounced on the question upon appeal) establishes the legality of the instrument known as an "otter," and was looked forward to with much interest by the anglers on the river Blackwater.

At Philipstown a threatening notice was posted on one of the market crosses, to the effect that if food and employment were not procured for the people they will resort to force.

At the Sessions under the labor rate act for the barony of Cranagh, held at Freshford, on Saturday last, the sum of £7694 was voted for giving employment in the several districts of this barony. Amongst the presentments £341 was passed for building a new chapel at Ballycallen.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Frid.	Sat.	Mon.
3 per Cent. Cons........	—	—	94¼
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	96⅛
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	
Bank Stock	—	—	206
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	39¼
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	8¼
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent...	—	—	57
Ditto 4 per Cent........	—	—	
4 per Cent. City Debs....	—	—	94½
4 per Cent. Ballast Office Deb. Gov. Sec........	—	—	93½
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent............	—	—	99

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28.

In our first page will be found a long lette from Mr. J. A. O'Neill, addressed to the electors of Dublin, declining the honour of representing them at the next general election, in consequence of Mr. O'Connell's intention to offer himself as a candidate. The letter is a remarkable one; Mr. O'Neill, it will be seen, considers himself not fairly treated as regards Clonmel, sold to the Hon. Cecil Lawless for a £5 note. He charges, and that not indirectly, Mr. O'Connell with perfidy in his regard. Could Mr. O'Neill, or any other gentleman and man of honour, for Mr. O'Neill is beyond dispute both one and the other, expect aught else at the hands of the "father of his country?" Mr. O'Neill has been unfairly treated as every one has been, and will be treated by the dictator, who dares either to think for himself, or attempt to walk in a straightforward and upright course. Mr. O'Neill's name was sent forward with that of Mr. Lawless to the electors of Clonmel, for their selection; but because he would not suffer himself to be dictated to by the greedy rabble at Conciliation Hall as to the votes which in his place in parliament he might deem fit to give—to support a Whig ministry in whatever measures, bad or good, they might think proper to propose—his claims on the electors of Clonmel were cushioned, his name not even mentioned to them, and his more fortunate, because less scrupulous co-nominee returned in his stead. The secret of the Clonmel election is now before the public, and if, after the manly *expose* which Mr. O'Neill has made, he continue much longer to be found associating with the Burgh-quay rabble, now with scarcely a decent name amongst them to give a colour of respectability to their sayings and doings, he is not the man we take him to be.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

It will be seen by advertisement that the Directors have made a fifth call of £5 per share payable on or before the 5th of November. The payment of this call will enable the company to negociate a loan with the Exchequer Loan Commissioners.

LITERATURE.

HANDEL'S SACRED ORATORIO, "The MESSIAH."

ARRANGED BY VINCENT NOVELLO.

London: ALFRED NOVELLO; Dublin: M'GLASHAN 21, D'Olier-street.

We have received three numbers of the above work, which may well be termed "The cheapest musical production ever offered to the public, in respect both to quality and quantity." It is published in monthly numbers, containing sixteen pages, at the suprisingly low rate of six pence each number. The type is beautiful, the notes clear, and the size so portable that it may be carried to the concert room without the least inconvenience to the author, who can thus follow the beauties of the music by the eye, as well as ear. The work is set in vocal score, with separate accompaniment for the organ or piano-forte. No expense or trouble has been spared to render it the most correct and perfect edition of the *gran maestro*, and we really consider that that individual must be gifted with a very small portion of musical taste in whose possession this beautiful edition of the illustrious author's immortal work, now placed within the reach of all, is not found.

SERMONS FOR SUNDAYS, &c.

London: MASTERS.

The present part finishes the last portion of the second series of the work, which contains sermons for every Sunday and festival in the year. A third series will be issued on the first of November, containing sermons illustrating the occasional offices in the Book of Common Prayer, as also enforcing various practical duties. This portion of the woek will meet, we trust, the same support which the former series so justly merited and obtained.

THE INDIAN MEAL BOOK,

BY MISS LESLIE—pp. 54.

London: SMITH, ELDER, & CO: Dublin—CUMMING & FERGUSON.

Miss Leslie, an American, well known for her many excellent treatises on domestic economy, has here presented us with a neat little brochure, containing the best American receipts for the various preparations of Indian meal, by which, that article may be even rendered an actual luxury.—This little book is well written, the directions are distinctly given, intelligible to every comprehension in this country. Miss Leslie having resided so long amongst us, while it will also prove of the highest utility to those who purpose emigrating to either the British American provinces, or the United States, and who must be supposed ignorant alike as to the selection of Indian corn, or its preparation for the table.

THE ALMANACK OF THE MONTH.

Edited by GILBERT A. A'BECKETT.

London—Punch Office, 85, Fleet-street.

We have been much amused with this merry little work. It indulges in a sly caustic raillery at "every thing and every body," which is highly entertaining, and in almost every instance makes some capital "hits." Its "Operatic" showings up are right good; and its specimens of the *poetry* so frequently thrust into some of our periodicals and newspapers by the baaing calves, who, because they find "moon" and "spoon" rhyme together, believe it poetry—straightway set themselves down as Byrons of the first water, and indite their nonsense—"*Original*."—"To the Moon;" or "To ———"—exposing themselves to the pity of their friends, and the derision of every one else. The donkeys! have every attribute of the Asinine tribe, except utility—they want, certainly, the ears, but lack not the bray.

Reader, if you desire a few moments' amusement, get "The Almanack" for the month.

Our further literary notices next post.

TO THE MEN OF THE *URBS INTACTA*.

Ecce iterum Crispinus.

If I recollect right, Swift in describing his men of Laputa, tells us that they required the constant application of flappers to their ears to excite them to quick sensation. Such and something more has been my office with the Waterford and Limerick men; I have not only flapped them in the ears, but I have prodded them in the sides—and punctured them in the rere, but all to no purpose; they seem to be past resuscitation, and to be really only fit to be converted into sleepers (and admirable ones they would make) for their own road. And I have no doubt that there could be got from amongst their leading men a sufficient number of first-class slow coaches, who would walk gently over them without disturbing their quietude, followed, in a call of emergency, by a slow going biped electric telegraph.

When I now see a Waterford and Limerick man approaching, my fingers and thumb twitch to give him a friendly pull by the nose or ear, to enliven him.

"By the touching of my thumbs,
Something *sleepy* that way comes."

But whether it is that he is lethargized by the vision of his floating bridge, as the Laputan by his floating island, or that with certain other expectants he is on the look out for the return of his embassage to the three W's, for his last hope of aid in his dreaming project, I know not; but his eventual terminus seems to be in the land of Sleepy Hollow. If he waits for this assistance, he will wait with the rustic till the whole Suir runs into the sea. While he is dozing, I may as well terminate his dream, which I can't done conciser language than that of an epitaph which caught my eye in a country church-yard in Yorkshire:

"Here I lie, W— W—,
Never more to trouble you, trouble you."

By the way, I hear our pilot bridge at Limerick—our little model bridge has since its fall, given signs of being endued with miraculous powers. When the giant fell to the earth, he rose up again with redoubled strength; but our little bridge, in its resurrection, is resolving itself into a number of other little bridges. If our little *go* exhibits such self-multiplying powers, what will not our great *go* exhibit by-and bye. We reverse the canny Scotchman's system—our muckles make many mickles, and our nobles fall to ninepence.

But, men of the untouched city, let me have a word with you.

It was the cackling of a goose which saved the capitol—possibly that of my grey goose quill will open your eyes to the necessity of crushing in their first conception, measures, which if suffered to come to maturity, will realize and perpetuate your city's pretension to her more than equivocal title; and which every neglect of yours, from that of the winding up of her only church clock, to that of preserving her declining trade, gives her a stronger claim to measures which would leave her quay untouched by foreign trader, and its shore by stranger's foot.

On the 19th day of November last, the Chairman of the Waterford and Limerick Company, in his capacity of mayor of your city, read out to your town council and had it entered on the minutes, or, at least, it was done under his sanction, the decision of the board of trade, pursuant to the restraining provision in the act, as to the expediency of making the north line. This report embodied two separate and distinct pledges *received* from the company, subject to conditions of fulfilling which they got its sanction to complete that line—the first of these pledges which is the one I have now to do with was, "that within three years from the date of that sanction the bridge should be completed." Now, by the art of reading out that report to the council, and sanctioning its being placed on the minutes of their proceedings, the worthy gentleman, in his double official capacity, unqualifiedly ratified to your city the pledges so given, and registered that ratification in your Town Councils' books; and to that pledge which concerned you, the giving you what the building of that bridge implies—a terminus within your city: he and the company of which he is the chairman, now stand inviolably to you pledged.

If it be said that circumstances have rendered the fulfilment of that pledge impossible—in which I do agree—for nothing but the aid of Aladdin's lamp, and Fortunatus's purse can now accomplish it—then, I say, the pledge extends to giving you in any other way possible what it implies—a terminus in your city. Now, this crust, with the cud of sweet and bitter fancy upon the nature and extent of its obligation, I leave to you and him to chew until my next letter to you upon the means of putting an end to measures in contemplation which will irreparably injure your town—and suggesting those which will cause a fulfilment of what that pledge implies—and in the mean time,

I remain, your obedient servant,

MERCURIUS.

MRS. HASTINGS CARROLL'S APPROACHING CONCERT.

We are pleased to perceive by advertisement that the above gifted lady purposes to give her Annual Concert in December. We are confident that no pains will be spared by Mrs. Carroll in making this musical re-union as attractive as possible, in fact, even at this early period preparations have been made by her, which will tend to render her Concert the most brilliant of the season. It would be almost superfluous on our parts to dwell on the merits of Mrs. Carroll as a vocalist or pianiste, her fame is as extensive as it is well merited, and her distinguished execution at the late Visitation of the Diocese of Leighlin, held at Carlow, has justly added additional laurels to her wreath. The *D. E. Mail* thus notices Mrs. Carroll's performance on the occasion referred to:—

"The anthem judiciously selected for the occasion, 'He shall feed his flock' (by HANDEL,) was sung with exquisite judgment and effect by Mrs. Hastings Carroll, of Waterford, the sister of Mr. Jephson, the organist, who accompanied her with that taste and skill which have placed him in so high a position in his profession."

Strangman Davis Goff, Esq., has allowed a full year's rent to his several tenants in the townlands of Horetown, Shanoule, Asshaggart, and Tracystown, who had paid their rent's due in March or May, on or before the 20th of October, and had ground under potatoes the past season.

On yesterday the Company of Artillery lately stationed at Clonmel arrived in this city to be stationed. Clonmel has ceased to be a station for Artillery.

The Repeal Rent on Monday amounted to £115 9s 4d.

The Rev. J. Dowley thankfully acknowledges the receipt of £3 for the Magdalen Asylum, from the Right Worshipful Charles Bianconi, Mayor of Clonmel.

On Thursday our Michaelmas fair was held. We had a good supply of horned cattle, was well attended with buyers, and the sales for cattle were very good. Prime two-year-old heifers sold at £10 to £11; one and a half-year-old from £5 to £7. Good milch cows were in brisk demand, and brought from £13 to £15; two-year-old hiefers, in calf, from £8 10s to £10 10s; a large supply of small inferior pigs offered; stores sold at 21s to 35s; sucking bonnives sold at 10d to 2s 6d each, and in bad demand; bacon pigs sold at 44s to 46s per cwt. Scarcely a good horse offered for sale.

STATE OF IRELAND.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD J. RUSSELL.

MY LORD—The circumstances of Ireland are becoming so much more serious every day, that I may perhaps be excused for continuing to address you such considerations as they suggest to the mind of one who has long and deeply reflected on the social state of that unhappy country.

The doubt with me, I own, is as to whether the harsh treatment under which the Irish peasantry have groaned for so long a term, and the continued refusal of their claims to a more just and humane legislation, have not proceeded too far for any remedy short of a convulsion by which much of life and property must be annihilated, and a serious shock given to existing institutions—perhaps to the integrity and safety of the empire.—The Irish are indeed patient and forbearing under long suffering and oppression to a degree unexampled almost in any other people. But the iron may be driven too far even into their souls, and the feeling of alienation which has been as if on purpose impressed on them by neglect and ill-treatment of centuries—their natural distrust of the law and its agents, which have hitherto taken all from them and given nothing in return, exacted hard duties and denied any reciprocal duties—nay, now that they are worked up to a climax of despair by the total failure of their usual wretched subsistence, the potato, blind them to the just and humane character of the measures you are at length adopting for their benefit, and cause them to break out in a spirit of general turbulence and outrage, which we may find it difficult with all the resources of England to quell, without occurrence of scenes frightful to contemplate even in imagination.

In truth, already the poor people, affrighted at the prospect of famine, and beginning actually to feel its approach, are calling out with vehemence, and occasional acts of violence, for the means of supporting nature, for food, and work with which to earn it honestly.

Nor can we blame them for this. We cannot expect them quietly to submit to starvation, and see their children starve before their eyes, and this in the midst of plenty, or what must appear to them plenty, since they see carts loaded with grain daily leaving their neighbourhood for some distant markets, and see or hear of vessels freighted with the same corn daily leaving their shores—while distilleries are continually working up enormous quantities into a liquid poison. Is it strange that they should be easy at these sights—their accustomed subsistence being utterly annihilated, and having at least twelve months to look forward to before another crop can be raised, even if there were seed left to plant next spring?

The upper classes, who are themselves removed from the dread of insufficient food, are ceaselessly calling on government to feed the people.

Now I quite agree with the principle laid down in more than one of the documents which have been issued from the Castle at Dublin, that it is neither within the province, or even the power of a government to feed an entire people. But I do assert that it is its duty, and that it has the power to take care that the people are fed. The government has the power of recommending to parliament the enactment of laws by which the people can be secured from starvation. Nay, they may take upon themselves, on the occurrence of an emergency during the recess of parliament, with the certainty of indemnity, to issue orders having the force of law, for the object of such paramount necessity.

By the exercise of that power they may secure that the people shall be fed by those on whom they have a just and natural claim—namely, the owners of the land of Ireland, and of its produce of that corn, especially, which the labour of the starving peasantry themselves has, by the blessing of Providence, raised from the soil of Ireland even in this season, despite of the failure in the potato crop.

Many of the landlords of Ireland seem to me to be calling loudly on the government to import and supply people with Indian corn on low terms, while they desire that the Irish corn, of which, as Lord Milltown and Sir Randolph Routh both say, there is an abundant supply throughout the country, be reserved to pay their rents in full, when sold at famine prices. Are they justified in thus shifting on the shoulders of government a responsibility that naturally belongs to them? To a disinterested party it would seem more fitting that the starving *peasantry of Ireland* should be fed from the abundant *grain crops* of Ireland, which they raised by their own labour from the soil of their own country, before resort is had to eleemosynary importations of foreign grain; and this it is which the government ought, in my opinion, to have enforced, by passing an act through parliament, before the last session broke up, requiring the boards of guardians of each union to give out-door relief to such as were in danger of perishing through want, exacting, of course, labour in return from those who were able to work, but securing all against starvation.

I am not sure that government ought not to have gone a step farther, and prohibited the export of corn and its use in distilleries. But the necessity imposed on the boards of guardians to feed the destitute would have compelled them to purchase large stores of corn for this purpose, and of itself, perhaps, rendered that further precaution unnecessary. At all events the corn produced by the blessing of Providence in Ireland ought to form the first, as it is the most obvious and natural resource; and if it be true that famine threatens the people, I cannot think the grain grown on the fields of their own country should be permitted to leave its shores, and that they should be left to the precarious supplies which foreign countries may or may not send them. That the peasantry themselves should act under this impression, and endeavouring to stop the export of provisions by threat, and even violence, from a land in which famine has already commenced, is but what, under the circumstances, all must participate.

The defects of the Labour-rate Act, which I pointed out in my last letter, have made it necessary for you to choose between amending them by a new act, or by an exercise of authority on the part of the executive beyond law. You have, wisely, perhaps, preferred the latter course.—But, in taking it, Lord Bessborough has, I think, stopped far short of the amount of interference which is absolutely necessary for the object he has in view.

Mr. Labouchere's letter is not very clearly worded. This is unfortunate, when so much depends on there being no time lost in explanatory correspondence. But it seems certain that, although under its authority proprietors will be enabled to have drainage improvements executed on their estates by the board of works, *if they choose to undertake the repayment of the cost*, yet there is no *compulsion* on them to do this, and, consequently, such proprietors as voluntarily charge their property in this manner to the full extent of the amount necessary for employing all the destitute labourers residing on their estates, or even all their just share in the total destitution of the barony, still will be compelled to pay *over and above this*, the cost of employing on useless public works the destitute labourers whom other proprietors refuse to set to work in this manner.

The same is true as between the electoral divisions. Those that agree to employ all their poor on private works will still have to pay towards the employment on public works of the poor of other electoral divisions in their barony not so provided for.

This is not merely unjust, but it moreover has a direct tendency to defeat the object aimed at, of inducing landlords to give employment on private improvements which may supersede the

necessity of public works. Many will say—many *do* now say—"We will employ our own people, and charge our estates for this purpose; but we must be guaranteed from being rated *besides* for the employment of the people on other estates whose owners refuse to do the same."

I suspect it will be found, after much further injurious delay, that you cannot stop short of the adoption of the simple compulsory principle that every landowner be required to employ and feed the people living on his property, either through the means of private or public works, every facility being given by the advance of public money on fitting conditions. A Townland Poor Employment Act or order would alone affect this, and the Lord Lieutenant having broken the ice of statutory restraint, might without risk, go this further length, the justice of which all persons would acknowledge.

The drainage works would, of course, be planned and superintended by the officers of the board of works, being executed by loans from the government. And by them, besides the immense improvement of which the lands in cultivation are susceptible on almost every estate, almost every farm in Ireland, large tracts of waste land and bog may be drained and reclaimed, so as to add greatly to the extent, as well as the fertility of the soil, which must be hereafter looked to for employing and supporting the Irish people on something better than potatoes.

But there is something more needed likewise. Employment, especially at the low rate of wages which the officers of the board of works are permitted to give, will, at the best, only secure from starvation the able-bodied and their families.

I ask, again, who are to feed the infirm poor —the aged, the sick, the cripples, the widows, and the orphans? The number of these is immense. Their sufferings must be intense. Their usual resource is the charity of the small farmers and cottiers—of those very classes who are themselves now reduced to destitution. Is there to be no legislation, no order in council issued, to secure *this* most pitiable of all classes from starvation and pestilence? I see in the official instructions to the relief committees no allusion made to them. On the contrary, in section 28, it is expressly declared that the application of the r lief fund shall be confined to "*affording relief by employment.*" This shuts out *all the impotent poor* that class of cases which seem most deserving of compassionate help. Shall it be said that strong men, who make themselves formidable by disturbance or by helping themselves to property when in extremity, shall be relieved, but the weak and infirm poor shall be left to starve unassisted? God forbid!

What then should be done? I observe that the poor law commissionees have forbidden outdoor relief, even in the shape of a bowl of stirabout given within the workhouse walls. Surely this order must be rescinded, and out-door relief not only permitted, but enjoined; and not only within the workhouse yard, to which few of the infirm poor will be able to resort, but at their homes, or at some place easy of access, *as is the case in England* even in ordinary times, when there is no dread of famine stalking through the land; and, as in England, the relief thus afforded should be made a charge on the property of the country.

The relief committee, if authorised to do so, or the existing boards of guardirns, if required, should be able at once to recognise a system of relief in this manner. And that is, in fact, the proper sphere of their chief exertions. The able bodied being recommended by them for employment by the officers of the board of works, the impotent poor should be directly relieved by them from the funds at their disposal. By allowing the relief committees themselves to employ the able bodied on public works, as is done in the instructions, there must result, I fear, a confusion and clashing of duties between those bodies and the board of works, acting for the presentment sessions, as to what works shall be executed, and what persons shall be employed by one or the other of those different parties, disposing, as they do, of distinct funds drawn from different sources.

I repeat, the principle to keep in view should be that of making each separate *estate* employ and maintain the destitute poor residing on it, so far as may be practicable; in which a townland *assessment* seems the best approximation; the works executed by loan of public money being determined on and superintended by the board of works; the infirm poor being relieved, as well out of she workhouse as within its walls, by the relief committees or the union guardians, or a board composed by a due amalgamation of both.

This is not merely the plan best adapted in my opinion to meet the present crisis, but it will perhaps prove also the best and simplest form of poor law suited for permanent application to Ireland, at least until a great improvement has been effected in the condition of its peasantry, and the management of its territorial properties.

I trust to be excused for thus obtruding my views on your lordship's notice, and remain, my lord, your very faithful servant,

G. POULETT SCROPE.

IMPORTS OF FOOD.

LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY.—Our Liverpool bills of entry of the last two or three days show the following importations from America, in only four ships:—

Twenty-six thousand bushels of wheat.
Eleven thousand four hundred barrels of flour.
Eleven hundred barrels of corn meal,
Twenty-five thousand bushels of Indian corn.
Three thousand four hundred kegs of lard.
Three thousand barrels of pork.
Six hundred and eighty boxes of cheese.

The whole of the above quantities have been conveyed across the Atlantic in four vessels—the *Cambyses*, the *Queen of the West*, the *Sheridan*, and the *Wyoming*. A few weeks more and we shall have abundance of such arrivals.

CANADIAN FLOUR.—A vessel named the *Belinda*, arrived at the port of Liverpool from Quebec, has brought, in addition to a quantity of wood goods, the large number of 2530 barrels of flour of Canadian produce. So large an importation of flour from Canada, although arrivals to the same extent have, we believe, taken place from the United States of America, has not before come under our notice, and therefore the mention of it will be interesting and of importance.

EAST INDIA FLOUR.—A ship, just arrived at the port of Liverpool, from Calcutta, had on board in addition to the usual description of cargo from that place, 100 bags of flour. We believe this to be rather a novel description of importation from the East Indies.

The announcement of the unreserved sale of all the stock, farming implements, &c. of H. P. Hickman, Esq., of Fenloe, County Clare, has caused great anxiety amongst the poor around. The sale is fixed for November 3, but the family leave Fenloe at once. By the departure of Mr. Hickman for the continent, hundreds will be deprived of employment, the poor will lose a benefactor and protector, and the county an efficient and high-minded magistrate. Such are the effects of lawless *legislation*! This calls to mind several instances within a few years of most excellent landlords, with their families being driven from the country by the affiliated ruffians who deem all seasons whether of feasting or famine—proper for the perpetration of their crimes. The murder of Lord Norbury was followed by the abandonment of the house in which he expired, and the discharge of his workmen and servants caused deep distress in the barony stained with his blood. There could be a long catalogue of incidents of a similar character made out since that dreadful deed was committed.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(Tipperary Constitution of Saturday.)

ROBBERY OF LORD DONOUGHMORE'S AGENT OF £900.—On yesterday, between the hours of one and 2 o'clock, as C. W. Harvey, Esq., agent to the Earl of Donoughmore, was proceeding to this town on an outside car, he was attacked near Mr. Bagwell's ice-house, at the county Waterford side of the river, by four men with crape covering their faces and otherwise disguised. One was armed with a blunderbuss, another with a long gun, and the other two with pistols, all of which they presented at Mr. Harvey's head, at the same time telling him to deliver up his money, or that they would shoot him. He remonstrated with them, but all to no purpose; they would have put their bloody threat into execution had he not delivered up his pocket book to them, containing cheques, letters of credit, and notes, to the amount of £900. One of the party called out to the others to shoot the horse but Mr. Harvey and the man who drove the horse interfered, and they did not shoot the horse but backed him, car and all, over a precipice at the road side; they then made off through Mr. Bagwell's wood. Mr. Harvey lost no time in proceeding to town, where he apprised the several banks of the robbery, and also gave information to the police, who were quicky in pursuit of the ruffians. Mr. Harvey was collecting rents at Knocklofty, and was on his way to lodge the money which he had received in the bank.

(From the Limerick Chronicle of Saturday.)

A worthy Prebend of this diocese, remarkably kind to the poor, has received notice that he will be murdered.

Several magistrates of the County Clare are obliged to have police in their dwellings to protect them from the murderous gangs now prowling that district.

A Shetland poney, belonging to Mr. George W. Evans, of this city, was maliciously shot while grazing on his farm at Cratloe, on Thursday night.

The horse of a man of the name of M'Inerney was shot at Cratloe Castle, on Thursday morning, because the driver had drawn corn to market.

A sheep of Denis Dwyer, near Cahirconlish, was feloniously killed on Wednesday night, and another the property of Patrick Curry, at Kilcoolen, near Ballyneety.

Some cows, on the lands of Kilmore, near the Cashion ferry, the property of Frederick Mason, Esq., were recently boughed. On Sunday night another outrage was committed against that gentleman.—A valuable cow was slaughtered and the carcase was taken away, leaving the head and hide on the spot.

On Sunday evening a party of men went to Dangan, county Clare, the residence of Thomas Sampson, Esq., and took away his fire arms.—They severely beat one of his domestics, who offered to resist their lawless purpose.

Friday evening a man armed with a blunderbuss, entered the dwelling of John Cormack, of Ballyhogan, within two miles of Nenagh, and ordered him not to attempt to pay any rent whatsoever, and to tell all the tenants on that property to act similarly.

The labourers at Kilrush, several unemployed, with spades and shovels, paraded the streets on Thursday, but having been expostulated with by Rev. Mr. Kenny, P.P., they gradually dispersed. The appearance of nearly 500 men in threatening annoyance induced the magistrates then at sessions, to call out the police and a company of the 85th, whose presence restored confidence to the householders.

(From the Nenagh Guardian.)

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—On Wednesday last, the fair day of Templemore, as Mr. Edmond Byrne, of Lissenure, was returning home from it, he was overtaken at Eastwood gate by three fellows who beat him severely with stones, inflicting one very serious cut, and three or four small ones. Mr. Byrne was unable to proceed further, and remains for the present at Eastwood, where two doctors are in attendance. A man named Sweeny, who was in company with Mr. Byrne at the time, also received a blow on the elbow, and then run for assistance. Sub-Inspector Malone and Head Constable Patterson were promptly on the spot, but no trace of the villains could be had. Mr. Byrne is upwards of 60 years of age, and brother to Mr. Daniel Byrne, who was murdered nine or ten years ago, and for which a man named Feehilly was tried.

ATTACKING A PROCESS SERVER.—On Monday, the 19th instant, as Denis Leahy, of Lorrha, was serving processes in the parish of Eglish, he was attacked by a lot of growing up Terries, some of them about sixteen years of age, who pelted him with stones. Leahy, who is, by the bye, no coward, but a stout resolute fellow, told them if they did not desist, that he would shoot some of them. After Leahy had proceeded a little further he was again attacked at Cilfadda, Mr. Prendergast's farm-house, by a daring fellow named Quigly, who armed himself with stones, and swore most vehemently that unless Leahy retraced the course he was taking, and take back the processes he was after serving, he (Quigly) would make bits of his skull, for that the time was come when no rascally process server should dare come there to serve a process. Leahy, who was armed with a case of pistols, no way daunted, walked up to the fellow and told him he was his prisoner; the cowardly Terry immediately dropped the stones and walked on before his captor, but when on the march wheeled short into a house and got through a window in the rere. Too much praise cannot be given to Leahy for the resolution with which he acted on this occasion. He is remarkable for the independent manner in which he discharges his duty.

On Wednesday evening last, two brothers named M'Donnell, were returning from the Limerick market, after disposing of their corn, and when near their own residence at Rush Island, on the borders of this county and the county Limerick, they were stopped by three armed men, who demanded their money. The M'Donnell's refused to do so, and made fight. Patt M'Donnell received two bayonet wounds in the arm and abdomen, when the fellows went off, taking with them some provisions the M'Donnell's had purchased in Limerick.

FIRING INTO A DWELLING.—On Tuesday night last the house of a man named M'Mahon, near Portroe, was fired into by a party of men, who put in through the window a threatening notice, threatening M'Mahon, and ordering him to give up an acre of land to a person named Toohey, whose mother in law about ten years ago held possession of—and who sold it for a consideration to M'Mahon. The party then withdrew.

On Tuesday night last, about 8 o'clock, some ruffians went to the house of Mr. Lynch, near Boroisokane; they fired a shot through a window, which fortunately did no injury. They ordered Lynce to quit forthwith, or prepare his coffin. This is the second or third attack that has been made on Lynch.

(From the Carlow Sentinel)

INHUMAN OUTRAGES.—On Sunday night last three men, whose faces were blackened, broke into the house of a widow named Magee, who resides at Mayo, in the Colliery district, Queen's County, and after presenting a pistol at her head, they demanded of her why she had dared to pay her rent!! Two of the ruffians then held her while a third applied *a torch to her head* and held her until the hair was *burnt off, and the scalp seriously injured*. They then left the house threatening her with a future visit. The poor woman presented herself next morning before a magistrate, in a shocking condition; but the subject having undergone investigation on Wednesday, at the Ballickmoyler Petty Sessions, I am precluded, for obvious reasons, from entering into further details of an outrage disgraceful to civilization, and calculated to call down divine vengeance on the inhuman perpetrators. The magistrates have offered £20 reward for such information as will lead to the discovery of the perpetrators.

A few days since a similar visit was paid a poor woman named Doyle, who, with her husband, resided on the same townland, as caretakers to Mr. Willoughby. The husband being absent, they enquired why they had taken the place of the person who had been dismissed from the same employment; and having applied a *torch* to the hair of her head—a new mode of torture, worthy of the barbarous ages—completed their savage task by burning the hair, and seriously injuring the poor woman's head. This poor family have since quitted that part of the country, evidently happy on their narrow escape.

(From the Kilkenny Moderator.)

On the night of Saturday or the morning of Sunday last a fat sheep was stolen out of the demesne of the Bishop of Ossory. On Monday morning the skin was found in a lane of Kenny's well, but no trace has been yet discovered of the thief.

On the night of Tuesday the 20th instant, two sheep, the property of J. S. Lane, Esq., J.P., Shipton, were stolen off the lands of Brittasdriland, in this county.

On the night of the 14th instant, a stack of oats, containing three barrels, the property of Patrick Long, of Miltown, near Graigue, was threshed in the field, and the corn feloniously taken away.

THREATENING NOTICE.—On Tuesday last the Rev. C. K. Bushe, of Tullabrin House, received through the Post office a letter threatening that he might be prepared with his Coffin if he did not give up all connexion with the new line of road from Sandford's Court to Castlewarren. It appears that the rev. gentleman had no connexion whatever with the road in question, but merely gave his voice in its favor upon his opinion being asked at the Gowran Special Presentment Sessions.

Waterford Harbour.

THE COMMISSIONERS for Improving the Port and Harbour of WATERFORD give Notice, that they will receive tenders for the construction of a TIMBER HULK, according to a Specification, which may be seen on application to the Secretary, with whom Sealed Proposals are to be deposited, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 4th proximo.

By order of the Commissioners,
THOMAS M. ROSS,
Secretary.

Ballast Office, Waterford,
19th Oct., 1846.

Waterford and Limerick Railway Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of Shares in this Company are required to pay a FIFTH CALL OF FIVE POUNDS per Share, on or before the 20th day of NOVEMBER next.

All Calls unpaid after that day will be charged with Interest, at the rate of 5 per Cent. per Annum.

Payments to be made at the following places:—

IRELAND.—At the Office of the Provincial Bank at Dublin, and at all the Branches of that Establishment.

LONDON.—Provincial Bank of Ireland, 42, Old Broad-street

LIVERPOOL.—Manchester and Liverpool District Bank.

WILLIAM S. SAUNDERS,
Secretary.

Waterford, 20th day of October, 1846.

To be Sold.

THE Lands of TYCOR, held in Fee, situate within Half a Mile of the City of Waterford, producing Yearly Rent of £354.

Also, the Adjoining Lands of BROWLEA, held for a term of 54 Years, producing a Yearly Rent of £42.

Apply to ROBERT FLEMING, Esq., Waterford, or THOMAS DEEHAN, Esq., 19, Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin.

WATERFORD Anacreontic Society.

MEMBERS are requested to take notice that the FIRST CONCERT for the Season will take place on the Evening of FRIDAY next, the 30th instant, at the TOWN HALL, and that they can have their Tickets of Admission on application to the Secretary.

The Performing Members will please to observe that the Final Rehearsal will take place on THURSDAY (to-morrow) Evening, at SEVEN o'Clock.

RICHARD JONES,
Honorary Secretary.

PIANO-FORTE AND Vocal Instruction.

MRS. HASTINGS CARROLL,
Pupil of
Signor HADYN CORI,
Author of the favourite Songs—"They are No More;" "I know that Song;" "Curraghmore Quadrilles," &c., &c.,

BEGS to announce to the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford, that she has returned from her *annual visit* to the *metropolis*, and in addition to the *peculiar advantages*, Mrs. C. is enabled to offer her Pupils, she has at considerable expense procured for them Mr. LOGIER's celebrated CHIROPLAST and WRIST GUIDE, with the necessary Books of Exercises, &c., &c.

In order to carry out the plan of this distinguished professor in the most ample manner, and which could not be done without the CHIROPLAST. With the aid of CHIROPLAST, Pupils may commence at the age of FIVE YEARS, and thus secure what is most indispensable, a good positon of the hands, correct fingering, and equality of touch on the Pianoforte.—Advanced Pupils will find the greatest advantage in the occasional use of the CHIROPLAST.

In Mrs. CARROLL's method of

Vocalization

will be found all the merits of the Italian school, (explained in so simple, yet decided a manner, as to suit any capacity,) and has never failed to form, develop, and strengthen the voice; and, also, to produce these most important branches of the Vocal Art, distinct articulation, brilliancy, and elegance of style,

Terms, &c., may be known by applying to Mrs. H. C. at her Academy, No. 7, William-street.

In reply to the kind inquiries of several of Mrs. CARROLL's friends relative to her approaching ANNUAL CONCERT, she begs to inform them that she purposes giving it in the Month of DECEMBER Next, when she hopes to provide an amount of talent for the occasion, worthy of the distinguished patronage promised.

SHIP NEWS.

PASSAGE, OCT. 26.—The *Ada*, Heppensall, master, got on shore near Bannow, but, having discharged part of her cargo, got off again without sustaining much damage. She has gone to Waterford to refit.

TEA, COFFEE, & SUGAR.

THE Ladies and Gentlemen, and Inhabitants of WATERFORD, and surrounding country generally, are respectfully informed, that the

Waterford Tea Stores,

6, GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET,

Next Door to the Bank of Ireland,

are now open for the Sale of TEA, COFFEE, and SUGAR, *only*, and as it has become customary, when opening such Establishments, not only to let the Public know that such Premises have been opened, but to state some reason for having done so, in compliance with this custom, G. W. and Co. have only to say—and they do so most emphatically—that in opening the above-mentioned Premises, they have no wish to injure any one; but on account of the great increase and yet increasing demand for TEA, COFFEE, and SUGAR, they have opened the WATERFORD TEA STORES, as one among many similar Establishments that they consider necessary to meet such demand. And the Proprietors have only farther to mention, that a well-qualified person being constantly in the different Markets, buying for their Establishments, purchasers at 6, Great George's-street, will benefit largely from his experience, in always having a first-rate article, fresh imported, and at the lowest possible price.

Underneath is a statement of our present prices:—

TEAS.

Good Sound Congou	3s. 6d.
Strong Brisk Congou	3s. 8d.
Very Strong Congou	4s. 0d.
Fine Congou, brisk Souchong flavour	4s 6d to 4s. 8d.
Very best Black Tea imported	5s. 0d.
The Company's Mixture, a very high-flavoured Tea	5s. 6d.

Purchasers are requested to observe, that good Tea *cannot be had* at less than from 4s to 5s per lb.; but the Teas at 4s. 8d. and 5s. are very superior.

GREEN AND FANCY TEAS equally cheap.

COFFEES

Are roasted and prepared on the Premises, so that Purchasers may be sure of having it fresh ground daily, in great variety, and at all prices, from 1s, 1s 2d, 1s 4d, and the very best at 2s per lb.

SUGARS,
RAW AND REFINED,
AND AT MODERATE PRICES.

Orders from the Country punctually attended to, and for the convenience of Country Customers, 5lbs, of Tea and upwards, will be carefully made up in boxes, and sent carriage free to any post town within forty miles of Waterford.

N.B.—Country Dealers are requested to try the WATERFORD TEA STORES, 6, GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

G. W. & CO
Wholesale and Retail Tea Dealers
Waterford, 10th October, 1846.

ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERATIVE DISEASES.

Just published, A MEDICAL WORK, in a sealed Envelope, at 3s., and sent, post paid, for 3s. 6d. in Postage Stamps,

MANHOOD:

the CAUSES of its PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain Directions for its PERFECT RESTORATION; addressed to those suffering from Nervous Debility or Mental Irritation, arising from solitary habits or other excesses, followed by Observations on Marriage, Nervousness, and the Treatment of Diseases of the Generative System, illustrated with numerous cases, &c. By J. L. CURTIS and Co., Consulting Surgeons, 7, FRITH-STREET, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

TWENTY-EIGHTH THOUSAND.

Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence; also sold by Strange 21, Paternoster Row; Hannay, 63, Oxford Street; Mann, 39, Cornhill, London; G. Philip, South Castle Street, Liverpool; Claucy, 6, Bedford Row, Dublin; Bolster & Co, Cork; Advertiser Office, Waterford; Heddon, Chemist, Wexford; Hamilton & Co., Drogheda; Free Press Office, Tipperary; O'Shaughnessy, Limerick; Mercury Office, Galway; Henderson, Castle Place, Belfast; W. and H. Robinson, Booksellers, Greenside Street, Edinburgh; and sold in a *sealed envelope* by all Booksellers

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

"MANHOOD. By J. L. CURTIS and Co. (Strange.—In this age of pretension, when the privileges of the true are constantly usurped by the false and the ignorant, it is difficult to afford the sufferer from nervous debility, the unerring means of judgment where to seek relief. The authors of this work have obviated the difficulty. Their long experience and reputation in the treatment of these painful diseases is the patient's guarantee, and well deserves for the work its immense circulation."—*Era.*

"The numberless instances daily occurring where in affection of the lungs, putting on all the outward appearances of consumption—which, however, when traced to their source, are found to result from certain baneful habits—fully prove that the principle of the division of labour is nowhere more applicable than in medical practice; and we feel no hesitation in saying, that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful, whether such person hold the relation of a PARENT, a PRECEPTOR, or a CLERGYMAN"—*Sun Evening Paper*

"To the married, as well as the unmarried, this little work alike affords consolation and cure in peculiar cases; and we are doing a service to society in recommending it to general notice."—*Essex and Herts Mercury.*

"CURTIS ON MANHOOD. (Strange.)—A perusal of this work will easily distinguish its talented authors from the host of medical writers whose pretensions to cure all diseases are daily so indecently thrust before the public. Having for many years been the standard work on these diseases, its origina lity is apparent, and its perusal breathes consolation and hope to the mind of the patient."—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

"CURTIS ON MANHOOD should be in the hands of youth and old age. It is a medical publication, ably written, and developes the treatment of a class of painful maladies which has too long been the prey of the illiterate and the designing."—*United Service Gazette.*

Messrs. CURTIS and Co. are to be consulted daily at their residence, No. 7, FRITH STREET. SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

Country Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases. The communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of £1, and in all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be relied on

CAUTION.

In consequence of the numerous complaints made to the Authors by Patients who have been induced to purchase spurious copies of this work, advertised by illiterate pretenders, under titles imitating as closely as possible the word "MANHOOD." *Patients are informed they can have this work forwarded them, by initial or otherwise, to any address, direct from the Authors' Residence, or from any of the above Agents, on remitting 3s. 6d. in postage stamps.*

New Weekly Journal of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Ready on Saturday, September 5.

The Pharmaceutical Times.

A JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.

THE state of Pharmacy and Chemistry in England, if not unworthy of the Sciences themselves, is certainly below what the social necessities of the epoch demand, and what the pre-eminent character of our country, in reference to the other instruments of civilization, gives us a right to expect. Why is this, but because in Chemistry we have not yet possessed the great lever of all British improvements—an energetic Press?—The pool of Bethesda for many a social evil, Chemistry has yet had no angel's visit to move its healing waters.

The rising body of Druggists' Assistants, the augmenting corps of scientific Agriculturists, to whose studies British Chemistry may owe much of its future development, meet insuperable difficulties in fitting themselves for their duties, and keeping *pari passu* with the rapid advances of Science. To these gentlemen the new JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY will make up for that attendance at lecture-rooms which their engagements now make impossible; and, by a cheap diffusion of the principles and improved practice of Pharmaceutical and Agricultural Chemistry, elevate them to a level with their aspirings, and prepare them for that improved position for their pursuits which the public opinion of the country is on the eve of securing them. To all Medical men, Druggists, Chemists, Manufacturers, or agriculturists—the PHARMACEUTICAL TIMES will guarantee a quick knowledge of every improvement occurring in Chemistry; open to them the most celebrated laboratories of Europe; mirror the world Chemical and Pharmaceutical; and, while weekly purveying the high science of our most distinguished Chemists, will as regularly furnish that practical information on business facts to be met with nowhere but in the columns of vigilant and enterprising journalism.

The following courses will commence with the first number:—

I.—CHEMISTRY APPLIED TO THE ARTS AND MANUFACTURES, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO PHARMACY AND AGRICULTURE. By M. DUMAS, Member of the Royal Institute of France, and of the Royal Academy of Medicine; Dean of the Faculty of Science; Professor of Chemistry to the Faculty of Medicine, and to the Central School of Arts and Manufactures of France, &c., &c.

II.—A COURSE OF PRACTICAL PHARMACY. By the celebrated Professor SOUBEIRAN, Pharmacien en Chef of the Hospitals of Paris, &c.; arranged for English Parmaceutical use, with ample Notes and Illustrations, by R. WARINGTON, Esq., Hon. Secretary to the Chemical Society of London, Chemical Operator to the Society of Apothecaries, &c., Corresponding Member of the Society of Pharmacy of France, &c., &c.

The Progress of Pharmacy and Chemistry will be carefully recorded. Reports will also be given of all the Learned Societies whose proceedings affect Chemistry. Agricultural Chemistry will receive especial attention. There will also be a City Article, giving an account of the Markets, a Record of News, interesting to Chemists, with Leading Articles, on public points of interest; and the Editor will be at the service of his Pharmaceutical and Chemical readers in suggestions on science or business, in answers to Correspondents. The Editor having access to the laboratory journals of some of the highest charactered houses in the City, will be able from week to week to furnish practical hints on Practical Pharmacy, in reference to most of the formulæ of the London Pharmacopœia. The important department of Medical Jurisprudence will be under the especial superintendence of T. PIERS HEALEY, Esq., Barrister-at-law.

The following eminent gentlemen have been communicated with for their concurrence and aid; and it is gratifying to the Editor to announce that he has received assurances of a distinguished co-operation, never before given to any Scientific Journal:—

P. B. Ayres, M.D.	Prof. Hare
F. Apjohn, M D.	H. B Jones, M.D.
W. T. Brande, F.R.S.	Sir Robt. Kane, M R I A
Baron Berzelius	H Letheby, M B
Professor Bunsen, Marburgh.	H. B. Leeson, M D
J. Bell, Esq.	D. M'Lagan, M D, FRSE
Baron Dumas	Sheridan Muspratt, Ph D
D. Blyth, Ph. D. Assist. Prof. Royal College of Chemistry	Prof Mitscherlich Berlin
Charles Button, Esq.	G. W. Mowbray, Esq
J. T. Cooper, Esq.	Prof. W. F. Millar, M D
M. Devergie	Geo. Makins, Esq
M. Donovan, Esq.	Dr. Murray, Ph. D.
Charles Daubeny, M.D., F.R.S.	M. Orfila
Warren de la Rue, Esq.	Lyon Playfair, Ph. D
Fresenius Remigius, M.D.	J Pereira, M D, F.RS
Prof. Hoffman, Ph. D.	S. Percy, M D
Prof. Graham, F R S	Prof Rose
Prof. Gregory, M D	J. Ryan, M D
A. B. Garrod, M D	Prof Soubeiran
G. T. Griffith, Esq	J. Scoffern, M B, Londin. Lecturer on Chemistry.
Baron Liebig, F R S.	J. Stenhouse, Ph. D.
George Fownes, Ph. D., F R S	C. F Schonbein
M. Guibourt	Prof. Solly
G. Gurney, Esq	E. J. Schweitzer, Esq
Prof. Faraday, M D C L	A. T. Thompson, M.D.
R. Rigg, F R S	A. Ure, M.D., F.R.S
J. F. W. Johnston, M A	R. Warington, Esq., Chemical Operator to the Society of Apothecaries
Mr. Herapath, Bristol	Prof. Wohler
— Heisch, Esq	H. Will, Ph. D.
	S. Wright, M D.

Contents of No. I., published Sept. 5.—No. 1 of a Series by the celebrated Dumas on Chemistry, applied to the Arts, &c.

No. 1 of a Series by Soubeiran and Warington on Pharmaceutical operations.

Original Communications—Dr. Ure, F.R.S. on Fiscal Chemistry—Dr. Scoffern, M.B., Lond., on the Hermetic Preservation of Food—Mr. Fitch, on a Pharmaceutical Preparation—Dr. Ryan, Professor of Chemistry to the Polytechnic Institution, on recent Electrical experiments—M. Bouchardat on the Disease of Potatoes—Dr. Ferguson on Statuary v. Science and Taste.

Progress of Chemistry Abroad and at Home.—Summary of the Chemical articles in Poggendorff's "Annalen der Physik und Chemie," June 8, 1846; and July 15, 1846—Wohler and Liebig's "Annalen de Chemie und Pharmacie"—"Annales de Chimie et de Physique," of July and August, 1846; "Journal de Chimie Medicale," for July and August, 1846; "Anales d'Hygiene Publique;" "Annales de Therapeutique."

Reviews.—"Organic Chemistry," by Dr. Gregory—"Plattner on the Blowpipe," by Sheridan Muspratt.

Editorial Articles.—Position and Prospects of Chemistry; Royal College of Chemistry; Agricultural Chemistry; Proposal to publish a Conspectus of Five Pharmacopœias gratuitously to Subscribers of the *Pharmaceutical Times*. Chemical Patents, their Use and Abuse—City Article on the Drug Trade.

Chemical History of the Week.—Curious circumstances attending Dr. Gardner's Resignation of Secretaryship to the Royal College of Chemistry—Full details of the late Excise movement, with Abstracts of the proposed Bill, and Report of present Law—Report of the Annual Meeting of the Royal College of Chemistry—the Chemical Trial, Gerard v. Muspratt—A Letter by Galen on Passing Events—Miscellanea, Correspondence, &c., &c.

The size of the NEW JOURNAL OF CHEMISTRY will be a handsome quarto, extending to seventy-two columns of closely-printed information. Each number will contain more intelligence than the shilling copies of the monthly periodicals.—The price will be FIVEPENCE unstamped. Stamped edition, per number, SIXPENCE; per quarter, 6s 6d; her half-year, 13s; per year (paid in advance), £1 1s.

*** The object of this large reduction on the year's subscription, when paid directly to the Office, is to prevent the necessity of accounts, and to give gentlemen, who cannot conveniently get their Numbers through a Bookseller, an opportunity of receiving them with speed, and at no increased charge, through the Post.

Post-office Orders may be addressed to Mr. JAMES ANGERSTEIN CARFRAE; or Orders may be given on any party in London, receipts for which will be forwarded by the next Post.

*** A Conspectus (value three guineas) of the Pharmacopœias of London, Edinburgh, Dublin, Paris, and the United States, will be begun with No. II. (September 12), published with separate paging and index, so that when complete it can be bound into a handsome volume by itself.

OFFICE, 49, ESSEX-STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

The Markets.

WATERFORD, OCT. 27

Wheat, (millers) new	34s 0d to 34s 9d
Shipping	31s 0d to 33s 0d
Barley, malting	18s d to 18s 6d
Do. grinding	16s 0d to 17s 0d
Oats black (new)	14s 6d to 15s 0d
Heavy, white	16s 0d to 17s 0d
Indian Corn	40s 0d to 00s 0d
Indian Meal	42s 0d to 00s 0d
Bran, per barrel	5s 0d to 0s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt	14s 0d to 19s 0d
Flour, (superfine)	5 s 0d to 51s 0d
Seconds	44s 0d to 45s 0d
Thirds	35s 0d to 36s 0d
Fourths	26s 0d to 30s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	47s 0d to 49s 0d
Scalded ditto	33s 0d to 36s 0d
Heads, ditto, singed	30s 0d to 0 s 0d
Offal, ditto	26s 0d to 00s 0d
Butter, per cwt	94s 0d to 96s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt	43s 0d to 00s 0d
Bacon	79s 0d to 00s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	26s 0d to 00s 0d
Newfoundland Fish, per cwt	11s 0d to 16s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	14s 0d to 15s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	14s 6d to 15s 6d
Hay, per ton (new)	30s 0d to 35s 0d
Straw, per ton	23s 0d to 24s 0d
Cork Whiskey, wholesale	7s 3d to 0s 0d
Ditto, per gallon, by retail	0s 0d to 0s 0d
Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs	8d to 0d
Mutton, per lb	4d to 6d
Beef, per lb	4d to 6d
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.	
Saturday	321	95s 0d to 96s 0d
Monday	39	95s 0d to 96s 0d
Yesterday	130	95s 0d to 96s 0d

LIMERICK BUTTER—OCT. 24.

1st quality	94s	5th quality	64s
2d do.	88s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	82s	And 6s 0d over.	
4th do.	74s		

CLONMEL—OCT 24

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter..	94 0 to	99 0	Do black	0 0 to	1 0
Oatmeal	18 6 to	00 0	Flour 2ds	38 0 to	00 0
Bac'n pigs	42 0 to	46 0	Househld	36 0 to	00 0
Ren. Lard	00 0 to	00 0	Thirds...	25 0 to	00 0
Bran....	6 0 to	0 0	Fourths.	24 0 to	00 0
Bere....	12 8 to	13 0	Wool....	14 0 to	15 6
Barley..	12 8 to	13 0	Potatoes	0 6 to	0 8
Wheat..	1 6 to	1 8	Beef....	0 3 to	5
Do. red.	0 0 to	0 0	Mutton	0 4½ to	6
Do. ship.	1 1 to	1 2½	Pork....	0 5½ to	6
Oats....	1 0 to	1 1	Veal....	0 0 to	0

WEXFORD—OCT. 23.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter...	94 0 to	96 0	3rds.....	26 0 to	00 0
Fresh do.	00 0 to	0 0	Oatmea.	19 6 to	00 0
Wheat...	28 0 to	33 0	Potatoes	00 4 to	00 8
Barley...	16 0 to	21 0	Beef....	00 4½ to	00 6
Oats....	9 0 to	15 0	Mutton	00 5 to	00 6
Beans...	24 0 to	24 9	Veal....	00 3 to	00 6
Flour fine	34 0 to	38 0	Pork.....	00 4 to	00 5
2nds...	30 0 to	00 0	Do. ℔ cwt	00 0 to	00 0

CARLOW—OCT. 22.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, per brl	30 0 to	32 0	Bran,	5 4 to	6 0
Best Red	28 0 to	30 0	Beef	00 5 to	00 6
Do. inferior	24 0 to	27 0	Mutton	0 6 to	0 6
Barley, do.	16 0 to	17	Veal	0 6 to	0 7
Oats, per brl	15 6 to	16 6	Lamb	0 6 to	0 7
Do. inferior	12 0 to	14 0	Bacon	55 0 to	57 6
Flour, per bag	00 0 to	35 0	Hams	00 5 to	00 6
Do inferior	00 0 to	3[illegible] 6	Butter	90 0 to	94 0
Thirds	22 0 to	26 0	Wool	00 0 to	15 5
Oatmeal	18 0 to	19 0	Potatoes	0 4 to	0

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—OCT. 23.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
White wheat	30 0 to	36 0	Rapeseed..	25 0 to	26 6
Millers' red	28 0 to	34 0	Oatmeal..	17 0 to	20 0
Barley....	17 0 to	19 6	Flour	00 0 to	00 0
Oats, new	14 6 to	16 6	Second....	20 0 to	21 0
Oats, old..	17 0 to	20 0	Bere, new..	18 0 to	20 0

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

23d—Morning Star, Mulloney, Newport, coals—James, M'Namara, do., do.—Nora Creina (s.), Pond, Bristol, m.g.—Eclipse (s.), Bolger, Dublin, do.—H.M.P. Pigmy, at 3, p.m.—Prince Albert Edward, Kemp, Liverpool, salt.

Put back—Fox, Evans.

24th—H.M.P. Adder, at 1, p.m.—Osprey (s.), Burgess, Bristol, m.g.—H. M. Steamer Rhadamanthus, Commander Eylon, from Milford for stores to Waterford.

25th—Ada, Heppensall, Liverpool, g.c.—H.M.P. Advice, at 8, p.m.

26th—Minerva, Phillips, St. John's, Nfl., fish—H.M.P. Pigmy, at 6½, a.m.

27th—H.M.P. Adder, at 7, a.m.—Alexander, Brabyn, Llanelly, coals.

SAILED.

23d—Mary Ann Mitchell, Broders, Cardiff, grain—Rose, Kestell, Belfast, do.—Martha Pope, Jones, Cardiff, ballast—Wm. Penn (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, g.c.

24th—Adeline, Linehan, Cork, coals—Cremona, Davey, do., do.—Mary, Berriman, Neath, general cargo—Ellen Drinan, Kiely, Bristol, grain—H.M.P. Pigmy, at 11, a.m.—Fox, Evans, before mentioned.

25th—Nora Creina (s.), Pond, Bristol, g.c.—Claudia, Havard, Limerick, iron—Margaret, Nutter, Cork, g. c.—Valiant, Seaborn, Limerick, culm—Standard, M'Mullin, New Orleans, ballast—Kirwan, Phelan, Dungarvan, coals—Maria, Quigley, Cork, salt—Ann, Collins, do., coals—Ellen, Roberts, do., slates—Bee, M'Carthy, Kinsale, coals—Susan, Davis, Cork, [illegible]—Magdalen Bowen, Limerick, do.—Enterprise, Leonard, Cork, do.—Sally, Kelly, Valentia, g.c.—Princess Royal, James, Cork, coals—Samuel Abbot, Garde, Limerick, do.—Waffinger, Buck, do., do.—Hannah, Dempsey, Cork, do.—Morning Star, Mulloney, do., do.—Leah, Stonn, St. John's, Nfld., bricks and lime—Perseverance, Harris, Southampton, grain and bacon—Ellen, Davis, Tralee, coals—H.M.P. Adder, at 11, a.m.—Eclipse (s.), Bolger, Dublin, g.c.

26th—H.M.P. Pigmy, at 11, a.m.—Martha, Fitzpatrick, London, provisions—Green Isle (s.), Williams, Liverpool, g.c.—Prudence, Angel, before mentioned—Challenger, Anthony, Tercera, ballast—Liverpool, Murphy, Cardiff, do.

Wind—N.N.E. to N.N.W.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Martha, Fitzgerald, London, 3237 firkins butter, 3064 flitches bacon, 47 barrels pork, 6 half barrels tongues, 20 barrels lard, 17 packs feathers 1 barrel whiskey.

Wm. Penn, (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, 445 firkins butter, 9 casks grease, 2558 cwt flour, 141 barrels wheat, 114 flitches bacon, 3[illegible] [illegible], 66 half tierces pork, 17 kilderkins, 16 firkins [illegible], 20 bales, 26 boxes, 70 pigs, 70 head cattle, 50 sheep.

The jury on the inquest of Gleeson, the process server, whose murder we noticed in Saturday's publication, have returned a verdict of wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.

BARONY OF UPPERTHIRD.

1 For making a new line of road from Dungarvan to Waterford, between the boundary of the barony of Decies Without and the boundary of Middlethird

2 To make a new road, 1376 perches, from Portlaw to Carrick-on-Suir, between the end of Queen-street in Portlaw, and the cross roads at Rath, townlands of Clashroe, Coolroe, Clashganny, Mount Bolton, Brownswood, Curraballintlea, Reatagh and Curraghnageera

3 To make 1316 perches of new line of road from Clonmel to Dungarvan, between Mr. Pedder's new line at Patrick Doyle's land in the townland of Barravarakeen and Burtchell's new road at Knocknaree

4 To form and make part of the new road through the gap of Bealavologhvallagh from Portlaw to Clogheen, commencing at Coolnahorna

5 To cut and fill 78 perches of the hill and hollow on the road from Waterford to Clonmel, between Edmond Guiry's house at Ballythomas and Martin English's house at Feddins

6 For repairing, opening, and widening 117 perches of the road from John Dee's house on the Bolendesert road to the chapel of Windgap, townland of Bolendesert

7 To repair 494 perches of the road from Michael Dalton's house at Tankerstown on the road from Bonmahon to Annstown, to James Lee's forge at the cross of Ballyristeen

8 To make 80 perches of a new line of road from Kilmurin cove to the new line of road from Dungarvan to Waterford

9 For repairing the bridge of Ballydwan on the road from Bonmahon to Stradbally

10 To lower a hill on the road from Dungarvan to Portlaw, on the townland of Kilcanavee

11 For cutting 109 perches of a hill at Mothill, on the road from Carrick to Kilmacthomas, and for raising the battlements of the bridge

12 To lower the hill on the Waterford road from the bridge at Carrickbeg, commencing at Mr. Hayden's store gate and ending at Michael Walsh's house near the bye-road leading to John Duggan's field, 80 perches, and to lower a hill on the road turning to Curraghmore

13 To lower a hill on same road, between Tom Ryan's house and the stream at Bolton's wood

14 To complete the works left unfinished on the hill leading by the parish chapel of Carrickbeg, ending at Widow Maher's house, and building a wall

15 To open and widen 340 perches of the road from the Widow Connolly's house on Churchtown-hill to Rathgormack road from Glinn, through Ballycloy and Churchtown

16 To repair 520 perches of the road from Clonmel to Kilmacthomas, between the new line at Poolnavonoge and the new line of Lyreanearla

17 To repair 188 perches of the road from Clonmel to Kilmacthomas, between a late repair at Glennagad cross and Martin Power's house

18 To repair 40 perches of Round-street leading to the church-yard, parish of St. Mary's, Clonmel

19 To widen and repair 320 perches of the road from Clonmel to Carrick, between the cross of Mr. Banfield's mill and the bounds of Kilgeany

20 To cut a hill and make 20 perches of new road, between the old bridge, Clonmel, and John Kearney's, at Lucas-hill

21 To make 232 perches of footpath on the road from Clonmel to Dungarvan and Carrick-on-Suir, between the end of Mr. Greer's wall and the barony bounds

22 To make 881 perches of a new road from Portlaw to Clonmel, between the old quarry on the Portlaw road in Whitestown East and Patrick Cahill's house in Clonea

23 To repair 334 perches of the road from Carrick to Dungarvan, between Havely's contract and Edmond Dee's contract, townland of Carrafilibeen

24 To build a bridge over the stream at Carrafilibeen

25 To level an abrupt hill on the Guilcagh road, near the Rev. Mr. Rourke's house

26 To repair the fences on the road from Waterford to Carrick, running through Coolfin bog, from Rockett's house at Dariglen

27 To level a hill on the road between Portlaw and Ross at Ballycahane, near Martha Magrath's house

28 To repair the road from Brian's forge, at the cross of Coolroe to the bounds of Mt. Bolton, 330 perches

29 To make a new line of road from Annstown to Kilmacthomas, between Thomas Green's house at Whitestown and Thomas Shanahan's house at Scrahan

30 To make 140 perches of a new road from Carrick to Dungarvan, between the bridge of Coolnamuck and Boyle's mill

31 To cut a hill and fill a hollow on 100 perches of the road from Clonmel to Carrick-on-Suir, between the Rev. Mr. Bradshaw's gate and Mr. Galwey's gate, townland of Glen

32 To repair 1356 perches of the old road from Carrick to Waterford, between Tinhallow gate and Thomas O'Bryan's forge at the cross road of Coolroe

33 To finish 93 perches of footpath, whereon the relief committee of Portlaw have expended about £20, and to make 159 perches of footpath on the road from Portlaw to Waterford, between the police station and Mr. Coleman's gate

34 To cut two hills and fill hollows on the road from Clonmel to Waterford, between No. 8 near Mr. Tasker's gate and the Rev. Mr. Rourke's house

35 For repairing and making about 80 perches of fencing at unsafe places between the lime-kiln at Purthnaboe and Mount-Bolton bridge, and forming a road to the lime-kiln

36 To make and repair a line of road, townland of Glenhouse

37 For repairing about 240 perches of road from Mayfield cross to Clonegam road

38 For paving and securing the foundation of Brownswood bridge, now in an insecure state

39 For making a new line from the five roads of Ballycahane to the quarry at Knocknacrohy, near Whitestown bridge

40 For repairing and making about 120 perches of fencing, at and near Kilbonny bridge

41 For repairing and making about 40 perches of fencing, at unsafe places, between Mount Bolton bridge and Kilowen bridge

42 For filling up and fencing 15 perches of a gripe or water cut, at each side of the old entrance gate to Rockett's Castle

43 For repairing and widening about 30 perches of old road, and making about 60 perches of new road, from Portlaw cross to a point on the line near George Foley's house

44 For lowering a hill and filling a hollow on road from Waterford to Clonmel, between John Costello's house and Michael Foley's, Curraghatagart

45 To build 2 bridges on road from Portlaw to Kilmacthomas, between John Shanahan's house, at Knocknacrohy, and James Maxwell's, at Ballyvallica

46 To wall and lengthen the bridge of Corroghatagort, on the road from Waterford to Clonmel

47 To make a quay at Carrickbeg, from the bridge to the navigation quay, so far as £1,000 would complete it

48 For finishing the channels and footway, to supply grates, and to open the main sewer, from Patrick Nugent's to the river

49 For repairing about 60 perches of Carrickbeg quay, from the bridge to Thos. Cantwell's store

50 For cutting a hill and filling a hollow on the road from Clonmel to Carrick, between Landscape-bridge and the cross roads to Rathgormick

51 To fill 300 perches of gripes on the road from Clonmel to Carrick, between the depot at James Butler's gate-house and the cross roads at Thomas Morrissey's orchard

52 To repair 200 perches of road from Carrick to Cappoquin, and to lower a hill and fill a hollow on 40 perches of same, between Duggan's house at Seskin, and Fleming's new line at Bolendysart

53 To make 160 perches of road from Annestown to Carrick, between the cross of Ballyleen and Kilsteague

54 For cutting the hills and filling the hollow, and to build a bridge near the Rev. James Veale's gate, and cutting the hill of George's-town

55 For cutting the hill at Richard Power's lime-kiln at George's-town

56 For improving the road from the Mines of Knockmahon to the new line from Dungarvan to Waterford

57 To make a new road, 90 perches long, to avoid the steep hill in the town of Bonmahon

58 To make a new line of road between the lime-kiln at the mouth of the Mahon and the New-bridge road from Dungarvan to Waterford

59 To make a new road from Coultubrid to Alexander Browne's field, on the Military road, near Kilmacthomas

60 For repairing, cutting, and filling 54 perches of the road from Kilmacthomas to Portlaw, between Maurice Harney's, Kilmacthomas, and Edmond Butler's house, said place

61 To lower the hills at David Hearn's, at Ballynobanoga

62 For making a new line of road, inside the present road, from Bonmahon to Ann's-town, to avoid the necessity of building a wall at Dunebrattin Strand

63 For repairing the road from Tom Meany's, at Brenane, to Garranturton

64 For lowering a hill and filling a hollow on 41 perches on the road from Kilmacthomas to Dungarvan, between Mrs. Browne's house and Thos. Toole's house, Graigshoneen

65 For building a wall or fence in the village of Ballylaneen, and to make a gullet on said place

66 To finish 581 perches of the road from Connor's house, at Ballinagigla to the cross of Ballyvadden

67 To repair the Seafield road from the new line to David Power's house

68 To repair 133 perches of the road from Fahafeelagh to Garranturton

69 For repairing 114 perches of road from Portlaw to Dungarvan, between Robin Veale's house, at Carrigeen, and Mrs. Callahan's house, at Fallow

70 To repair 774 perches of the road from Carrick to Bonmahon, between the mail coach road, at Cool, and the cross of Ballyvadden

71 For making a new road from Mr. Pedder's new road to the Clondonnel road

72 For building a bridge on the road from Carrick-on-Suir to Cappoquin over the river Clodagh

73 For repairing 270 perches of the road from Carrick-on-Suir to Cappoquin, between Thomas Dowley's bounds at Ballyknock and Edward Moran's house Ballinacurra

74 To cut two hills and fill two hollows on the road from Kilsheelan bridge to Michael Whelan's at Gurteen

75 To make 140 perches of footpath on the road from Clonmel to Carrick, between Mr. Hughes's gate at Suirville Mills, and the bridge of Kilgeany

76 For widening, fencing, and stoning 240 perches of old road from Cooleshall to Glenpatrick

77 For making a covered sewer from Cahill's forge to Shelly's house, on the road from Clonmel to Dungarvan, along the old Barrack-street, 80 perches

78 To repair 440 perches of the road from Dungarvan to Clonmel, between the village of Glenanore and Burtchell's new line

79 For making 377 perches of new line from Clonmel to Dungarvan, between the bridge on the Gurteen road and the bridge near Harney's house at Glenda

80 To finish the coping of the gas house bridge now remaining unfinished after the relief committee

81 To make 110 perches of new road from Clonmel to Kilmacthomas, between Mr. Pedder's road and Glennagad road.

82 To lower two hills, widen the road, and fill a hollow on the road from Clonmel to Carrick, between Mr. Cullinane's gate and the bridge of Kilgeany

BARONY OF COSHMORE.

1 To repair 1744 perches of the road between the village of Ballyduff and Ariglen bridge

2 To repair 1199 perches of the road between Flower-hill and Coleman's glen

3 To cut 5 hills on said road and filling hollows

4 To build a protecting wall on said road at Ballyduff

5 To lower 66 perches of the round hill on road from Lismore to Youghal by Tourin

6 To repair 420 perches of a road from Lismore to Clogheen, between the ford at Monalower and the road from Clogheen to Cappoquin at the mountain herdsman's house, and to lower a hill and fill a hollow and build an arched gullet, or such bridge, across a ford on same

7 To repair 750 perches of the road from Lismore to Clogheen, between Scanlan's house at Monamon and the road Cappoquin to Clogheen at Dyrick

8 To repair 260 perches of the road between Raven's public house, at Kilbeg, and the old Youghal and Tallow road by the national school at Kilcalf

9 To repair 389 perches of a road between the old Youghal road, at Kilcalf, and the bounds of the county of Cork at Lyre

10 To build a bridge, called Mr. Keily's Bridge, over the river near Tallow

11 To repair 180 perches of the road between Henry Smyth's and Flynn's house

12 To repair 608 perches of the road between Garret Lauder's house at Kilcocken chapel and Patt Leahy's house, Ballyphilip

13 To repair the manure and sand quay of Poulnabeask on the river Blackwater by enlarging it

14 To repair 502 perches from Killeenagh lime kiln and Corronskea cross road

15 To repair 243 perches of the road from Kilwatermoy to the road leading to the pike on Tallow mountain

16 To cut hills on Condon's contract between Tallow bridge and Coolagoody bounds on the road to Ballyduff

17 To build a bridge at the Rampart called "Mr. O'Mahony's Bridge"

18 To lower hills between Kilwatermoy chapel and Moorhill National School house

19 To make 295 perches of a new road from the south of Ballyhamlet house, through the mountain to connect the Youghal road

20 To build a new sand and manure quay on the river Blackwater, opposite Cooneen quay, between Leahy's quay and the salmon weir

21 To make a new line of road from Tallow to Middleton, 310 perches in length, between the town of Tallow and the bounds of the counties of Cork and Waterford, near Ballyhulk

22 To make a line of road from the end of Mr. Hudson's plantation, near the fever hospital, to the point of the two roads near Mr. Talbot's pier

23 To make 425 perches of a new road from Tallow to the manure quay, of Leahy's on the river Blackwater, between M'Grath's cross and Leahy's quay

24 To cut the hill at Ballinatray on the road from Cappoquin to Youghal.

25 To repair 500 perches of the Rhencrew road, between David Green's and William Walsh's

26 To repair 700 perches of the Cherry-mount road to the west cross of Ballycondon

27 To repair 400 perches of road from Redforge to Pat. Lauder's

28 To repair 440 perches of Carrigeen road to Trihy's

29 To repair 476 perches of Harahill road to Propogue

30 To repair 700 perches of Coolbeggan road to James Murphy's

31 To repair 900 perches of road through the Commons

32 To repair 400 perches of the road from Patt. Launder's to the Commons

33 To repair 374 perches of the road from Tallow to Fermoy, between the turnpike road at Tallow bridge and the bounds of the county of Cork

34 To improve by cutting as far as practicable the hill from the stream at John Ryan's farm in Springfield to Ballywilliam on the road leading southward from Tallow to Castlemartyrs, and fill the hollow at Springfield

35 To repair and improve about 350 perches of road from Corranskeha cross roads to Cleary's contract

36 To make 92 perches of a new road from Headborough to Youghal, between the new line through Mr. Keily's wood and Thomas Baldwin's glen

37 To repair 242 perches of the old road from James Cronin's cross through Killeenagh mountain, meeting the road leading from Strancally to the pike on the Youghal and Tallow road

38 To repair 334 perches of road from Youghal to Lismore, between the bridge at Connolly's house on Tallow mail coach road and John Mangan's contract at Templemichael

39 To make a canal between Janeville and Tallow

40 To make 240 perches of footpath on the road from Lismore to Cappoquin, between the alms-house and the cross-road

41 To repair 681 perches of the road from Lismore to Mitchelstown, between Creden's forge and the new road near the ball-alley

42 To make 504 perches of new road from the new Mitchelstown road to the Clogheen road on Corrignagower

43 To cut a hill and fill a hollow on the road from Tallow to Lismore at Bottle-hill bridge

44 To cut down the hill of Ahanbuy, and make a new road from Lismore to Tallow, on the lands of Ahanbuy

45 To widen and improve 150 perches and to make 150 perches of a new line between the Templemichael road at the top of Tallow hill and the bottom of the hill at Mr. Christopher Hannan's farm at Coolowen

46 To repair 404 perches of road from Lismore to Youghal, between Condon's house and the quay of Bridanes

47 To repair 109 perches of road from Tallow to Lismore, between Keating's gate and the cross at Monalom

48 To repair 230 perches of road from Lismore to Youghal, between Condon's house at Kilnacarrigah and the quay at Ballinaraha

49 To repair 232 perches of road from Lismore to Tallow, between Richard Pink's field at Monatrim and the quay at Monatrim

50 To repair 3000 perches of the road from Lismore to Mitchelstown, between the mail coach road and Araglin bridge

51 To lower a hill and fill a hollow on the road from Lismore to Youghal, on the lands of Deerpark

52 To lower a hill and fill a hollow on the road from Lismore to Tallow, on the land of Ballyanker

53 To fill gripes on 80 perches of the road from Lismore to Fermoy, on the lands of Glencairne

54 To repair the parapet walls of the bridge at Glenmore, on said road

55 To lower a hill and fill a hollow and repair supporting walls at Glenacrow, on said road

56 To lower a hill and make fences at Ballinaroon, on said road

57 To repair the road from Tallow to Ballyduff, on the lands of Aglish and Ballyduff

58 To build 17 perches of a wall to enclose an open quarry on the lands of Ballyduane on the road from Lismore to Fermoy

59 To widen and improve 338 perches of road from Camphire road at Mr. Chearnley's gate to the end of said road, and to make 115 perches of new road from end of said road to the village of Lyre a Cullee

60 To make 210 perches of a protecting wall on the west side of the road from Lismore and Cappoquin to Clogheen between Glaunthanagree bridge and the bounds of the county at the Gap, and to cut down a hill at Glountaramore bridge, and to repair the side walls of said bridge

61 To widen the bridge on the road from Lismore to Bishopstown at Oubeg with retaining wall

62 To complete the repairs of the Kilnacarriga road lately repaired by the Bard of Works

63 To repair 1036 perches of road from Flower hill gate to the Mitchelstown road at the bounds of Messrs. Usshers and Drews property

64 To improve, widen, and repair, and make some detached portions of new road between the village of Ballyduff and a point in the mountain north of Ballyduff

65 To repair 1464 perches of road from the cross of the two trees near Coleman's glen to the bounds of the counties of Waterford, Cork, and Tipperary, and improving the hills on said road

66 To make or repair 46 perches of the road from Tallow to Kilworth, between Ballyduff bridge and the chapel-yard

67 To make 2 covered sewers through the street of Ballyduff, opposite James Ready's house and ending at John Falnan's house, and the other from John Ready's to John Flynn's

68 To repair 176 perches of the road from Kilworth to Youghal, between Joshua Grainger's contract at Shean and Patrick Leonard's contract at the bounds of the county of Cork

69 To repair 454 perches of the road from Lismore to Castlelyons, between Higate cross and William Barnett's cross at Shean

70 To repair 228 perches of the road from Kilworth to Youghal, between Fitzgerald's house and the cross of Flanagan's house at Shean, and also to cut 120 perches of a hill on said road

71 To repair 126 perches of the road from Kilworth to Youghal, between the cross of Ballyduff and the cross at John Noonan's house

72 To repair 2020 perches and to make 500 perches of road from Tallow to Clogheen, from the corner of Mr. Ussher's new lodge at Glenmore to Ariglen river, meeting the new road at Clogheen

73 To widen, form, stone, and build 12 gullets on 1006 perches of the road from Moll Tobin's bridge to the commencement of the new line beyond John Maroney's house

74 To lower a hill and fill a hollow on the road from Cappoquin to Lismore, between Thomas Farrell's field and the pump at the kennel of Kilbree

75 To widen, form, and stone 280 perches of the road from Cappoquin to Youghal, between King's contract and the Youghal road at Sir William Homan's

76 To build a manure quay on the river Bride at the Bride bridge to be 150 feet long by 50 feet wide

77 To build a quay at the boundary between New Affane and Tourin on the river Blackwater

78 To repair 180 perches of the road from Lismore to Cappoquin, between the Youghal road at Dudley's and the Youghal road in Deerpark

79 To build a new dock below Mr. Patt Heffernan's store in Cappoquin

80 To build 30 perches of a quay above the wooden bridge of Cappoquin and trunking same

81 To repair 500 perches of footpath from Mr. Denneby's iron wicket to the back entrance of Mr. Chearnley's

82 To build a bridge at the Salmon Leap, townland of Lyre

83 To lower a hill at Moll Tobin's bridge

84 To make a new road from Glenafolla on the old road from Cappoquin to Clonmel to meet the new line to Clonmel

85 To rebuild the protecting wall at Ballyduff

86 To repair 800 perches of the road from Tallow to Clogheen, between the forge at Ballysaggart and the new line of road from Mitchelstown to Lismore

87 To stone and repair 200 perches of a road from the corner of James Bourke's field on the Clogheen road to Clonmel

DECIES WITHIN DRUM.

1 For making 1390 perches of a new line of road from Ardmore to Youghal, between the strand at Crushea and the holy well at Newtown

2 To complete 354 perches of the road from John Flynn's house, across the glen, to meet the intended line through Moin

3 To make 20 perches of a new line of road from the old road in Kilgabriel to the Glenlussary road—townland of Kilgabriel

4 To repair 159 perches of old road from the cross at the cut of Grange to the lime-kiln on the Ballycurreen line

5 To make a new line of road 250 perches from Youghal to Clashmore, between Lynch's field to join the new line at Ballycurrane

6 To make a new line of road from Clashmore to Aglish, between Lord Huntingdon's lodge and the Kilmore road leading from Clashmore

7 To repair 543 sqare yards of footpath in the streets of Clashmore

8 To repair 462 perches of road from Clashmore to Youghal, between the Commissioners' road at Richard Baily's and Flynn's house at the old chapel of Finnock

9 To repair 489 perches from Dungarvan to Youghal, between Mr. Homan's gate along Ballingown Hill to the point of intersection with the Clashmore and Cappoquin road

10 For procuring and breaking fit for use on the road called Langley's road, from Villierstown quay to Keereen, 600 tons of stones for the future repair of the road

11 To construct a manure quay at Villierstown

12 To repair and widen 231 perches of road between John Carty's cross on Cooneen, and John Finton's house at Tinnescart

13 To construct 53 perches of a sewer between the hall alley and Aglish bridge

14 To repair 193 perches of road to connect the old Dungarvan and Clashmore road with the Cappoquin and Ardmore road

15 To make 270 perches of a new line from Clashmore to Dungarvan, between the bridge on the Clashmore road and Edward Lennan's house

16 For making 528 perches of new road from Cappoquin to the sea at Helvick, between the road lately made on Longhnagonshee and the cross at Killinoorin.

17 To repair 204 perches of road from the Manure-strand at Ring to Mr. Kearney's contract, between Patt Curreen's cross and James Hartry's house

18 To repair 90 perches of road from John Power's forge to Richard Carew's house at Gurtnadihy

19 To repair 112 perches of road from Patt M'Carthy's field at Lea and Mary Dowley's house at Gurtnadihy

20 To repair 422 perches of road from Malachy Carroll's contract on Slievegrine to Wm. Murphy's cross at Ballymacart

21 To make 366 perches of new road from Curragh to Ballylane, between the new road at Crushea and Flinn's house at Ballinamertina

22 To repair 330 perches of the road from the dispensary at Loskeran to the stream at Ballintlea, on Thomas Bryan's ground

23 To make a new line of road from Dungarvan to Ardmore, at Loskeran

24 To complete the road from Connery's cross, near the chapel, of Old Parish, to the bounds of said parish, at Bealachaduish, about 2 miles

25 To complete the road from Crobally to Carroll's late contract, at Upper Goulane

26 To complete the road from the chapel of Grange to the new road at Upper Grellagh

27 To complete the road from Lisarow cross and Leakelta to Tinalyra bridge, in the parish of Grange

28 To complete and level the road from Keily's cross, at Meeling, to Tim Reily's cross, at Reanaskehan

29 To complete the Bullylongadin road recently left unfinished

30 To repair the road from the cross roads at Jeremiah O'Brien's house, at Ballymacart, to the cross of Mrs. Fegan's of Glenwilliam, through Crobally

31 To repair 120 perches of the road from the Old Chapel af Ballymacart to the strand of Ballymacart

32 To make 428 perches of a new line of road from Dungarvan to Clashmore, between the barony bounds, at Ballyguiry East, and the cross leading to the chapel of Tour

33 To widen and repair the road leading to Carthy's cove, in Whiting Bay, to the main road from the Ferry to Ardmore

34 To repair the old Kilgabriel road from Mr. Power's to the bounds of Ballycurreen, at H. Coghlan's

35 To repair 1,035 perches of road from the end of the new road at Ballycurrane, through the townland of Moim to the bridge of Farmy's

36 To widen and repair 301 perches of the road from Youghal to Dungarvan, between the lime-kiln at Kilmuddy and John Lynch's house, at Carrigacaha, leading to the manure quay, at Pilltown

37 To extend the quay at Con Crowley's house, in the townland of Ballyheeney

38 To lower a hill, fill a hollow, and make fences on the lands of Kilmalow

39 To repair 186 perches of the road from Tinnabina road to the lime stone quarries and kiln at Ballyheeney

40 To make 132 perches of new road from the old chapel road and Tinnabina to Mr. Denneby's plantation, at Lickey bridge, and lime stone quarries of Ballyheeny

41 To trunk the footpath from the street of Clashmore to the chapel

42 To repair 496 perches of the road from John Denneby's contract, at Tinnabinna, to the sand quay of Templemichael Ferry. Townland of Ardsallagh

43 To make 381¼ perches of a new road from the bridge at Springfield to the strand of Inchinflaherty, or Calesso bay

44 To make a new line of road from Pilltown to Langapuistha

45 To make 526 perches of a new road from Tallow to Dungarvan, between the end of Burtchael's new line, at Creggs, and the Clashmore road, at Knockeneries.

46 To repair 283 perches of the road from the street of Clashmore to the manure quay at Crowley's house

47 To make a quay, or repair the old one, at present existing at Saleen

48 To repair 157¼ perches of the road from Ardsallagh to the wooden bridge, leading to Youghal

49 To construct a quay on the lands of Tinnabinna on the Blackwater for landing manure, goods, and passengers from boats

50 To widen and repair 210 perches of road from the limestone quarry at Ballyheeney to the manure cove of Ballyquinn, between Michael O'Brien's cross, Grellagh and the lime kiln at Drumgalane

51 To make 161 perches of road from Mr. Fitzgerald's limekiln at Drumgalane to Crosby's cross

52 To widen and repair and make 228 perches of the road from Monatira road to the strand of Glenheg

53 To repair 428 perches of the road from Malachy Carroll's contract at Ballycurrane to the stream near John Keeff's house

54 To cut a hill and fill a hollow on the road between Piltown and Woodbine hill

55 To repair 411 perches of the road from Clashmore through Shannacoole to the Ferry point from the quay at Pillpark to the cross at Maurice Quinn's house, and cutting the hill at Shannacoole

56 To widen and improve the bridge of Clashmore

57 To widen and complete 120 perches of a road from Burtchael's new road in Coolbagh and Connery's late contract £70 thereof being for extending and enlarging Coolbagh sand quay

58 To make a new quay and road thereto at Ballinaclash

59 To build a quay at Piltown, townland of Piltown

60 To repair 424 perches of road from Dungarvan to Youghal from the Bleach bridge at Coolabeasty across the Ghosh through lower Dromore to meet the road from Aglish to the Ferry of Dromore

61 To make 180 perches of new road from Dungarvan to Cooneen quay, between the stream near Mrs. Dower's and John M'Carty's house

62 To make a new road from the quay at Dromore to the old road at James Ormond's house in Dromore, and to repair the old road from the cross roads in Dromore to Coolroo cross

63 To construct a manure quay at Dromore ferry

64 To repair and widen 398 perches of a road between Mr. Frank Russell's house on the Clashmore and Dungarvan road and Robin Hurtin's house on the top of Curricheen

65 To construct a new road between the end of the Tinnakilla road and the Ballintaylor line

66 To improve the old road from Mary Troy's house at Killatour and Simon Bryan's gate at Ballintaylor

67 To repair 158 perches of road from Clashmore to Dungarvan between the new Dungarvan road and the old Clonmel road

68 To repair the road to connect the old Dungarvan and Clashmore road with the Cappoquin and Ardmore road, passing through Mountstuart, and for the construction of a bridge across the Ghoish

69 To repair 180 perches of the old road through Kilmagebogue between the gullet at lower Kereen and the road from the cross of Clough to Crosby's quay

70 To repair 360 perches of road from Dungarvan to Youghal between Michael Tierney's house and Lisgriffin bridge

71 To repair 305 perches of a road from Clashmore to Aglish, between Barry's house and Patrick Sullivan's house

72 For banking 28 perches to be sloped back of the wall lately built by Slattery in Aglish

73 To repair 304 perches of road from the strand of Ballinacourty to Dungarvan, between the strand and Thomas Keily's field

74 To repair 310 perches of the road from Dungarvan to Ardmore, between James Clancy's cross, at Coolroe, and Edmond Dower's cross on Lord Stuart's new road at Belohadoose

75 To make 430 perches of new road from Dungarvan to Youghal, between Ballycurrane cross and John Keane's new road at Flynn's cross

76 To repair 120 perches of the road from the bridge of Helvick to James Ronayne's house in Upper Helvick, between Dungarvan and Youghal

77 To repair 90 perches of the road from the strand at Ring to Youghal, between the chapel of Ring and Sheehan's house

78 To repair 448 perches of road from the strand at Ring to Youghal, between the bridge and Cuddy's cross at Rathnameena

79 To repair 250 perches of road from the main road at William Walsh's, *on the lands of Goulane*, and the stream at *Ballintlea*

80 To build a new bridge between John Keily's house and Pat. M'Carthy's field at Lea, and to fill and trunk same

81 To level a hill and fill up a hollow on the lands of Ballybrusa, between the old chapel of Grange and the stream at the west boundary of Ballybrusa

82 To repair and widen 180 perches from Dungarvan to Youghal, between Killiket's cross and Nicholas Curreen's meadow at lower Ballinamona

83 To repair and straighten 352 perches fo the road from Dungarvan to the manure cove at Corrincot, between Phelan's contract at Serahan and the bridge at Moonameen

84 To make a new road from Mr. Fuge's demesne wall at Glencorran, skirting the beaches of Ballyquin and Crushea to the bridge at Curragh

85 To make 700 perches of new road from Ballymacart cove to Dungarvan, between the police barrack at Ballymacart and the new road on the mountain

86 To make 540 perches of road, between Darby Hartry's house Hacketstown and the Loskeran road near Fitzgerald's house

87 To make a new line of road from the Rock house near Ardmore to the new road on Desert at Dalton's house

88 To widen and repair 58 perches of the road from Michael Gee's corner above the old church of Ardmore and Dalton's house at Desert

89 To raise the storm wall of Ardmore so as to take off the two hills approaching the boat cove and to continue the road and wall to the Cove

90 To make 158 perches of paved footpath in the Main-street of Ardmore

91 To make a large covered sewer from Dr. Poole's gate to the stream at the end of Goosemeadow in the town of Ardmore

92 To build a slip and protecting wall to the boat cove at Ardmore as recommended by Mr. Gibbon's letter

93 To widen and repair 302 perches of the road from Clashmore to Ardmore and to cut a hill on same, between the late repair on Kilmuddy road and Malachy Carroll's contract

94 To repair 62 perches of the road from Dungarvan to Youghal, between Drohan's house and Curreen's contract

95 To repair 280 perches of the road from Dungarvan to Youghal, between Phelan's contract and the cross at the old road at Corronconnolly

96 To cut a hill and fill a hollow on the road from Youghal to Ardmore, between Wm. Crotty's and Wm. Foley's house

WATERFORD—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. BENDERSON, on the Morning of Wednesday and Saturday.—Wednesday, October 28 1846.