# The Waterford Mail.

Vol. XXIII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1846. No. 2446.


## QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE CORPORATION.

On Monday last the usual quarterly meeting of the corporation took place in the Town hall.—In consequence of the absence of the Mayor on a matter of an indispensable nature, Ald. Meagher took the chair.

The following members of the body were present:—Aldermen Meagher, Murphy, Walsh, Carroll, and Phelan; Town Councillors Walsh, Clarke, Alcock, Power, Carrick, Feehan, O'Meara, Hayes, Purcell, and Dobbyn.

The Treasurer, Mr. J. Delahunty, and Town Clerk, Mr. J. O'Brien, were in attendance.

The Town Clerk read the minutes of the last day's proceedings.

The Chairman said that he might as well state to them that Dr. Mackesy had an important communication to make to the meeting, and he was sure that they would all be glad to hear Dr. Mackesy.

Dr. Mackesy said that what he was about to propose, he trusted would be of some service to the poor. When the Chairman was Mayor he make an exertion to have it accomplished; but it could not then be done. However, there was a facility now afforded for carrying it into effect. It would now be done by act of parliament. He alluded to the erection of wash houses for the convenience and accommodation of the citizens. Through the exertions of Sir Henry Winston Barron the act had been extended to Ireland.—He would take the liberty of reading a report which he had drawn up on the subject, and he was convinced that no greater benefit could be conferred on the citizens, at it would tend both to improve their health and morals. (The Doctor here read a report of his own on the subject of washhouses or public baths, which pointed out the great advantages likely to be derived from them.) The speaker continued to say that much had already been done by the corporation to benefit the citizens, and every improvement which tended to the comfort or health of the inhabitants of the city was a step in the right direction. He hoped that a great deal of good would result from public baths if they would be established. He found that in most of the towns that had a municipal body, and wished to avail themselves of the benefit of the act in establishing public baths, a committee of ten had been appointed to carry out the plan and superintend the getting of them up. The committee thus appointed were generally men of standing, and he was certain that much might be accomplished if a committee were once formed. He was certain that the medical gentlemen of the city would lend their aid in carrying out the plan. They, at least, would have his assistance.

The Chairman said that the body would find great pleasure in availing themselves of his suggestions, and that he might rest assured that they would communicate with him on the subject.

Counsellor Walsh said that he was sure that it would be of infinite service, and he was sorry that the Doctor did not commit the particulars of his plan to writing, that they they might be able to give it a fuller consideration at present.

Doctor Mackesy said that his object at present in bringing the matter before them was, to see if they affirmed the principle, and if they did, he would be prepared afterwards to give them the particulars, and any information necessary he would place at their disposal.

Counsellor Alcock begged leave to call their attention to the act of parliament on the subject. There were two ways pointed out by the act in which that could be done; one was by contributing money out of the funds of the corporation for that purpose: and the other was by levying a rate on the citizens. It would then be better before they should affirm the principle of *Doctor* Mackesy to consider the matter again, and look carefully into it before they incurred expense.

The Chairman asked if the government would lend money for the purpose.

Counsellor Walsh said there was no understanding to that effect; but as they were on the subject of the comforts of their fellow citizens, he would like to know if those baths would be confined entirely to themselves. He thought they would do well to appoint a committee to report on it.

It was moved by Mr. Clarke, and seconded by Mr. Dobbyn, that a select committee be appointed to report on Dr. Mackesy's suggestions relative to the erection of the public baths.

The Chairman then said it would be well for them to appoint their quarter days before they went further.

The ensuing quarterly days of meeting were then fixed for the first Tuesdays of February, May, August, and the first day of November next.

It was then agreed, on the motion of Mr. Clarke, that the monies recommended for payment by the finance committee be paid forthwith.

The Chairman read a letter from Doctor Sheehan, sending in his resignation as a member of the council, as he could not, from press of business, attend to his duties.

The Chairman said he of course virtually ceased to be a member when he sent in his resignation.

Counsellor Walsh moved that his resignation be accepted without fine.

The motion, having bsen seconded by Ald. Carroll, was agreed to.

The Town Clerk read a memorial from the watchmen employed on the quays under the Harbour Commissioners, praying for an increase [illegible]

The memorial was referred to a private committee.

The Chairman said, as he could not attend to the duties of a Harbour Commissioner, that he thought it right to resign.

The resignation was accepted, and Ald. Phelan was appointed in his place.

Mr. Clarke moved, on the recommendation of the street committee, that a sum of Eight Hundred Pounds be allocated for the improvement of the streets.

The motion was seconded and agreed to.

The Town Clerk then read the report of the committee which had, on a former occasion, been appointed to investigate the opening of Barronstrand-street.

The report was highly favorable to this much called for improvement, and recommended an application to parliament for a bill for that purpose.

The Chairman said if they intended to go before parliament and apply for a private bill on the subject, it was necessary that they should have their notices prepared in a week. It had, he believed, been intimated that £15,000 would be required for the purpose. They would be obliged to give notice of all the powers they required, and what they intended to include in their bill.

Mr. Galwey begged leave to ask on what authority the Chairman stated that it would require £15,000. He had consulted some of the most eminent architects in town on the subject, all of whom said that £9,000 would be a great deal for it, and he would, therefore, like to know from what source had the estimate of £15,000 emanated?

The Chairman said, though not authorised to state it, still he was of opinion that the committee in taking the valuation had estimated for the fee simple of the property, the full value of the houses, and the loss of business to the occupants, and that might then account for it.

Mr. Galwey said that he allowed 21 years' purchase for the fee simple, and twelve years for the houses.

Mr. Walsh begged leave to say that Mr. Galwey, before he took on him to agitate the question any more, should show how the parties were to be paid. It was very improper and unwise in Mr. Galwey to be going about the town getting up signatures, and arousing the people to deprive men of their properties before they were paid for it.

Mr. Galwey replied that he only did what every man present admitted would be a benefit to the town. The memorial would show that he was not the only person to attack; their cases would come before a jury, and all he did was to make out an estimate.

The Chairman said that the committee who formed the estimate for which they intended to get their bill, did not intend to confine the improvements to Barronstrand-street.

Mr. Walsh said the question ought not to be agitated until there would be money to pay the men for their houses.

Counsellor Walsh said it ought to be agitated every day, as it was a question of such vast importance to the citizens; but he was sure that Mr. Galwey or any other gentleman did not intend to take away any man's house without paying him for it. When the matter came before a jury they would reduce it as low as £9,000 if they possibly could. As a public body they had a right to see that no imposition should be practised on the citizens. They should endeavor to carry out all improvements as cheap as they could.

The Chairman begged leave to remind them, if they intended to bring it before parliament, that they should lose no time in preparing the necessary notices.

Counsellor Walsh said as they were so limited for time, they would proceed as quickly as possible, and their clerk would be directed to prepare the proper notices without delay.

Some application being made on the part of Mr. Walpole, concerning the lighting of the city,

Alderman Walsh remarked that, invested as they were with a great power, it was their incumbent duty to see that their fellow citizens were not imposed upon by exorbitant prices. The gas in this city was very dear—dearer than in many places—and the light by far inferior and weaker. The other night, in crossing the ferry, he remarked how extremely dull it was—it has not that body that is visible everywhere else, and nevertheless it was 4s a thousand dearer there than in Clonmel. He was of opinion that Mr. Walpole was too high in his demand.

The Chairman said that there was a relief committee formed in the city within the last few days, and it was rather a strange anomaly that the name of their Mayor was not put on it; but it could not possibly be on it according to the instructions received from government. He intended to move that a memorial, which he had prepared, be sent to the Lord Lieutenant mentioning the fact. He considered that he was entitled, both from his zealous services on the last relief committee, and as first magistrate of the city, to be appointed on the present relief committee. (The Chairman here read the memorial.)

Counsellor Walsh said that a great portion of the property of that body would be affected by the Relief Act, and it was, therefore, only fair that some of their members should be appointed on the relief committee. There was not many of the citizens on it. There were some magistrates on it, to be sure, but there were others who had as good a right to be appointed.

Mr. Purcell said that it was not the intention of the government to exclude their respected Mayor. It was only a move to get him out of the chair.

The Chairman said that the Mayor would be on the relief committee as chairman of the Board of Guardians, but his object in forwarding the memorial was to put him in his proper position.

Counsellor Walsh moved that it be inserted in the memorial that, in addition to the Mayor, four of the members of the council should also be added,

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Feehan said he wanted to bring before them the conduct of the relief committee to their Mayor. He (the Mayor) as chairman of the Board of Guardians, as first magistrate of the city, had a right to take the chair at the meeting of the relief committee; but as that was not conceded to him he thought it necessary to leave the meeting; and he, therefore, thought it right that the thanks of the body should be returned to him, for his dignified conduct in so doing, and as an expression of their approval of the very proper part he acted, in retiring from the meeting.

A vote of thanks was accordingly, on Mr. Feehan's motion, passed to the Mayor.

The meeting then separated.

## NEW APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments were announced on Monday at the Registry of Deeds Office, by minute from the Lords of the Treasury:—

Morgan O'Connell, Esq., to be Registrar of Deeds, vice George Moore, Esq., retired.

Walter Glascock, Esq., First Assistant Registrar.

John E. Chapman, Esq., Second Assistant Registrar.

Mr. William Butler, First Clerk.

Mr. John Dillon, Second Clerk.

Mr. William Davis, Third Clerk.

A Sportswoman.—In a shooting party on the Blenheim domain the Duchess of Marlborough, last week, brought down eight head of game with her own gun.

The Gun Cotton.—There is a great *combustion* going on in the newspapers about the gun cotton, and a hundred chemists proclaiming that theirs is the real original, and every morning some particular individual avowing that his is more original than any. By this extraordinary invention we shall rival the Borgias in the secrecy, and eclipse them in the expedition, by removing troublesome customers. A wife may despatch her husband as Paris slew Achilles, through the heel; for she has only to darn his stocking with a few threads of the detonating wadding, and the first step he takes squashes him like an annihilated pumpkin, so that his own mother shall not identify him, except by a stray button, or toothpick, or something of the sort that may survive the catastrophe. There is no knowing where the thing will stop. We shall have no more crowds, no more assemblies, no more balls. How do you know that Miss Wilhelmina Amelia Skeggs, whom you want to waltz with, han't got some of Schoenbin's wadding in her bustle (for you are not quite sure it is the patent elastic what do you call it she wears), and would you think of doing the light fantastic with a lady who may at any moment evaporate like a hand grenade or park of artillery, leaving a *memento mori* as impressive as one of Lord Harding's despatches from the Sutlej? Henceforth every man will eye his neighbor as though he were an electric eel or torpedo, for a touch may be fatal; and the most sheepish looking fellow in the world has only to brandish a lock of Metino or Southdown, and instanter he becomes, as it were, a battering ram, terrible to all beholders as was the catapulæ wherewith Titus overthrew Jerusalem.

## DRAINAGE—MEETING IN ROSS.

Last week a meeting of the proprietors and principal occupiers of land in the barony of Bantry, took place in the town of Ross, in order to devise the best mode of giving speedy and general effect to his Excellency's interpretation of the labor act as regards the drainage of lands.

Lord Carew occupied the chair.

Some desultory conversation having ensued as to the powers given by the act to force unwilling proprietors, whose estates were divided by rivers or streams from others properties, to give their assent to the deepening of such rivers, &c., all the other interests assenting,

Mr. R. C. Browne Clayton, J.P., said that several of his tenants called on him yesterday to ask his advice on the question of drainage. He told them that he was willing to pay half the expense, and to afford them his heartiest co-operation in working out a question of such practical benefit to the country. If it were not done now, he much feared that so good an opportunity would never again present itself.

Mr. Farmar, J.P.—They could proceed under the drainage act as well as under the 9th and 10th Victoria, with this difference, that in the former case the landlord should bear all the expense.

Mr. Clayton—There are great difficulties attending the application of that act to immediate drainage. He sought to give effect to its provisions, but obstacles met him on every side.

Mr. Farmar—The amended or recent drainage act supersedes the necessity of all those tedious preliminaries attendant on the old measure. The new act sets forth that, in consequence of the failure of the potato crop, they could proceed with the works without delay, provided they applied to the Board of Works for the purpose before the 1st August, 1847. The Board of Works have the power of sending down a surveyor, and waving all tedious preliminaries—one fortnight's publication being sufficient, instead of six weeks as under the previous enactment. He estimated the expense of drainage at £3 the statute or £4 17s 4d the Irish acre, so that the gross sum necessary to be raised for any farm, could be easily calculated. The main question was, how long a period would they get for the re-payment of the required loan. They had a right to ask for as long a time as possible—twenty years would not be too much.

Lord Carew—According to the provisions of the act, government had the power of calling in the whole sum by one instalment.

Mr. Clayton—Under the labor act, they had 10 years.

Captain Dyer said that he had written to the government on the subject, requesting to know, whether they would allow ten years according to the labour act, or twenty under the drainage enactment. Government were exceedingly anxious that the greater portion of the money that will be necessary to feed and employ the poor should be expended in drainage.

Lord Carew—Mr. Farmar has prepared a series of resolutions, which I hold in my hand. I think that they are calculated to elicit the objects which we all seem to have in view.

His lordship then read the following resolutions, which being subsequently proposed by Mr. Farmar, and seconded by Mr. Alcock, the High Sheriff, passed unanimously:—

"That the object of this meeting is to carry into effect, as far as possible, the kind intentions of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, as conveyed in the circular directed to the chairman of the Board of Works, dated 5th of October; and, at a period when the occupiers of land can so badly afford to pay for labour not immediately profitable, to substitute that which is productive.

"That, as the first step towards enabling us to decide how far it may be advisable for landlords and occupiers at this distressing period to take on themselves other heavy responsibilities, in addition to the large incumbrances imposed upon them at the late extraordinary presentment sessions, a respectful application be made to his Excellency, requesting to know what length of time will be allowed for the repayment of the sums which may be advanced for draining, and at what rate of interest; submitting to his Excellency's consideration the expediency of extending, under existing circumstances, the period of repayment to 20 years; especially as such loans will be effectually secured on the lands, so that no loss can possibly be sustained.

"That a sum of £20,000 was voted for the general purpose of draining in this barony, and upwards of £17,000 presented for various public works under the 9th and 10th Victoria, chapter 107; but that in the opinion of this meeting, if encouragement be given to proceed under the drainage acts, a large portion of the least useful of those works might be dispensed with, as sufficient labor might be readily supplied by extensive draining.

"That as, owing to such an universal failure of food, both landlords and tenants will be subjected to severe pecuniary pressure, his Excellency be most reepectfully requested to order that the preliminary and other expenses attending said draining, if applied for, shall be as light as circumstances will admit, consistently with the proper execution of the works and the carrying out the intentions of the act.

"That this meeting do, at its rising, adjourn to the 10th Nov., in order to have an opportunity of considering whatever reply his Excellency may please to give to our application."

Rev. Mr. Whitney said that he had seen a letter from government, in which it was stated that ten years would be given for repayment.

Captain Dyer then read the circular of Mr. Walker, of the Board of Works, respecting drainage, which was issued subsequently to the letter of the Chief Secretary.

Mr. R. Tottenham—It would be well to inquire from the government, if tenants can use their own horses and cars on the drainage of their farms.

Mr. R. C. B. Clayton—There can scarcely be a doubt on the subject; and I look on it as a very important question. The tenant, in fact, could charge the landlord with the expenses of his own horses and men, and thereby lessen the taxation on himself.

Mr. Greene suggested the propriety of delegating some landed proprietor from the meeting to wait on the government, in order to accelerate the commencement of the works—as letters, in consequence of the multitude of applications daily pouring into the public offices, might remain some days unanswered.

This suggestion having met the general approbation,

Lord Carew said that Mr. R. C. B. Clayton had kindly volunteered to proceed to Dublin for the purpose.

The following resolutions were then put from the chair and carried:—

"To ascertain whether it would be competent for the tenant or occupier to furnish assistance by horses or otherwise towards the completion of the works on the lands in his occupation, he receiving no remuneration whatever from the Board of Works for such assistance, the only advantage being that the whole expense would be thereby lessened.

"The warmest thanks of this meeting be given to R. C. Browne Clayton, Esq., for the zeal and activity which he has displayed in forwarding the objects for which the meeting was convened."

Mr. R. C. B. Clayton returned thanks.

Lord Carew having left the chair, and Mr. R. Tottenham being moved thereto, the thanks of the meeting were voted to his lordship.

Lord Carew—I have only a common object with you all—to give employment to the people; and at the same time to guard against a waste of the public money. I am happy to see so cordial a feeling of co-operation animate all classes; and I beg to thank you most sincerely for the honour you have conferred on me this day.

The meeting then adjourned to the 10th of November.

## THE GREAT BRITAIN.

Great interest is felt here for the result of the experiments which it is said have been definitively arranged to take place between Mr. Mackintosh and the directors of the Great Britain steamer, for floating that leviathan ship. Although extremely novel, the plan proposed is simple and easy to be comprehended, and if it should answer as well in practice as in theory, it would be doubtless made extensively available in various other similar cases. As we understand the plan there is to be a ridge of stones in a half circle placed at a short distance from the stern of the vessel, and some hollow iron shells in a like circle charged with gunpowder, besides a few similar charges being placed along the course to which the ship is expected to be driven. On the semi circular train being fired by means of the usual galvanic appliances, the water at the stern of the ship will be lifted with such force as to loosen the sandy bed, and immediately set her afloat, the continuance of the wave being accomplished by the firing of the smaller charges, while the tug steamers are towing in advance. It is calculated that the water will be agitated to a given extent, not more than equal to the force already withstood by the Great Britain when at sea, and that a certain number of casks deposited in the engine room will give her sufficient buoyancy. The grand point must necessarily be to ensure such a precise arrangement of the explosive materials as to prevent any untoward injury to the ship, and at the same time to accomplish a simultaneous action of the tug steamers, should the auspicious event come off, and the noble ship be once more afloat. We have seldom known any nautical occurrence excite more interest here than this does, and certainly none since the trial of Warner's Long Range. It is hoped that the Great Britain will not have become strained or damaged in any way not easily reparable.—*Globe.*

## DOUBLE MURDER BY A HUSBAND!

A revolting murder which has caused fearful excitement in the neighbourhood, was perpetrated at Martinstown, near Kilfinnan, on Sunday morning. The wretched man who committed the foul and atrocious deed, was Mr. John O'Grady, a wealthy farmer, looked upon by all who knew him as a peaceable, social, and friendly man.—The victim of his foul and unnatural vengeance was his own wedded wife, an interesting young woman, daughter of a comfortable farmer named Henry Quinlan, who lives in the county Tipperary; and the second victim of his ferocious brutality was a female servant, Anne Hogan. The husband and wife were only five months married, and at the time of their union, the husband received a fortune of £900 with his partner. Previous, and subsequent to their marriage, two brothers of the husband resided in the same house with them; but for some cause the wife took a dislike to both, and insisted upon their leaving, stating that unless this was done, she would not remain herself. Fondly attached to his brothers, O'Grady refused to comply; but as domestic unhappiness increased, he yielded to the solicitations of his wife, and his two brothers were removed to Kilfinnan. Subsequently an occurrence took place which led him to suspect that the servant girl (a relative or clien of the wife,) had mixed poison instead of soda in a cake which she had prepared for breakfast, and upon examination a small package was discovered in her box, containing arsenic. This induced the husband to summon the maid to the Petty Sessions, when the case was dismissed, and he then discharged her from his service. The wife knowing the female, whom she brought to live with her from her father's house, urged the husband to take her back, but he refused, whereupon the wife left him, and went again to live with her parents. Three weeks elapsed, before she returned, when her husband consented to reinstate the servant girl. However, on Saturday last (November eve) the husband wished to have his brothers spend the festival with him, to which his wife was opposed, but nothing occurred to create suspicion of the fatal catastrophe which followed, and the family retired to bed as usual. Next morning, it is presumed, some quarrel took place between man and wife in their bed-room, when the husband, maddened at being restricted in the management of his household, seized either a razor or a knife, and laying violent hands on his victim cut the wife's throat. The servant girl, attracted by the shrieks of her dying mistress, ran to her assistance, but being observed by the murderer, he hunted her down to the kitchen, and from thence to the stable, where, grasping a pitchfork, he killed her on the spot, having stabbed her in several parts of the body. The blood-stained criminal then fled his house, but was taken next evening, in one of his tenants' cabins, about a mile distant from the fatal scene of this double tragedy. O'Grady was kept in Kilfinnan bridewell yesterday, to await the result of the coroner's inquest, and will be transmitted to the county jail to morrow, to abide his trial at the next assizes.—*Lim. Chronicle* of Wednesday.

## ODD FELLOWS IN AMERICA.

During the past year the total amount of relief from the funds of the Odd Fellows was 200,000 dols. Thirty thousand new members have joined the association, and there are 992 lodges. It is gratifying to know these facts. Out of the relief money expended, 154,247 dols. was paid for the relief of the distressed brothers: 95,686 dols. for widows; 3,674 dols. for the education of orphans, and 22,785 dols. for funeral and other expenses.—*New York Sun.*

Parsnips—Facts worth Knowing.—We take the following from the last number of the *Farmer's Gazette*:—

"Last week a person connected with a large public establishment went to Carlow to purchase parsnips where they were grown pretty extensively, and the prices at which he could get them were £10 to £12 per ton. Parsnips are excellent, wholesome, and substantial food. All good growers of this excellent vegetable know that from 30 to 40 tons per acre is a very general crop on well prepared land; but say half the lowest produce (30 tons) at half the lowest price now demanded and obtained in Carlow, the value of such a crop would be £755 per acre. Who, we ask, knowing this, will not prepare their land for this and such crops?"

Lord Stradbroke's agent, Mr. Coates, has left Ballymacarberry for Dublin, after a residence of several months amongst the tenantry. During Mr. Coate's stay in the County Waterford he purchased several tons of Indian Meal which he lodged in a depot at Ballymacarberry to be distributed at a low price to all the poor in the neighborhood. Mr. Coates also gave employment on a most extensive scale, and upon all occasions evinced much anxiety to alleviate the sufferings, and better the condition of the working classes.

## STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the Nenagh Guardian.)

The recent Attack on Mrs. Finch.—On Sunday last, after Divine service, as Mrs. Finch, and her sister, Miss Parker, were proceeding in their carriage from Nenagh church to Kilcolman, the residence of Mrs. Finch, which is within three miles of town, and when about half a mile outside Nenagh, three ruffians, one of whom was armed with a pistol, stopped the carriage, and fired a shot, a grain of which struck the coachman in the leg, and other grains penetrated the hammercloth. They then flung into the carriage a threatening notice, for Mrs. Finch to discharge her butler. One of this lady's workmen came up at the time, and as the fellows were running away, he gave pursuit, and knocked down one of the two that were making off through the fields, and brought him into Nenagh, where he lodged him safely in the police barrack. The coachman instantly jumped off his box, and pursued another fellow into Nenagh, and saw him enter a house in Silver-street, near the police barrack. He procured the aid of a constable, and having made search, pulled him out from under a bed, where he was concealed, handcuffed him and the other Terry, flung them into a car, the fellows having made great resistance, and lodged them safely in Nenagh jail. The name of one of them is Joseph Spain, from the neighbourhood of Rapla—the other's name is John Hogan, from Lower Ormond, and we believe was charged with the murder of Mr. Waller. Neither of them lived on Mrs. Finch's property—but were brought from a distance (as is the custom of the country) to do this daring and diabolical act. The third fellow has for the present escaped, but there is no doubt that the concoctors of this outrage will be traced and brought to that punishment they so richly deserve. Mrs. Finch is one of the most popular and charitable ladies in this country—she is munificent in her donations to the poor, and her benevolence is untiring and unbounded. She possesees a noble income, and is a constant resident on her property. We cannot bear to dwell on this unmanly act. It reflects more disgrace upon Tipperary and its peasantry than any act or crime with which it is already brauded.

Threatening Notice against Rents.—A threatening notice to all tenants not to pay rents was publicly posted upon the chapel of Killeen, in this county, on Sunday last.

Attacking and Firing into Houses.—On Sunday last, the houses of John and Patrick Casey, of Killodiernan, were forcibly entered, after being fired into, and a Rockite notice left, threatening them to give up some land they had lately taken. Casey's family were absent at the time.

Robbery.—On Saturday last, a labourer, named Martin Dwyer, on his return from Limerick to his residence, near Newport, was stopped on the road by two men, who took from his person about thirty shillings, which he had obtained for some article he sold that day. Dwyer has lodged informations against oue of the men whom he recognised.

Extensive Robbery.—On Sunday last, during the hours of Divine service, two men, with faces blackened, and handkerchiefs on their heads, effected an entrance into the house of Mr. Jeremiah Tuohy, about a mile beyond Toomavara. After breaking the parlour windows and getting in, they found they could proceed no farther than that room, owing to the parlour door being locked at the hall side. They then went to the hall door, and broke the fan light over it, when they forced their way through, and proceeded up stairs to Mr. Tuoby's bed room, broke open a chest, and took from it bank notes to the amount of £160, together with some bills, and then made off in the direction of Woodville.

Grievous Assault.—A small farmer, named John Ryan, on his way to the Limerick market on Saturday last, with a load of corn, was attacked at Coorass, near Newport, by five or six men, who pelted him with stones, and fractured his skull over the left temple. It appears that John Ryan was to have gone to Thurles Quarter Sessions on Monday, to defend an ejectment process, brought against him, the money he entrusted another person with to pay his landlord.

On Saturday last, about midday, a large body of men, women, and children, assembled on the road near Birdhill, to prevent about fifty car loads of corn from being brought into Limerick. Seven loads of the corn belonged to Caleb Going, Esq., who, not wishing to see the unfortunate peasantry shot down, ordered his drivers to return with it to Traverston. Mr. Tabuteau had been on the spot at the time, with a party of military from Castle Connell, and read the riot act, but seeing that the owners of the corn did not wish to proceed to Limerick, but who preferred returning home with it, no injury to life or property occurred.

On Wednesday night last, about 11 o'clock, some fellows went to the baggard of George Walpole, Esq., of Arran-hill, near Borrisokane, and was in the act of threshing some of his wheat, when they were detected by three of Mr. W.'s men—they seized one of the fellows and the rest made their escape.

On Thursday night last, some ruffians went to an out-house belonging to Patrick Kelly, of Eglish, about three miles from Borrisokane, where he had a fat cow killed—the fellows took away almost all the flesh, and left a mere skeleton behind them.

On the same night some shots were fired outside the door of the widow Hickey, of Middletown, near Borrisokane—she was ordered to quit her farm—her husband died about three weeks ago.

On the same night Mr. Purvis had three sheep killed on his pasture, and the carcases taken away.

On the same night an excellent horse was shot, belonging to Michael Kenna, of Lisgorive, parish of Ardcroney. Kenna was ordered to give up a farm which he had in his possession for the last twelve years.

Three men have been taken, and also identified, as part of the gang that attacked Baskerville, and broke his arm some time ago, at Modreeny. The occurrence appeared in a former number of the *Guardian*.

A poor widow, who resides at Loughorna, sold some wheat on Friday last—the same night she was robbed to the amount of £5, the whole of the money she received for her corn.

(From the Tipperary Constitution.)

Sheep Stealing.—A sheep, the property of Patrick Slattery, of Killeek, in the neighbourhood of Fethard, was stolen off his land on the night of Saturday last; and on the same night an ewe, the property of Thomas Lambley, was killed at Red City, and the flesh taken away. No clue to the perpetrators of those outrages has been discovered.

Malicious Burning of Wheat!!!—On Saturday night, about the hour of eight o'clock, two stacks of wheat, the property of Mr. Michael Tobin, were maliciously set fire to, at Clerihan, by seven incendiaries, and were it not for the exertions of the police and Mr. Tobin's neighbours, two other stacks would have shared the same fate. There is a police station within six hundred yards of the scene of this outrage. What reckless ruffians must those be who thus destroy one of the principal necessaries of life in those days of misery and distress!

Attempt at Robbery.—On the night of the 26th October, a party of men, at present unknown, broke into the dairy of the widow Cooney, at Coleman, and having found nothing inside but a box, they brought it out to the field, and having broken it open, they discovered it to be empty. They then proceeded to the dairy of Mr. Denis Larkin, into which they forced an entrance, and were again disappointed, as Mr. Larkin took the precaution of removing his butter into the dwelling-house. The same party, it is presumed, next proceeded to the National Schoolhouse, which they also forced open, and, upon gaining an entrance, broke open a desk, with the like results. Those outrages were all perpetrated in the neighbourhood of Clerihan, within four miles of Clonmel.

(From the Limerick Chronicle.)

The mills of Mr. Wallnutt, at Scariff, were broken into on Friday night, and a quantity of provisions carried away, and some more thrown away and destroyed.

There being great apprehension of an outbreak in Ballingarry, where the peasantry are very turbulent, on Monday morning Captain Daniell's company of the 85th, with a troop of the 8th Hussars, under Major Shewell, left this for Rathkeale, but all was quiet in the above locality, and the military returned in the evening, after a march of 28 miles. Mr. Goold, resident magistrate of the district, was in attendance.

A sheep, the property of Bolton Waller, Esq., Shannon-grove, was feloniously killed on Monday night, and the carcass carried away.

The country people in the neighbourhood of Drewscourt *have directed* the millers not to give more than 1s a stone for oats, to be ground into meal, and sold proportionably cheap. This absurd dictation must be got rid of.

John Roberts, serving notices to quit at Racefield, parish of Mungret, on Friday, for George Gough, of Woodstown, Esq., was pelted with stones from both sides of the road, accompanied with shouts "to murder the villain."

Notices have been posted on the chapel gates in the vicinity of Fenloe, threatening persons bidding for the corn, at the auction this week, with violent death.

The mob which threatened to attack Mr. Deniston's extensive flour mills at O'Brien's-bridge, were mainly diverted from the lawless effort by the strenuous personal exertions and exhortations of Augustns Arthur, of Glenomera, Esq., who, under Heaven, was chiefly instrumental in keeping peace; for, at intervals, a direct collision between the military, police, and tumultuous assemblage, was most imminent, and certainly unavoidable, had the rioters persisted in assaulting the concerns. Mr. E. Dickson, who keeps the principal bakery at O'Brien's-bridge, and manufactures a larger loaf than Limerick, did not escape the popular fury. His establishment was plundered, and Mr. Dickson had to fly for his life, as the pursuers declared vengeance against him. It is a remarkable fact that upwards of £1,500 is due to Mr. Dickson in the town and neighbourhood for provision, and to this day he has not issued a single process for the large sum outstanding. Yet, such is his reward! The police were severely handled in the confusion.

On Sunday night, a fat cow, purchased by a victualler of Sligo, from Rev. Mr. Boland, Rector of Killanumery, was feloniously slaughtered and the carcase carried off.

On Sunday night the Abbey mill, Ballyshannon, was broken open by a large body of men, and two tons of meal carried away. They had boats prepared, by which the meal was taken across the channel.

Application is made to government to station a troop of Dragoons in the town of Tipperary.

A company of the 75th, from Athlone, has arrived at Shannon Harbour, to protect the canal boats conveying provisions. A company of the 75th are ordered to Ballinasloe.

Of the 88th Connaught Rangers 100 rank and file were engaged on Saturday in escorting flour from Birr to Shannon Harbour.

## THE MAGISTRACY.

Col. Mansell, Adjutant-Gen. of the Limerick district, has been appointed to the magistracy of the city of Limerick, the counties of Limerick, Clare and Tipperary.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Thomas Scully, Esq., of Kilfeacle, to the commission of the peace for the county Tipperary.

John Stephen Dwyer, Esq., of Castleconnell, has been appointed a magistrate for the county Limerick.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint the Hon. Martin Jos. French a resident magistrate under the act of 6 Wm. IV. c. 13, and to take charge of the district of Cashel, in the county Tipperary.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint John O'Brien, Esq., a resident magistrate under the act 6 Wm. IV., c. 13, and to take charge of the district of Buttevant, in the county Cork.

## THE GUN COTTON.

H. K. G. Morgan, Esq., of Johnstown Castle, who is an eminent practical chemist, has been making several experiments with this newly invented explosive power. We take the following from a note addressed by Mr. Morgan to the *Wexford Independent*:—

I send you a piece of wood which has been rent in this most extrasrdinary way, by a charge of only forty grains of the "Gun Cotton." You know, of course, the various receipts given for its preparation; but failures will happen, if the nitres are not highly concentrated. One pound of saltpetre DRIED, and seven fluid ounces of strong sulphuric acid, is the mixture from which I make the nitric acid.

I fired the cotton by means of the Galvanic Battery. If you examine the wires you will find one end forked. This fork was connected by a very slight iron wire, and this wire not being of sufficient thickness to conduct the electric fluid, was ignited, and exploded the cotton.

This cotton, when exploded, leaves no residue, as you will perceive from the piece of wood.

I find that FINE DRY sand put over the charge of cotton answers fully as well as if clay had been driven over it. The particles of sand wedge one another and do not blow out. *It is a safe method*, and one that succeeds perfectly. Great caution is necessary with this cotton, It blew up, while drying, before the fire, at a distance of eight inches from it.

Meeting of the Farming Classes.—We understand that a meeting of the farmers of Ardcroney and Borrisokane parishes intend to hold a meeting on Thursday next, to memorial his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to grant a sum of money by way of loan to farmers, in proportion to the quantity of land they hold, to enable them to till their farms, and procure seed for the ensuing crops—many of them being totally unable to do so—and thereby be compelled to abandon all tillage for the next season. This may be the case in a great many instances, and we would be disposed to assist the plan, provided that the farmers had paid their rents out of the produce of their grain crops, which they ought to be well able to do, from the high prices obtained this year for wheat and oats. Should the Lord Lieutenant not have the power, and, indeed, we believe he has not, to cause advances to be made for such purposes, we have no doubt that the landlords would assist their paying tenantry, by giving them seed, on time, for that purpose.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

## FRANCE.

We have received the very few Paris papers published on Monday. They contain, however, little news.

The Paris Bourse was agitated on Monday.—Finding the government party too strong to allow the funds to go down, the speculators for the fall (Bears) turned all their attention and all their malignity towards the share-market, and succeeded in depressing the shares of nearly all the lines in France.

King Leopold of Belgium was to leave for Brussels, by the Northern Railroads, on Tuesday.

The *Semaphore de Marseilles* of the 29th ultimo, contains the following, dated Smyrna, the 16th :—

"The Austrian steamer, which reached Constantinople yesterday morning, brought advices from Tenedos, stating that an English schooner, the name of which escapes us, commanded by Captain Alexander Jones, lying at anchor opposite that island on the coast of Troy, had been boarded by pirates on the night of the 11th.—The seaman on guard having been murdered, and the remainder confined to the hold, the vessel was stripped of all its rigging and valuable articles, &c., and the captain of his money. It was believed that this act of piracy was committed by the crew of one of the Greek vessels anchored close by."

## SPAIN.

Our accounts from Madrid are of the 27th and 28th ult. The government had received despatched from Saragosa, announcing that tranquillity had been disturbed in that city on the 25th. The authorities, however, had been informed that a movement was contemplated, and had adopted efficient measures to repress it. At seven o'clock in the evening of that day several armed groups having made their appearance in the streets, the Captain General immediately mounted his horse and marched with a body of troops against the rioters, who dispersed on their approach.

Some shots had been fired by the rioters on the troops, but it does not appear that any were either killed or wounded. Twenty-four persons were arrested, and sixty stand of arms captured. Some cries of "*Viva* Espartero!" and "Down with the tributary system!" were heard; and the Political Chief, in his report to the Minister of the Interior, says that the revolters intended to proclaim the constitution of 1837. The decree of dissolution of the Cortes was to appear on the 30th.

The accounts from Portugal were contradictory. The *Clamor Publico* states that the insurrection was spreading, and that Count das Antas had entered Coimbra at the head of 2,500 men, and was marching on the capital, whilst the *Heraldo* publishes a letter from Vigo, of the 22d, mentioning that Oporto had recognised the government of Lisbon.

The Three per Cents. were done at 34¾ for cash, and 34⅞ for paper. The other securities had not changed.

## THE RIVER PLATE.

LIVERPOOL, MONDAY.—By an arrival here the following important letter has been received:

"RIO JANEIRO, SEPT. 13, 1846.—Mr. Hood came to an agreement with the Monte Videan government on the 27th ult. On the 29th ult. he visited the camp of Oribe, and on the 30th he proceeded in Her Majesty's steamer Alecto to Buenos Ayres, to obtain the consent of Rosas to the arrangement. Up to the 7th inst., nothing was positively known at Monte Video, but a general belief existed that Rosas had refused to accede to the terms, unless Oribe was acknowledged as the legal President of the Oriental Republic.—On the 7th instant, it was believed that negociations were entirely broken off by Mr. Hood, and that he was about to return to England. The same belief existed in Buenos Ayres on the 4th of September, and doubloons had risen to 500 dollars."

From Bahia we learn that Her Majesty's steamer Gordon had arrived at Rio on the 20th of September, with Mr. Hood on board, but that the ultimate result of his mission was not known.

## THE REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL.

We (*Times*) have advices from Lisbon to the 20th October. The insurrection at Oporto continued unsuppressed. The mouth of the Douro was, by Royal decree, declared to be blockaded. The blockade was maintained by a corvette and some smaller vessels. The insurgents had only obtained possession of two of the Government steamers, but the Conde des Antas, with the troops under his command, still held out, and the Duke da Terceira, with the King's aide-de-camp, Campanhas, and the rest of his staff, was still retained in custody by the democrats, who had removed them for security from the castle of Foz to the Relayao prison in the town. The insurrection had spread to other towns, Evora had pronounced against the government. Braga and Penafiel had likewise pronounced in favor of Don Miguel, and a Miguelite junta of government was formed in the latter place. The troops, generally, remained faithful to the government, and the defeated guerillas in the vicinity of Lisbon. The enrolment of the volunteer battalions was completed in the metropolis, but it was thought probable that there must be a foreign intervention under the treaty of the Quadruple Alliance.

The *Times* of Tuesday says—

"The last intelligence received from Admiral Sir W. Parker was dated the 26th ult. He was then with his squadron sailing for Lisbon, with the view of affording protection to British subjects and property there, and, if necessary, an asylum to her Majesty and the royal family. His mission would not authorise him to interfere in the internal dissensions of the country, but only to protect, as far as possible, British interests from any danger to which in the course of the insurrection they might be exposed. Col. Wylde, who left Portsmouth yesterday in the Cyclops steamer, will in the first instance touch at Oporto, the principal seat of the insurrection and thence proceed to Lisbon."

## COURT OF ERROR—WEDNESDAY, NOV. 4.

The Judges sat at half-past twelve, with the exception of the Lord Chief Baron, and proceeded with the list of cases remaining for argument.

*R. O'Connell in Error, v. N. M. Mansfield.*

This was a writ of error brought to set aside a decision of the Court of Common Pleas. An action for libel had been instituted against the defendant, the proprietor of the *Evening Packet*, and when the special jury came to be sworn, an objection was taken to one of the panel, as being disqualified, by reason of his being a member of the corporation. The plaintiff's counsel insisted that if there was any such disqualification it should hace been brought under the notice of the officer when striking the jury, and did not form a ground of challenge at the time. The objection of the juror was, however, allowed by the judge, and the case having proceeded, there was a verdict for the plaintiff.

The ruling at Nisi Prius, the Court of Common Pleas, sitting at banco, affirmed, and the plaintiff now brought his writ or error,

Mr. Macdonagh, Q.C., was heard for the defendant in error, and Mr. Napier, Q.C., agued on the other side.

The arguments were purely of a legal nature.

Their Lordships rose at 4 o'clock.

A GOVERNESS.—The more refined, the more informed the governess, the more she suffers.

## PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

| | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 per Cent. Cons. | — | — | 96⅜ |
| 3½ per Cent. Stock | — | — | 9 |
| 3½ per Cent. Debentures | — | — | 206 |
| Bank Stock | — | — | 39½ |
| Royal Canal Stock | — | — | 8¼ |
| Grand Canal Ditto | — | — | 57 |
| Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent. | — | — | |
| Ditto 4 per Cent. | — | — | 94½ |
| 4 per Cent. City Debs | — | — | |
| 4 per Cent Ballast Office Deb. Gov. Sec. | — | — | 93½ |
| Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent. | — | — | 99 |

ENGLISH STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Stock | 206 | India Stock | 260 |
| 3 per Cent. Consols | 95⅜ | India Bonds | — |
| Ditto for opening | 95⅛ | South Sea Stock | 94½ |
| 3 per Cent Reduced | 94⅜ | Do. New Annuities | — |
| 3½ per Cent Red. | — | Exchequer Bills (£1,000) | |
| New 3½ per Cent. | 96 | 15 pm | |


# The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7.


## A QUARTERLY CONSOLATION.

The bond between Mr. O'Connell and the party whom he so often designated as "base, bloody, and brutal," is daily becoming more binding—the compact is becoming each hour more transparent. Repeal has been sold for a consideration, and Mr. O'Connell's family are reaping the benefit. In plain words another obligation binds Mr. O'Connell to the Whigs—his second son, Morgan, is appointed Registrar of Deeds at a salary of £1500 per annum, for life, paid quarterly, in the room of Mr. George Moore, a gentleman who discharged the duties of his office to the satisfaction of all parties, but who has been dismissed on a pension to make way for the younger Hannibal. The Repeal cause, headed by Mr. O'Connell is daily losing strength, it is not the Agitator's card to let it die at once, but as soon as further quarterly consolations, which are in train, have been bestowed on all the minor fry of Darrynane, the shout for Repeal will be faint indeed. What do the simple Repealers think of their leader now? What opinion have they formed of his disinterestedness? If they do not all see that they are sold—some of them already confess it—bound hand and foot to the party they were taught to execrate, they are dolts indeed. The gold of the treasury is enticing, truly. Mr. O'Connell has felt its potent magic; has yielded to the "blandishments of English corruption;" and in the words of Mr. S. O'Brien, "given his support to an anti-Repeal ministry, accompanied by open encouragement of the solicitation of patronage, the pursuit of which tends to render Repealers the creatures and dependants of an English government."

Oh! simple, simple Repealers, will nothing teach you.

Mr. O'Connell recently made a charge against the editor of the *Nation* that he contradicted in his paper, a statement made by him, on oath, when upon his trial, at the prosecution of the crown. To this charge the *Nation*, in its publication of Saturday, replies in terms which sufficiently indicate the feelings which Mr. O'Connell's conduct has elicited from the large portion of the people of whose sentiments that journal is the acknowledged organ. The truths conveyed in the following are of the most damaging character to the would-be dictator of Irishmen.—Many of them are beginning to think for themselves. Would that the current of their thoughts were directed in a proper channel. Thus writes the *Nation* :—

"Among the fatal mistakes the historian will chronicle in the career of O'Connell, it will stand recorded that he unwisely preferred to work with base tools—that, leading three generations, the highest passions, the unconquerable energy and genius of which he might have harnessed to any *honest* purpose, he drove them from him, generation after generation, surrounding himself, at all times, with men too dependant to rebel, and too contemptible to be dangerous.

"A second fatal error, the remote results of which men still unborn will be labouring to combat, is his *ruinous paltering with* truth. Posterity will not easily pardon him this error—making rash and unfounded charges, dealing in *convenient and impossible promises*, meeting temporary difficulties with some ingenious expedient, to be presently thrown aside and forgotten.

"These two practices have done deadly injury to the national character; teaching our people to look on their leaders for *plausability* and *cunning*, and to *disregard personal* character and *veracity*—and teaching the leaders of the second order to cultivate these popular vices.

"The monstrous charge made by the unfortunate Tom Steele was made once before. On that occasion we passed it with a simple denial from respect, as we now do from contempt. It was then made by Mr. O'Connell, but made in more modified terms. In any terms it is a *disgraceful lie*, without a shadow of foundation."

Hard language this, to call the "Father of his country" a "disgraceful liar;" a dealer in "convenient and impossible promises;" a "disregarder of personal character and veracity;" a "palterer with truth!" Yet, such Mr. O'Connell is depicted in truthful characters in the *Nation*, and such has he proved himself. "A pretty quarrel this, my masters," between "Young and Old Ireland!"

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We exceedingly regret our being obliged to overhold the letter of "Mercurius" till next post. In the last communication of our respected correspondent the heading was printed, "I pledge my *profession and reputation*" it should have been "*professional reputation.*"

The Dublin University Magazine and Turlough O'Brien shall be noticed in our next.

A meeting of the general committee of the Corporation was held at the Town Hall, on Tuesday night, when a parliamentary notice was prepared, for the purpose of applying for the extension of the Wide Street Act to the city of Waterford.

Of the twenty-one gentlemen called to the bar on Monday last, Messrs. Fitzgerald, Griott, Conway, and Kehey, took the oaths as Roman Catholics; Samuel Vallis Peet, Esq., of this city, as a member of the Society of Friends, made the necessary affirmation. Mr. Peet is the second gentleman of this society who has been called to the bar in Ireland.

Pierce Eustace Laurence Barron, Esq., eldest son of P. M. Barron, Esq., of Glenview, in this county, was on Monday admitted by the Benchers as a law student—there were eighteen other admissions. Thirty-three gentlemen were allowed to become attorneys' apprentices; and six assignments of indentures allowed.

*To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.*

SIR—It is said that an election is pending in these kingdoms, and I believe it is so. I wish, therefore, to ask, what is a-doing by our Protestant community. In the County Wexford, where I have the honour of residing, I am persuaded something might be done, were proper exertions made. Had we had a Bruan here our county would, long since, have been rescued from the hands of enemies. At it is we are disgraced by the return of two out and out Radicals, and this where we have a large Protestant population, a numerous party of gentry, and the whole power of Protestant aristocracy and landlords. There must therefore be a fault somewhere, and my object on this occasion is to mark out some of the causes which produce this unhappy result.

The first cause, Sir, is the lukewarmness and negligence of the leaders of our Conservative party; occasionally, indeed, they will rouse themselves for a moment when the tocsin of war calls them to the battle; but they come unprepared; it is merely a sudden awakening out of sleep—a sudden start, without preparation, and without, therefore, any chance or hope of victory, except, perhaps, a miracle were worked in their behalf.

Secondly—They have no Conservative paper in this county. The more Conservative a paper is, and the more Conservative papers we have the more likely is the cause and the papers themselves to prosper, like trees planted where there is a constant stormy wind, the one shelters the other and causes it to grow; so would good Conservative papers expand and foster Conservatism. But here we are, without even the shadow of a Conservative paper. No wonder that the County Wexford is represented by two extreme Radicals.

Thirdly, and lastly, for I would say, "*ex uno disce omnes*"—we have no Conservative committee in this county—bold!—not so fast! You will say we have. Well! I am glad of it; but I really never heard of it, and I know a good deal of the gentry of my county, and besides, I can tell you that I know that there are many good and true Conservatives, men who would not be carried about, either by private interest or by public clamour, who have good votes, £10, £20, and £50 votes, and have never heard of your committee, and have never registered their votes, because they have never been applied to. I could lay my hand on some half dozen clergymen in my own vicinity who have £50 freeholds, and have never heard of your committee; but perhaps this is the time for their doze, or, perhaps, like Baal in Elijah's day, they are walking, or it may be talking, or perhaps enjoying themselves. Call aloud, and they will attend to you—apply to them and they will answer. Why, Sir, we don't want a committee for this purpose!—if they must be applied to, we could apply to others much more conveniently, and what are they then for? Oh, shame on the Conservatives of Wexford, disappointments attend them till they stir themselves, chicken-hearted fellows!—men who are afraid of their own shadows! They think they cannot do it—and they will not attempt it. An old Roman poet said much more wisely in an age of barbarism—"*possunt quia posse videntur*;" and we in the 19th century applaud the saying, but fear to imitate it—no wonder then the county Wexford is represented by two extreme Radicals!

I hope, Sir, these few remarks may be the means of giving some small degree of energy to our cause. It is because I love it dearly that I write—it is because it grieves me to see it so dead and fainthearted that, being an humble individual, I have asked you, Mr. Editor, to insert these hasty lines. I call upon our Conservatives, high and low, rich and poor, to arouse themselves. I call upon our sleepy party to awake.—I call upon our committee (if, indeed, there be one in our county) to come out of their hiding-place, and rescue our once respected county from the hands of enemies.

Hoping, Sir, you will kindly insert this, and, among evil report or good report give an impetus (if possible) to our cause.

I am, your very obedient servant,

A. B. C.

## THE CUSTOMS.

Mr. Jasper Walsh has been appointed Landing Waiter at the port of Wexford, vice Mr. Coghlan, promoted to Wicklow.

Mr. Thomas Donlan, of Wexford, has been promoted to the situation of Tide Surveyor at Sligo.

## THE CONSTABULARY.

M'Carthy Colclough, Esq., County Inspector, has arrived in Clonmel, to succeed Captain Plunkett, who for a period of several years discharged the responsible duties of County Inspector in that locality. The gentry of Westmeath have presented Mr. Colclough, with a handsome service of plate, on his promotion from that district to the office of County Inspector.

R. B. Clayton, Esq., J.P., who was delegated at the meeting held in New Ross, last week, to wait on his Excellency with the memorial agreed to on that occasion, in order to accelerate the commencement of the works for the employment of the labouring poor, was most graciously received by Lord Bessborough, who said that with respect to the extension of the period of repayment of advances for works of a productive nature, from ten to twenty years, other applications having been made of a similar purport, the matter was under consideration of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury. As to the difficulty stated, of the Sessions not having strictly conformed to the instructions contained in Mr. Labouchere's letter, his Excellency said that on application he would order another Extraordinary Sessions to be held for those baronies which had not obtained presentments for works of a reproductive nature, or had not made their appointment according to electoral divisions. As regarded a most important point in the memorial, whether it would be competent for the tenant to furnish assistance by horses on his farm, it being a matter of detail, his Excellency referred Mr. Clayton to the Commissioners of the Board of Works.

The life of the Pope is not safe. His Holiness has received many warnings, and must make a virtue of necessity. His dinner is served at eleven o'clock, and remains standing till one, till it is cold; it is then examined by a chemist, and warmed on the dinner table over a spirit lamp.—His cup of chocolate for breakfast is prepared in his immediate presence. When he goes to mass he takes the host, the wine and water with him. At a certain convent, where he lately intended to administer the sacrament, he neither performed the ceremony nor took the usual refreshments.—Such is the life of Pius IX., the greatest benefactor of the Roman States.

Henry Bryce, pensioner of the Royal Artillery, died suddenly on his return to Buncrana, from the inspection of the local veteran companies at Ballyshannon.

The tradesmen of Sligo, for want of employment, are compelled to work as labourers in the stores and on the roads.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, through Mr. Redington, under Secretary, expresses to the inhabitants of the barony of Upper Tulla, county Clare, his "deepest concern" at the obstructions offered to the operation of means for the employment of the labouring poor, by a system of "insubordination and outrage," endangering the lives of the officers and overseers. The works in the district have, in consequence, been suspended, and the disturbers of the public peace will be brought to justice and punished.

## REPRESENTATION OF MONAGHAN.

The Hon. Vesey Dawson has been engaged this week in canvassing the tenants on Lord Rossmore's estates, in this county, accompanied by Charles Cambie, Esq., his lordship's justly esteemed agent. We understand that Mr. Dawson was very successful in his canvass, but this we might expect, as Lord Rossmore holds the same political opinions as Mr. Dawson, and will give him his entire support, and whatever may be the private opinions of the tenants, few of them would refuse the request of Mr. Cambie, who has succeeded in gaining their utmost confidence and esteem since he assumed the management of the estates.—*Northern Standard.*

## WARLIKE SYMPTOMS.

A notice was posted at the Admiralty this (Monday) morning, calling for a supply of able-bodied seamen for her Majesty's ship Vengeance, 84 guns, now fitting out at Portsmouth. This notice, added to the extraordinary bustle prevailing in our several dockyards, where the shipbuilders are scarcely allowed time for their meals, looks very like preparations for something to be done in the employment of our many wandering unemployed seamen now about the country.—*Globe.*

## CORK TOWN CONNCIL—OPENING OF THE PORTS.

At the quarterly meeting of the council on Monday, Mr. Dowden moved that the council should petition government to open the ports for the free admission of corn. The relief committee requested him to bring the matter forward, as they conceived that every aid should be given by the council to facilitate so desirable an object.—The great mistake was that it was not accomplished last year, but as Sir Robert Peel's colleagues would not permit him to do it, he thought the present ministry should accomplish it, as all their present miseries were occasioned by the blunder. At present they knew no more of what was before them than they did last November; and they should therefore call on the government to allow the country to become a depot for food, and not have it any longer bothered by a sliding scale.

Mr. T. Lyons seconded the motion, which passed unanimously.

## WATERFORD DISPENSARY.

REPORT FOR OCTOBER, 1846.

| | |
|---|---|
| Number on registry | 194 |
| New cases | 178 |
| Total | 372 |
| Number of visits paid | 442 |

Prince George of Cambridge has contributed £5 to the Christian Brothers' Schools, at Limerick.

Mr. Frederick Sherry, a gentleman from London, who arrived in Clonmel on Tuesday by the Dublin Coach, was robbed by some person in the Globe Hotel, where he was stopping. The money was taken out of his desk in the Coffee Room, and upon the robbery being discovered, M. Colclough, Esq., County Inspector, who was in the hotel at the time, sent for the police, and the money, four £10 Bank of England notes, was found between a door and a wall near the pantry. An investigation took place before Wm. Ryan, Esq., J.P., and from the evidence given, the waiter of the hotel has been fully committed for trial.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

EMIGRATION TO NEW SOUTH WALES.—Mrs. Chisholm, well known for her untiring exertions in promoting the happiness and welfare of all classes of emigrants (but particularly the single females), has arrived in London from Sydney, for the purpose not only of seeing the children alluded to in her letter to the *Sydney Chronicle*, which appears elsewhere, sent out to their parents, but she has come for (if possible), in our minds, a nobler and a greater object, to urge on her Majesty's government the justice and prudence of sending out the wives and children of prisoners become free. If Mrs. Chisholm should succeed in restoring to their parents the children they were obliged to leave behind them, and their wives to those unhappy men, for years estranged from them, we think she will deserve to be for ever remembered by the good people of all classes and creeds. As the information we have given with reference to Mrs. Chisholm's visit must be of great importance to a great number of poor people in Ireland, we trust our remarks will be copied into the other papers throughout the country. We need hardly say that Mrs. Chisholm has no object but one in view. We have in her a second Mrs. Fry.

Tait's Magazine is sold to Messrs. Black, the proprietors of Blackwood's.

Five-sovereign pieces have lately been struck at the Royal Mint; but whether they will be called out for general use government have not decided.

The Inspectors-General have reported the Female Penitentiary, Dublin, as being without exception the best conducted penal establishment in this country.

Colonel Bruen, M. P. for Carlow, has raised the wages of all labourers in his employ to 8s per week.

There was a court of salvage at Galway, upon the claims of Rev. F. Kenny, P.P., for £300, and P. S. Comyns, £167, for service given at the wreck of the Lyra schooner, of Liverpool, with wheat, near Spiddal. The magistrates reduced the claim of Mr. Kenny to £20, and of Mr. Comyns to £30.

The Phœbus, from Windau, with railway timber, arrived at the quay yesterday, encountered very severe weather during the voyage, and was obliged to throw overboard a large portion of her cargo.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Mr. J. N. Russell has since the season opened for purchasing corn, sent to Ennis 988 tons of flour, oatmeal, and Indian meal, while all the corn he has been permitted to take from there to his mills during that period amounts only to 233 tons —*Ibid.*

Two cargoes of Indian corn have at last arrived to J. N. Russell, Esq.—*Ibid.*

Five cargoes of Indian corn arrived at Plymouth on Saturday, with a view to its being converted into meal for the use of the destitute Irish.

An officer of the Commissariat attempted suicide at Galway on Tuesday night, and severely wounded himself with a pistol shot.

IMPERIAL SLATE QUARRIES.—The directors of this company, of which Mr. W. R. Collett, M.P., is chairman, are now, by their employment of an immense number of men, at the manufacture of slates, lessening, to a great extent, the distress which prevails in the several parishes and townlands surrounding their works. During the last month, they have increased the number of hands to upwards of 500, and are paying nearly £700, per month in wages. The secretary of the company, for some months back, has been purchasing Indian meal and oatmeal, and giving them out to those employed in the works at reduced prices, and likewise to the very distressed poor of the neighbourhood. Indian meal is sold to them at a reduction of £2 5s. per ton less than first cost, and oatmeal at nearly the same rate. The directors purpose to erect a mill, in order to grind the corn for the people, for which they will make no charge, and the secretary, Mr. Headech, has orders to buy up, from the surrounding farmers, all the corn they have to dispose of, and thus prevent its exportation from the country.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

Lord Clonbrock has consigned the greater part of his valuable stud to the care of Mr. Dycer, for sale, as his lordship's words are—"It is better to feed the poor than horses." His hounds are also to be sold.—*Westmeath Independent.*

## THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE—FRIGHTFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

Official documents declare that the loss of Roonne alone of houses carried away by the late inundations amounts to 200, and this number is being daily augmented. Not less than 2,000 persons are without food or raiment; and to this amount must be added 60 families belonging to the neighbouring communes.

A letter from Cosne, dated the 24th ultimo, and published in the *Province*, a journal of Moulins, (Allier,) contains the following picture of horrors not before mentioned, but which it is to be hoped are greatly exaggerated:—"We have acquired the lamentable certainty that the small town of Saint Firmin, above Briare, containing about 600 souls, has been entirely engulphed, and that the whole population have perished! This horrible news, which was first circulated on the 21st, is this day confirmed by a letter from the President of the Tribunal at Glen, which states that the banks are covered with dead bodies. The inhabitants surprised in their beds were unable to find any means of escape. The banks being broken down let in the body of the river at the back of the town, so that these unfortunate beings were completely surrounded by a torrent, which every minute narrowed its inner circle, and at last completely covered them."

The little commune of Epercieu St. Paul, near Feurs, has lost forty-two houses out of ninety-one. Upwards of forty important domains have been ravaged between Montrond and Feurs, on the two banks of the Loire. At Vanchetto all the inhabitants of the low grounds were forced to fly, and scarcely had they escaped when their houses were inundated. The water was in general three feet higher than in November, 1790.

The service of diligences running between Marseilles and Nice, which was suspended by the carrying away of a part of a bridge over the Ver, has been re-established.—*Galignani.*

A meeting was held on Wednesday at Manchester, for the purpose of forming the British organisation of the Evangelical Alliance.

The Commissioners for building new Churches have completed 570 Churches in England, with accommodation for 423,085 persons, including 236,096 free seats.

Five Roman Catholics conformed to the Established religion at St. Audeon's Church, Dublin, on Sunday.

Mr. Henry Leahy has ordered £500 worth of Ryemeal, for the use of the tenantry on the Muckross property, Kerry.

The Tralee Relief Committee has ordered 100 tons of Indian meal, and 20 tons of whole meal manufactured from Spanish wheat, from Liverpool,

Mr. Blakeney has withdrawn from the contest for the vacant treasurership of the Galway town grand jury, under advice that the office of treasurer must ere long merge into that of Secretary which he holds.

Fergus O'Connor gave, on Saturday, at Gloucester, Eight Thousand Pounds for the Redmarle estate.

Ann West and her husband died of poison at Sligo, last week, arsenic, in place of soda, having been compounded in the bread they eat of.

The City Dublin Steam-packet Company has declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. for the half year.

Mrs. Thompson, wife of the resident manager of the Berwick Bank, tried for robbery of Three Thousand Pounds belonging to the concern, is acquitted,

The new bridges at Conway and the Menai are being rapidly pushed forward. The one over the Menai is to be called the Britannia—taking its name from the rock on which its centre pier is supported. It will be sustained on four piers, the distance between being 450 feet.

It is a fact that, notwithstanding all the corn, cotton, tobacco and other products, which we import from the United States, we do not now export to that country one single yard of broad cloth! There is not a man in America who wears a coat made of British fine, or what used to be called "West of England Cloth." He is wrapped in French or German woollens.—But that is not the worst of it; French cloth for trowserings is now preferred by English gentlemen! It beats in quality, elegance, and endurance, our Scotch and Yorkshire. The French beat us out also in gentlemen's boots, and ladies' shoes particularly for summer wear.

Joseph Hume is now 70 years old, Sir William Molesworth 36, Lord Morpeth 44, Daniel O'Connell 72, Sir R. Peel, 58, Lord Stanley, 46, Col. T. P. Thompson 63, Doctor Bowring 54, Sir J. Graham 54, Earl Grey, 44. Lord Brougham 67, the Duke of Devonshire 56. Earl Fitzwilliam 60, Lord Lyndhurst 74, Lord George Bentinck 44, the Duke of Richmond 53, the Duke of Rutland 68, the Duke of Wellington 77.

Commanders Lowe and Birney, of her Majesty's ships Pluto and Madagascar, stationed in the Shannon, have received orders from Admiral Sir Hugh Pigot, at Cove, to use all possible exertions and despatch, to extricate the Swallow, steam tender, which was driven on shore at high water, in the storm, on the morning of the 24th ult.—A large quantity of timber, cordage, and other materials were taken down to the stranded vessel on Friday week. It is expected she will be got off with the present spring tides, and brought to Limerick for repair.

Henry Spaight, Esq., of Corbally, county of Clare, has sold a large quantity of wheat to the poor classes of his neighbourpood at the reduced rate of 1s 6d per stone. The gentlemen of Newmarket have adopted such measures that they will disqose of wheat, in the town, at 1s 6d per stone, and of barley 1s. They have also sent for a mill, to grind corn for the poor at 1d per stone, being half price.

The Killarney relief committee have determined on applying, through their honorary secretary, Arthur Lloyd Saunders, Esq., to Col. Hodges, Consul General at Hamburgh, for the local prices of rye and ryemeal, as they wish to import a cargo thereof direct, without the intervention of London or Liverpool charges for brokerage or storage. The committee have already ordered 100 tons from London by the screw steamer on the Limerick, London, and Tralee line.

PUBLIC WORKS.—The expenditure on public works in the baronies in this division of our county, namely, Upper Ormond, Lower Ormond, and Owney, and Arra, under the county surveyor, A. H. Crawford, Esq., and Lieutenant Miller, Royal Engineers, amounts in the present week to between £1,000, and £1,200. This sum would purchase about seventy tons of Indian meal, which, allowing to each person, including men, women, and children, two pounds weight, would feed 11,200 persons daily, about one-tenth of the population of the three baronies. It appears that in the three baronies above named, there are 11,769 families, comprising a total in population of 107,773 persons. Great as this amount of relief is, and notwithstanding the immense benefit the labouring portion receive, it is not adequate to the alleviation of the awful distress which prevails. But we do hope, that when the intended productive works, such as the canal to the Shannon, and others, are set on foot, that there will be found employment for all that are present not as yet engaged.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

EMPLOYMENT OF THE POOR OF CALLAN.—We understand that the secretary of the county grand jury, H. Devereux, Esq., has received a communication from government, sanctioning the expenditure of £636 4s in carrying out the presentments lately passed under the 9th and 10th Vic., c. 107.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

The Clonmel Temperance Society have allocated £100 out of their funds for the purpose of purchasing provisions, to be sold to the poor members under first cost.

## ENGLISH LAW APPOINTMENTS.

On Monday (first day of term), at the sitting of the Court of Queen's Bench, London, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, Mr. Sergeant Manning, Mr. Sergeant Byles, and Mr. Sergeant Murphy, were called within the bar; the two former learned gentlemen having been appointed to the dignity of Queen's sergeants, and the two latter having obtained patents of precedence.

At the same time Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Bacon, Mr. Walpole, and Mr. Rolt, all of the equity bar, were called within the bar of this court upon occasion of their having been appointed to her Majesty's counsel.

## ATTEMPT TO MURDER A CLERGYMAN.

On Sunday evening about 8 o'clock, a party of six armed men attacked the dwelling house of the Rev. William Bunbury, at Fortlands, within less than a mile of Charleville. While Mr. Bunbury was seated with his family in the dining room after dinner, a knock was heard at the door. On the butler asking who was there, a voice from outside answered that he had a message to Mr. Bunbury from his nephew, Mr. Isaac, of Miltown Castle. When the door was opened, a man rushed into the hall with a gun in his hand; the servant seized the gun and called out to his master that robbers were in the house, Mr. Sanders, of Deer Park, J.P., and Mr. Magrath, of Charleville, were fortunately dining with Mr. Bunbury the same evening. On hearing the servant give the alarm, they rushed out, when the fellow raised the gun at Mr. Sanders, which burned priming, and did not go off. The assassin escaped when he saw more in the house than he expected to meet, closely followed by Mr. Sanders, who observed five others about fifty yards from the house. One of the ruffians discharged his gun at Mr. Sanders, but it providentially took no effect, owing, most likely, to the closeness of the tree. The inmates of the house armed themselves and made every search for them, but to no effect, as they immediately decamped when their object failed. Mr. Sanders and Mr. Magrath lost no time in going to the police and reporting the circumstances. Sub-Inspector Decluzeau, with Head Constable Ward and a party, traversed the country in search of the villains, but to no effect, as information was given by respectable persons who traced them four miles into the county Limerick. The cause of this attack is not known, unless it was from an anxiety to get possessed of fire arms, as a good supply was in the house at the time. There can be no man better liked than Mr. Bunbury. He is using every means to get employment for the people. His absence and also Mrs. Bunbury's from the parish would be deeply felt by the poor. Mr. Bunbury has taken temporary lodgings in Charleville, owing to the nervous state of Mrs. Bunbury.—*Cork Constitution.*

## PRICE OF BREAD IN DUBLIN.

First quality, 9½d; second do., 8½d; household, 7½d per 4lb. loaf.

## THE PRICE OF BREAD IN LONDON.

In consequedce of the opposition existing between the bakers at present, and more especially in Lambeth, good bread can be procured for 8d the 4lb loaf, and of an inferior quality for 7d.—*M. Post.*

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 9½d to 10d; of household ditto from 8d to 9d per 4lb. loaf.—*Mark-Lane Express*, Nov. 2.

The Earl of Devon is arrived at the Castle, Newcastle, county Limerick, from Dublin.

It is quite incorrect that the Rev. Mr. Hughes subscribed to the erection of the Roman Catholic chapel, at Tagoat.

The *Kerry Post* says that owing to the loss of the potatoes and the reversion the offal which they afforded the peasantry are becoming so totally deprived of the means of feeding a pig, that this description of stock is fast disappearing from the country.

250 labourers were employed during the past week, at 1s 6d per day, near Mallow, in laying out the intended line of railway, now in course of completion by the Great Southern and Western Company.

The Cork distillers advanced the price of whiskey on Saturday last. This is the third advance within a few weeks. Whiskey is now 7s 4d per gallon 25 O.P., with no stocks on hand.

OUT-DOOR WORKHOUSE RELIEF.—On Monday last no fewer than 1207 applicants, independent of the regular inmates, received a dinner in the Kilkenny Union Workhouse, in accordance with the resolution of the Board for giving out-door relief in the present crisis.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

MERCHANT STEAMERS.—The several Merchant Steamers trading in Ireland, have been inspected by the Admiralty officer who reports to his Board upon their capability of carrying ordnance, royal seamen and marines. It is expected that an order will be issued to have them fitted out in a manner that, while their usefulness as merchant vessels will not be interfered with, they can be availed of by the Admiralty on any emergency as vessels of war.

There is an on dit going the "rounds" here for the last day or two, which appears to have some foundation. A learned Doctor, well known in high circles, had dabbled in railway shares to such an extent that he became deperately involved, and, sooner than suffer exposure, he "cut and run."—*Dublin Correspondent of the Limerick Examiner.*

A high functionary, who was connected with the legal department of the Irish executive under the late government, is at present confined in a lunatic asylum infirmary. There are several causes assigned for this unfortunate affair, but it was well known, for some years past, that the learned gentleman laboured under a particular delusion, namely, that he would die in a poor-house, although it was well known he possessed wealth—so much so that there was no possibility of such a calamity.—*Ibid.*

INCREASED CONSUMPTION OF MILK.—The farmers in Cheshire and Lancashire have nearly discontinued making cheese and butter, in consequence of the increased demand for milk, which is attributed to the increased consumption of rice, Indian meal, and oatmeal, owing to the scarcity of potatoes.—*Liverpool Times.*

Charles Bianconi, Esq., Mayor, has handed to the Very Rev. Dr. Burke, per D. J. Dowling, Esq., Treasurer of the Clonmel Corporation, the sum of 50 Guineas, his half year's salary, as his subscription to the erection of the New Parochial Poor School.

The Rev. Dr. Cahill having been appointed by the Royal Dublin Society to deliver a Course of ten Lectures on Astronomy, in the City of Kilkenny, will commence on Monday, the 9th of November inst., at the Tholsel, at 8 o'clock, p.m., and will continue the course at the same hour and place on the nights of Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, until the 31st inst.

At the inspection of Clonmel garrison Major General His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge signified his intention of recommending that the gun sheds in the Artillery barracks should be converted into stables for the Scots Greys, which could be done at a trifling expense, and would afford space for 60 horses. Mr. Bianconi, proprietor of a temporary barrack in the town, informed his Royal Highness that if any outbreak or disturbance should take place in any part of his district, the officers were at liberty to call on his agents for the use of the cars to convey the infantry in support of the Cavalry to any place where such may occur, free of expense, His Royal Highness very kindly acknowledged this auxiliary offering.

## ANOTHER DEATH BY STARVATION.

An inquest was held on Monday before Franklin Baldwin, Esq., in the Court-house of Skibbereen, on the body of Denis M'Kenedy, a labourer on one of the public works, who was reported to have died of hunger. A respectable jury being sworn, the body was exhumed and a post-mortem examination made by Mr. Donovan and Dr. Dore, assisted by Mr. Crowley, Licentiate Apothecary. The jury returned a verdict :—"We find that deceased, Denis M'Kenedy, died of starvation, caused by the gross neglect of the Board of Works."

## CORONER'S INQUEST—CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Yesterday, Henry Davis, Esq., one of the county coroners, held an inquest at Ringsend, on view of the body of Hannah Mullane, whose death was alleged to have been caused by her husband, John Mullaue. It appeared that deceased had been tipsy, and had a dispute with a neighbouring women. In the evening her husband went into a neighbour's house to speak about the matter. Deceased followed him, and he told her to go home, as she was not sober ; he gave her a push and she fell, and died shortly after. The jury found that deceased came by her death in consequence of a fall which caused congestion of blood on the brain, but they were unable to say if such was produced by the fall or from drunkenness.

The unfortunate man (who it appeared was a very kind husband) was admitted to bail by he crown. He is to stand his trial at commission on a charge of manslaughter.—*Freeman*.

## PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War-Office, Nov. 3.

11th Light Dragoons—Lieut. E. Peel to be Capt., by purchase, vice Cathcart, who retires ; Cornet F. H. Sykes to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Peel ; R. Dennistoun, Gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Sykes.

15th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant J. Clancy, from 57th, to be Lieutenant, vice Blake, who exchanges.

1st or Grenadier Regt. of Foot Guards—E. S. Burnaby, Gent., to be Ensign and Lieut., by purchase, vice Munro, promoted.

1st Regiment of Foot—Ensign J. W. Bampfield, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Grey, deceased ; B. Carter, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Bampfield.

13th—Major A. A. T. Cunynghame to be Lieut.-Col., by purchase, vice Squire, who retires ; Brevet Major A. P. S. Wilkinson, to be Major, by purchase, vice Cunynghame ; Lieut, G. Mein to be Capt. by purchase ; vice Wilkinson ; Ensign J. D. Longden to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Mein ; S. Senior, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Longden.

18th—Ensign L. S. R. Lovell to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Flood, who retires ; J. Parker, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lovell.

41st—Lieut. C. T. Tuckey to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sadlier, who retires ; Ensign C. Graham to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Tuckey ; G. Skipwith, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Graham.

42d—Lieut. F. Campbell to be Captain, by purchase, vice Goldie, who retires ; Ensign A. Bethune to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Campbell ; Ensign J. E. Paterson, from 72d, to be Ensign, vice Bethune.

46th—H. Beckwith, Gent., to be Assist.-Surg. vice Garrett, promoted to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class.

57th—Lieut. M. L. Blake, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut., vice Clancy, who exchanges ; Lieut, G. H. Hunt to be Adjutant, vice M'Namee. deceased.

67th—Ensign R. C. Peel, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Humfrey, who retires ; R. Blakeney, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Peel.

68th—Lieutenant W. Rhodes to be Captain, by purchase, vice Grant, who retires ; Ensign H. M. Morant to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Rhodes ; R. Westropp, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Morant.

72d—A. Alison, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Paterson, appointed to 42d.

79th—Ensign H. J. Street, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fairrie, who retires ; C. M. Harrison, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Street.

96th—J. M. S. Moffatt, Gent.. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Ford, whose appointment has bee cancelled.

Mr. O'Hea will succeed Chief Baron Pigot as counsel to the Corporation of Dublin.

The Earl of Elgin will shortly lead to the hymeneal altar Lady Mary Lambton, eldest daughter of the late Earl of Durham, and embark for Canada to assume the government. Lord Durham was also governor of Canada. Lord Elgin owes this appointment to Earl Grey, colonial secretary, uncle of his intended bride.

The three paid Commissioners of the new Railway board are Mr. Strutt, M. P. ; Sir Edward Ryan, and Captain Brandreth, Royal Engineers.

The millers of Athy have entered into a resolution to prosecute for breach of contract all farmers selling corn by sample, and not delivering agreeably thereto.

A company has been established in London to supply the community with pure wheaten bread at a profit of five per cent. on the actual cost of the material, expenses of making, &c. The company, it is said, will commence operations in the metropolis early in the ensuing month. They profess to be able to sell the 4lb loaf at one-third less price than that charged at present by the bakers.

Bread is now being made, manufactured of oatmeal and parsnips, and is stated to be very good.

Sudden Death.—On Wednesday an awful instance of sudden death occurred at Birkenhead, New Market. Mr. Robert Marshall, of Tranmere Vale, was in the market making some purchases, and dropped down instantly. Assistance was obtained, but life was extinct. An inquest was held on the body on Thursday, before H. Churton, Esq. Verdict—Died by the visitation of God.—*Liverpool Chronicle*. [Mr. Robert Marshall was well known in the commercial circles of this city, of which he was a native.—*Saunders* ]

The infamous and scandalously false reports that have lately obtained circulation through the daily papers, respecting a young lady belonging to one of the first and most distinguished families in England, have hitherto been passed over in silence by her friends. They seemed to be too evidently untrue to require refutation. As, however, they have been persisted in and even repeated by those who should have been the last to malign innocence, and to dishonour their own caste, it is now deemed necessary to state, that such reports are *utterly false*—the fabrication of unmanly malice, for purposes as yet undiscovered. —*Evening Mail*.

Nenagh—The last fair for the season was held here on Monday, but was very indifferent. Prices were good, but few buyers. The monthly fair held in October, which was considered bad, was even better than this. Prices rated as follow :—Beef from 40s. to 50s. per cwt. ; milch cows from £8 to £13, heifers (3 years old) from £6 to £9., ditto (2 years old) from £5 to £7., yearlings from £3 5s. to £4 4s. ; bullocks (2 years old) from £5 to £7., wedders from 40s. to 45s. ; ewes from 30s. to 40s. ; hoggets from 25s. to 35s. ; lambs from 21s. to 30s. ; bacon pigs from £1 17s. to £2 2s. per cwt. ; stores from £1 5s. to £1 15s. each ; bonnives from 3s. to 5s. each ; coals, 31s. per ton.

## TO BE SOLD,

PART OF THE LANDS OF

### KILMAGEMOGUE,

SITUATE in the Parish of KILMEADEN, in the Barony of Middlethird, and in the county of Waterford, held under a Lease of Lives renewable for ever, at the Yearly Rent of 2s 4d per Acre, containing about 36 ACRES Plantation Measure.

These Lands are situated within 7 Miles of the City of Waterford, and are in a highly improved state of cultivation.

The Title is clear and simple.

For Rental and Particulars, apply to Vernon R. Delandre, Solicitor, Waterford, and 28, Westmoreland-street, Dublin.

## Walshe, Robertson, and Co.,

FROM the very decided increase in their Business, have been obliged to deviate from their rule of *visiting the markets monthly ;* they now beg to intimate, that one of the firm is at present purchasing, and they will have the pleasure of offering on THURSDAY next, the 12th Inst., (in every department), an extensive and elegant Stock of the Newest and most Fashionable Goods, that have as yet appeared in the markets suited to the season.

Especially deserving attention will be their choice and varied Stock of THIS YEAR'S FURS, FRENCH MERINOS, SCOTCH CLAN-TARTAN AND GALA PLAIDS, LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, &c., &c.

74, MERCHANTS' QUAY, and 15 and 16, CHAPEL-LANE.

6th Nov., 1846.

## IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE AUCTION.

HENRY KELLY

HAS been favoured by the *Administrators of the late JOSHUA MASON, Esq.*, with instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, on Wednesday, 11th Inst., at

*No. 1, MARY-STREET,*

THE ENTIRE

### Household Furniture,

which is of the best description, and in excellent preservation.

THE FURNITURE

comprises a splendid lot of Dining Tables, 4 feet 6 inches by 11 feet 6 inches ; Sideboard ; Sofas ; Drawing and Dining-room Chairs, in Plain and Figured Hair Cloth ; Pier and Work Tables ; Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets and Hearth Rugs ; Moreen and Damask Window Curtains ; Bronze and Brass Fenders and Fire Steels ; Hall Tables, and Hat-Stand ; Floor Cloths ; Hall and Lobby Lamps.

In the Bed-rooms will be found every article suited for that department—namely, Four-post and Eliptic-roof Bedsteads and Hangings ; Feather Beds and Bedding ; Mahogany Wardrobe and Chest of Drawers ; Mahogany and Painted Dressing Tables and Basin Stands ; Stair and Bed-Room Carpeting, and Stair-rods ; an excellent Eight-day Clock.

The KITCHEN and CULINARY departments are stored with every requisite.

To be Sold without the least reserve. Purchasers to pay 5 per Cent. Auction Fees.

18, Lombard-street, Waterford.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE.

### WINTER FASHIONS.

*COMMERCIAL-HOUSE, QUAY,*

ROBERT CARROLL,

ADMINISTRATOR FOR CHILDREN

OF THE

### Late JAMES CARROLL,

ANNOUNCES the Arrival THIS DAY of several Cases of MILLINERY direct from PARIS, together with an immense selection of beautiful GLACE SILKS, PATURLE'S GENUINE FRENCH MERINOS ; FURS, direct from the Hudson Bay Company ; LONG and SQUARE WOOL SHAWLS and DRESSES ; richly Brocaded SILKS and SATINS ; BLACK and COLOURED SILK VELVETS ; Linens, Lawns, Diapers, Table Cloths, and Muslins ; Checks, Calicos, Hosiery, Laces, Gloves, and Haberdashery ; Gentlemen's White and Coloured ready-made Shirts and Collars, with an unusual variety of Scarfs, Cravats, and Joinville Ties, Stocks, and Mufflers.

R. C. respectfully invites an immediate inspection of the above, which will be found to surpass *any previous importations.*

The usual large Stock of Blankets and Flannels for the Poor.

☞ Every article marked in Plain Figures, from which no Reduction can be made.

## TRAMORE Embankment Act.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Commissioners appointed by the Act of the 9th and 10th years of her present Majesty Queen Victoria, entitled "An Act for Embanking and Reclaiming from the Sea, certain Lands now under water or subject to be overflowed by the Tide, in the Estuary or Back Strand of Tramore, in the County of Waterford," will meet at the Court-House, Tramore, in the said County, at the hour of Eight o'Clock in the morning of FRIDAY, the 20th day of the present month of November, to ascertain, set out, fix and determine, the boundaries of the said Waste Lands, Mud Banks, Slobs or Lough, at ordinary Spring Tides, High-water Mark ; and also the proportional extent of frontage of the several lands abutting on the said Waste Lands, belonging to each proprietor, according to the length of the boundary line between the lands of each proprietor, and the said waste lands so ascertained as aforesaid, according to the 18th Section of said Act.

Tramore, November 6, 1846.

## County of Waterford.

*NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,*

THAT SPECIAL SESSIONS will be held at—

ST. PATRICK'S HALL, on FRIDAY, 20th of NOVEMBER,

LISMORE, on TUESDAY, 24th of NOVEMBER,

DUNGARVAN, on FRIDAY, 27th of NOVEMBER,

At ONE o'Clock each Day,

For the purpose of examining the LIST of JURORS returned by the High Constables and Collectors of the several Baronies of the County of Waterford, pursuant to the provisions of the Act 3d and 4th Wm. IV., chap. 96, entitled "An Act for Consolidating and Amending the Laws relating to Jurors and Juries in Ireland."

The Justices of the Peace are requested to attend the Special Sessions, to be held for the Division of the County in which they respectively reside, and all High Constables and Collectors are required to attend at the Special Sessions for the Division of the County in which their districts lie, with the original lists prepared by them in order to be examined.

Copies of the Lists are deposited at the Peace-office in Waterford for the inspection of all persons concerned.

By order,

BAT. DELANDRE,
Clerk Peace.

Waterford, 2d Nov., 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.

## Important Auction

OF

BRIGHT SPRUCE ST. JOHN, N.B., DEALS AND BATTENS, LATHWOOD, AND SPARS.

THOMAS CARVILL

WILL SELL by AUCTION, at the Custom House Quay, on FRIDAY, the 13th NOVEMBER Inst., at 12 o'Clock, noon, the Cargo of the Barque "WILLIAM CARSON," Vaughan Master, from St. John, N.B., consisting of—

1875 Pieces Battens 7 x 3 assorted lengths,
5455 Pieces Deals 9 x 3 do. do.
1166 Pieces Deals 11 x 3 do. do.
1 Fathom 4 Feet Hemlock Lathwood.

Also, the Cargo now landing ex-Brig "DONEGAL," Leach, Master, from St. John, N.B., consisting of—

385 Pieces Battens 7 x 3 assorted lengths,
2,380 Pieces Deals 9 x 3 do. do.
385 Pieces Deals 11 x 3 do. do.
10 Spars do. do.

The Deals and Battens of both cargoes will be found on inspection to be of superior quality, and as the entire lot will be sold *without reserve*, the attention of the trade is therefore particularly invited, and their *personal attendance* requested to this Sale.

LORENZO F. O'NEILL, Auctioneer,
58, Merchants'-Quay.

88, Custom-House Quay,
Waterford, 3d November, 1846.

## To be Sold by Auction,

On the 13th NOVEMBER Inst.

*Immediately after the sale of Deals, (if not previously disposed of)*

THE SPLENDID NEW BRIG

### DONEGAL,

(Now discharging opposite the Custom House,) 145 tons old, and 115 tons new measurement and af the following dimensions :—

Length 70 feet
Breadth 19 feet 2 tenths
Depth 11 feet 1 tenth

Built at Digby, N. S., under particular inspection and of the best seasoned materials. and launched in May last—she carries a large cargo for her tonnage, on a small draft of water, is in excellent order, well found in stores and may be sent to sea at trifling expense.

For further information, apply to
THOMAS CARVILL,
88, Custom-House, Quay,

LORENZO F. O'NEILL
AUCTIONEER.

Waterford, 3d, Nov., 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 ; Clancy, 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 wherein 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 hab ts—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 originality 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.*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

## PAPER WAREHOUSE,

ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTORY,

AND

## General Printing-Office,

55, *MERCHANTS'-QUAY.*

### T. S. HARVEY

HAS just received (and daily expects further additions to) his Winter Stock of WRITING PRINTING, and LAPPING PAPERS, which being purchased on best terms, he is able to offer at moderate prices. Wholesale Customers, for Cash, can supply themselves with a small quantity of Paper, Inks, &c., on more reasonable terms than they could import for themselves.

He is as usual supplied with an assortment of Fancy Stationery in considerable variety—Mahogany and Rose wood Workboxes ; Writing Desks ; Travelling Cases, &c. ; Screw and Lever Copying Presses of best construction ; Letter Balances ; Letter Weights ; Office Files, &c., &c.

Account-Books made to order, and Paper ruled to any pattern. Workmen's Account-Books, Engineers' Level Books, and other Printed Books, Invoices, &c., Ruled and Printed to Order with dispatch, T. S H. having the convenience of an Account Book Manufactory, Machine Ruling, and General Printing Office on his own premises. Printed Books neatly Half or Full Bound in various styles or to pattern.

PRINTING of all kinds executed with care and dispatch.

Children's Books and Prints in great variety.

Country Orders are respectfully solicited.

Waterford, 10 mo., 31, 1846.

## THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
1846.

THE POLICIES granted by this Company in the Participation Class share in the Periodical Divisions of Profit, according to the particular year in which they have been opened. *At 15th November* in each year the lists are made up ; and all Policies opened before

15th November, 1846,

will secure 5 years' claim for Profits in 1850.
10 years' claim for Profits in 1855.
15 years' claim for Profits in 1860,
and so on increasing.

All persons desirous of securing the benefit of the present year's entry must lodge their applications with the Company before 15th November next.

EXAMPLES OF BONUS ADDITIONS ALREADY DECLARED.

An Assurance of £1000 effected in 1825, is now a claim for £1600,
£1000 „ 1826, £1562, 10s.
£1000 „ 1827, £1525,
£1000 „ 1828, £1487, 10s

being larger additions than have been declared by any other Scottish Office

Policies of later dates have also received large Additions. The Bonus Table will be found in the Co.'s Pamphlet.

The Assurances effected in the year 1845 alone amounted to the large Sum of FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS, and the Income of the Company is now upwards of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM.

By order of the Directors,
WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager.

Every information can be obtained from any of the AGENTS, or at the Offices of the Company :—
3, GEORGE-STREET, EDINBURGH ;
82, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON ;
66, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN ;
35, ST. VINCENT PLACE, GLASGOW.

*WATERFORD.*

OFFICE, 16, COLEBECK-STREET.

Francis Davis, Esq.
Henry Ridgeway, Esq.
Wm. Marchant Ardagh, Esq.
Joseph D. Lapham, Esq.
P. N. Barron, Esq.

SECRETARY TO THE BOARD.
CHARLES SAMUEL TANDY.

## ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1, OLD HALL STREET, LIVERPOOL,

AND

3, *QUEEN-STREET, WATERFORD.*

### Capital, £2,000,000,

IN 100,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH.

TRUSTEES :
John Shaw Leigh, Esq.
R. B. B. H. Blundell, Esq.

DIRECTORS :
Josias Booker, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh J. Sanderson, Esq., and Chas. Turner, Esq., Deputy Chairmen.

| | |
|---|---|
| William Blain, Esq. | James Lawrence, Esq. |
| Thomas Bouch, Esq. | Thomas Lee, Esq. |
| John Campbell, Esq. | Francis Maxwell, Esq. |
| David Cannon, Esq. | Robert M'Andrew, Esq. |
| Thomas Dover, Esq. | Edmund Molyneux, Esq. |
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| R. S. Henderson, Esq. | James Pownall, Esq. |
| R. Brodhurst Hill, Esq. | Archibald Sinclair, Esq. |
| T. B. Horsfall, Esq. | Geo. J. Wainwright, Esq. |
| Henry Killick, Esq. | |

Auditors—Robert Pedder Carter, Esq., and James Hardy Macrae, Esq.
Physician—Richard Formby, Esq., M.D.
Surgeon—Hugh Neill, Esq.
Surveyor—Samuel Holme, Esq.
Solicitor—Septimus Booker, Esq.
Manager—Percy M. Dove, Esq.

Mr. C. B. COLE,

*Of No. 3, QUEEN-STREET,*

AGENT TO THE SAID COMPANY FOR WATERFORD AND ITS VICINITY,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he is ready to receive Orders for Assurances.

The large Capital of the Company, and the number and influence of its Proprietors, enable it to rank with the most eligible Offices in the Kingdom, with respect to the advantages offered to the Public.

FIRE INSURANCES will be effected at the usual Rates of Premium. The Company will ever distinguish itself by its *promptness in the settlement of Claims.*

No charge made for the Policy.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE and FARMING STOCK will be Insured at Three Shillings per Cent. per Annum without the average clause, and Two Shillings and Sixpence per Cent. per Annum with the average clause.

LIFE BRANCH.

The important advantages afforded by the Company in this Branch will include the following, viz. :—

Guarantee of an ample Capital, Moderate Premiums, large participation of Profits by the Assured, amounting to TWO-THIRDS *of its* NET AMOUNT. SMALL CHARGE FOR MANAGEMENT, *the Expenses of the Office being borne in due proportions by the two Branches, and* EXEMPTION OF THE ASSURED FROM LIABILITY OF PARTNERSHIP.

EXTRACT FROM RATES OF PREMIUM.

| Age. | Rates of Premium with Profits. | Rates of Premium without Profits. | Age. | Rates of Premium with Profits. | Rates of Premium without Profits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d | | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 15 | 1 15 2 | 1 10 11 | 40 | 3 4 1 | 2 18 6 |
| 20 | 1 19 4 | 1 14 11 | 45 | 3 14 6 | 3 8 5 |
| 25 | 2 4 2 | 1 19 7 | 50 | 4 8 3 | 4 1 7 |
| 30 | 2 9 9 | 2 4 0 | 55 | 5 8 6 | 5 1 1 |
| 35 | 2 16 2 | 2 11 0 | 60 | 6 14 4 | 6 6 0 |

## POSTPONEMENT

OF THE

GRAND DRAWING

OF

### STUFFED BIRDS

*OF PARADISE, &c.,*

Till NEXT FRIDAY, the 13th instant,

MESSRS. THOM and GORDON, Bird Stuffers to his Excellency the Earl of Bessborough and the Royal Dublin Society, No. 3, MALL, are sorry to inform their Subscribers that, owing to a number of Tickets remaining unsold, also the unfavourable state of the Weather, they have been forced to Postpone the Grand Drawing till the above day, when no further postponement will take place.

This splendid Collection consists of One Hundred and Sixteen Rich Prices of MUSICAL GLASS SHADES OF STUFFED BIRDS OF PARADISE, SPEAKING PARROT, &c., &c.

Tickets only 2s 6d each, or Nine for One Pound, each Ticket having a chance of Drawing Two Rich Prices, value £26, to be had at the Office of this Paper, and at Mr. Smith's, Printer, No. 20, Bailey's New-street ; Mr. Nash's, No. 75, Merchants' Quay ; and at No. 3, Mall, where all the Prizes can be seen.

## MOST IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE AUCTION

*Of the Interest in a Highly Valuable Concern ; Household Furniture, Bed and Table Linen, Cutlery, Cut Glass, Delft, Paintings and Engravings, Horses, Covered Cars, Outside Do., Carts and Drays, Double and Single Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Tackling, New Cart, and Jaunting Car-Wheels, Spokes and Fellows, Bricks, Trucks, Hand and Wheel Barrows, Ash and Elm Trees, Manure, Rick of Old Hay, Hay Seed, Window Glass, Groceries of every Description, Wines, Spirits, a New Boat, and other Valuable Effects.*

### Lorenzo F. O'Neill

TAKES leave respectfully to announce to the Inhabitants of TRAMORE and surrounding Counties, that he has been favoured with instructions from the Proprietor Mr. R. CONWAY, to submit to perfectly unreserved SALE by AUCTION, at his Premises, QUEEN-STREET, TRAMORE, on TUESDAY, 17th NOVEMBER, 1846, at TWELVE o'Clock, the Interest in that highly valuable and well known Concern, VICTORIA HOTEL, situated in Queen-street, in the Town of Tramore and County of Waterford, which is held by lease dated Dec., 1840, for Three Lives or Thirty One Years, at the very low Rent of £20 per Annum. The Lives from the Date of the Lease were the following Ages : one Six Years, one Nine Years, and the other Thirteen Years.

To the inhabitants of the vicinity of Tramore comment is unnecessary, as they are fully acquainted with the advantages of this invaluable Concern ; but to the more distant. who may require such an Establishment as the above, this Sale offers many advantages, not often met with. The Concerns are situated in the principal and most improved Street in Tramore ; besides the many Commodious Rooms, comprising the HOTEL, there is a Large SHOP, 30 Feet Long ; together with WAREROOMS, well calculated for any sort of Business, on an extensive scale. In the OUT-OFFICES, which are well walled-in, are Stabling for nine horses, Coach-house, Hayloft, Coal and other Sheds, large Work-shop, &c. This Concern measures in front 45 feet, and in length 150, on which the Proprietor has, within the last Four years, expended a sum of over £500 in useful and lasting improvements. The subscriber does not hesitate in saying, that a person possessing a small capital would, in a few years realise a handsome independence. It can be shown that the receipts of the above Concerns, annually, were over £2000.

In addition to the many advantages possessed by this valuable Concern, it may not be the least important consideration to know that the Terminus of a projected Railway will be located within about 50 yards of the Premises, which will enhance its value very considerably.

The rere of the Concern commands a most extensive view of the Strand, the spacious Bay, Brownstown Head, and, in short, all the beauties of that famous watering-place come within its range.

The House is in perfect repair, and needs not a shilling outlay. Immediate possession will be given.

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Which is all of the best description and in excellent preservation, comprises every article requisite for such an Establishment, of which the following may be enumerated, viz. ;—An excellent Set of Dining Tables, 9 feet 6 inches by 4 3, several other Dining, Breakfast, and Card Tables, of all sizes ; Crimson and Drab Merino Window Hangings, several dozen Chairs in Hair Cloth, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Bronzed and Brass Fenders, Fire Irons, Bell Pulls, Chimney Ornaments, Hall and Lobby Lamps, an immense quantity of Glass, Delft and Cutlery, Stair Carpeting and Rods, Hall Tables, Oil Cloths, Clock, a very fine oil painting of Cupid and the Graces, four very valuable Engravings of the battle of Seringapatam, and 12 handsome framed Prints.

THE BED ROOMS

are abundantly supplied with Eliptic, French, and other Bedsteads, with Hangings and Paillasses, Ten Feather Beds of the primest quality, Hair Mattresses, a large quantity of Linen Sheeting, Marseilles Quilts, Counterpanes and Blankets, all prime quality, Mahogany and Painted Dressing Tables, Ditto Basin Stands, Ditto Commodes, Dressing Glasses, Cane Seat Chairs, Carpeting, Stretchers, several Clothes and other Presses, and a quantity of other articles in the Servants' Departments, &c. Kitchen Furniture of every description.

IN THE SHOP

will be found a large quantity of Bacon and Hams, Groceries of every description, Whiskey, Wines, Hardware, Window Glass, Copper Scales and Weights, Copper, Pewter, and Tin Measures, Wax, Spermaceti and Kensington Candles, Castor Oil, Flask do., Fishing Lines, Nails of all sizes, empty Puncheons, &c., all of which will be disposed of on the first day of sale, if not previously disposed of by private contract.

OUT DOOR GOODS.

Two Strong Working Horses, Two Covered Cars, One Jaunting Car, Two Sets of Harness, Two Double Do., Bridles and Saddles, Two Sets of Tackling, Two new Carts, Second-hand Do., Drays, New Jaunting Car Body, 20 Pair New Cart-wheels, Do. Jaunting Car Do., Four Pair of Second-hand Do., Two Thousand Spokes, Three Hundred Fellows, Ash and Elm Tree, about Ten Tons of Prime Old Hay, Twenty Barrels of Hay Seed, Forty Tons of Manure, Twenty Thousand Bricks, Six Thousand Slates, Truck, Hand and Wheelbarrows, also a most valuable Whale Boat with Oars, Sails, and Rigging complete, built but a few months ; together with an endless assortment of other Articles needless to particularize.

Heads of Families, Persons about to Furnish, and others, will find the above sale particularly worthy of attention, as all will be sold without any manner of reserve the Proprietor being about to retire from business.

All Debts due to the Concern are requested to be discharged forthwith.

*Order of Sale.*

On the First Day will be sold the Shop Goods, and at 2 o'clock same day the Interest in the Concerns. Second Day, the Household Furniture ; and Third Day, the Out-door Goods.

Purchasers to pay Five per Cent. in addition to the bidding. LORENZO F. O'NEILL,
Auctioneers.

Waterford, Oct. 22, 1846.

## The Markets.

Waterford, Nov 6

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat, (millers) new | 32s 0d to 32s 9d |
| Shipping | 23s 0d to 31s 6d |
| Barley, malting | 18s 0d 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) | 50s 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 | 43s 0d to 46s 0d |
| Scalded ditto | 23s 0d to 29s 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 | 70s 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. | |
|---|---|---|
| Wednesday | 368 | 93s 0d to 97s 0d |
| Thursday | 447 | 93s 0d to 97s 0d |
| Yesterday | 101 | 93s 0d to 97s 0d |

Liverpool Corn Exchange, Nov. 3.

Owing to the extraordinary interruptions to which the corn trade in Ireland has been lately exposed, our supplies thence are still very inconsiderable, and those fresh in coastwise are scarcely worth naming, to serve the wants of consumers, therefore, with the demand for transit coastwise and to Ireland, we are of course dependant on the stocks in granary, on deliveries from the neighbouring growers, and on foreign importations which, since this day week, furnish a liberal supply of wheat, and flour, with a few lots of barley and pease, and 3938 qrs. of Indian corn.

The last advices from Canada and the American States intimate, that from the scarcity of vessels, the fall shipments thence are not likely to be excessive, but that those of wheat, Indian corn, and flour will be very abundant in the spring. This impression, combined with the pause evinced in many of the leading markets of this country last week, and the decline in London yesterday, has produced a reaction in the trade here as regards our home millers, who, at this day's market, bought very sparingly of wheat, altho' holders submitted to a decline of 3d to 4d per 70lb for all descriptions, except hard Spanish, which alone sustained late prices ; for shipment, however, very extensive purchases have been made since Friday, and this morning further large sales of foreign wheat were effected for that purpose.

Irish flour, upon a dull sale, gave way 2s per sack, and States, as well as Canadian, both free and in bond, met a very slow demand, at an abatement of 2s 6d per barrel.

Barley and malt, although extremely scarce, were less buoyant than on Friday, each receding to the rates of this day week.

Beans and pease in moderate request on the terms last noted.

Oats, continuing to attract little attention, were 1d per 45lb cheaper ; oatmeal, on the contrary, maintained late prices.

Indian corn, for immediate delivery, brings very extreme prices, but cargoes afloat are difficult to sell, and for spring shipment 40s per qr. would be accepted, including freight.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS

## DEATHS.

On the 3d inst., at his father's residence, Tramore, in the prime of life, after an illness of some months duration, which he bore with humble resignation to the Divine will, deeply regretted by his afflicted family, and numerous friends, George Alexander Waters, Esq., Surgeon, eldest son of G. A. Waters, Esq., M.D., R.N., leaving a widow and infant daughter to deplore their irreparable loss.

At Rossenarra, county Kilkenny, on Friday, the 30th October, of water on the chest, the Rev. Benjamin Morris, of Mount Pleasant, in the King's County, and Rector of Ringcurran, in the Diocese of Cork.

At Kingstown, Ellen, fourth daughter of the late Wm. Owen, Esq., of Kilkenny, and of Erkindale, Queen's County.

## WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Green Isle, (s.), Williams, Liverpool, 125 frks butter, 100 kegs lard, 281 brls. wheat, 1675 cwt flour, 265 pigs, 2 cows, 101 sheep, sundries.

Eclipse, (s.), Bolger, Dublin. 500 cwt. flour.

Flora, Pavey, London, 3676 fls bacon, 1850 frks butter, 137 cwt lard, 6 packs feathers.

Sir John Newport, Nicholls, London, 2710 frks butter, 2192 fls, 173 cwt bacon, 64 cwt lard, 2 tierces pork, 26 bundles hides, 8 packs feathers.

Osprey, (s.), Burgess, Bristol, 1688 fls bacon, 2 trs lard, 606 pigs.

Osprey, Davis, Bristol, 713 brls oats.

Pacific, Langhorne, Bristol, 1332 cwt flour.

Active, James, Cardiff, 239 brls oats, 295 cwt. flour.

## PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

31st—H.M.P. Advice, at half-past 8, a.m.—Royal Oak, Mathias, Neath, culm—Gratitude, Richards, Newport, iron—Osprey, (s.), Burgess, Bristol, m.g.—Ann and Fanny, Parry, Carnarvon, slates—Maria and Martha, Larne, Llanelly, coals—Mary Hughes, Davis, Cardiff, iron—Gomer, Jones, Bangor, slates—Belle, Knight, Liverpool, g.c.—Olive, Canty, Cardiff, coals—Shannon Packet, James. Llanelly, do.—Elizabeth Ann, Price, Newport, do.—Eudora (yacht), Nathaniel Alexander, Esq., from Portrush to Cowes—Bandon. Moye, Cardiff, coals—Joseph Price, Newport, do.—Frances and Charlotte, Duck, Liverpool, g.c.

Put back—Wm. Carson, Vaughan.

1st Nov.—Arrow, Monson, Wick, herrings—Cheerful, Gibson, do., do.—Oulton, Robinson, Liverpool, g.c.—Rachael Ann, Hocken, Yarmouth, barley—HMP. Pigmy, at 9, a.m.—Three Brothers, Hughes, Liverpool, g.c.—Mary, Williams, Llanelly, coals—Herbert, Sutton, Newport, do.—Assistance, Atkinson, Wick, herrings—Ebenezer, Croker, Swansea, coals.

2d—H.M.P. Adder, at 10. a.m

3rd—H.M.P. Advice. at 10, a.m,—Navigateur, Cassard, Nantes, grain—Wm. Penn, (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, m.g.—Martha Pope, Jones, Newport, coals—Queen Victoria, Way, Portsmouth, empty casks.

4th—Nora Creina, (s.), Pond, Bristol, m.g.—Friends, Byrne, Llanelly, coals—H.M.P. Pigmy, at 8, a.m.—Fame, Sansom, London, provision,

5th—H.M.P. Adder, at 6, a.m.—Green Isle, (s.), Williams, Liverpool, m.g.—Sarah Dickson, Carroll, Cardiff, coals.

6th—H.M.P. Advice, at half-past 7, a.m.

SAILED,

31st—H.M.P. Adder, at 11, a.m.—Green Isle, (s.), William, Liverpool, g.c.

1st Nov.—Eclipse, (s.), Bolger, Dublin, g.c.—London, Simpson, Glasgow, flour—H.M.P. Advice, at 11, a.m.

2d—H.M.P. Pigmy, at 11, a.m.

3rd—H.M.P. Adder, at 11, a.m.—Osprey, (s.) Burgess, Bristol, g.c.

4th—H.M.P. Advice, at 11, a.m.

5th—H.M.P. Pigmy, at 11, a.m.

Wind—S. to S.S.W.

The Cyclops, steam-frigate, with official dispatches for Portugal, and the Pottinger steamer from Alexandria with Indian corn, got on shore at Cowes, on Monday, in a fog. They were both got off without injury. On Saturday morning the Prussian Eagle, a large steamer trading between Southampton and Cork, got on shore off St. Alban's Head. After some little delay the vessel was got afloat, and arrived at Cowes in the evening.

## EXTENDED EMPLOYMENT FOR THE PEOPLE.

(From the Kilkenny Moderator.)

It must ere this have become apparent to every reflecting mind that it will be impossible to stave off the evil day of the present distress amongst our laboring classes by the petty presentment works which are being carried out for their employment. New lines which, under other circumstances would never have been thought of, are cutting up the face of the country; and the levelling of hills, most of which merely existed in the imagination, are being actively projected, and all this to benefit society by employing the destitute, whilst it has the opposite tendency of creating, for a time, if not permanently, public nuisances, and rendering our roads impassable for a year at least; whilst at the same time the employment given only affords the labourers means of present subsistence, and no after benefit whatever is bestowed upon the country. Under these circumstances active measures should be adopted for the establishing of public works upon a grand scale, such as will afford employment for years, and will ultimately be reproductive as well as useful to society. The work of most importance to the nation is, undoubtedly, the reclamation of our waste lands and drainage of our bogs; but in localities such as our own, where this vast labor field does not exist, encouragement to the carrying out of favorable lines of railway and canals, should be at once afforded. Fully impressed with the necessity of adopting such measures without delay, we subjoin some hints upon the subject of a canal from Innistiogue to Kilkenny. which have been obligingly communicated to us by an intelligent gentleman, of vast practical knowledge, and deeply interested in the commercial welfare of our city. All are agreed as to the immeasurable extent of utility which a connexion of Kilkenny with the tide water would afford, and the doubt of the practicability of the work alone seems to have delayed the carrying out of such an undertaking —whether or not the subjoined remarks upon the subject may tend to the entire removal of that doubt we must leave to our readers possessed of more practical information on such a subject, to decide; at all events the proposition, particularly at the present juncture, is one of vast importance, and we trust it will receive the attention which it merits:—

### REASONS FOR A CANAL FROM KILKENNY TO INNISTIOGUE

The utility of a canal connecting Kilkenny with the tide water of the Nore, and thus opening a communication by water from this city with the world, will not be disputed. There are, however, many even at this day who think the matter not feasible, and others who think that the railroads in progress or projected will completely supersede any necessity for canals. To both these classes I address the following remarks, which I hope will put the practicability of the project beyond a question, and whilst showing that railroads will not interfere with its utility, will also convince all persons interested in our commercial existence of the mighty and all important resources which this canal would develope. The project then is this, to form a canal upon the right bank of the Nore to Innistiogue, a distance of 15 miles, with a fall from John's bridge, Kilkenny, to Innistiogue, of 113 feet. And, first let us consider the water power of the Nore from this town to the tide water, and the number of mills and manufactories now upon the river, whose trade can never be done by the railroads, whereas the canal will pass by their very doors.

Mr. Scott's factory ½ mile. from Kilkenny, has 80 horse power. 7 feet fall.
Mr. R Sullivan's ¾ from do. 80 " 6 do.
Distillery 1¼ " " 20 " 3 do.
Mr. O'Callaghan's, 3½ " 80 " 7 do.
Mr. R. Mosse, 4 do. " 80 " 8 do.

A crane from the store of each of these five establishments could load and unload the boat as it passes; beside at the other side of the Nore are—

Mr. M. Sullivan's Mill, waterpower, 30 horse power.
— Collis's " " 40 do.
— R. Sullivan's " " 60 do.
— Harvey's " " 30 do.
— R. Mosse's " " 80 do.

having only to cross the Nore to load and unload from their neighbour's crane! also, upon the King's River, their are four mills, combined horse-power 300, within one mile and a-half of this canal, and not within three miles of any projected railway; beside there are three mills driven by the Nore between John's-bridge and Green's bridge, Kilkenny—combined water-power 200, to which the canal boats could go up for and with cargo. Thus there are thirteen mills upon the first four mills of the canal driven by the Nore.

Tell me, Scots, can your Clyde boast this power, or a single river in Scotland, within the space? Ye Londoners, can your Thames show it, or in England a single river? Ye Corkonians, does your Lee boast such power; or is it equalled in Ireland? If not, hither with your capital; there is room for it here to yield you 10 per cent., and make the fortunes of noble but struggling thousands. Fear not the railways.

Nature formed them for the ladies, letters, bank notes, and light valuable parcels. The water for pig-iron, marble, coals, and all heavy commodities for which the railway itself will supply demand as it does in England and Scotland, where a canal is near. The next fall upon this noble river, which should be the gold mine of Kilkenny, is five miles from Kilkenny, eight feet fall; the next seven miles, eight feet fall without mills. The next is at Thomastown eight feet fall, four mills, 240 horse-power; thence to Innistiogue 20 feet fall, without mills. Let the canal cross the river at Mr. Greene's weir from the 10th lock, entering the 11th lock at the left side of the river, continuing on that side for the remaining mile and-a-half, where you enter the river at Innistiogue from your 12th lock into four and-a-half feet tide water, which water washes in time every port in the world. Does it invite you to stay, or coax you to go with it? Goods shipped in Liverpool can be in New Ross in 22 hours, only twenty four miles from Kilkenny; allow an hour to unship, and then put on board a small steamer, drawing four feet of water, they will come to Innistiogue in one and a half hours, thence fifteen miles by canal in five hours, being twenty nine and a half hours from Liverpool to Kilkenny. In place of this—ship from Liverpool to Waterford, thence by the projected railway to Kilkenny—from Liverpool to Waterford twenty one and a half hours—allow one hour to unship, another hour to transmit, one mile by drag to railway, and two hours from Waterford to Kikenny, being twenty five and a half hours, making a differeuce of four honrs.—Suppose the arrival 10 o'clock, p.m., the goods can be of no use until next morning; the boat, being four hours later, would arrive at 2 o'clock, a.m., also of no use until 1 o'clock. Thus upon this passage you have 8 hours to sport in a storm, or among the blankets, and be as available to Kilkenny, Thomastown, and Innostiogue as any passable railway. Consequently every commodity, from bank notes to pig-iron, required from England by those towns and 12 miles around them this canal commands, along with all their exports of grain, butter, pork, beef, hides, lime, coal, marble—aye, marble, the finest in the world, in inexhaustible quarries upon the banks of this canal that should adorn every port in the world. But, alas! for want of the outlet there it is, like all our minerals, mill and manufactures, locked up and useless! Let us send two chimney-pieces to the Royal Exchange, Glasgow, (they want them), from £20 to £30 each; the one to be sent by the projected rail to Dublin. thence by steamboat, and the other by our own little steamer which, though the proposition may seem a little startling to our good and, perhaps, too easy friends, who will, it is likely, stigmatize me as a visionary projector, yet which, nevertheless, may start with this chimney-piece as a part of her freight, from the Kilkenny Steam-boat Quay, John's-bridge, 4th of March, 1848, four o'clock, p.m. The lines taken by each respectively will be—

First by rail, loading at the marble hills, carting two miles, and unloading at the railway, four hours; rail to Dublin, four hours; to unload and cart one mile and a half, and ship, four hours; average passage to Glasgow, 20 hours; in all thirty-two hours. Next by water carriage. The chimney-piece to cross the Nore from the marble mills, and putting on board by crane, fifteen minutes; to Liverpool twenty-nine hours and a half, including, of course, one hour at Ross, and one at Liverpool, loading and discharging, average passage from Liverpool to Glasgow, seventeen hours; in all, forty-six and one half hours.

Here we have certainly a difference in time in favour of the rail of fourteen and one half hours, against which we must place the advantage of the canal transit, in a commercial point of view, of the arrival in Glasgow at business hours, and the immense disparity in point of freight, which by the railway, for so heavy an article, would be so enormous as almost altogether to preclude its transit, and by canal so trifling as to invite an export, to us so advantageous and profitable, and so likely to develop our richest and most valuable resources.

Thus this fifteen mile cut, so trifling to the eye of the practical man, which an American would laugh at as a difficulty—this companion of our Nore would be the Kilkenny master-key to the Clyde, the Thames, and the Lee. The power now wasted upon corn, the noble water power of the Nore, nature formed for spinning, weaving, dyeing, printing, &c., and Glasgow, London, and Cork may be yet supplied with incomparable native manufactures from the beautiful and *incomparable* banks of the Nore.

The projected canal would be the commercial right arm of Waterford, the legs of Ross, and the soul and body of Kilkenny, Thomastown, and Innistiogue. Waterford, notwithstanding her commanding commercial situation, has only two steamers to Bristol, one to Ross, and only two to Liverpool, and this because she has no inland communication by water to any available extent. The rich and fertile plains of Kilkenny, the bounteous fields of the beautiful valley of the Nore are sealed up from her. Come forward, ye proprietors, bankers, and traders of Waterford, and follow the example of your sires, who, in 1793 subscribed £30,000, in one day to build your wooden bridge; come forward and lift your right arm, or at least join the men of Ross, Innistiogue and Thomastown, and, with the "boys of Kilkenny" combined, you will make the Nore, the Barrow, and the Suir roar with steam like the Clyde, the Thames and the Lee. Combine as your beautiful river do—and if you cannot do so by a commercial compact, your joint presentments will command the cash. At this season of distress you may present for unlimited sums of money, and by presentments for such a purpose, you will not uselessly tax yourselves, but will make permanent a work to enrich yourselves and your country, and to give abundant employment to your starving population.

The first step to take, after your preliminary consideration, will be to appoint an engineer, and hand him the two surveys and estimates made of this line of canal. The first, and best, was projected by William Chapman in 1787. His canal was to consist of twenty locks, at an estimate cost of £34,073 10s. 10d. The second project was that of George Joyce, dated 1801, with 18 locks, cost calculated at £43,346. (See that most valuable work, Tighe's Survey). Both these estimates were made before steam upon water was known, consequently under circumstances very disadvantageous, as compared with our present position, when we have steamers upon our English canals and upon the Royal Canal, Glasgow. Let your engineer see those calculations and give you his survey, estimate, and report.

It appears to me that your engineer would do well to try the following positions for his locks: The first lock from Kilkenny at Mr. Scott's crane. The second at the marble mills. Third at Maddoxtown. Fourth at Mr. Mosse's crane, Bennett's-bridge. Fifth at Annamult. Sixth at Mountjuliet. Seventh at Jerpoint. Eighth at Dangan. Ninth below Dangan Wood. Tenth (and last of the canal on the west bank of the river) at Mr. Greene's.

The river must then be crossed, and the eleventh lock entered; and the twelfth lock on the same side lets you into the tide-water at Innistiogue.

I would not make a thirteenth lock unless the expense of avoiding it would be equal to the cost of its formation—this would be as follows—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cost of making a lock, £700, which is, at ten years' purchase | £7000 | 0 | 0 |
| Lock-house, 40 at ten years' purchase | 400 | 0 | 0 |
| Lock-keeper's salary, £50, which at ten-years' purchase, is | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| | £7,900 | 0 | 0 |

Perhaps two of the above single locks could be made double to save a lock-house, lock-keeper's salary, and £400, difference in building—besides its being easier to pass two locks at a time than two single locks, one mile a-part.

I would now, after those few and imperfect suggestions, endeavour most especially to impress upon your minds that this projected canal will consist entirely of *pick and spade labour*; that such labour we now want, and here it is kindly handed to us by nature in lieu of our blasted potatoes. Do not again refuse her teeming bounty lest that next year's crop may again be refused by her, and your crippled resources may leave you, as now—famine-threatened, and pestilence-stricken.

Your survey and estimates can be before you by the 15th of November, Cash, and liberty from government to execute the work, by the first of December; and by the 15th of December your contractors can have all the boys from Ross to Kilkenny at this great important and truly national work. How much better this than making your roads impassable, and your houses unfit to live in or look at.

Grasp at the secrets of nature, and help her out in her beneficent intentions towards this fine country. Throw over-board, or at least aside, all political considerations, and by the aid of such works as I here humbly suggest, you will make Ireland what nature intended her for, and what she ought to be—

"Great, glorious and free,
First flower of the earth and first gem of the sea"

D.

NEAPOLITAN POTATOES.—Signor Barnascone, the Italian Artist, brought to our office yesterday a splendid specimen of new potatoes equally sound, healthy, and full grown, with any we have ever seen in the most propitious and favoured seasons. Having heard that the potato crop in Naples completely escaped the blight last year, this enterprising foreigner procured one potato from that country, which he planted last May. It weighed 1½oz, and produced 27 potatoes, weighing 64oz., which may be the means, with God's blessing, of restoring this excellent esculent to our country.—*Wexford Independent.*

WHITE WHEAT, WITH RED HULL.—A Carlow friend has just communicated to us the gratifying intelligence, that they are now growing a most productive and hardy wheat, in this county, bearing the above name. It completely resists the humidity of our climate, smut never effecting it, yields from 16 to 20 barrels per acre, is much sought after by the millers, and commands a better price than either Lammas or any other description of white wheat. Some of our enterprising farmers should send for a few barrels, in order to give it a trial this season.—*Ibid.*

## IMMIGRATION.

(From the Sydney Morning Chronicle, April 3d, 1846.)

We would direct the attention of our readers to the following letter from that amiable and indefatigable friend of the poor, Mrs. Chisholm, by which it will be seen that that lady has succeeded in obtaining from the Government a promise to pay bounty on children who may have been left at home by their parents, who emigrated to this colony prior to the 31st Dec., 1841.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHRONICLE.

SIR—A number of poor parents having represented to me the fact that they had to leave one or more of their children at home, on account of demands made from them on the eve of their embarkation, which they could not afford to meet, and which I brought to the notice of Government, may I request you will do me the favour, previous to my leaving the country, to convey to them, through the medium of your columns, the glad tidings that his Excellency the Governor has been pleased to comply so far with my application on their behalf as to cause the Honourable the Colonial Secretary to write to me as follows:—"All the Governor can do is to promise bounty on children who may have been left at home by parents who emigrated prior to the 31st December, 1841, and who were themselves eligible for bounty. Of course, however, the children must be in sound bodily and mental health at the time of their arrival in the Colony; and, if girls, they must come out under proper protection." Also, I have been further advised, that detailed instructions will be shortly published by the Immigration Agent.

To those immigrants who have arrived subsequent to this period, and are similarly situated, and to whom the same indulgence has not been extended, I can only at present hold out the hope that the same humane consideration on the part of his Excellency the Governor which led to the granting of the first will also on the application yield the same generous boon to the other; no exertion on my part shall be wanting. As far as my limited means will allow, I will endeavour to supply the absence of parents to those children, in making those family arrangements which an agent could not be expected to perform.

I embrace this opportunity of stating the gratifying fact, that a very considerable number of immigrants have so far improved in their circumstances as to have intimated to me their intention or willingness to pay, in numerous instances, for the passage of their aged parents and for the younger members of their families, and to this I most deferentially beg to call the attention of the public and the Board of Immigration, and to suggest that this generous and praiseworthy feeling should be met by a spirit of liberal co-operation on the part of the authorities, so that this desirable object may be accomplished, viz.—the union of families, and which would be so beneficial to the parties themselves and to the public at large. My attention has been particularly directed to the evil of extracting small sums of money, year after year, from the immigrants here, to alleviate the distress of their poor relatives at home, with no permanent benefit to the parties—hundreds to my knowledge have sent home 30 per cent. of their earnings in this colony; the numerous letters it has been my painful lot to read, within the last three months, tell a fearful tale of the sufferings of the people at home—parents struggling with want, and their children inmates of the poor-house. A poor woman in her statement to me says—"How can I enjoy my beef and tea, when, just as I put it to my mouth, the thought comes that my mother, perhaps, is dying for want?" What, therefore, those poor and respectable individuals desire is, a passage for their relations at the Government rate of contract, on the renewal of emigration, as well as the usual protection and medical aid afforded to bounty emigrants.

It may also not be irrelevant to remark that it is my humble opinion that a number of the better off order of peasantry would prefer paying for a portion of their passage than their coming out entirely as bounty emigrants, for the love of independence beats strong within the bosom of a British peasant.

I remain, Sir, &c.,
CAROLINE CHISHOLM.

Sydney, April 6.

## BROWN BREAD.

The high price of provisions, and deficiency in the potato crop, render all practical suggestions, relative to the improvement of our resources, of importance. It is not, perhaps, generally known, that the different processes, "screening, bolting," and the rest, by which wheat is converted into flour, entail a loss of just 25 per cent.! That is to say, if wheaten meal were employed without subtraction, three hundred weight of wheat would produce as much bread as four hundred weight do now. This simple change in the manufacture, by which our means would be so largely enhanced, is deserving of attention. If an inferior article of bread were the result, the matter would be less worthy of adoption; but brown bread, it is generally, indeed universally, conceded, is more wholesome than white. It is, perhaps, conclusive, on this point to state, that brown bread, with water, is sufficient to sustain life, which cannot be said of white. If the respectable and intelligent bakers of Belfast, and elsewhere, would take this matter up, and give the public, who might choose to avail themselves of it, the benefit of a wholesome and palatable article of food, at a reduction too, of 25 per cent., it would certainly be conferring a great boon; and, it is to be hoped, with no disservice to themselves.

In Yorkshire and Northumberland, it is the practice to make bread of mere ground wheat.—Some years ago I tried bread of this kind. The wheat was simply bruised. There was no addition, except salt and water; no deduction. The result was a famous article of bread—hearty, substantial, nutritious, palatable. The grain could be ground by any one desirous of making a trial, in a common coffee-mill, or between quern stones, or, still better, in the lately patented concentric steel mill of the ingenious Bogardus, inventor of the postage stamp.

This bread will rise with yeast, or it can be raised very well with the addition, per pound, of forty grains bi-carbonate (baking) soda, first well ground and mixed with the flour; to which fifty drops muriatic acid, in half a pint of water, are then to be added, the whole being quickly kneaded, and well baked on a quick fire, either as griddle bread, or in an American or common oven.

Patents were taken out for this unfermented bread, which is sufficiently light, wholesome, and agreeable. Somewhat different proportions, also, have been made use of, as to the acid and soda; but the above do very well, and may be multiplied, so as to suit larger quantities. This bread is different from what is called "soda bread," as well as much superior. I do not consider the habitual use of soda in bread wholesome; but here the soda unites with the acid, converting it into common salt—a very different affair from raw soda. Some, not satisfied with the amount of salt thus obtained, throw in a little more—a portion of sugar, also, is a frequent addition. A pamphlet has been recently published in London, under the title of "Observations on unfermented bread, by a physician." The writer considers the bread made, as described, superior to ordinary fermented bread; and certainly, it only needs to be tasted, in order to remove any possible prejudice as to the mode of its preparation.—*Henry M'Cormack, M.D., in Northern Whig.*

There are times when life seems one mingled dream, and it is not easy to become dispossessed of the idea when some of its frightful changes are bought almost together under our view.

## COURT OF CHANCERY.

On Monday, Mr. Moore, Q.C., and Mr. Monahan, Q.C., were called to the inner bar by the Lord Chancellor, and informed by him that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to appoint the first-named gentleman her Attorney-General for Ireland, and the latter her Solicitor-General.

The Attorney-General then made an application on behalf of Mr. William Berkeley King, to appoint him a Commissioner Extraordinary of that court for the district of London. In the year 1845 he was admitted a commissioner for three of the law courts in Ireland; and one of three commissioners for Chancery having died, his application was that he should be appointed in his stead by his lordship. He held in his hand the certificate of Judge Keatinge, expressing his opinion as to his client's competency.

Motion granted.

## THE DRAINAGE RATE ACT.

### DRAINAGE.

The following forms have been issued by the Board of Works. We now publish them for the information of the public:—

Whereas at an Extraordinary Presentment Sessions held at in the County of in and for the Barony of in said County, in pursuance of an act passed in the ninth and tenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to facilitate the employment of the Labouring Poor for a Limited Period in Distressed Districts in Ireland," application was made by me for a presentment for the sum of to be expended in the Draining—[If subsoiling be required add as follows: "*and subsoiling as far as same is connected with drainage*"], of certain lands containing in the whole acres, or thereabouts, within the following Townlands, that is to say—[Insert the Townlands]—in the electoral Division of in the said Barony of and county of of which said lands I am proprietor within the terms of an Act passed in the fifth and sixth years of her present Majesty, intituled "An act to promote the Drainage of Lands and improvement of Navigation and Water-power in connection with such Drainage in Ireland," and two other Acts since passed, amending the same, and which presentment was accordingly made pursuant to such my application.

Now, I, of in the County of being such proprietor of the aforesaid lands, so being within the said townlands, do here undertake and agree that the money so presented, or so much thereof as shall, by an award to be made by the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland or any two of them, appear to have been expended on said lands, shall, with interest thereon, at the rate of three and half per cent. per annum, be a charge on said lands exclusively, and shall and may be levied out of same exclusively.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, this day of 184 .

.....Name of Proprietor.
.....Residence.
.....Post Town.

Present when signed by the said }

PERSONS HAVING ANY OF THE FOLLOWING INTERESTS ARE QUALIFIED AS PROPRIETORS TO GIVE THE UNDERTAKING.

*Act 5 & 6 Vic., c. 89, sec. 23, 25, 26, 149.*

Persons seized of, or entitled in possession, as tenant in fee simple, or in fee-tail, general or special; or as tenant by courtesy.

Persons entitled under any will or settlement, deed, or instrument (except a grant, lease, or agreement in writing for such grant or lease, reserving rent), for his own life, or that of any other persons; or for years determinable on such lives.

Persons entitled under leases granted by a bishop, collegiate, or ecclesiastical body; or any person having immediate or derivative title, from or under same, which lease shall contain a *toties quoties* covenant of renewal.

Persons entitled under any grant or lease, or for an estate in fee; or for a term of years absolute, whereof forty or more years are unexpired; or for any life or lives renewable for ever; or for any term of years renewable for ever.

Whether such last-mentioned persons shall be entitled absolutely, or as tenant in tail, or as *quasi* tenant in tail, or for his life.

Persons who are feoffees, or trustees of such lands, or any such estate or interest therein aforesaid, for charitable or other purposes, or guardians of infants; husbands of feme coverts; committees of estates of idiots or lunatics, provided all such persons obtain the sanction of the Court of Chancery, before giving such undertaking.

In cases where *several* persons shall have in any portion of land such of the aforesaid estates or interests as would entitle them to be deemed proprietors, *such* of them shall be deemed proprietors as shall be in *actual occupation* of the land, or shall have such estate or interest *next in reversion or remainder* to the estate or interest of the person in actual occupation.

On Monday last, the tenantry of Charles Bianconi, Esq., Mayor of Clonmel, paid him their rent at his seat, Longfield; to all of whom who held leases made during and since the year 1822, when land was at the lowest rate, he made an abatement of 25 per cent. It is a fact most creditable to the country that with only three exceptions, the entire tenantry paid their rents punctually on that day.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

The Slate Quarries, situate in the Island of Valencia, on the south-west coast of Ireland, have been worked on a limited scale for a few years, during which time the superior quality of the slate, and its peculiar adaptation for sawing into slabs, have been fully established. The demand for Valencia slabs has now become regular and extensive. Having great strength, perfectly true surfaces, and not being affected by acids or grease, nor absorbing moisture, they have been fsund applicable to vast variety of uses, and more particularly for factory floors, warehouses, granaaies, malting stores, prisons, hospitals, railway stations, and for the floors, ceilings, and roofs of public buildings. The station at Birmingham is laid with Valencia slabs, and they are used at the Model Prison, Pentonville, at the new Houses of Parliament, and at numerous other public buildings in London. There is also a large and increasing demand for Valencia slabs in the colonies, for coffee drying floors and for sugar houses. For the purpose of more effectually attaining the enlarged scale of production required to meet the present great and still increasing demand and of carrying out certain arrangements, whereby the cost of production will be greatly reduced and the rate of profit increased, it is proposed to extend the capital embarked in the undertaking, and to convert the present proprietorship into a Joint-Stock Company to be constituted under a proper deed of settlement. The capital of this Company to consist of 10,000 shares of £10 each, 2500 of these shares, constituting a paid up capital of £25,000, to represent the capital already invested by the present proprietors in uncoverings. buildings, mills, machinery, and plant; the remaining 750 shares to be issued at part to such parties as shall be approved of by the Provisional Committee.

A GOOD ONE, IF TRUE.—An association of merchants and shipowners is forming in Liverpool, having for their object the reduction of the present exorbitant duties on tea.—*Local Paper.*

## THE STATE OF IRELAND.

(From the Times.)

The plot thickens in Ireland. It appears to be the order of the day that everybody shall do exactly that which he ought not to do. A sort of St. Vitus's dance has seized the whole population, and made their limbs rebellious not merely to reasonable authority, but to common sense and sound instinct itself. The people are everywhere deserting profitable labour. Preparation for next year is indefinitely suspended. The few cultivators worthy of being called farmers say, with what truth we know not, that they can scarcely get hands at any price. Men employed at good pay—good English pay—on railroads, and even on iron works, are deserting. They are coming even from Scotland and the north of Ireland.—The cry is gone forth that they are to be employed at "public works," which said "public works" are to be brought as near to their own homes as may suit their convenience. The golden vision of 500 men employed on as many yards of useless road, under the superintendence of one little clerk armed with a note-book and a pen, and making their own engagements, possesses overpowering charms to the Celtic imagination. It is unnecessary to say how much any ordinary English labourer would be ashamed of so dirty a job. His own conscience would tell him that he must be picking somebody's pocket, and he would take himself off to some other employment, in which, if he did rather more work for his money, he would have the satisfaction of knowing that he was doing his duty to God and to man.

As for the farmers, such as there are who are who are worthy of the name, it must be confessed they are in a dilemma, even if they wish to do right. In one point we suspect there is no great disagreement between them and the labourers.—They are not desirous to spend much in regular wages for profitable labour. They seem disposed to adjourn all operations, particularly the operation of paying rent, *sine die*. They who wish to be honest are selling their corn. It is, however, too evident that there is a tendency to hold it on speculation. It is expected, with a degree of modesty almost peculiar to Ireland, that government is to bring all the produce of the world to every cottage door in the island, buying at a famine price, and selling at a charity price, while the stacks of grain in the country are to remain untouched. The stores of the world are to be first exhausted in feeding the Irish peasant, and then his next door neighbour is to command his own prices in the market. So prone is the Irish genius to such unreasonable expectations, so little is to be trusted for a just sense of social properties, that we fear the effect upon it of even a prudent alarm as to the probable range of prices. A hint of what may be possibly got for corn next summer is enough, it seems, to stir up the cupidity of the Hibernian corn-dealer, of whatever class, not merely to the most extravagant expectations, but to the most unreasonable demands. An English farmer may have his own opinion as to the next summer's prices, but he does not act upon it, for the simple reason that he has his rent to pay, and must pay it. So, in the face of his own prognostications, he sells the fruit of his own labours at half its future value. White the tenantry of England, and of the greater part of the world, is under this iron yoke, the Irish tenants are claiming exemption. They ask for a little elbow room in the general squeeze, that they may convert it to their own advantage.

"We are aware that the farmer does not always find it safe to transmit his produce to the port or the market. It is, however, a matter for inquiry what proportion such outrages as the stoppage and plunder of corn and flour bears to the cases where a transit has been, or might be, safely attempted. Are there no small holders of corn at the bottom of these tumults? The difficulty of transit is a capital excuse for those who do not wish to sell their crop or pay their rent.—We hear on all sides that there is a great tendency to speculation, and that among very small capitalists. They fancy they can get more by holding their corn, than by sowing it.

A singular correspondence between a commissariat officer and a proprietor throws some light upon this state of things, as far as concerns one of the most destitute districts—the celebrated region of Cormemara. The officer writes to offer the services of government, in aid of any local exertions. He makes what we in this country would consider some sensible moves. He finds himself checkmated by the invincible helplessness of the sufferer. The first question is whether any relief committees have been formed, or what steps have been taken thereto. The answer is, that one has very lately been named for two half parishes, but that the Vice Lieutenant has not yet constituted it. So, in fact, through a complication of delays, nothing has been done. The officer then suggests a local subscription for the purchase and sale of meal, and offers a government contribution in aid. The answer is, that nothing to speak of can be collected on the spot. The landlords have received no rents, and cannot subscribe. The tenants have paid no rents, and will not subscribe. Whatever is done must be done by government. The officer mentions the impression of government that there are still oats and barley in the country, and that it is desirable to convert them into food. As mills are wanted, he offers to supply any number of hand-mills at £5 a piece. The reply is, that "the corn that may be in the country is fast rising up." This smacks of the speculation we have mentioned above. Corn—an unusually good yield of corn of all kinds—is rising, so there is to be neither rent, nor wages, nor subscriptions, nor corn mills, nor anything, in fact, except a government importation, and a consequent exhaustion of all other stocks. But this very hopeful gentleman proceeds to assert that the barley and oats in the country will be wanted for seed—an excuse too transparent to conceal the real reason. As for the £5 hand-mills, they are, he says, too dear even for the funds of a relief committee; and he rather sneeringly suggests that the best use government can put them to is to grind for immediate use the here and rye it has been importing for seed. All that he can suggest in return for the advice and benevolence of the commissariat is, that it should establish a cheap shop at his own village.

While this melancholy work is going on in a district of Connemara, it is repeated in a larger scale between the Prime Minister and Ireland's only Duke. The Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland, of which the Duke of Leinster is the head, have been sending a deputation, asking that the baronies should have the power to undertake works of a useful and profitable character. Lord John Russell has met that demand.—The baronies, now have that power. His lordship, however, avails himself of the opening afforded by that demand to address to the president of the association a letter full of suggestions so good that one's only regret is to think how little they are likely to be acted upon. The key-note of the letter is, "Why come to us? Do all this for yourselves." With a gentleness of reproach—not too gentle, we hope, for its object, the noble writer says, "Drain and improve on your own account—purchase grain yourselves—sell it cheap yourselves if necessary—secure the food in the country—look to future years—take a lesson from the present—do not always hang upon us—teach your people independence."

If the words are mild, never was advice enforced by a graver occasion, or more terrible apprehensions. What the Duke of Leinster and the landlords are to do we will ourselves hardly venture to advise. We believe that they declare themselves ruined. They have submitted to presentments vastly beyond the powers of repayment, simply to save their lives; partly, also, in the hope that the debt, after all, will not be exacted. Let them not lay that flattering unction to their souls. The tax-payers in this empire are too old to subsidise Irish landowners. The land must change hands, the result will be accepted with great tranquillity. The people of England will not apply to others a harder rule than they obey themselves. First or last, in one way or another, they feed and maintain their own poor; and they will deem it no small mitigation of the present calamity that it compels the application of the rule to Ireland.

## THE HARBOUR CONSERVANCY ACT.

The Harbour Conservancy Bill, prepared by Mr. Ward and Admiral Dundas, is to be passed for the three kingdoms. It is a very comprehensive measure of interference with existing laws and regulations; and establishes the ancient prerogative of the crown over all parts of the coasts of the United Kingdom on which the tide flows. It enacts that a Board of Conservators shall be established, controlling all navigable waters, former charters, grants and privileges conferred by the crown. This Board shall consist of three Conservators, (one an officer of her Majesty's navy, and the other, of the Royal Engineers)—and a legal adviser, who shall be a barrister. To these shall be added four ex-officio Conservators, constituting a Board of seven Conservators, which shall appoint a secretary, solicitor, and other officers. The salaries are to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund. The conservators shall have the powers which the Lord High Admiral possessed; and exercise authority over all local or corporate Commissioners of ports, harbours, creeks or navigable rivers, the Board having power to order the performance of any duties which the commissioners are by law liable to perform, and which they neglect to do. The Board of Conservators shall present to Parliament in each year, a general report of their proceedings. The bill gives them power to summon witnesses and examine them on oath, and call for production of papers, &c. The Board are authorised to set out the boundaries of any port, harbour, tidal waters, &c., in case of dispute, or where the public service may demand them. They can prevent or stop all works in progress which they may consider hindrances or nuisances, and shall raise any sunken wrecks from the navigation paths, at the expense of the owners who refuse to do so, themselves. The Board of Conservators will have power to fill up vacancies in local commissions to the amount of one third of their number; and all resolutions of these local commissions are to be sent for sanction to the Board. The Board to nominate toll collectors, and the mode in which collections shall be disposed of; and the local commissioners shall send an annual account of receipts and expenditure to the Board. The harbour master appointed by the local Commissioners is to be approved of by the Conservators and these Commissioners shall not commence suits but with the sanction of the Board.

## MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

Colonels—Lord John T. H. Somerset, Inspecting Field Officer, Bristol; Griffiths, late of Royal Artillery.

Lieutenant Colonel—John Gordon, late of Royal Artillery.

Majors—David M'Andrew, Unattached; Balchild, Royal Marines; White, h p Royal Staff Corps.

Captains—Coventry, 29 F; St. Aubin, 83 F; Fellowes, R Eng; Hugh Munro, of late Invalids; Sir E. Page Turner, Bt, h p 3 Dr.; Muller, h p Eng. Germ. Legion.

Lieutenants—D Browne, 31 F; Freeman, 80 F, on passage to England; Archer, 88 F, Scinde; H W J Gray, 53 F; A M Gray, 1 F, 1 Bn Fort Adj Trinidad; Cox, 8 F, on board the Rochester; Blackiston, late of R Engr; Wynter, h p 22 Dr; M'Kellar, h p 2 Garr Bn, Brown, h p 97 F; O'Dogherty, h p R Marines; Langworth, h p Adjutant 4 Line Germ Leg; Grosman, h p 2 Huss Germ Leg; Schaumann, h p 2 Lt Inf Germ Legion.

Ensign—Way, h p 103 F.

Paymaster—Potter, 57 F, at sea; Gunn, Cape Mi Riflemen.

Quartermasters—Pattle, h p Norfolk Fen Cavalry; Dunn, h p Pembroke Fen Cav; Everitt, h p 8 Dr; Fox, h p Bahamas Gar Com.

Commissariat Department—Boyes, h p Dep Com Gen; Wm. Mackay, do; Edm. Thomson, Dep. Ass. Com Gen.

Medical Department—Dr Garrett, Staff Surgeon 2d Class, from 49 F, Ireland; George Ferguson, h p Staff Surgeon; Gill, h p 90 F; Wordsworth, h p Staff Assistant.

On Monday a large body of men called on Mr. Leigh, at Coolcliffe; after representing in the most feeling manner, the appalling destitution which they were suffering, and stating that all they sought for was employment, and that they did not wish to offend any body, they solemnly assured him that, if not put to work without delay, they would help themselves. Mr. Leigh remonstrated with them, and conjured them to a little further patience, although he admitted their forbearance had been fearfully tested—a month having elapsed since the Bargy Sessions, and nothing yet being done in the poor and populous districts of Ballymitty and Kilkeavan. He promised to come to Wexford the following day, to lay their case before the proper officers. He accordingly arrived here yesterday, and having represented the matter to Mr. Farrell, that humane and efficient public officer pledged himself to have the works commenced on Thursday. *irrespective of all preliminary forms.—Wexford Independent.*

A most disgraceful outrage was perpetrated in the western suburbs of this town, on the morning of Sunday last, on three women, named Anne Mara, Mary Neill, and Anne Ferguson, ballad-singers, who were on their way to the fair of Ballingarry, as they allege, and, who, not having the means of providing themselves with lodgings, proceeded to Bagg's lime kiln, in the Boreheens to pass the night. About the hour of two o'clock four men, named Rodger Dunne, John Dunne, and Michael Kiely, and a person who is not yet amenable, went on the kiln, and, after beating the unfortunate women, committed a felonious assault upon them. The police having received informations of the disgraceful outrage, proceeded to the spot, and arrested four persons, three of whom have been fully identified by the women. The accused parties have been committed for further examination.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

GOOD!—The *Galway Mercury* of Saturday says—"At Ennis Petty Sessions Court, the greatest order and decorum was observable there being no attorney present." We wonder would Partridge call the reason here given for the unwonted quietude of Ennis Court House, a *non sequitur*.

"LOVE NEVER DIES."—On Saturday, at Pyle, Mr. Thomas Harding, of the parish of Newtown Nottage, aged 69 years, was married to Mrs. Mary Austin, of Pyle, aged 71 years, their united ages being 140 years. It is said that their youthful days—nearly 50 years ago, they had been 'sweet-hearts'—had quarrelled—parted—and had now, after an interval of half a century, redeemed those pledges of affection, which in the heyday of their youth, they made to each other. Such is the course of love.

Poverty is one of the surest guides to dishonesty; those who have not been tempted know nothing of it. It is one thing to see it, another to feel it.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—"This is George the Fourth," said an exhibitor of wax works for the million, at a penny per head, pointing to a very slim figure with a theatrical crown on his head. "I thought he was a very stout man," observed a spectator. "Very likely," replied the man sharply, not approving of the comments of his visitor: "but if you'd a been here without whittles half as long as he has you'd been twice as thin."

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