The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XXIII. WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1846. No. 2417

Waterford and Limerick Railway.

DEVIATIONS IN LINE—EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PURCHASE OF LANDS—FURTHER RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES AS TO ALLOWING INTEREST, AND GIVING SECURITY AND AMENDMENTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,, that an application is intended to be made to Parliament in the ensuing Session, for an Act to alter, amend, extend, and enlarge the powers and provisions of the "Waterford and Limerick Railway Act, 1845," and to authorise and empower the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, incorporated by the said Act, to make deviations in the line of the said Waterford and Limerick Railway, as at present authorised to be made, with all necessary approaches, works, and conveniences connected therewith, and to abandon the formation of so much of the said line of the said Waterford and Limerick Railway as at present authorised to be made, as lies between a certain field in the Townland of Cloghcarrigeen West, in the Parish of Kilsheelan, in the Barony of Iffa and Offa East, and County of Tipperary, and which field is marked No. 4 in said Townland, in the original plans of such authorised Line referred to in the said Act, and a certain field in the Townland of Lisnamuck, in the Parish of Derrygrath, in the Barony of Iffa and Offa West, and said County of Tipperary, which field is marked No. 5 in the said original plans. And that the first of said deviations to be made and constructed in lieu thereof, shall commence in the said field, in the Townland of Cloghcarrigeen West, being No. 4 in said Townland as aforesaid, and shall pass from the line at present authorised to be made in said field, through, or into, or be situated within the several Parishes, Townships, Townlands, extra-parochial, and other places following, or some of them, that is to say, the Townlands of Cloghcarrigeen West, Ballyglasheen, Ballinamore, and Curtistown, and Parish of Kilsheelan, and crossing the river Anner, the Townlands of Priorstown and Ballynevin and Parish of Killaloan, the Townlands of Clonwalsh, Ballinvoher, Ballyvaughan, Redmondstown, Powerstown, Mylerstown, Rathloose, Powerstown demesne, Gurtnafleur, and Gleanaleamy, and Parish of Kilgrant, the Townlands of Knockawncourt, Burgagerylands East, Burgagerylands West, Cooleens, Ardgeeha, and Haywood, and Parish of St. Mary's, Clonmel; the Townlands of Summerhill, Glenconnor, and Ballingarrane, and Parish of Kiltegan; the Townlands of Ballingarrane South, Inishlounaght, Gortmore, Patrick's Well, Barn Demesne, and Carrickconeen, and Parish of Inishlounaght; the Townland of Rathkeevin, and Parish of Rathronan, all in the Barony of Iffa and Offa East, and County of Tipperary, aforesaid; the Townlands of Garryroe, Derrygrath Lower, Commons entire East, Ballindoney East, Nicholastown, and Lisnamuck, and Parish of Derrygrath, in the Barony of Iffa and Offa West, and County of Tipperary, aforesaid, and will terminate in the said field in the Townland of Lisnamuck, marked No. 5, in said original Plans, where it will unite with and fall into the said original Line of Railway.—And it is also intended to abandon the formation of another portion of said line, which lies between a certain field in the Townland of Garnavilla, and Parish of Derrygrath, Barony of Iffa and Offa West, and County of Tipperary, aforesaid, and which said field is marked No. 13, in the said Townland on said original Plans, and a certain other field in the Townland of Townparks, and Parish of Caher, in the said Barony of Iffa and Offa West, in said County of Tipperary, which field is marked No. 11, in said Townland, on said original plans. And that the second of said deviations to be made and constructed in lieu thereof shall commence in the said field, in the Townland of Garnavilla, aforesaid, Numbered 13, in said Townland, on said original Plans, and shall pass from the Line at present authorized to be made in said field through or into or be situated within the Townlands of Garnavilla and the Parish of Derrygrath aforesaid, another part of the Townland of Garnavilla in the Parish of Cahir. The Townlands of Newtownadam, Killeenbutler, Ballymacadam West, Farrannagark, Grangemore, Killeigh, and Townparks, and Parish of Cahir, Barony of Iffa and Offa West, and County of Tipperary, aforesaid, and will terminate in the said field, marked No. 11, in said Townland of Townparks upon said original Plans, where it will unite with and foll into the said original line of Railway. And also to abandon the formation of one other portion of said line which lies between a certain field in the Townland of Fihertagh in the Parish of Templeneiry in the barony of Clanwilliam in said County of Tipperary, and which field is marked No. 9 in said Townland on said original Plans, and a certain field in the Townland of Scart, in the Parish of Killardry, and Barony of Clanwilliam aforesaid, which field is marked No. 4 in the said Townland on said original Plans.—And that the third of said deviations to be made and constructed in lieu thereof shall commence in the said field in the Townland of Fihertagh, being No. 9 in said Townland on said original Plans, and shall pass from the Line at present authorised to be made in said field through or into or be situated within the Townlands of Fihertagh, Ballyvirrane, Ballinlough East, Bansha East, and Bansha West, and Parish of Templeneiry, the Townland of Templenahurney, and Parish of Clonbulloge and the Townland of Scart and Parish of Killardry, in the Barony of Clanwilliam, in the County of Tipperary aforesaid, and will terminate in the said field in the Townland of Scart, marked No. 4 in said original Plans, where it will unite with and fall into the said original Line of Railway. And it is also intended to apply for powers to make lateral deviations from the line of such intended Railway hereinbefore mentioned and Works to the extent or within the limits defined upon the plans hereinafter mentioned and to cross divert alter or stop up all such turnpike roads, parish roads and other highways, streams, canals, navigations, railways and tram-roads within the said parishes, Townships, Townlands, and extraparochial or other places aforesaid, or any of them which it may be necessary to divert, alter or stop up for the purpose of constructing the said several deviations and works in and upon said Railway.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY, ALSO GIVEN that it is intended to apply for powers to enable the said Waterford and Limerick Railway Company to purchase by compulsion or otherwise Lands and Houses for the purpose aforesaid, and to levy Tolls, Rates, and Duties in respect of the use of the said several Deviations in said Line of Railway and Works, and to alter existing Tolls, Rates, and Duties, and to confer, vary or extinguish Exemptions from Tolls Rates, and Duties, and to confer, vary or extinguish of her rights and privileges in any manner connected with the Lands and Houses so proposed to be taken or which would in any manner impede or interfere with the construction, maintenance or use of the said several Deviations in said Railway and Works and to confer other rights and privileges, And it is also intended by the said Act to apply for an extension and enlargement of the time granted by the said "Waterford and Limerick Railway Act, 1845," for the purchase of Lands and Houses, and for the construction and completion of the Railway thereby authorised, and it is also intended by the said Act that until the said Railway authorised to be made by the said "Waterford and Limerick Railway Act 1845," and by the said intended Act shall be complete and opened to the public Interest may be allowed in respect of all deposits and calls already paid up, or hereafter to be paid up on the Shares in the Capital of the said Company. And it is intended by said Act to take Powers to authorise the said Company to give a valid security to the several Baronies in which Presentments shall have been made under the 9th and 10th Victoria, cap. 107, for constructing the Earth Works of said Line of Railway, or to Trustees for such Baronies so as to secure the said Baronies against such sums as the said Baronies might be called upon to pay pursuant to such Presentments.

And Notice is hereby further given, that Maps, Plans and Sections, shewing the situation, direction, and levels of the said intended Deviation Railway and Works, hereinhefore referred to, and Duplicates thereof, together with Books of Reference to such plans, containing the names of the Reputed Owners, Lessees, and Occupiers of the Lands and Premises proposed to be taken for the purposes thereof, and a published Map with the several proposed deviations from said line of Railway, delineated thereon, will be deposited for public inspection, on or before the 30th day of November Instant, with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Tipperary, at his Office in Clonmel, in said County of Tipperary; and that a Copy of so much of the said Plans, Sections, and Books of Reference as relates to each of the Parishes, in, or through which the said several intended deviations in said line of Railway and Works is, or are intended to be made, will be deposited for public inspection, on or before the said 30th day of November Instant, with the respective Clerks of the several Poor Law Unions within which such several Parishes, or parts of Parishes, are respectively situate, or included at the respective Offices of such Clerks, that is to say, with the Clerk of the Clonmel Union, at his Office, situate in the Clonmel Poor Law Union Workhouse, at Clonmel, in the said County of Tipperary, with the Clerk of the Clogheen Union, at his Office, situate in the Union Poor Law Workhouse at Clogheen, in the said County of Tipperary, and with the Clerk of the Tipperary Union, at his Office, situate in the Tipperary Poor Law Union Workhouse, at Tipperary, in said County.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1846.

TANDY & MORTIMER,
Waterford.
W. O. & W. HUNT,
10, White Hall.

IN CHANCERY.

THOMAS HARVEY, *Plaintiff*;
PATRICK LAWLOR, and others, *Defendants*.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in this cause and bearing date the 24th day of January, 1845, I will on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1846, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers on the Inn's Quay, in the City of Dublin, Set Up and Sell to the highest and fairest bidder, All That and Those the Farm and Lands of ARDOE, otherwise ARDOGENA, situated in the Parish of Ardmore, Barony of Decies Within Drum, and County of Waterford; and also All That and Those the Lands of KILMALLOW East, situated in said last mentioned Barony and County; and also All That and Those, that part of the Lands of CORBALLY, situated in the Parishes of Killeagh and Dingin Donovan, in the Barony of Imokilly, and County of Cork, comprised in the Indenture of Lease of the 11th day of November, 1830, and the other portion of said Lands of CORBALLY, otherwise CURRABALLY, situated as aforesaid, comprised in the Indenture of the 10th day of November, 1830, in the pleadings in this Cause mentioned, for the purposes in said Decree mentioned.

Dated this 23d day of Dec., 1846.

E. LITTON.

The above SALE is ADJOURNED to WEDNESDAY, the 18th of NOVEMBER, 1846, at the hour and place above mentioned.

Dated this 3rd day of Oct., 1846.

EDWARD LITTON.

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

These Lands are held by Lease for Three Young Lives, or 105 Years, from 1st of May, 1835.

They contain 410 acres statute measure, and are subject to the yearly rent of £370 10s.

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

The Lands of Corbally are situate within about 3 miles of the Town of Killeagh, and 6 miles of the Town of Youghal.

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

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

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

An important meeting was held in Dundalk on Monday to carry out projects for the improvement of our local fisheries.—*Newry Examiner*.

The Right Hon. Mr. Labouchere, chief secretary for Ireland, has arrived at the Lodge, Phœnix Park, from London.

The Duke of Wellington has accepted an invitation from the Duke and Duchess of Norfolk to meet her Majesty and the Prince Consort at Arundel Castle on the 1st of next month.

THE TRAGEDY AT MARTINSTOWN.—In our last number we recorded the particulars connected with the double murder perpetrated by Mr. John O'Grady, of Martinstown, in this county, whose victims were his own wife, Mary O'Grady, and a servant girl named Ellen Welshe. The unfortunate man, who is supposed insane, is now a prisoner in the county jail, whither he was conveyed, by car, on Thursday, under escort of police, and committed to abide his trial at next assizes, upon the verdict of a coroner's jury, for the wilful murder of both females. Since the barbarous deed was perpetrated, the miserable man, whose property is estimated at £400 a year, has become quite melancholy, taciturn, and appears unconscious of his having committed any act to warrant his imprisonment. The remains of his two victims were interred at Tipperary on Tuesday.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

COLD.—To keep the hands from chapping in cold weather, you have only to take care whenever you wash them, to rub them thoroughly dry and smooth.

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE WATERFORD AND LIMERICK DIRECTORY.

Go call a coach and let a coach be called, and let him that calls the coach, be called the caller.—CHRONONHOTONTHOLOGOS.

Loudly and lustily have I executed my part of calling the coach in this tragicomic performance; and at length has the coach rumbled out, though the quadrupeds have refused to stir, and has in its turn made a counter call, and with it put forth an analysis of the responses to its former calls—a candid document, I am bound to say, as far as matters of finance go, and one as exculpatory of supineness on the directory's part, (for how can men work without means), as it is expository of it, on the part of the proprietary.

You have stripped the cripple to the skin for inspection, and a more wretched starv'ling—the victim of destitution and quackery—you could not have exhibited.

In the name of common sense, let me ask the proprietary, how can the thing ever come to maturity, if the means of growth are thus withheld?

See the lamentable declension which this document exposes;—

On the first call a disappearance of 2,337 shares; on the 2d, of 3,910; on the 3d, of 5,846; and on the 4th, of 7,587, or more than one-half; and which gradual declination, rateably calculated, will leave the sixth call totally unanswered. We are sixty thousand pounds in arrear upon unavailable shares, and sixty thousand pounds in arrear upon available shares—the latter sixty thousand must be paid up—with sixty thousand more on this fifth call, before the first day of May next, or those two most vital points in our very existence cannot be effected, the finishing of the Limerick and Tipperary section, and the purchase of land to enable presentments to be made. There never then was a more suicidical act committed, than in the proprietary's thus in this critical emergency withholding the means—in my vocation of caller, then, I call upon them to pay—pay—pay—that is the sum and substance of their present part.

But, Mr. Chairman, this report of yours of the 22d of October, when put in juxta position with that laid before the proprietary on the 25th of August last, presents such a compound of inconsistencies and contrarieties, that were it not that your character for probity and integrity is well known—one would suppose that in putting your hand to such a document you intended as Cromwell did with his speech to the long Parliament, to mystify the whole subject, and, to use vulgar parlance, *bother* the public as well as proprietary—first let me ask you, how comes it—that not having the fear of this glaring and progressing deficiency of one hundred and twenty thousand pounds before your eyes—upon only four calls out of nine and-a-half to be made, you should yet in your report of August last, have thought yourself warranted in meeting the proprietary with a congratulation on the amount of capital paid up, and how can you reconcile this with the issuing of a *circular* in a week after, urging more regularity in the payments to enable you to carry on the works, or with the soft impeachment in this last report of defalcation to such an extent—that to use your own gentle language, "a sense of duty will compel you to have recourse to more severe measures than you could wish—to *enforce* payment." You spoil the child with sugar plums, and then you threaten the rod to punish it for the effects of your own clogging. Believe me, the best *threat* which you could hold out is that of the utter destruction that will ensue from this witholding of means, for, exclusive of the legal part of the question, with what grace can you go into a court of justice, with hands legally unclean though doubtless morally pure. We signed your deed of incorporation upon the faith of your prospectus, that you would throw fifteen thousand shares into the market, producing a capital of £750,000, and you kept back, without explanation or avowed object, near £50,000 worth of our capital, when you could have sold them at a premium of ten pounds per share. By your own default there is an arrear on these reserved shares to the amount of £19,620, exclusive of original deposit.—Secondly, let me ask you if, as in the former report stated, you entered into a favorable contract for making the Clonmel and Granagh section. How is this reconcileable with your statement in this report, that you expect the government will sanction proposed presentments for the same.—The barony of Iverk is, I presume, one of the four mentioned, and the residue of the line I presume to be that from Tipperary to Granagh. If presented under the labour rate act, the earth works must be constructed by the peasantry, under the control, and with the payment, of the Board of Works. Were you so provident as to introduce into your contract deed a clause of release in anticipation of a scheme which, at the time, was unconceived, or shall we have to pay the contractors heavily for one now?

Thirdly—How is it, let me ask you, that with *much pleasure* you inform the Company that they have been mulcted in between two and three thousand pounds by the misdirection, as alleged, by the former engineer of their line, to an extent of near fifteen miles, who by this report is declared to have laid out a *more expensive* and *less commodious* one than might be, and has been got. *Much sorrow*, I conceive, would have been a more appropriate feeling upon the deep loss the Company have thus sustained, and at the admitted self-conviction of blind obstinacy in this man's infallibility, which this gratulation implies, as well as self stultification in having plunged yourselves into the construction of such a mass of expensive bridges, viaducts, and tunnels, as would alone have absorbed half the capital of the Company, and out of which we are now obliged to sneak like so many turnspits with their tails between their legs. Had any one at your monster meeting got up and said "He could have pointed out this *more commodious* and *less expensive line*"—experience tells us he would have been hurled with a compound slapped across his face of his own ignorance in such matters, and this man's *professional reputation*, coupled with the stupidery of the bigot—"*who made you an engineer—if we employ one of eminence and pay him, we must abide by his decision.*" And the same bitter experience which we have thus paid dearly for, now tells us that a similar misdirection might have been given to our Waterford terminal approach, but pride wont permit us to entertain it, and obstinacy is urging us on to a piece of botchery for its completion, which will injure ourselves materially and ruin the local prosperity of some of our fellow citizens. I am no judge of the comparative merits of these lines, but, if one of our engineers is right the other is wrong, and which ever is so, we are sure to be the sufferers.

Fourthly—Who told you, Mr. Chairman, and your brother directors that, our views with respect to the Waterford approach were altered? for we never did—you never asked us, and how do you know in what direction these views are now turned—and how do you reconcile your assumed change of our circumstances with your late congratulations?—and upon this presumed change of views and circumstances you are presuming to act without ever consulting us in entering into negotiations without our sanction, which you also presume to be subservient to views, the alteration and direction of which you are utterly ignorant of. One jot from our project you cannot stir without our sanction, and yet are you entering into secret and mysterious negotiations which bode no good to those "who take such a deep interest in your undertaking," and which are calculated most unwarrantably to compromise our rights of choice, whether, now, in the avowed abandonment of the bridge we will take that approach or all or another; and yet have you entered into contracts binding us to for that approach which you had no right or power to do, except with a view to the construction of the bridge, and yet are you most probably preparing a bill for Parliament, embodying these views of your own, together with an alteration of the line at *this side of Clonmel*, which has never as yet received our sanction; and by and bye, when we are bound neck and heels—when chance or deliberation is out of the question—or you will tell us our bill will be lost for the session—you will call us together and submit your foregone conclusion to us, and give us the mock privilege of a *congé de lire*.

I remain, for the present,
Your obedient servant,
MERCURIUS.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.

There was a meeting of the Harbour Commissioners held on Thursday, at the Chamber of Commerce—J. Penrose, Esq., in the chair. Present—Counsellor Walsh, Mr. Feehan, Mr. Phelan, Mr. Jacob, Mr. Denny, Mr. Ardagh, Mr. Sparrow, Mr. Kane, Mr. Strangman.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last meeting.

Counsellor Walsh inquired how many members would be necessary to form a committee in order to carry on business?

Mr. Feehan said that two would be sufficient.

Resolutions were received affirming all the powers of the various committees.

Some discussion ensued relative to the fixing of the day of the week on which they should hold their meetings in future, which was finally agreed on that Wednesday should be the day.

Mr. Ardagh recommended their special attention to the finance committee, in order that they should make economical arrangements.

Mr. Strangman moved that the operations of the dredge boat should be suspended.

The motion was agreed to.

The Secretary said he had been offered a commission from an Insurance Company, and he wished to bring the matter before them to know if they would permit him to accept of it.

Mr. Denny said he thought that there was some bye law on the books which would prevent him from accepting it, while holding his present situation; and they should, therefore, take care to inform themselves on that part of the subject before they consented.

The Secretary said he was not aware of any law to that effect being on their books. The appointment which he was about to receive would not in the slightest degree interfere with his present duties as their Secretary.

On the motion of Mr. Ardagh, it was agreed that he might accept the commission which was offered to him.

Mr. Feehan gave notice of a motion for the increase of salary to their Deputy Secretary, on account of the onerous duties which he had to perform, and of the satisfactory manner in which he discharged them.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board was held on Thursday—Sir Benjamin Morris Wall in the chair. Present:—Mr. Hackett, Mr. Carrigan, Mr. Sheehan, Capt. Newport, Major Whitney, Dr. Mackesy, Mr. Hearn.

The Clerk read over the minutes of the last day's proceedings, and a letter from the Fire Insurance Office relative to the increase of premium, on account of the manufacturing of wool in the workhouse, and which stated that the matter had been referred to their local agent.

The Clerk was then directed to communicate with the agent on the subject.

Mr. Hayes handed in an estimate of the loss which he has sustained in the extra supply of bread to the house.

The Guardians agreed to pay Mr. Hayes on next Thursday the amount of his just claims.

The cost of a pauper for the last week was ascertained to be 1s 5½d.

The Master said the increase of the farthing was on account of the advanced prices of provisions.

The Chairman stated that he had received a letter from Mr. Redington, in reply to their memorial for the closing of the ports against the exportation of Irish grain, &c., and that the subject was under the consideration of the Government. He (the Chairman) hoped that the Government would see the necessity of complying with the prayer of the memorial, and, of establishing provision depots in order to prevent the people from dying on the streets.

Captain Newport said that the formation of provision depots was absolutely necessary, in order to preserve the lives of the poor; and he, therefore, hoped and trusted that the Government would have recourse to that plan without delay.

The money returned was £286 16s 1d for the city, and £102 4s 8d for the county of Waterford divisions.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Admitted	60
Discharged	30
Died	3
Remaining in the House	1050

We feel much pleasure in recording the munificence of the Lord Bishop of Killaloe, Dr. Tonson, who, in addition to a large subscription to the Killaloe Relief Fund, placed at the disposal of the committee, on his return to Claresford, the contents of a large haggard of oats, to be ground into oatmeal for the relief of that district. It is very gratifying to find such men as this excellent divine, and the amiable and benevolent prelate, the Right Rev. Dr. Kennedy, out-vying each other in the blessed work of administering to the distress, so prevalent in that part of the country.—*Limerick Examiner*.

IRISH FISHERIES.—At the meeting of the Belfast Town Council, on Monday, Mr. Shannon moved "that a committee be appointed to report upon the best means of improving our neighboring fisheries, with a view of procuring a sufficient supply of fish for the people." The motion having been carried, a committee of five was appointed.—*Northern Whig*.

The five judges of the Court of Chancery are paid £33,000. The Lord Chancellor has £10,000 Master of the Rolls, £7,000; Vice-Chancellor of England, £6,000; and the two Vice-Chancellors, Knight Bruce, and Wigram, £5,000. The six judges of the Court of Queen's Bench are paid £32,000. The Lord Chief Justice has £8,000, and Puisne Judges £5,000 each. The six Judges of the Common Pleas have similar sums, as also the six Judges of the Exchequer, with the exception of the Chief Baron, who has a salary of £7,000. The Judge of the Admiralty has £4,000, and the emoluments of the Judges of the Prerogative Court amount to £3,577, making the named salaries £123,577.

IMPORT OF PROVISIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES.—The ship *Adirondack* and schooner *Phaeton*, which arrived at Liverpool, from New York, bring 11,703 bushels of wheat, 2,844 barrels of flour, and 14,282 bushels of Indian corn. The *General Veazie* arrived at Liverpool, from New Orleans, on Tuesday, with 2,284 barrels of flour, 2,324 sacks of wheat, and 1000 kegs of lard.

TOTAL AND IMMEDIATE REMOVAL OF THE DUTIES ON CORN, AND ON ALL HUMAN FOOD.

"He that withholdeth Corn, the people shall curse him."—PROVERBS xi., 2.

The following memorial was unanimously passed at a public meeting, convened by Charles Cochrane, Esq., of Devonshire Place, at the Princess's Concert Room, Castle-street, Oxford-street, on October 26th, 1846; and which was so numerously attended, that upwards of two thousand persons were unable to gain admission.

This day, Tuesday, November 3rd, 1846, at 1 o'clock, the Memorial was presented by a deputation to the Right Honorable Lord J. Russell, M.P., in Downing-street, when Mr. Cochrane enforced the propriety of its prayer being granted in a very urgent manner.

From the great attention paid by Lord John Russell, and the visible effect produced on his Lordship's countenance and manner, the deputation are of the confident opinion, that if the people were to agitate in an united and determined manner, the Ministers would be prevailed on to abolish the Bread-tax before Christmas.

Meeting are now being convened in Southwark, St. Pancras, Marylebone, and Finsbury, and it is to be hoped that a simultaneous movement will be made throughout the metropolis.

To the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty Treasury.

The Memorial of her most faithful Majesty's loyal subjects, in public meeting assembled, sheweth—

"That your memorialists have this day assembled in consequence of the miseries and sufferings entailed on the people throughout the United Kingdom, on account of the high prices of bread, meat, and all kinds of food essential for human sustenance; and more especially on account of the fearful privations, carrying with them starvation and death, existing among the people in many parts of Ireland and Scotland.

"The apprehensions and anxieties of your memorialists have been greatly increased since the issue of the Order in Council enforcing national prayer for Divine protection.

"Your memorialists were not prepared for so ample a confession of helplessness of position, and utter prostration of strength, on the part of her Majesty's Ministers, which has greatly tended to magnify the difficulties and miseries by which the people are afflicted.

"Your memorialists thought that her Majesty's Ministers possessed, and still ought to possess, ample power to contend against the present emergencies, and to substitute abundance and cheapness, in the place of scarcity and dearness, and plenty and happiness, in the room of famine and misery.

"Your memorialists humbly and sincerely confess to the truth of the declaration in the national form of prayer, that "We have grievously sinned against the Almighty;" but we, your memorialists, cannot charge our consciences with the grievous sin of raising the price of the poor man's food, and violating the sacred law, which says—'He that withholdeth the corn, the people shall curse him'; (Proverbs xi. 26). Nor have we stored our barns with wheat which we did not require, to the injury of the people, as a *certain rich man of old did* (Luke xii. 15 to 20)—and many rich men do now—bringing on him the censure and displeasure of the Almighty.

"Your memorialists feel deeply convinced that the present corn laws are based on injustice and selfishness. That their framers have lamentably evinced an unmindfulness of the divine law, which says, '*Do unto others as we would wish them to do unto us* (Matthew vii. 12). of the fate of the rich man clothed in purple and fine linen, who fared sumptuously daily, but fed Lazarus on *the crumbs of bread only* which fell from his table (Luke xvi. 19 to 24.)

"The interpretation of the present failure of the potato crop in the national prayer, as a judgment of the Almighty on the sins of the people, your memorialists respectfully submit, appears more like a judgment on the rich, the powerful and selfish legislators of the people, for the framing of cruel laws, for the oppression of the poor, the cruelty of which is only exceeded by the harshness of their administration.—and which laws have been the fertile cause of murder, suicide, infanticide, and a catalogue of crimes and miseries among God's afflicted people. Your memorialists rather interpret this judgment as awarded from feelings of mercy, than displeasure, of the all-wise and far-seeing Providence,

'That it is given as a warning to erring man, misled by pride and transient power, and unmindful of the beautiful laws of Holy Writ, arrays his finite and fallacious judgment against the sacred laws—who sports and trifles with the bounties of Providence—who, with hypocrisy, has the word of God on his lips, but not in his heart; who frames laws which deprive millions of the use and consolation of the Lord's Prayer, since to pray for '*daily bread*' is but a mockery of their sufferings, as they never taste of it from one year's end to the other; a warning timely and mercifully given to tell the law makers and guardians of God's people, that 'the produce of the earth is for the enjoyment of all' (Eccles. v. 9), and that bread, *not potatoes*, is the proper food for man (cheers.)

"Your memorialists feel that the surrounding evils by which the nation is afflicted are completely within the compass of human power to remedy and remove. That it would be more grateful to the Almighty that man should first exert the power with which he is already endowed before he appeals for extra aid—'*Seek and you shall find*,' say the Holy Scriptures, (Luke ix., 9.) Let those laws which have been framed in defiance of the seasons and divine decrees, and which, by the harshness and injustice of their operation, are turning abundance into scarcity, and cheapness into dearness, be at once abolished from the statute book, and plenty will speedily abound throughout the land.

"We your memorialists, humbly and respectfully beg to remind your Lordships how lamentably fallible has been human judgment in all attempts at legislation for the maintenance of uniform prices in the value of the food of the earth. Notwithstanding the many laws passed for this purpose, corn, during the last forty-five years, has been at one period 115 shilling per quarter, and at another 39 shillings—extremes which have entailed starvation and misery among the people.

"Since the produce of the earth is for all, must not the United Kingdom, consisting of 121,469 square miles only, be constantly exposed to famine, when the produce of the remaining portion of the earth, consisting of 38,840,000 square miles, is forbidden to be used in our behalf from high and prohibitory duties. Can we conscientiously complain of Divine dispensation when we knowingly limit our resources to one 320th portion of the earth; must not our consciences rebuke us in prayer, when we apply for Divine medision, and at the same time studiously thwart it?

"Your memorialists hope that the present may act as a warning for the past.

"We, your memorialists, need not remind your Lordships how uncertain is human opinion—on what frail arguments are grounded human laws—how eminent statesmen have, after lengthened periods of misgovernment and misrule, atoned to the Almighty by becoming converts to the sacred law, and diminished the burdens on corn—how others who have equally persisted in error, by levying fixed duties, are now in favor of their total abolition.

"Take warning, we beseech you, of the past—exercise the prerogatives which the Almighty has, under the blessing of the British Constitution, endowed you with, and remove the duties on corn and all human food, trusting to a merciful Providence in guiding the judgment of the Members of the Houses of Parliament, as to ensure an ample indemnification.

"Attend, my Lords, we implore you, to the impulses of your hearts—to the whispers of your consciences—and appeal to the Almighty for the blessings of divine light, rather than to fallacious human judgment, and you must inevitable adopt that course which is merciful and just, and which will diffuse abundance and comfort throughout the United Kingdom, and joy and happiness over the face of the globe.

ABLY E. S. RAMSAY,
Chairman.

Monday, Oct. 26th, 1846.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The following appears in the *Morning Herald* of Saturday "From an Irish correspondent of Rank."—

The situation of Ireland at this moment is very singular: it is perhaps more so than in any other European state in modern times. Whence does this extraordinary situation arise, and what are the causes that have operated to bring about so forlorn a condition in the poorer classes?

It has been evident for years to every thinking person that the use of the potato as the staff of life in the peasantry was pregnant with danger, yet it was continued and even encouraged by the landowners, who could obtain £5 or £6 rent for a conacre (an acre divided amongst the cottiers to be planted with potatoes), when the same land in corn could not give more rent than, at most 40s. By giving conacres on lease the landowner could sow the remainder of his land with corn, and make a high profit by supporting the peasantry on the smallest possible portion of land. Every one knows that an acre of potatoes will support as many persons as at least three acres of corn. The priests also encouraged early marriages. Thus, between the desire of the landed proprietors to get all they could out of their land, and of the priest to unite all the young people of their flock, together with the thoughtless habits of the uneducated cottier, a superabundant population has arisen, which threatens to consume the produce of all the land, now that the potato root, for this season, is partly annihilated, and perhaps can scarcely be recovered in subsequent years. It is quite evident that this pressure on the poorer classes will arise both in Ireland and in the western parts of Scotland, wherever the potato is used in place of bread corn. In future, therefore, the landlords are bound by every sentiment of humanity, although it may occasion a loss of rent, to discourage the use of the potato as the staff of life; and also the priests are equally under an obligation not to encourage the union of young persons so generally, unless the parties have some prospect of maintenance for themselves and their families, if they have any.

Lord John Russell, in his letter to the Duke of Leinster, estimates the amount of potato land in Ireland at one-fifth of the whole in cultivation. Whenever corn bread is substituted, two-fifths more of land will be required; thus in future three-fifths of the land in cultivation must be employed in feeding the population; the remaining two-fifths will be required for expenses and to replace capital, &c., and where and how is the landlord to get his rent? Certainly both alternatives are dreadful. Either you continue the use of potatoes as the staff of life, and you have periodical famine; or, you give the people bread corn, and the landlord loses his rent.

Let us now, however, come to the most important part of the question:—What are the means to meet the present distress and want of food now so generally felt?

It is well known that the legislature last session, anticipating the evils that might ensue, enabled the executive government to apply a large sum of money, by way of loan, not to individuals, but on the security of the land in each district or barony, for the purpose of employing labourers on public works of utility. The management of the funds so granted has been confided to the Board of Works in Dublin. Every one is aware that presentments have been and are to be made in each barony for an application to this board, stating the amount required, and the work to be done; and this, if approved of by the board, is granted, either in whole or in part, on condition that the labour is by taskwork, not by the day—the task-work being so apportioned that a man may earn, on the average, two shillings per day. For this purpose it has been ascertained that six millions may be wanted within the next twelve months, two millions the year after, and about two millions the third year, to be advanced by England, on the security of the land by which the benefit of the work is obtained, the interest, &c., to be paid back every half-year. By this arrangement the starving population is relieved, and the lands drained and improved. *Now, however, comes the difficulty, on which the existence of the present government will depend.* In April next the first payment will become due. The general belief in Ireland is that the English government will be afraid to demand the repayment, by instalments, to be made every half year for the next ten years. If the payment is enforced, in all probability O'Connell, who will lose his rent thereby, will forsake the ministry, and their reign will be over. This question will be mooted and decided in the House of Commons next session. The well-informed individuals in Ireland are of opinion that the best thing that could happen for the island would be for the government to enforce the payment, to place those baronies who will not pay under the direction of the Board of Works, who will take charge of the land, teach the labourers, by good wages and task-work, to imitate their brethren in England, to drain and cultivate the land, and at the conclusion of a given time restore it to its owners, improved in heart and condition, and with a better population than it ever had before. If the ten millions advanced or to be advanced, are not repaid, the result will be periodical famines, large rent to Mr. O'Connell, and the same wretched state of the potato-eating peasantry as heretofore. The present is a great opportunity for regenerating the social condition of this people, by teaching them to labour, to have foresight, and to improve the productive soil of this fine country.

The general belief, or rather wish, amongst the Irish landlords, is, that if the ten millions can be squeezed out of John Bull, and not repaid, the old sytem may go on as heretofore; but, in such a case what prevention is there against future famines. The present is the fittest period to regenerate the social condition of the Irish people, and to substitute corn bread for the potato root.

ARRIVAL OF SUGAR FROM THE EAST INDIES.—The Fairy Queen, Richardson master, arrived here on Tuesday, after a remarkably short passage of 11 days from Calcutta. She is the property of our enterprising fellow citizens, Messrs. James Foxall and Company, and is the first Dublin ship laden with sugar that has come direct to this port from the East Indies.—Her cargo consists of about 4,000 bags of sugar.—*D. E. Post*.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Frid.	Sat.	Mon.
3 per Cent. Cons.	—	—	96⅞
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	9
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	206
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	39¾
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	84
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	—	—	57
Ditto 4 per Cent.	—	—	—
4 per Cent. City Debs.	—	—	94½
4 per Cent Ballast Office Deb. Gov Sec.	—	—	93¾
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.	—	—	99

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	206	India Stock	260
3 per Cent. Consols	95⅞	India Bonds	—
Ditto for opening	95⅛	South Sea Stock	94⅛
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, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

CIVIL WAR IN PORTUGAL.

Intelligence to the 30th of October has been received from Lisbon. The Queen's troops had been victorious in two encounters with the insurgents. The first victory was announced in the following telegraphic dispatch, which was received at Lisbon on the 30th Oct.:—

"FROM SCHWALBACK, VISCONDE DE SETUBAL.

"I arrived at the camp of the Ba ob de Estreaez at 11 on the night of the 27th instant, having been informed by him of the union of the 5th and 6th Cagadores and 4th Artillery. The baron and I marched with our entire column at four in the morning of the 28th to meet the enemy. We met them at half past 2 o'clock in the afternoon, in a strong position in the town of Viana. I attacked immediately, and at 5 o'clock p.m. we had completely routed them, they leaving in our hands several cart loads of ammunition and other effects, with two pieces of artillery. I calculated their loss at 200 men, between killed, wounded, and prisoners. On our part we have had an officer killed and two wounded, together with some soldiers and horses. I will send you, when time permits, more details of this day of glory for the servants of her Majesty the Queen.

"VISCONDE DE SATUBAL.

"Viana, Oct. 29, 1846."

The second victory is thus announced in a letter from the north of the kingdom:—

"Baron Cazal, on arriving at Villareal, met the democratic forces under the command of Veiga, Ribell, and Seixas. He defeated them completely, killing an immense number, and the two leaders, Veiga and Ribello died, the people of the district being struck with such terror in consequence, that the province of Tras-os-Montes need give no further concern. The Baron next arrived at Pena'l with the 3rd and 13th Infantry and 6th and 7th Cavalry, and went in pursuit of Almargen, who fled by Valongo to Oporto on the 26th.—The blockade of the Douro has been acknowledged by the English Consul. The consequence is, that no money is received at the Custom-house, which produces insubordination amongst the insurgent troops and despair in the mob."

THE INUNDATIONS IN FRANCE.

On Monday morning there was a very general report in Paris that the town of St. Firmin, above Briare, in the department of Allier, had been destroyed by a fresh inundation. It was said the inhabitants—six hundred in number—had all perished. Although we have not the slightest ground for the belief beyond a long experience of the exaggeration which generally prevails in such matters, we cannot but think that this alarming report will soon, by a fresh and more authoritative announcement, be divested of the greater portion of its terrors. It must, however, be added, that a letter was said to have been received from the President of the Tribunal of Glen, which was confirmatory of the first terrible intelligence, and stated that the banks of the Loire were covered with dead bodies.

We believe that there is no inundation of the Loire upon record which has at all equalled, in destructive power, that one which commenced on the 20th of October in the present year, and rose to its height on the 22d.

Even in those instances where the unfortunate country people had escaped with life, their situation appears to have been most calamitous. The peasants are described by an eye-witness as driving before them those of their cattle they had been able to save from the fury of the waters, and conducting the aged and infirm, as well as the young and helpless members of their families, as best they might, to some place of safety—where they knew not, for to them all places were alike, now that their little properties were engulphed beneath the invading flood.—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE WAR IN MEXICO.

The accounts received from Mexico by the West India mail state that Santa Anna had left the city of Mexico at the head of about 3,000 troops, with the view of intercepting the progress of the American forces. All the ports on the coast of the Pacific continued blockaded; but it is understood that the Mexicans intend making a vigorous effort to repeal their invaders.

THE WEST INDIA MAIL.

SOUTHAMPTON, WEDNESDAY NIGHT.—The Thames, royal mail steam ship, arrived this evening, from the West Indies and Mexico. Amongst the passengers is the ex-President of Mexico, Gen. Paredes. He embarked at Vera Cruz, and was brought thither under a strong escort from Mexico. The general appears in excellent spirits, and seems to bear his sentence of banishment from his ill-starred country with the greatest composure. He is rather diminutive, and about fifty years of age.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have received Cape Town journals and private letters to the 3d of September. The operations of our troops appear to have been much impeded by the want of supplies, and a deficiency of the means of carriage. No military operations of any moment have taken effect in Caffreland since those already before the public. About the whole of the frontier the drought threatens to prove more destructive to the inhabitants than the enemy has been. For hundreds of miles not a blade of grass or a green thing is to be seen.—One piece of news is of a favourable character.—The Chief Stock has "*come in*" or surrendered himself, with some forty of his people.

The Earl and Countess Fortescue have arrived at Castle Hill, Devon, from Summerville, Waterford.

"In order to give an idea," says the Paris *Presse* of Thursday, "of Lord Palmerston's last dispatch on the subject of the Spanish marriages, presented by Lord Normanby on Wednesday, let the reader understand that it took an hour to read it, and did not advance one new fact or argument. A very pretty pastime. Other notes are spoken of as having emanated from the same wise head and gentle hand. Some journals pretend that notes relative to Portugal of a menacing kind have been addressed both to the French and Spanish Governments. After the positive declaration of the Ministerial papers that France would not interfere, directly or indirectly, in the affairs of Portugal, we cannot believe in so gratuitous an insult."

PRESBYTERIANISM.

A Presbyterian church is being established in our city by the Presbytery of Dublin, in connexion with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, which is giving great promise of being successful. The Rev. D. M'Taggart, A. M., of Carlow, has been preaching here on Sabbaths (mornings and evenings), and on Wednesday evenings to numerous and attentive audiences. The earnestness and eloquence of the preacher, and the edifying manner in which he expounds the Holy Scriptures, have induced many families who have the leaven of Presbyterianism in them to flock to the cause. The rev. gentleman is to preach again this evening, and we understand that Public Worship will be regularly upheld in the Meeting-house, Mall, by the eminent members of the Presbytery of Dublin, who are to officiate alternately until a permanent pastor be appointed by the congregation.—[*Communicated.*]

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Parliament was prorogued on Wednesday, by Commission, to the 12th of January, 1847.

Shortly after half-past two o'clock the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Auckland, and Lord Campbell, robed as Lords Commissioners, took their seats in the House of Lords, for the purpose of further proroguing Parliament.

Mr. Pullman, the Deputy Usher of the Black Rod, was then commanded by their Lordships to summon the Commons to the bar to hear the Commission for proroguing Parliament read.

Shortly afterwards Mr. William Ley, attended by several of the officers of the House of Commons, appeared at the bar, and the Commission having been read by the Clerk at the table,

The Lord Chancellor, in her Majesty's name, declared the present parliament prorogued to Tuesday, the 12th of January next, and it was prorogued accordingly.

There was not a single member of the House of Commons present.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE.

On Friday evening as Captain Duck, master of the Frances and Charlotte, of Portsmouth, Captain Robinson, of the Oulton, Cork, and four seamen were returning to their vessels (which were lying near Passage) in an open boat, and having commenced rigging the boat for sailing, one of the hands clambered up the mast to regulate the sail, when the boat upset; the catastrophe occurred near Snowhaven. Three of the sailors and Captain Duck sank to rise no more; but Captain Robinson and one of the men were picked up by a boat belonging to the Enterprise, from Dungarvan, which was passing immediately after the melancholy occurrence. The vital spark was extinct in Captain Robinson before he was taken out of the water. They were conveyed to the city with as little delay as possible, and brought to Dr. John Mackesy, Mall, who applied the galvanic apparatus to Captain Robinson, and endeavoured, but without effect, to restore animation; however, Dr. Mackesy succeeded, by having recourse to the usual restoratives, in saving the life of the sailor, who was much exhausted. The Doctor had the poor man conveyed to a lodging which he procured for him at his own expense. He deserves great credit for his charitable and humane conduct.

In another column will be found the copy of a memorial on the subject of the abolition of the bread tax, agreed to at a meeting in London, and which has been forwarded to us for insertion. We accordingly have given it a place without entering into the views maintained in the address.

Wednesday, at one o'clock, his Excellency the Lord-Lieutenant left the Viceregal Lodge for Bessborough, the noble earl's family residence, at Pilltown. His Excellency was accompanied by Ladies Harriet, Emily, and Kathleen Ponsonby, the Hon. Gerald Ponsonby, Captain Henry Ponsonby, and Mr. Corry Connellan. By order of his Excellency, the Directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway had a special train in waiting for the reception of the Viceregal party; and on their arrival at the King's-bridge station they were conducted by Sir John Burke and other members of the Board to the State carriage, and, the steam being up, the train proceeded at a rapid speed to Carlow. A troop of the Scotch Greys, as a guard of honour, were under orders to meet the train on its arrival in Carlow, and escort his Excellency to Bessborough.

Thursday night his Excellency arrived at Bessborough, where he was received by his numerous and happy tenantry with every demonstration of joy. On Friday Ensign Walmsley, 15th depot, one serjeant and 20 rank and file, left Waterford for Pilltown to wait upon his Excellency as a guard of honour, during his stay. A detachment of the Queen's Bays also left for the same duty.

The letter of "Mercurius" to the Chairman of the Waterford and Limerick Directory appears in our first page.

Some communications came too late for insertion or notice this post.

On Thursday night, an incendiary fire took place at Williamstown, within a mile of this city—the particulars shall appear in our next.

The Society of Friends in this city, have raised subscriptions among their own body for the purpose of supplying the poor of Waterford with broth during four days in each week. They have made an engagement with Mr. Thompson, of George's-street, who is to furnish them with 1,792lb. of beef each week, which will be reduced into broth, and served out indiscriminately to the destitute poor of the city.

Reuben Harvey, Esq., is elected president of the Chamber of Commerce, Limerick, in place of the late Wm. White, Esq.

On the sewerage of Galway town £1600 is being expended. At Galway town 1000 barrels of American flour were last week landed from Liverpool.

There is some intention on the part of members of the corporation, to elect, as chief magistrate for the ensuing year, a non Repealer.—*Cork Examiner.*

Catherine Ahern threw herself into the Lee, at Cork, last week, and perished. The unfortunate creature was smarting under the merciless chastisement of three of her dissolute associates who are in custody.

Sir Robert Kane states that the expense of the potato commission did not exceed £400, though the papers report it at £14,480.

OUT-DOOR RELIEF.—The number of out-door applicants receiving relief since last Thursday were 907 adults and 570 children, making a total of 1477.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Morgan John O'Connell, Esq., M.P., Kerry, is nominated to be Chief Commissioner of the Poor Law Board in Ireland, at £2,000 a-year salary.—On Mr. O'Connell's being installed, Mr. Twisleton returns to England.

Application will be made to parliament next session, for a bill to extend the Great Southern and Western Railway from Portarlington to Tullamore.

The Garrick theatre, Leman street, Goodman's Fields, was burned to the ground on Wednesday last, with all the property. The fire, it is the prevailing opinion, arose from some gun wadding lodging in the "flats" during the firing of cannon at the performance of the Battle of Waterloo on the previous evening.

The merchants interested in the South American trade have signed a memorial to Lord Palmerston, praying the interference of government against the expedition fitting out here and in Spain, under General Flores, against the republic of Equador.

LITERATURE.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

M'GLASHAN, D'Olier-street.

Each successive number of our truly national magazine presents some new feature of excellence. The issue for the present month is more than usually attractive. The biographical sketch of the late lamented Laman Blanchard, by Edward Kenealy, is a beautiful composition—written by a kindred spirit, and with peculiar grace and feeling. The "British Theatre" is an excellently written paper, being the commencement of a history of the drama when Giants trod the stage. The review of Dr. Madden's "United Irishmen" is well conceived, and treats that mischievous work in a proper spirit. The notice of Adolphe Thiers is highly interesting. The "Black Prophet" is continued with that power which Carleton has stamped on the previous numbers. It is truly one of the most vigorous productions of his pen. The remaining papers are all attractive, and though the poetical department is not so full as usual, the specimens we are favoured with are replete with beauty.

THE FORTUNES OF TORLOUGH O'BRIEN.

Dublin—M'GLASHAN.

There are several scenes of touching interest in the present number; the concluding chapter is one of painful intensity. In Daly's ghost story the author fully displays his powers of amusing drollery.

CHAMBERS'S ATLAS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Dublin—M'GLASHAN.

This work is now drawing to a close, another number and it will be completed, and we acknowledge it has fully justified the anticipations we formed of it at the commencement. The present number contains the principal British possessions in North America, West India Islands, South America, and part of the consulting index. Nothing can exceed the admirable arrangement observed throughout the work.

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S SHILLING MAGAZINE.

We consider that an improvement is evidently visible in this publication. The papers in the November number are varied and highly pleasing.

THE ALMANACK FOR THE MONTH.

Edited by GILBERT A. A'BECKETT.

The Editor continues to display his inimitable powers of humour, which serve to give a piquancy to the sly satire with which this little serial abounds. The illustrations partake of the drollery of the letter press.

HOOD'S MAGAZINE.

Dublin: M'GLASHAN.

Prose and verse, tale and essay, are here pleasingly blended. The miscellany is ably conducted, and is deservedly a general favourite.

ROWLAND BRADSHAW; OR THE WAY TO FAME.

London: SHERWOOD, GILBERT, and PIPER.

We have here parts I., II., and III. of a new work, by the author of Rahy Rattler, written in a sprightly vein, with much talent and admirably illustrated by Fletcher. Though it may be deemed rather premature to hazard an opinion of the merits of a publication from the opening numbers, we still think that from the knowledge we have had of the writer's ability, from perusal of his previous work, we may predict the success of our new acquaintance "Rowland." The sketches of character are perfect, and the specimen given of the English millocracy is capital. We wish a prosperous career to this new aspirant for public favour.

GUIDE TO THE BALL ROOM.

London: C. MITCHELL, Red Lion Court, Fleet-street.

Mr. Mitchell has here presented us with an elegant little work which no one, of either sex, who desires to be *comme il faut* in public, should be without. The advice laid down is essentially suited to the *beau monde*; the instructions are plainly given and cannot be misunderstood.—Those who wish to become proficients in that now universally fashionable dance, the Polka, should purchase the "Guide." Mr. Mitchell has rendered good service in favouring the public with this *bijou*.

Punch, Ignes de Castro, and some other publications have been received, which our space prevents being noticed this post; they shall have due attention next publication.

WATERFORD, WEXFORD, WICKLOW, AND DUBLIN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Friday a numerous meeting of shareholders in the Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin Railway, was held at Radley's hotel, for the purpose of adopting a petition to parliament, praying for the relief of the shareholders, either by a dissolution of the company, or by a repeal of Lord Dalhousie's Act.

Mr. Thomas Dixon in the chair.

The Chairman addressed the meeting, and urged the shareholders to resist the calls, to club together and defend each other, and although the united power and competition of the Dublin Great Western, and the directors of the Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin Railway Companies should be leagued against them, they might be injured, but could not be destroyed.

After a lengthened discussion, resolutions were passed and a petition to parliament adopted, to the effect above stated. A deputation was also appointed to wait upon the directors of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, to ascertain from them if they would be disposed to release the Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin Company, from the deed of purchase which had been entered into between them, or would they treat with the shareholders for the purchase of their act, by allowing interest on their deposits, and releasing the original allottees and shareholders from further liabilities.

The meeting shortly after separated.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—An inquest was held yesterday by J. E. Hyndman, Esq., one of the city coroners, on the body of Mr. William Scott, who resided at 46, Dominick-street, who came by his death in consequence of a large wound in the abdomen, which he inflicted on himself with a table knife. The evidence went to show that the deceased gentleman was for some time previously in an unsettled state of mind. The jury found the following verdict:—"We find that the said Mr. William Scott died from the effects of a wound inflicted by himself on Thursday morning, with a table knife, while in a state of mental derangement."—*D. E. Post.*

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING HERALD.

SIR—There was a *postscript* to Lord John Russell's letter to the Duke of Leinster, which the Irish papers have omitted to publish. I send you a copy of it.

Yours, &c.,

PEEPING TOM.

"P.S.—I regret very much that all I can afford to give at this time is *advice*, when you, my dear duke, probably expected something more substantial; but having subscribed 100 guineas to poor distressed Mr. Cobden, my charity funds are, I assure you, quite exhausted. My colleague, however, Morpeth (whose attachment to Ireland is, you know, intense), having giving only £5 to the League, is probably more in cash, and you may depend upon my calling his attention to the subject the first time we meet, which cannot be later than February.

"J. R."

THE "YOUNG IRELAND" PARTY.

A large meeting of the Young Ireland party met last week at the Rotunda, where Mr. John O'Connell and his father were denounced for their tergiversation on the question of Repeal, and for assuming a dictatorship over the people of Ireland. Verily the "youngsters" are resolved to thin the ranks of Conciliation Hall, having set up an opposition establishment, headed by Mr. S. O'Brien.

THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA.

If Nicholas has his failings, he has his virtues too; and if in the administration of the affairs of an empire composed of nations of diverse dispositions and interests, and held together only by the iron bond of power, he is sometimes chargeable with acts of harshness, he is often, on the other hand, the refuge of the weak and the protector of the oppressed, and when he interposes on their behalf he smites the delinquent with a vigour that causes justice to rejoice:

WARSAW, OCT. 20.—A remarkable lawsuit, which has been pending two years, has just been decided by the Emperor. A wealthy Russian general was betrothed to the beautiful daughter of a Polish nobleman, near Warsaw, and obtained his consent to the marriage. On the day fixed for the ceremony the bridegroom appeared, attended by a captain and two officers, the first disguised as a papa (priest), and the others as his witnesses, and the unsuspecting bride was married to her Russian lover by this false priest.—Two years after the general became tired of his wife, and desired her to return to her father's house, at the same time informing her how she had been deceived. She at first thought he was jesting, but her cruel husband soon convinced her of the fatal truth, and shut the door of his house upon her. Her indignant father immediately brought an action against the general, but of course lost it in all the courts, till at length the matter came before the Emperor, who decided as follows:—"As the general is not really married to his wife the marriage is null and void; but as the wife has been most scandalously imposed upon, he is dismissed with the loss of his salary and his office, without having any claim to another appointment. His whole property is given to the lady whom he has so wantonly deceived, and he is not permitted even to marry again, and the two officers, his witnesses, to remain for life with a small salary."

The Dublin Mail Coach to this city, between 12 and 1, on Monday night, was obliged to draw up between Ballybrittas and Emo, where the road was covered with field gates, and fence paling, which the Ballybrittas police patrol removed, and as another obstruction was apprehended, if not a direct attack, Mr. Usher, inspector of mail coaches, took up three of the police, and the driver pushed on, but in about fifty perches the horses shied, and would have dragged coach and passengers into a bog hole at the road side, only for the dexterity and strength of the whip, a large gate having been wrenched from its position, and thrown in their way. Here another delay occurred, until the police cleared the passage, the coach guard keeping watch with the arms loaded, and the mail again proceeded, but met a third similar interruption before daylight broke on them. The object of these insidious barricadoes was notoriously a bad one, but the vile plotters were fortunately disappointed.—*Lim. Chronicle.*

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE POLICE AND WHITEBOYS.—Between eight and nine o'clock on Wednesday night, an armed party of 12 men, with their faces blackened, attacked the dwelling of John Piper, at Scart, within two miles of Rathkeale, in search of arms, when five of them entered, and succeeded in carrying off a gun.—From this, they proceeded to the residence of James Condon, Esq., adjoining the same townland, where they demanded admittance at the back door, but were refused, that gentleman informing them from one of the windows, that he had no fire arms; at the same time adding, if they did not believe his word, to go to the front door, and he would allow them to satisfy themselves. They, however, declined the invitation, and retired from before the house, having first cautioned Mr. Condon against demanding rents from his tenantry, under pain of death. They did not go far when they were observed by a small police party then on patrol, consisting of four men, viz:—Constable Alfred, Sub-Constables Kairns, Sheahan, and Laurenson, who followed them across the fields, calling on them in the usual way to stand and surrender. The gang peremptorily refused, telling the police to go back, and at the same time turning round, they discharged five shots at the constabulary, the constable returned the fire, and one of the gang fell, apparently wounded, but being raised by his associates, was carried over a ditch into the adjoining field. The other three policemen then loaded, and prepared to pursue the fugitives, from this interval gained some ground, and, as they retreated, turned round occasionally, firing at their pursuers, fortunately without effect. After a good run, the police closed them as they were crossing a high wall, and the police again fired, when a second man was observed to fall from the top, manifestly wounded as the stones were besmeared with blood, which was also discernible along the grass. It being a moonlight night, the police did not lose sight of the party, whom they chased into a haggard, where several stacks of corn were piled, behind which the Whiteboys took refuge, but the police, nothing daunted, intercepted two of the Whiteboys with whom they had a desperate combat, while the rest of the fellows fled in the confusion, and the police eventually overcame the two who were made prisoners after much difficulty, and handcuffed. Upon search, both were found armed with guns, and one of them had a very fine military sword attached to his girdle, and which has since been identified by George Massey, Esq., of Crearies, as his property, and which was taken from that gentleman's residence about a month since. The Rockites were brought into Rathkeale bridewell, same night, without being allowed to remove the disguise from their features. One of them received a bayonet wound in the breast during the struggle with the police, but the other sustained little injury. The names of the parties are John Sheehy, a blacksmith, from Askeaton, and James O'Donnell, a farmer's son. Next morning the police searched convenient to the scene of action, and found two guns which the rest of the party left behind in their precipitate retreat. While in the bridewell, on Thursday night, one of the prisoners attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a piece of window glass.—*Ibid.*

OPENING OF THE PORTS.

(From the Times, November 5, 1846.)

On Tuesday afternoon a deputation, consisting of Mr. Charles Cochrane, Mr. Ramsay, Mr. Jones, and other gentlemen appointed at the public meeting recently held in Castle-street, Oxford street, waited by appointment on Lord John Russell, at his official residence in Downing-street, for the purpose of presenting a memorial to the Lords of her Majesty's Treasury, praying their Lordships to open the ports for the admission of corn duty free.

The deputation having been introduced to the noble Lord,

Mr. Charles Cochrane, before reading the memorial, informed his Lordship that it had been unanimously adopted at a crowded public meeting of the inhabitants of the borough of Marylebone, recently held in Castle-street, Oxford street; and that so strongly did the inhabitants of that district of the metropolis feel on the subject, that at least 2,000 persons went away from the door of the hall where the meeting was held, because they were unable to obtain admission.—Mr. Cochrane then read the memorial, which contained a long and elaborate statement of facts, and strongly urged the necessity and justice of immediately opening the ports. Having finished the reading of this document, which was listened to with the most marked attention by the noble Premier, Mr. Cochrane, in continuation, said that he did not know if it were necessary for him to make any observations in addition to the statements contained in the document itself. He could not, however, help remarking, that the sentiments expressed in it were almost universally entertained by the people of this country. He had peculiar opportunities of ascertaining what was the feeling on the subject, and he could assure the noble Lord that the feeling was universally in favor of the opening of the ports; and he thought it right to state, that the people looked with a special expectation of such a measure from Her Majesty's Government, because his Lordship had this time last year, published a letter to the electors of the city of London, in which he denounced in strong terms the injustice and impolicy of limiting by legislative enactments the supply of the people's food. It was true that his Lordship's predecessor in office had carried a measure which materially reduced the duty on corn imported from foreign countries; and to the right hon. gentleman, the late Prime Minister, the country felt on that account the deepest obligation. But the noble Lord was first in the field, and there could be no doubt that his letter had contributed in a very great measure to the success of the new Corn Bill. The people, therefore, confidently expected that the sentiments which his Lordship had avowed when out of office he would carry out into practice now that he possessed the reins of power. Sir Robert Peel, his Lordship would remember, had determined on opening the ports in November last year, had his colleagues in office enabled him to do so, although bread was much cheaper then than it was now; and the right hon. baronet, as his Lordship was aware, had lately declared that there was no act of his public life on which he looked back with greater satisfaction than to his determination to open the ports in November last. Under these circumstances the deputation trusted that the noble Lord would comply with the prayer of the memorial, and at once cause the ports to be thrown open. Mr. Cochrane handed the memorial to the noble Lord.

Lord John Russell then replied to the deputation to the following effect:—Gentlemen, I do not think it necessary to make any remarks on the memorial which has just been read; but I cannot forbear observing that it seems to proceed on the assumption that there is now a prohibitory duty on the admission of foreign corn. That is not a correct representation of the facts of the case.—Sir Robert Peel last session brought in and carried a measure which very considerably reduced the duty on corn, and under this new measure 3,000,000s quarter have already been let in, and a very large quantity more may be soon expected. Sir Robert Peel, seeing the impossibility of carrying the total abolition of the duty at once, proposed such a measure as he thought he could carry; and I, feeling also that total and immediate repeal could not be carried, accepted and supported Sir R. Peel's measure.

Mr. Cochrane said, it was true that a very material reduction had taken place in the amount of the duty by Sir Robert Peel's measure, but it was still comparatively prohibitory, and led to a great deal of gambling at the people's expense. Dealers abroad were afraid to make shipments of corn to this country, because they did not know whether the duty on its arrival would be 10s or 4s. He (Mr. Cochrane) therefore hoped his Lordship would reconsider the question, and yet advise his colleagues to open the ports for the free admission of corn. He would have to address several large meetings in a few days, in different parts of the metropolis, and would be glad if the noble Lord would enable him to say to those meetings that his Lordship would open the ports.

Lord J. Russell—I could not do that unless I saw a necessity for the measure. If I find it necessary that the ports should be opened, I will consult with my colleagues as to the propriety of the step.

Mr. Cochrane said he could inform his Lordship that arrangements were now making for a vigorous agitation in the metropolis on the subject. Perhaps an energetic agitation would have the effect of prevailing on his Lordship to listen to the prayer of the memorial which had just been presented.

Lord J. Russell, (smiling)—No, that would not induce me to take the step you suggest; but if I deem the measure necessary—if I see a probability that prices are about to rise—I will not, in that case, hesitate to advise my colleagues to order the immediate opening of the ports.

The deputation then withdrew, after thanking the noble Lord for the great courtesy with which he had received them.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

WAR OFFICE, NOV. 6.

7th Dragoon Guards—N. C. Nagle, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Johnson, who retires.

2d Dragoons—Brevet Col. H. Salwey, from half-pay Unattached, to be Lieut. Col. vice J. E. S. Clarke, who exchanges; Major St. Vincent W. Ricketts to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Salwey, who retires; Capt. H. D. Griffith to be Major, by purchase, vice Ricketts; Lieut. H. T. C. S. Pigott to be Capt. by purchase, vice Griffith; Cornet W. W. Hozier to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Pigott; Ensign W. C. Bontine, from 15th Foot, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Hozier.

14th Light Dragoons—Cornet W. M'Mahon to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Hodson, who retires; H. Edwards, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice M'Mahon.

15th Foot—Ensign C. W. C. East to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Hatchell, who retires; S. J. Blencowe, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice East.

37th—Assistant Surgeon J. W. Fleming, from the 70th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon.

41th—Ensign G. L. Ottley, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Noake, who retires; W. Fletcher, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ottley; Lieut. J. A. L. Philipps to be Adjutant, vice Noake, who resigns.

46th—Lieut. A. J. Macpherson, from half-pay 6th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Yonge, promoted; Ensign J. E. Lyons to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Macpherson, who retires; C. S. M'Aleaer, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lyons.

66th—Brevet Col. F. Browne, from half-pay Rifle Brigade, to be Major, vice Brevet Lieut. Col. W. L. Dames who exchanges; Capt. Sir W. Gordon, Bart., to be Major, by purchase vice Browne, who retires; Lieut. J. H. B. Birch to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sir W. Gordon, Ensign R. Connor to be Lieutenant, by purchase vice Birch.

70th—Assistant Surgeon J. W. Johnson, M.D., from 1st West India Regiment, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Fleming, appointed to 37th Foot.

88th—Lieut. E. J. V. Browne to be Capt. by purchase, vice Townshend, who retires; Ensign C. O'Donel to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Browne; J. S. Bayley, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice O'Donel.

97th—Lieut. W. Murray to be Captain, by purchase, vice Kinderley, who retires; Ensign H. G. Woods to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Murry; W. F. Norman, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Woods.

1st West India Regt.—W. S. Saunders, Gent. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Johnson, appointed to the 70th Foot.

2d West India Regiment—E. J. S. Knapman, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Strachan, whose appointment has been cancelled.

BREVET,

Capt. W. H. L. D. Cuddy, of the 55th Foot, to be Major in the Army.

UNATTACHED.

Brevet Major G. T. Parke, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Major, without purchase.

SEED WHEAT.

General Garden and Farm-Seed Warehouse.

QUEEN-STREET, WATERFORD.

P. K. REID

HAS now ready for delivery his Autumn assortment of SEED WHEATS, consisting of all the new and beautiful varieties worthy of cultivation, viz.:—

Spalding's Prolific Red.
Oxford Prize White.
Grey, Red, and White Lamas.
Isle of Thanet White.
The English Pearl Wheat, White.
Red and White Satin, Red Chaff.
Red and White, Kent, do
Red and White Chevalier.
Glory of England.
White and Yellow Dantzig.

Also, a few barrels of the Don Winter OATS, RYE and BERE BARLEY, for immediate Sowing, and a few Hampers of fine sound early Battersea, Ash Leaf, Egyptian, and other Kidney Potatoes.

Sporting Gentlemen can be supplied with Pigou, and Wilkes, and Hall and Sons Gunpowder, in Canisters and Packages. Gun-wadding, Shot and Percussion Caps, Blasting Powders from the best makers, Patent Safety Fuze, &c., Wholesale and Retail.

Millers and Dealers can have some thousands of very superior Sacks of English, Irish, and Scotch Manufacture on very liberal terms.

Old Oats; Beans and Pease for Horses; Flour, Oatmeal, and Bran, at mill prices; Linseed Meal; Oil Cake and Rape Cake, for Stall and Calf Feeding; Guano; Cannel Coal; Stone Coal; Shipping Mats; Birch Brooms.

Ornamental Vases, Pedestals and Figures, for Pleasure Grounds, in great variety, Garden Pots and Mats; Garden and Farm Implements of the newest design, amongst which will be found Gardner's Patent Turnip Cutter, and the Draining Implements recommended by Mr. Smith, of Deanston.

Some very rare Genoa Orange and Lemon Trees, Green House Plants, &c.

☞ Commission, Shipping and Forwarding Agency, conducted as usual.

Experienced Gardeners and Land Stewards recommended.

INDIAN CORN.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, for Account of whom it may Concern, on the 17th Inst. (TUESDAY NEXT), at the Stores of J. S. RICHARDSON, in SUIR-STREET, about 400 BARRELS GALATZ INDIAN CORN, to be Sold in Lots to suit Purchasers.

Terms Cash. No Auction Fees.

Waterford, 11th Month, 10th, 1846.

CHANCERY.

In the matter of CHARLOTTE CARROLL, JAMES CARROLL, ROBERT CARROLL, THOMAS CARROLL, and GEO. CARROLL, *Minors.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the outstanding Debts furnished & due to the Estate of the late JAMES CARROLL, of Waterford, deceased, are requested to be paid forthwith.—All unsettled accounts must be sent in immediately, in order that same may be examined and discharged.

ROBERT CARROLL,
Administrator.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE;
93, CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY.

☞ The business of the House conducted as usual, solely for the benefit of the Minors.

NOTICE.

GRAND DRAWING

OF

STUFFED BIRDS

OF PARADISE, &c.,

MESSRS. THOM and GORDON, Bird Stuffers to his Excellency the Earl of Bessborough and the Royal Dublin Society, No. 3, MALL, beg leave to inform their Subscribers and others, that the Grand Drawing will, without any further postponement whatever, take place on FRIDAY Next, the 13th Instant, In the Assembly Rooms, Town Hall.

This above consists of One Hundred and Sixteen Rich Prizes of MUSICAL GLASS SHADES OF STUFFED BIRDS OF PARADISE, SPEAKING PARROT, WAX FRUIT, &c., &c.

Tickets only 2s 6d each, or Nine for One Pound, each Ticket having a chance of Drawing Two Rich Prizes, value £26, to be conducted by a Committee appointed by the Ticket Holders present. Those tickets which have been bespoken will be kept no longer than 2 o'Clock this day, but will be resold to others, so that an early call for them is requisite, as the Drawing will take place on FRIDAY Next.

Tickets to be had at the Office of this Paper, and at Mr. SMITH'S, Printer, No. 22, Bailey, New-street; Mr. NASH'S, No. 75, Merchant's Quay; and at No. 3, MALL, where all the Prizes can be seen, and a Plan had.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Harmony, Davis, London, 1200 brls. oats.

Wm. Penn (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, 918 firkins butter, 3053 cwt. flour, 27 bales, 6 boxes, 8 pigs, 50 head cattle, 60 sheep.

Nora Creina (s.), Pond, Bristol, 428 fls. bacon, 552 pigs, 88 head.

John, Mendus, Drogheda, 534 brls. wheat.

BIRTH.

On Monday, the lady of Robert Nicholson, Esq., Manor-street, of a son.

DIED.

In the prime of life and generally regretted, on the 5th instant, in London, where he went for medical advice, Alexander Hammet Shearman of this city, Esq., Solicitor.

On Saturday last, at the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Fras. Cathedral Square, Mrs. Annesley, relict of the late Joseph Annesley, Esq., Ardattin, county Carlow.

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.

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 THE HIGH SHERIFF

OF THE

County of Waterford.

WE, the Undersigned, request that you will be pleased to call a Meeting of this County, for the purpose of considering the measures which it may be expedient to urge upon the attention of the Legislature and the Government, as a means of extricating Ireland from the unparalelled difficulties in which all Classes of her population have been plunged by the destruction of the Potato Crop :—

Stuart De Decies, Lieut.	Simon Bagge, J P
Huntingdon, J P, D L	Samuel King, J P
Carew	J. Walshe, J P
R. Musgrave, Bart	Ralph Osborne, M P
R. Keane, Bart	Wm. O'Donnell, Chairman of Board of Guardians
H. W. Barron, Bart, M P	
W. J. Homan, Bart	
Nugent Humble, Bart	J. M. Rivers, Vice Do
W. Villiers Stuart, M P	Wm. Coleman, P L G
B. M. Wall, Knt, J P, DL, and Mayor of Waterford	M. Galliran, P L G
	J. O'Donnell, P L G
	P. Baldwin, P L G
John Kiely, J P	J. Power, Mountrichard
R. Smyth, D L, J P	John Power, Gurteen
R. Uniacke, J P	P. Netterville Barron
R. S. Carew, J P, M P	P. Newport Barron
James Wm. Wall, J P	Wm. N. Barron, barrister
John Power, J P	Samuel B. Power
James Galwey, J P	P. Gaffney, P P
F. E. Curry, J P	Wm. M. Ardagh
P. Marcus Barron, J P	T. Roberts, Captain R N
B. Boate, J P	P. Hayden
R. J. Barron, J P	Henry Pedder
James Barron, J P	M. Burke, P P, V G
T. Fitzgerald, J P, D L	Richard Mannsell, Clerk
Francis Kennedy, J P	Thomas Hughes
John Odell, J P	Wm Davis.
Robert Longan, J P	

Pursuant to the foregoing Requisition I hereby convene a County Meeting, for the purposes in the said Requisition mentioned, to be held at DUNGARVAN, on FRIDAY, the 13th Nov. inst., at the Hour of ONE o'Clock.

Ballyglan, 9th Nov., 1846.

ROBERT JOS. PAUL,
High-Sheriff.

By the Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland.

WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the Tenth Year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled "An Act to facilitate the Employment of the Laboring Poor for a limited period in distressed Districts in Ireland," it is enacted, that whenever, on representation of the existence of distress in any District, it may seem expedient to the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, that an Extraordinary Presentment Sessions for any Barony, Half-Barony, County of a City, or County of a Town, in Ireland, (the County of the City of Dublin excepted,) should assemble and make Presentments for the execution of Public Works in such District, it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, from time to time, by a Notice, to be published in "*The Dublin Gazette*," and also in one or more Newspapers circulating in the respective District, and of which Notice, copies shall be posted in the usual places for posting public Grand Jury Notices in such District, to direct and require that an Extraordinary Presentment Sessions for such Barony, Half-Barony County of a City, or County of a Town, as the case may be, shall meet and assemble for the purposes of the said Act :

And whereas representations have been made to me of the existence of distress in the Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, in the County of Waterford ;

Now, I, John William Earl of Bessborough, Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor of Ireland, do, by this Notice, direct and require that an Extraordinary Presentment Sessions for the said Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, in the County of Waterford, shall meet and assemble for the purposes of the said Act, at Lismore, in the said Barony, on Monday, the 16th day of November instant, at the hour of 12 o'clock at noon.

Dated at Dublin Castle, the 4th day of November, 1846.

By His Excellency's Command,
T. N. REDINGTON.

THE FAILURE OF HARMAN AND CO.—Since the announcement of Messrs. Harman and Co.'s suspension, very little has transpired regarding the prospects of the creditors, most of whom are foreigners. It is feared, however, that the results will prove very unfavourable. The sum due to the Russian Government, to which the firm were agents, is alone rumoured to reach to about £440,000, the balance of a debt which, not many months back, stood as high as £700,000.—*Times.*

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 NOTICE.

FURTHER ARRIVALS.

WINTER FASHIONS'

COMMERCIAL-HOUSE, QUAY.

ROBERT CARROLL,
ADMINISTRATOR FOR CHILDREN
OF THE
Late JAMES CARROLL,

ANNOUNCES the further 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.

Letting Turnpike Tolls.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD. } THE Trustees of the Turnpike Road from Waterford to the bounds of the County of Cork, will meet at DUNGARVAN on WEDNESDAY, the 25th November instant, and will proceed to Let for the term of One Year, commencing on the First of January next, the Tolls of the different Gates on the Road.

All persons intending to bid should be prepared with a consent from Two Solvent persons, to be approved of by the Board, as Sureties.

The business to commence at 12 o'clock precisely.

The terms of the letting will be declared previous to the letting, or may be known on application at the Office of

M. MORTIMER,
Treasurer.

November 1st, 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 habits,—fully prove that the principle of the division of labour is nowhere more applicable than in medical practice ; and we feel no hesitation in saying, that there is no member of society by whom the book will not be found useful, whether such person hold the relation of a PARENT, a PRECEPTOR, or a CLERGYMAN"—*Sun Evening Paper.*

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

"CURTIS ON MANHOOD. (Strange.)—A perusal of this work will easily distinguish its talented authors from the host of medical writers whose pretensions to cure all diseases are daily so indecently thrust before the public. Having for many years been the standard work on these diseases, its 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.*

NOVEL AND ENTERTAINING

EXHIBITION.

By Permission of the Right Worshipful Sir B. M WALL, Mayor.

C. POLLARD

RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies, Gentlemen, and Inhabitants in general of Waterford and its Vicinities, that his splendid collection of

ANIMATED WAX-WORK MODELS,
AS LARGE AS LIFE,
Will continue Open, at the Assembly Rooms, for a FEW DAYS longer.

And in addition to the splendid Groups previously advertised, there is added a beautiful Figure of the Saviour (from Canova, the celebrated Sculptor); a very interesting Group of Miniature Figures of Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., Tom Steele, and Four noted characters of the City of Dublin; a curious Chinese Performing Figure; a Highland Soldier, who will *rise* and fire his Musket.

☞ Reduced Prices of Admission—From 11 in the Morning till 10 at Night, 6d each. Children and Working People, 3d.

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.
Robert Dudgeon, Esq.	J. Bramley Moore, Esq.
Richard Harbord, Esq	Henry Moore, Esq.
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 2	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

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.

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 Felloes, 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,
Auctioneer.

Waterford, Oct. 22, 1846.

Waterford Harbour.

GENERAL ABSTRACT

OF the Account of the Commissioners for Improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford, of the Receipt and Expenditure of all Sums of Money raised or received by them, by virtue of the Act 56th Geo., III., cap. 64—from the 1st of April, 1845, to 31st March, 1846, inclusive :—

THE CHARGE.

Balance in favor of the public, 1st April, 1845 . . . . . £362 5 10

TONNAGE DUTY.

Received from sundry Masters of Vessels 1,729 17 7

BALLAST DUTIES.

Received from same for Ballast delivered . . . £735 9 0
Do. do., discharged 134 1 6
— 869 10 6

PILOTAGE.

Inwards . . £1,930 11 7
Outwards . . 1,132 5 10
— 3,062 17 5

MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS,

Which comprehend Rent of Hulk, Interest on Pilots' Fund, Arrears of Duties on Foreign Vessels, Fines on Pilots, and Contributions to their Funds, Sale of Old Timber, &c., &c. 227 8 6

Total £6,251 19 10

THE DISCHARGE.

Lighterage of Limestone and Ballast supplied and discharged . . £436 8 5
Hulks and Gangways,—repairs thereon. 177 10 11
Quays, Piers, Slips, &c., the like 335 4 11
Quay and River Moorings, ditto . 38 3 3
River Suir, being charges connected with the maintenance of the Fords and King's Channel . . 134 3 0
Dredge Boat, including lighterage of mud raised 812 8 1
Graving Bank 6 15 0
Harbour Buoys, for repairs. &c. . 11 3 9
Rent and Taxes 168 19 5
Stamps, Printing, Postage, and Advertising 20 13 11
Coal and Candles 6 19 4
Timber, Cordage, Sails, and Iron Work, for Pilot Boats . . . 55 1 5
Purchase of Two New Punts. for ditto 22 0

SUPERANNUATED PILOTS, VIZ.,

Edward Walsh . . 31 10 0
Matt Barritt . . 30 0 0
Thomas Rogers . . 30 0 0
Laurence Shanahan . 20 0 0
— 111 10 0

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Mary Baston, pension £27 6 0
Ellen Spencer, ditto 19 10 0
Catherine Foran, gratuity . . . 5 0 0
James Power, 1 ditto 0 10 0
James Power, 2 ditto 0 10 0
— 52 16 0

MEDICAL FUND FOR PILOTS' WIDOWS.

Allowance to Catherine Fowler £13 0 0
Ditto to Anastasia Hogan 13 5 0
Ditto to Judith Murray . . . 10 8 0
Ditto to Catherine Foran . . 13 0 0
Ditto to Mary Devereux . . 13 0 0
— 62 13 0

Medical attendance to Pilots . . 20 0 0
Subsistence allowance to Pilots in the Boats 205 12 10
Law expenses from September, 1843, to July, 1846 . . . . 32 0 9

SALARIES OF OFFICERS ON ESTABLISHMENT AT WATERFORD.

Secretary £210 0 0
Assistant, also Deputy Ballast Master . . 100 0 0
Collector of Rates 64 12 4
Ballast Master . 56 3 0
— 430 15 4

SALARIES AND WAGES OF THE PILOT ESTABLISHMENT

Pilot Master £150 0 0
Two Boats Masters 168 0 0
Wages of Pilots and Assistants . 1634 17 6
Ditto of extra men 0 5 0
John L. Conn, for transmission of daily returns . 12 18 4
— 1966 0 10

WAGES, VIZ. :

Two hulk keepers, at 10s. 6d. each per week . . £52 10 0
One caretaker of Quays at 12s 6d per week . . 32 10 0
One Caretaker of Buoys on the Ford and King's Channel., at 9s. per week . . 23 8 0
One Caretaker of Graving Bank, at 7s. per week . 18 4 0
Wages of Dredge Master, labourers, lighter men, &c. . 291 7 1
Allowance of Wm. Todd's family . 10 6 1
— £428 5 2

Incidental expenses . . . 106 5 7

Total discharge £5691 11 5

The Charge £6251 19 10
The Discharge 5691 11 5

Balance in favor of the Public . . £560 8 5

Water Bailiff Fees, levied under the authority of the Corporation of Waterford.

RECEIPT.

£. s. d.
Tonnage on vessels, 1d per ton, late Currency . . . 599 5 10
Anchorage 252 15 7
Received for use of Beams and Scales 49 13 0
Quayage for River Steamers . 50 0 0
Received for the use of Cranes 20 9 9
Received for old Plank sold . 1 16 6
— £974 0 8

DISBURSEMENT.

£. s. d.
James Walpole, for Gas Light . 100 5 10

STAGES AND PLANK.

£. s. d.
Paid J. Sparrow and Co., for Timber . 7 8 7
Phelan and Son, Iron Works . . . 10 17 0
J. Maher, Caretaker 16 18 0
Petty Charges . 15 15 3
— 50 18 10

BEAMS AND SCALES.

£. s. d.
H. Sharpe for keeping them in repair 20 0 0
J. Maher Caretaker 16 18 0
T. D. Smith, Printing Requisitions . 1 10 0
B. Graham, adjusting weights . 2 6 1
White and Co., for Rope . . 7 10
— 41 1 11

CRANES.

B. Graham for repairs 1 14 4
Wood & Co., for a chain 2 3 0
White & Co., for sweet oil 0 9 11
Phelan and Son, for repairs 0 8 5
— 4 15 8

Miscellaneous expenses . . . 3 13 4

QUAY AND RIVER WATCH.

Wages of Watchmen & Superintendent . 404 5 1
Clothing for watchmen 61 13 2
W. White and Co., for Lamp-oil, Wick, &c. 3 5 10
Iron Work Repairs of Poleheads, &c. . 2 0 9
Timber to repair Watch-Boxes . . 2 16 2
Petty Charges . . 7 11 1
— £481 12 8
Less amount received for a Watch pole broken 0 3 4
— 481 9 4

£682 4 11

Receipt 974 0 8
Disbursement 682 4 11

To Credit of Corporation . . 291 15 9

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

Ballast Office, Waterford,
Nov. 6, 1846.

The Markets.

WATERFORD. Nov 10

Wheat, (millers) new	32s 0d to 32s 9d
Shipping	23s 0d to 31s 6d
Barley, malting	18s d to 18s 6d
Do. grinding	16s 0d to 17s 0d
Oats black (new)	14s 6d to 15s 0d
Heavy, white	16s 0d to 17s 0d
Indian Corn	40s 0d to 00s 0d
Indian Meal	42s 0d to 00s 0d
Bran, per barrel	5s 0d to 0s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt.	14s 0d to 19s 0d
Flour, (superfine)	5 s 0d to 51s 0d
Seconds	44s 0d to 45s 0d
Thirds	35s 0d to 36s 0d
Fourths	26s 1d 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 d
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.	
Saturday	332	93s 0d to 96s 0d
Monday	116	93s 0d to 96s 0d
Yesterday	118	93s 0d to 96s 0d

CORK MARKETS.—Nov. 9

Barrels.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. Currency.
58 White Wheat	31 0 to 31 0	00	—20 Stone.
603 Red Wheat	25 0 to 32 0	} 32	0—20 do
296 Ditto	32 0 to 33 0		
509 Barley	13 0 to 16 0	} 16	0—16 do.
433 Ditto	16 0 to 17 0		
— Bere	00 0 to 00 0	00	0
1639 Oats	12 0 to 14 0	} 14	0—14 do.
702 Old Ditto	14 0 to 15 8		
54 Pigs	21 0 to 41	6—00	0 per cwt.

CORK BUTTER—Nov. 9.

CANT.		CURRENCY.	
1st quality	94s	1st quality	86s
2d do.	90s	2d do.	82s
3d do.	85s	3d do.	77s
4th do.	75s	4th do	67s
5th do.	65s	5th do.	57s
6th do.	52s	6th do.	44s

LIMERICK BUTTER—Nov. 7.

1st quality	91s	5th quality	61s
2d do.	85s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	79s	And 6s 0d over	
4th do.	71s		

CLONMEL—Nov. 7.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d
Butter..	94 0 to 98 0	Do black	0 0 to 1 0½
Oatmeal	22 0 to 00 0	Flour 2ds	40 0 to 00 0
Bac'n pigs	40 0 to 43 0	Househld	35 0 to 00 0
Ren. Lard	44 0 to 00 0	Thirds	32 0 to 00 0
Bran....	6 0 to 0 0	Fourths	27 0 to 00 0
Bere....	12 8 to 13 0	Wool	14 0 to 15 6
Barley..	12 8 to 13 0	Potatoes	0 6 to 0 9½
Wheat..	1 6 to 1 8½	Beef	0 4½ to 6
Do. red.	1 8½ to 0 0	Mutton	0 5 to 6
Do. ship.	1 6 to 1 7½	Pork	0 5½ to 6
Oats....	1 2 to 1 2½	Veal	0 0 to 0

WEXFORD—Nov. 6

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter...	88 0 to 90 0	3rds	30 0 to 00 0
Fresh do.	00 0 to 0 0	Oatmeal	22 6 to 23 0
Wheat...	34 0 to 35 6	Potatoes	00 7 to 00 11
Barley...	18 0 to 23 6	Beef	00 4½ to 00 6
Oats....	14 0 to 17 0	Mutton	00 [illegible] to 00 6
Beans...	25 0 to 26 0	Veal	00 3 to 00 6
Flour fine	42 0 to 44 0	Pork	00 4 to 00 6
2nds...	40 0 to 00 0	Do. ℔ cwt	00 0 to 00 0

CARLOW—Nov. 5.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Wheat, per brl	30 0 to 32 0	Bran,	5 4 to 6 0
Best Red	28 0 to 30 0	Beef	00 5 to 00 7
Do inferior	24 0 to 27 0	Mutton	0 6 to 0 7
Barley, do.	16 0 to 17 0	Veal	0 6 to 0 6
Oats, per brl	15 6 to 16 6	Lamb	0 6 to 0 6
Do inferior	12 0 to 14 0	Bacon	55 0 to 57 9
Flour, per bag	00 0 to 35 0	Hams	00 5 to 00 0
Do inferior	00 0 to 30 6	Butter	90 0 to 94 6
Thirds	22 0 to 26 0	Wool	00 0 to 15 6
Oatmeal	18 0 to 19 0	Potatoes	0 4 to 0 0

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, Nov 6.

Instead of receiving large supplies from Ireland, as usual in former seasons, the case so far during the present has been entirely reversed, the farmers there, owing to the unsettled state of the country, being deterred from bringing their grain to market ; of course, as the bulk of last harvest is still said to remain in the stack yards, the exports thence have nearly ceased ; and, in order to supply the urgent wants of the home trade, considerable shipments of wheat, Indian corn, and flour, continue to go forward hence for that purpose ; we have had since Monday, however, several arrivals of wheat, barley, and malt, coastwise, and a large import of States and Canadian flour ; besides 2393 quarters American wheat, and a fair quantity of other grain, chiefly European.

The depression noticed on Tuesday has been followed by somewhat more confidence, and it has been difficult to purchase either wheat or flour, at the extreme reduction of that day ; the business transacted is principally on Irish account.

Having had very few country buyers at our Corn Exchange to-day, and most of our local millers being inactive, the business done in wheat was upon a very moderate scale, on terms barely equal to the rates of Tuesday.

Irish flour, although in slow request, maintained our last quotations ; whilst States and Canadian, both free and in bond, were more saleable, principally to consumers, at an advance of 6d per barrel.

Malting barley, being more plentiful, declined 2s per quarter, but in the value of grinding samples we have no change to note.

Malt, beans, and pease ruled steadily at late prices.

Oats and oatmeal were difficult of sale, but not decidedly cheaper.

Indian corn, with scarcely any limit to the demand, continues to be taken, on Irish account, and rather exceeds our last currency.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS

The Rebecca, with a cargo of Indian corn, from Liverpool, for Dingle, has put into Kingstown Harbour.

OLD AND YOUNG IRELAND.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

Mr. Smith O'Brien's letter to the proprietor of the *Nation* newspaper, which appeared in our columns of Monday, will have been perused with much interest by a large number of our readers. At a time when both the present safety and future well being of Ireland are so so infinitely dependent on the wisdom and energy of the classes by whom public opinion is formed and represented, any deliberate expressions of the views held by an influential public man possesses unusual importance. In his capacity of a resident and improving Irish landlord, Mr. Smith O'Brien is well entitled to an ample share of that attention which is now especially due botn to the wise and foolish sayings and doings of his order. And, as the recognised leader of a politial party which, with all its errors and extravagancee, has many intellectual and moral claims on public respect, the honorable member for the county of Limerick deserves a wider hearing than we might else deem it necessary to accord to the utterance of a gentleman whose individual conduct has not been uniformly characterised by a sound discretion. A published letter from Mr. Smith O'Brien to Mr. C. G. Duffy must be regarded as indicating much more than the private opinion of either or both of these gentlemen; and we accordingly listen with interest to a manlfecto that may be taken as speaking the sentiments, if not of the most numerous, certainly one of the most earnest and intellectually cultivated sections of Irish politicians.

With the particular topics of local or personal political discussion which constitute the more immediate subject of Mr. Smith O'Brien's letter, we are not a present concerned. Without, however, entering into the very angry and not very intelligible quarrel which the present occupants of Conciliation Hall have made with their late coadjutors and friends, we may say, in passing, that we really see nothing in the "Young Ireland" doctrine of "forces," as here explained, which the most scrupulous and sensitive loyalty need object to. When Mr. Smith O'Brien and his friends "decline to abjure, under every possible contingency, the right of resistance, which is the last resort of the oppressed," they simply decline, as it strikes us, to abjure the doctrine on which her Majesty's title to the throne is historically founded. They merely demur to the propriety and good sense of negativing an extremely old and well established constitutional truism. In fact, they do not object to subscribe a politico-metaphysical creed which, some hundred years ago, when the Brunswick dynasty was young, would have drawn upon its framer the very particular and even troublesome attention of the House of Commons and the law-officers of the crown. The days have been when it was less safe, than it happily is in this halcyon time of universal tolerance, to maintain by "printing, writing, or advised speaking," the dogmas of passive obedience and non-resistance.

These are matters, however, more curious than useful. What apears to us worthiest of note, in the document before us, is the forcible and earnest tone in which the writer inculcates certain moral and social truths which all classes of the Irish people seem, at this moment, extrely unwilling to bear in mind. Mr. Smith O'Brien and his friends have certainly the merit of understanding clearly, and enforcing strongly, the much-neglected, and, we fear, the very unpopular lesson of self reliance. It is not their way either to magnify the powers or exaggerate the responsibilities of "the government." They are not for throwing all the hard work on Dublin Castle and Whitehall. They seem to be distinctly aware that the power and resources of Dublin Castle and Whitehall are finite; and that, however excellent the intentions confessedly or presumably prevalent in those mysterious localities, the Irish people must really do the main work of their own regeneration themselves. The utterance of our "Young Ireland" friends exhibit nothing of that lazy dependence on "the government" which so disagrerably predominates in other recent manifestations of Irish opinion and feeling. To say the truth, they praech up "moral force" with tenfold more life, heart, and power than those who have made a creed of it. These outcast heretics seem, after all, to be doing the business of evangelization more faithfully than the votaries or hierophants of the true Repeal church. They insist less on "self government" and "domestic legislation" than on the moral and intellectual conditions to render self government possible, and domestic legislation wise and beneficial. We are not sure even that they very eagerly desire to have self government or domestic legislation, until they can first see their way clear to the realisation of those pre-requisites which they recognise to be all essential to the well working of the experiment. At all events, these are their present and more especial concern. They are supremely solicitous "to train their fellow countrymen in that intellectual and moral discipline which best fits men for freedom."—They would encourage self reliance, and the manly virtues which individual responsibility calls forth." They have a great respect for useful knowledge, and are particularly eager for its diffusion. Their discourse runs very much on "mines and fisheries," "manufacturing capabilities," "commercial and agricultural resources," with only such distant and passing allusions to the "military branch of topographical science as become subjects of a constitutional government." Their politics have altogether a practical turn—a reference to real and enduring national interests, educational and industrial, which it is exceedingly pleasant and hopeful to see in those days of general dreaming. It is really delightful to meet with Irish gentlemen and patriots who do not believe in magic.

We have, as we need not say, very grave political differences with Mr. Smith O'Brien and those who own him for their leader; and the time may very possibly come when these may resume their former prominence and interest. But we cannot deny ourselves the satisfaction of expressing our social sympathy with any and every class of Irishmen who honestly charge themselves with the task of teaching their countrymen that lesson of industrial self reliance which there is, just now, so prevalent and so fatal a willingness to ignore. "Nationality" cannot possibly take a better direction than towards the knowledge and virtues which alone qualify a people for the beneficial participation in the business of their own government. We may, by and by, have to part company again with Mr. Smith O'Brien and the *Nation*; but it is at all events gratifying to feel assured that in the mean while we may count with confidence on a large amount of intelligent and earnest popular support being given to any well devised measures for permanently improving the character, habits, and condition of the Irish people.

At a meeting of the Kilkenny Corporation on Monday, a memorial was adopted to the Irish Government declaratory of the state of the Labouring Population of the locality, under the present visitation of Providence, declaratory also of the inadequacy of the means now available to provide useful or remunerative employment, and praying for the institution of Public works of an extensive character, such as will give a continuance of labour commensurate with the necessity of the case, and such as will be productive of benefit to the community at large, thereby to abate the grievance now existing by which the taxation pressing ruinously on the industrious classes is absorbed without any adequate public benefit. The memorial, amongst many other admirable suggestions, prayed for the construction of a canal from Kilkenny to the tide water at Inistiogue, and a tramway from Kilkenny to the Coal district at Castlecomer.

COURT OF QUEENS BENCH—London Nov. 2.

LIBEL—CRIMINAL INFORMATION AGAINST MR. BUSFIELD FERRAND, M.P.

Sir Frederick Thesiger being called on to move, said he rose to move for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against Mr. Ferrand, at the instance of Mr. George Cornwall Lewis, Poor Law Commissioner, for a libel published of and concerning him in the *Times* newspaper of 10th of August. The learned counsel then proceeded to state the case of the Keighly Union, which has so often attracted, at the instance of Mr. Ferrand, the attention of parliament and the government. That gentleman had stated, in his place in parliament, in 1842, that great abuses had taken place in the union through the guardians' misconduct, and drew the attention of the Home Secretary, Sir J. Graham, to the subject. The right honourable gentleman communicated with the Board of Poor Law Commissioners at Somerset House, and Mr. Cornwall Lewis deputed Mr. Mott, an Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, to make the necessary inquiries into the case of the poor in the Keighly Union. Mr. Mott made that inquiry on the spot, and he, on the 23d, of April following, made a report to the Poor Law Commissioners, stating that there had been mismanagement of the funds for the maintenance of the poor in the union; that the guardians had exceeded their power, and put the union to great expense by their attempts to keep down wages in that manufacturing district, by the manner in which they distributed relief to the able-bodied poor, and that there was a want of control over their conduct in this respect, which entailed considerable additional expense, and hence the poor rates were increasing. In effect, that in this manufacturing district the provisions of the poor law were evaded, the evils of the old poor law revived, and that unless care were taken to correct the present course of proceeding, the evils complained of would increase and be augmented tenfold. Upon this report, which was confirmed by that of Sir John Walsham, another Assistant Poor Law Commissioner, the commissioners issued a remedial order, which was so disagreeable to Mr. Ferrand, that he gave notice in the house he should move an address to the crown for the withdrawal of that order made by the Poor Law Commissioners in respect of that union. The committee to which Mr. Mott's report had been referred reported that his statements, though vague, had been borne out. The learned counsel said he should pass over the occurrences that subsequently took place until the appointment of a committee of the House of Commons, last session, to inquire into certain irregularities which had taken place in the Andover Union, when Mr. George Cornwall Lewis was summoned to attend and give evidence before it. The two cases were altogether distinct, yet Mr. Ferrand, after four years, had passed away, thought he saw reason to connect them and vent his spleen upon Mr. Lewis. There had been a letter of Mr. Ferrand's in the *Times* of the 8th of August last, in which he stated that, though ill, he had watched with intense interest the proceedings in the Andover Union case, in a committee of the house, and pledged himself to prove next session that the whole proceedings by the commissioners in respect to the Keighly Union, in 1842, were a foul conspiracy upon the part of Sir James Graham and Mr. G. Lewis, to crush him (Mr. Ferrand) in the House of Commons. This letter was followed by another on the 10th, of which the learned counsel said he would read extracts to the court. It commenced thus:—

"TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

"Sir—That the poor law commission has burst like a shell, is indeed a great fact.

"I will prove that Mr. George Lewis was guilty of the most deliberate falsehood for the purpose of deceiving the House of Commons, and of rescuing his most confidential friend, Sir James Graham, from the infamy which awaits him.

"The arch commissioner, Sir James Graham, had been convicted before the committee of inquiry of having made erroneous statements in the House of Commons when he denied my charge at Leeds, 'That he took steps to procure a report that was false for the purpose of crushing me in the House of Commons.' Upon the committee it appeared that Mr. Lewis was examined as a witness, and with the whole of his evidence the writer found fault, and asserted further, 'That nearly the whole of the statements were false, and that Mr. Mott received instructions to visit Keighly Union at least two months before any notice appeared on the journals of the House of Commons; that notice, I again repeat, being founded upon Mr. Mott's false report of the previous April.' The out door relief order (which the arch commissioner Sir James Graham declared in the House of Commons on the 27th of June, 1842, was founded upon Mr. Mott's report) is dated the '30th of April,' and the notice which I gave in the House of Commons to move an address to the crown for the withdrawal of an order in regard to the Keighly Union was given in June or July. It was this very out-door relief order of the 30th of April, 1842, which was founded on Mr. Mott's false report of the 13th of the same month."

The writer then proceeds to infer that it was not in consequence of his notice, as stated by Mr. Lewis, that Mr. Mott was sent down to the Keighly Union, and therefore his assertion was false.

"Were a a witness at the Old Bailey caught in such a deliberate falsehood as Mr. G. Lewis, was guilty of on Tuesday last, he would be packed off in the prison van, and indicted for perjury.

"I ask, is there no member of the committee who will move that Mr. G. Lewis be called to the bar of the House of Commons, to receive condign punishment, for having deliberately prepared himself to give such scandalously false evidence before a committee appointed by the house.

"If he be permitted to go unpunished, the proceedings of committees of the House of Commons will soon be looked on as a mere farce.

I am, Sir, yours, faithfully,

"W. B. Ferrand.

"Harden Grange, August 7."

The charge made throughout this correspondence is, that Mr. Lewis and Sir James Graham had made use of Mr. Mott's false report to injure the writer, and that they had instructed him to get a partial report for that purpose. Sir Frederick Thesiger said he had affidavits on the part of both the late secretary of State and Mr. Lewis, stating that such assertions were totally unfounded.

The Lord Chief Justice said the learned counsel might take a rule to show cause.

Express Train.—In consequence of the non-arrival of the Waterford mail in due time on Thursday morning in Carlow, the mail was dispatched by an express train to Dublin. The delay was occasioned by one of the coach wheels having taken fire.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

The Worcester, Tenbury and Ludlow railway directors have unanimously resolved to expel Captain Richardson from the office of chairman of their board, and also from a seat as director. At a special general meeting of the shareholders, Mr. Fry, one of the committee said that Captain Richardson had been introduced to them by Mr. Attwood, the banker, who said he intended to make him M.P. for Harwich.

Complaints of the usual character reach us every post. "Several (says a Correspondent from Ibane and Barryroe) have *died*. Many have fallen down while at work, and numbers are now laid on their miserable beds, from whence I fear many of them will never rise." Such is the melancholy tale; but what is the use of repeating it in ears that will not hear?—*Cork Constitution.*

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S LETTER TO THE DUKE OF LEINSTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING MAIL.

November 5, 1846.

Sir—I trust that I may be permitted to avail myself of your columns to enter my protest against the implication of neglect of duty on the part of the Irish landlords, conveyed in the first part of Lord John Russell's letter (dated 17th October, 1846,) to the Duke of Leinster. Lord John Russell writes—"It had been our hope and expectation that landed proprietors would have commenced works of drainage and other improvements on their own account—thus employing the people on their own estates."

Does Lord John Russell here allude to those who have hitherto neglected their estates? If so, surely his knowledge of human nature must have been sufficient to tell him that those whom neither a sense of interest, nor mutual obligation, had hitherto been able to incite to a performance of their duties, would not be likely to come forward at this crisis. But if he alludes to the resident and improving proprietors, how does he expect them, with a diminished rental and increased burdens, to create a new fund to meet the present emergency? If they have hitherto done their duty, they have employed their available income in carrying out improvements on their properties; and, in the present times, it will require the utmost economy on their parts to *continue* (not to *increase*) the number of their labourers.

But say that a landlord still wishes to overcome these difficulties, and by laying out borrowed money on remunerative works, give additional employment. He turns to the Million Act (for borrowing money on entailed estates, by private loan, on advantageous terms, is next to impossible in Ireland), the provisions of which, though far from faultless, and impeded by cumbersome machinery, seem to be available. I am not theorizing, but speak from experience. His application for a loan, under that act, is met by the brief but conclusive statement, "that no tenant for life need apply." The absurdity of denying to entailed estates advantages of which they, above all others, stand in need, is too glaring to require any comment. Were it indeed provided that every proprietor willing to support the poor on his estate should be exemps from the general baronial tax, I am sure that the number of those who would most joyfully accept the offer would be very large. But this provision would, I fear, be impracticable, and, at any rate, has not been adopted. What more, then, can Lord John Russell expect from the Irish resident proprietors? In spite of diminished resources, they are endeavouring, by strict economy and self-denial, to maintain their usual amount of labour; and they are giving up their time and attention in the hope of rendering available the provisions for useful and profitable works, sanctioned by the Executive.

To recount the difficulties of the task, or to blame those by whom those difficulties seem to be caused or aggravated, would be entirely foreign to my purpose in writing these few remarks. I will only add, that the difficulties to be encountered by all Irish proprietors at the present crisis cannot be understood or appreciated by any but those intimately acquainted with the social condition of Ireland. To meet those difficulties they are giving (at least a large portion of them) their incomes, their time, and their abilities. Let us hope that the result of these endeavours may prove their reward—the only one, indeed, they seem likely to reap.

I have the honour to be.
Your obedient servant,
Desart.

TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL, &c., &c.

My Lord—I have read a letter, dated the 17th October, and written by your Lordship to his Grace the Duke of Leinster, in consequence of a representation having been made by the Royal Agricultural Society of Ireland to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, "that instead of works of an unprofitable nature, the baronies of Ireland should have the power to undertake those of a useful and profitable description."

Your Lordship writes—"It has been our hope and expectation that landed proprietors would have commenced works of drainage and other improvements on their own account; thus employing the people on their own estates, and rendering the land more productive in future; and in that case it would have been only *surplus labour* which would have been employed on roads, and other works not immediately profitable."

Your lordship adds—"The act was, however, put in operation in the baronies, in a spirit the reverse of that which I have described. It was taken for granted that the public works were the chief objects to be regarded; and proprietors began to calculate that, as so large a sum was to be repaid from their estates, they should not be able to commence, or even continue private enterprises, for the improvement of their own lands."

My Lord, as an Irish landlord, and the proprietor of an extensive and populous district, I *was* desirous of continuing the employment I *had* been giving to every one otherwise unemployed, and capable of working upon my estate: there *was no surplus labour*. I was not previously aware of the barony in which my property is situated being about to be proclaimed; and, when informed that it had been so, I sent a memorial to the proper quarter, that my estate might be exempted from the operations of the act Victoria 9 and 10; which memorial was not, and. I suppose, could not be, complied with. I mention this in order to show that I was not supine in the matter.

I attended the presentment sessions, and, as well as others, endeavour to obtain in the scramble (I can give the proceedings no other name) a fair share of work for my own district out of the *now* common stock purse of the barony.

The effect of the act has been (as far as I am concerned), as your lordship justly remarks, that I have put a stop to my "*private enterprises*;" and I have no doubt that mine is not a singular case, and that many Irish landlords, desirous to improve their estates out of their own pockets, under their own control, and in their own method, will not longer continue the employment they have been lately giving: the presentment sessions having taken the people out of their hands to be employed on works "not immediately profitable."

I remain, my Lord, with great respect,
An Irish Resident Landlord.
November 4, 1846.

Remission of Rent for the Ground under Potatoes.—The Corporation of the city of Limerick have remitted the rent to their tenantry of all the ground which had been planted with potatoes. This is worthy of imitation.

Loss of One Hundred Lives.—Letters received at Vienna from Au Fruli, contain particulars of an unfortunate event that had lately occurred at Goritz. A large number of soldiers and citizens were crossing a bridge of boats for the purpose of assisting at a military review, when suddenly the bridge, which was inadequate to support the weight with which it was loaded, broke down, and a great many persons upon it fell into the river. According to the most credible reports, 53 chasseurs and about 40 citizens have perished in the waters of the Isonza.

The Earl of Waldegrave, who died last month, left to his sole executrix, the Right Hon. Frances Elizabeth Anne, Countess of Waldegrave, all his estates in the counties of Somerset, Cambridge, and Middlesex, likewise the whole of his funded and personal estate—that in England has been valued at £20,000—also, his mansion, land and estate at Neufchatel, Switzerland. This wealthy widow Peeress is daughter of Mr. Braham, the vocalist.

THE SEE OF KILDARE.

The following particulars connected with the ancient See of Kildare will be of interest at this period, when the clergy of the diocess have signed a memorial to the effect that it may not be lapsed under the provisions of the Church Temporalities Act.

The Bishopric of Kildare is, perhaps, the most ancient in Ireland, having been founded in the 5th century. The first bishop thereof on record appears to have died in 519, from which time there has been an unbroken succession of prelates, with but two exceptions, down to the death of the late Hon. and Rev. Dr. Lindsay; one of three years, and the other of ten years. From 493 to 1846 eighty-eight bishops have filled the see. The last interregnum was during the Protectorate of Cromwell, from 1650 to 1660. So early as the 7th century the diocess of Kildare was reckoned an archbishopric: the prelate thereof presided over the Irish bishops. The prelates of this ancient diocess are variously styled Archbishops, Bishop of Kildare and Clonard, and Bishop of Leinster and Kildare, and Bishop of Leinster, comprehending the entire province. Such was the antiquity and preeminence of the diocess, that in the early ages of the Christian church none other equalled it. The bishops thereof, up to the present period, retained the style of archbishop in all public instruments and official acts. The Bishops of Kildare (like him of Meath) are styled Most Reverend, and by Divine Providence, whilst other prelates are styled Right Reverend, and by Divine Permission. The Bishop of Kildare takes precedence of all other bishops except the Bishop of Meath.

From the earliest period, the prelates who filled the episcopal throne were almost invariably high officers of state in the government, and down to the present day were Lords of the Council, in Ireland; and it is a curious fact, that an ancestor of one of the most illustrious and extraordinary men in Europe presided over this diocese, in the person of Dr. Walter Wellesley, who was also Lord of the Council, and Master of the Rolls, in 1539; 30 Hen. VIII. Such was the exalted station of the bishops or archbishops of this diocess, that so early as the year 638, Aed, King of Leinster, abdicated his throne to become Bishop of Kildare.

In like manner, Flanagan O'Reigan, Prince of Leinster, sat in the episcopal throne in 920; as did Murad Mac Fælan, of the blood royal of Leinster, in 965. It will appear from the foregoing how great was the veneration in which this diocess was held. The diocess of Kildare contained 73 parishes, and is of great extent, comprehending a great portion of the County of Kildare, King's County, Queen's County, and part of Meath, &c.

The Dean and Chapter are of a very ancient foundation, possessing very singular and extensive constitutions; and never was, since its foundation, until the late lamented vacancy, without a bishop.

The county justly boasts of giving title to the Marquis of Kildare, whose ancestors had sepulchres in the far famed cathedral of St. Bridget's, Kildare.

Had the framers of the Church Temporalities Act been aware of these facts, it is hardly possible to believe that they would have included the bishop of this ancient diocess in the act of suppression.

It is, indeed, melancholy to see the cities and towns in which bishops resided, that were before the passing of the act in a flourishing and prosperous state, now lonely and desolate; and the complaints and lamentations of the people who used to participate in the bounty end hospitality of a resident prelate, are now loud and vehement. The innkeepers and the poor; the former being supported by the clergy and gentry who resorted to the palace, and the latter by the congregated charity of the benevolent, are now reduced to a state of destitution, and compelled to seek a refuge in the workhouse.

Ferns, Cloyne, Kilalla, Clonfert, Dromore, Raphoe, Elphin, &c., are melancholy examples of this act.

The important and onerous duties of the bishopric require an active and vigilant prelate. The extent is so great that it is scarcely possible for any man to perform the various duties incumbent upon a bishop and to hold any other important station; the ordination, consecration, confirmation, &c., throughout this extensive diocese, would occupy the entire time of a man devoted to his duty.

CALIFORNIA AND NEW MEXICO.

The conquest of California and New Mexico extends the boundary of the United States on the west coast from the 42d to the 32d parallel of north latitude, and produces a great alteration in the territorial possessions of the belligerent powers. The comparative size of Mexico and the United States, in 1836, was as follows:—

		Acres.
United States territories....		1,408,000,000
Mexican territories..........		1,081,600,000
We have now to deduct from Mexico, and add to the United States:—		
Upper California	240,860,160	
New Mexico....	137,472,000	
Texas........	123,904,000	
		502,236,160
Left to Mexico........		579,363,840

In 1836 the possessions of the various powers on this continent were as follows:—

	Acres.
Russian..................	480,000,000
British..................	1,792,000,000
United States............	1,408,000,000
Mexican..................	1,081,600,000
Central American.........	119,040,000
Total (7,626,000 miles)	4,880,640,000 A.

Deducting from Mexico and adding to the United States, 502,236,160 acres, and deducting from the United States, and adding to the British possessions, 32,000,000 acres which the United States claimed, but ceded to Great Britain by the Oregon treaty, the possessions of the various powers on the North American continent now stand as follows:—

1846.	Miles.	Acres.
Russian.......	750,000	480,000,000
British.........	2,850,000	1,824,000,000
United States....	2,934,744	1,878,236,160
Mexican........	905,256	579,363,840
Central America..	186,000	119,040,000
	7,626,000	4,880,640,000

By the conquest of New Mexico and Santa Fe there has been added to this union a population estimated at 300,000 souls, mostly Indians. We estimate California at 100,000, and New Mexico at 200,000. New Mexico contains the best gold mines on the continent; also silver, copper, and iron mines. Agriculture is carried on by extensive irrigation, for which the mountain streams afford great facilities. California is said to contain valuable mines of coal, iron, zinc, gold, and quicksilver, but for agricultural and grazing purposes its importance has been overrated, the protracted droughts of summer having thus far baffled the skill of the American people.—*New York Sun.*

On Monday last an inquest was held in Walkon street, by Thomas Izod, Esq., Coroner, on the body of Michael Fitzgerald, a publican from Kilmanagh, whose death is supposed to have resulted from being thrown from his horse at the cutting of the hill at Castleblunden.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

HIGH SHERIFFS.

Dublin Castle, Nov 6, 1846.

Names of gentlemen returned by the Judges of Assize to serve the office of High Sheriff for the ensuing year:—

Antrim—Henry H. O'Hara, Esq., of Craigbilly, Ballymena; William Moore, Esq., of Moorefort, Ballymoney; John Thompson, Esq., of Muckamore, Antrim.

Armagh—Maxwell Cross, Esq., of Dartan House, Killyleagh; Lord Viscount Mandeville, Tanderagee; Lord Viscount Newry and Mourne, of Mourne Park, Rostrevor.

Carlow—Samuel Elliot, Esq., of Racrogue, Carlow; Hugh Falkner, Esq., of Castletown, Carlow; J. H. Watson, Esq., of Sumclone, Carlow.

Carrickfergus Town—Marriot Dalway, Esq., of Ballahill, Carrickfergus; Daniel Blair, Esq., Carrickfergus; James Cowan, Esq., of Ram Cottage, Carrickfergus.

Cavan—Richard Fox, Esq., of Anbawn, Killeshandra; Henry Theophilus Clements, Esq., of Ashfield, Cootehill; John Hamilton, Esq., of Castle Hamilton, Killeshandra.

Clare—Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Arthur, Ennis; Henry S. Burton, Esq., of Carrigaholt, Kilrush; Robert A. Studdert, Esq., of Kilkishen House, Sixmilebridge.

Cork—John Hugh Smith Barry, Esq., of Foaty, Cove; the Hon. William White Hedges, of Macroom Castle, Macroom; Viscount Kilworth, of Moorepark, Kilworth.

Cork City—Horatio Townsend, Esq., of Woodville, Cork; Thomas Ronayne Sarsfield, Esq., of Doughcloyne, Cork; Jeremiah Stack Murphy, Esq., of Hyde Park, Cork.

Donegal—George Young, Esq., of Culdaff House, Carndonagh; Thomas Conolly, Esq., of Cliff, Ballyshannon; Benjamin Geale Humfrey, Esq., of Cavanacor, Lifford.

Down—Richard B. B. Houston, Esq., of Orangefield, Belfast; Wm. Keown, Esq., of Ballydegan House, Downpatrick; Thomas M. H. Jones, Esq., of Moneyglass, Toome-bridge.

Drogheda Town—John Chester, Esq., Drogheda; James Mathews, Esq., Drogheda; Francis Leland, Esq., Drogheda.

Dublin—Thomas Thompson, Esq., of Tyrrelstown, Castleknock; Robert Shaw, jun., Esq., of Kimmage House, Roundtown; John Ennis, Esq., of Merrion-square, East.

Dublin City—Henry Sneyd French, Esq., 14, Mountjoy-square, South; Wm. Digges La Touche, Esq., 34, Stephen's-green, North; George Roe, Esq., of Nutley, Donnybrook.

Fermanagh—John Madden, Esq., of Spring Grove, Clones; J. Bloomfield, Esq., of Castle Caldwell, Enniskillen; Capel St. George, Esq., of Dromore.

Galway—Michael Joseph Brown, Esq., of Moyne, Dangan; Sir Joseph Burke, Bart., of Glynsk, Ballymore; Thomas Burke, Esq., of Marble Hill, Loughrea.

Galway Town—Michael P. Browne, Esq., of Curcullen, Galway; Thomas A. Joyce, Esq., of Merview, Galway; Anthony O'Flaherty, Esq., of Knockbane, Outerard.

Kerry—William Talbot Crosbie, Esq., of Ardfert Abbey, Ardfert; Daniel Cronin, jun., Esq., of The Park, Killarney; David Fitzgerald, Esq., of Knightstown, Valentia.

Kildare—Colonel the Hon. Arthur Southwell, of Eadestown; Sir John Kennedy, Bart., of Johnstown, Naas; Colonel Sir John Rowland Eustace, London.

Kilkenny—Sir John Blunden, Bart., of Castle Blunden, Kilkenny; William Villiers Stuart, Esq., of Castletown, Carrick-on-Suir; James S. Lane, Esq., of Shipton, Callan.

Kilkenny City—George Paul Helsham, Esq., Kilkenny; Richard Sullivan, Esq., of Castle Bamford, Kilkenny; Wm. Preston Leech, Esq., of Larkfield, Kilkenny.

King's County—Lord Tullamore, of Charleville Forest, Tullamore; Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq., of Parliament-street, London; Robert Cassidy, Esq., of Killyon, Monastereven.

Leitrim—The Hon. Charles Skeffiington Clements, of Killadoon, Celbridge; Sir Morgan Crofton, Bart., Mohill; Loftus A. Tottenham, Esq., of Glenade House, Bundoran.

Limerick—Lord Adare, Adare; Sir David Roche, Bart., of Carass, Croom; Francis Goold, Esq., of Dromada, and Merrion-square.

Limerick City—William Howley, Esq., of Rich Hill, Limerick; Francis Spaight, Esq., Limerick; Richard Russell, Esq., Limerick.

Londonderry County and City—Leslie Alexander, Esq., of Foyle Park, Londonderry; Richard Hunter, Esq., of Sheard Arran, Feeney; John Stevenson, Esq., of Fortwilliam, Tubbermore.

Longford—William Ledwith, Esq., of Ledwithstown, Ballymahon; John Cooke, Esq., of Ballyneale House, New Ross; John J. T. Jessop, Esq., of Mount Jessop, Longford.

Louth—Richard Thomas Montgomery, Esq., of Beaulieu, Drogheda; William Ruxton, Esq., of Ardee House, Ardee; Robert Foster Delap, Esq., of Monasterboice, Collon.

Mayo—Sir Robert Lynch Blosse, Bart., of Athanallie, Ballyglass; Thomas S. Carter, Esq., of Castlemartyr, Kilcullen; Charles Lionel Kirwan, Esq., of Dalgan Park, Headford.

Meath—Henry Coddington, Esq., of Old Bridge, Drogheda; Anthony Strong Hussey, Esq., of Westown, Balbriggan; William Martley Blackburne, Esq., of Tankardstown Hall, Slane, and Merrion-square.

Monaghan—Thomas O. Forster, Esq., of Coolderry, Carrickmacross; Edward W. Lucas, Esq., of Castleshane, Monaghan; Arthur G. Lewis, Esq., of Rossmore Park, Monaghan.

Queen's County—Charles H. Bowen, Esq., of Kilnacourt, Ballybrittas; John H. Leckie, Esq., of Clonbrock, Crettyard; Christopher St. George, Esq., of Tyrone House, Roscommon.

Roscommon—John Fitzgerald Grace, Esq., of Mantua, Elphin; Arthur O'Connor, Esq., of the Palace, Elphin; James Kirkwood, Esq., of Hughestown, Carrick-on-Shannon.

Sligo—John Wingfield King, Esq., of Tanragoe House, Dromore West; Michael Keogh, Esq., of Geevagh, Ballyfarnon; Henry Griffith, Esq., of Port Royal, Dromore West.

Tipperary—Viscount Suirdale, of Knocklofty Clonmel; John Maher, Esq., of Tullemaine, Fethard; John Carden, Esq., of Barnane, Templemore.

Tyrone—Richard Lloyd, Esq., of Tamnamore House, Dungannon; Robert William Lowry, Esq., of Pomeroy House, Dungannon; Ferguson Knox, Esq., Strabane.

Waterford—Sir John Nugent Humble, Bart., of Cloncoscoran, Dungarvan; Simon Bagge, Esq., of Ardmore House, Ardmore; James Barry, Esq., of Macollop Castle, Fermoy.

Waterford City—William Christmas, Esq., of Whitfield, Waterford; William S. Doyle, Esq., of Newtown, Waterford; George Meara, Esq., of May Park, Waterford.

Westmeath—The Hon. Charles Handcock, of Moydrum Castle, Athlone; Sir John Newport, Bart., of Ballinlough, Castletowndelvin; James William Middleton Berry, Esq., of Ballinagall, Mullingar.

Wexford—Edward Westby Nunn, Esq., of St. Margaret's, Wexford; Charles Tottenham, Esq., New Ross; John Roe, Esq., of Ballycross House, Bridgetown.

Wicklow—Robert A. Gun Cunningham, Esq., Newtown Mountkennedy; Peter La Touche, Esq., of Belview, Delgany; Robert Craven Wade, Esq., of Dunganstown, Wicklow.

Death from Starvation.—On Thursday last, James Carroll, Esq., Coroner, held an inquest in Pound street, Nenagh, on the body of Margaret Corcoran, a young woman aged 20 years, whose death it appears was caused from want of a sufficiency of food to sustain nature.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

CORN—EXPORTS AND IMPORTS—ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

We have repeatedly referred to the fact of the exports of the bread stuffs from Ireland during the present year—calling, at the same time, upon the Relief Committees to adopt the only legitimate mode of preventing the drain, namely, to purchase up the oats for the relief of their respective districts. We confess, candidly, in offering these suggestions we imagined that the exports were more considerable than we find them to be on inquiry.

With a view of putting our readers in possession of the actual state of the corn trade between the two countries, we have obtained from one of the first houses in Liverpool a statement of the exports and imports respectively to and from Great Britain and Ireland—or, more correctly, to and from Ireland and Liverpool—for the four last months of the years 1845 and 1846—namely, from the 1st of July inclusive to the 3d of Nov.—Without any further preface, we shall submit the statement to the reader:—

Imports of corn produce from Ireland into Liverpool and Runcorn from 1st July to the 3d November, 1845:—Wheat, 141,792; barley, 3,783; oats, 81,401; beans, 1,756 qrs.; oatmeal, 58,429 loads; flour, 125,911 sacks 173 brls.

From 1st July, to 2d November this year (1846):—Wheat, 19,986; barley, 2,827; oats, 68,062; beans, 1,202 qrs.; oatmeal, 18,845 loads; flour, 32,149 sacks 273 brls.

Decrease:—Wheat, 121,806; barley, 956; oats, 12,339; beans, 554 qrs.; oatmeal, 39,584 loads; flour, 93,762 sacks. Increase, 100 brls. flour.

Exports of corn produce from Liverpool to Ireland alone, from the 1st July to the 3d November, 1846:—Wheat, 18,587; barley, 363; Indian corn, 50,545 qrs.: flour, 3,901 sacks; 79,148 brls.

Corresponding period in 1845:—Wheat, 1,645; Indian corn, 614 quarters; flour, 95 sacks 369 brls.

Increase:—Wheat, 16,942; barley, 363; Indian corn, 49,931 qrs.; flour, 3,806 sacks 78,779 brls.

So that our diminished imports and increased exports make to Ireland, the enormous difference of 266,382 quarters of wheat and flour in four months from this port alone; and yet we are alarmed about prices falling, and are absolutely panic stricken yesterday and to-day.

Besides the above, we have have had an import of 8,843 brls. Indian corn meal from America, nearly the whole of which has gone to Ireland, and a large quantity manufactured here, which has been sent in sacks.

This difference—from Liverpool alone. There are, of course, other ports which, it is likely, will show a similar proportion; but, as Liverpool is the chief place for the trade, it is enough to repeat that in the four months last passed of the present year, the exports of grain, flour, and meal into Ireland are greater by 266,382 quarters, than during the same period last year.

Observe, we are only speaking of *wheat and flour*. We are not unaware that certain deductions will be drawn from this statement—to which, whatever our opinion may be, we need not refer at present. Our object is, to show the farmers and corn speculators in Ireland, that some of them are reckoning without their host, in supposing that the markets can be sustained, in the face of such an importation. The fact is, that Ireland is at present the best corn market for the grower in the empire. We hardly think that exportation will progress very actively, after this statement shall have received the extensive circulation which we are enabled to give it.

Besides the wheat and flour, there were exported from Liverpool to Ireland, 50,545 quarters of Indian corn during the four months just expired, against 614 quarters of the corresponding period of 1845.—*D. E. Post.*

ABATEMENTS TO TENANTS.

The Viscount De Vesci has published the following circular "To the tenantry on his Queen's County estates":—

TO THE TENANTS ON MY QUEEN'S COUNTY ESTATES.

In consequece of the severe *infliction of* an all-wise Providence, in *causing a blight on the* potato crop of this country, and deeply sympathising with you under your loss, I am anxious to alleviate, as far as I can, with justice to you and myself, this common calamity. I have, therefore, directed my agent to make the following abatements on the year's rent due May last:—

6s 8d in the £1 on all rents under £10 per annum					
5s 0d	do	do	do	£23	do
2s 6d	do	do	do	£50	do

From the above reduction are excluded—

1stly—Those who derive an income irrespective of the land.

2ndly—Those holding under old leases.

3rdly Those who have sub-let any portion of their holdings.

De Vesci.

30th October, 1846.

INDIAN CORN AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE POTATO—PIGS; CHEAP FEEDING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FARMER'S GAZETTE.

Dundalk, Oct. 27, 1846.

Sir—Several years since I sowed Indian corn in my garden, and *it ripened*, and was as fine as the foreign. Having but a small quantity, it was more for *show* than *use*; but dressed as green peas, it was very like them in taste. I will try it on a larger scale this year, when fresh seed comes in; and I am told, and believe it, that early in April is the time to sow it, that it may ripen in this climate

Need we speak of scarcity of food when we can buy a roasting pig of about 14 lbs, as I did this day, for 2s 2d—those who have them thinking it better to sell that attempt to feed them. This will make them soon very scarce; and those who keep them (as I will do), I fancy, will be paid for doing so. I give turnips and the tops, greaves and mill-dust, &c, boiled, and grains and wash.

Yours, &c.,

L. B.

Three vessels with Indion corn and meal have arrived in the Shannon, one to J N Russell, one to F. J. O'Neill, and one to F. Spaight, at Kilrush.

From the excessively crowded state of the Cork union workhouse, and the numbers daily seeking admission, the guardians have resolved on taking Mr. Bell's store, for one year, to prevent contagion. At present there are 3,779 inmates in the house; 304 in hospital, and 508 extern patients. For the past two months the admissions averaged 200 weekly; for the week ending Saturday 564 were admitted. In some cases no less than twelve are obliged to sleep in one bed! and many in the house have no beds. If speedy accommodation were not provided, the master reported that the lives of the inmates will be in imminent danger, owing to the atmosphere which they are compelled to breathe being necessarily vitiated by the density of persons who are unavoidably stowed into the dormitories.

It is proposed to open a line of road from Proby's quay direct to the site of the Queen's College. This work will be on the estate of the Duke of Devonshire, against whom there is a lease determinable on the expiration of an old life. As this road will open valuable building ground, it is proposed to have it executed by government under the labor rate act, his Grace guaranteeing the expense.—*Cork Constitution.*

Reuben Harvey, Esq., last week landed a large cargo of fine Prussian wheat, per the Eredon.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Waterford—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Morning of Wednesday and Saturday.—Wednesday, November 11, 1846.