The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XXIV. SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1847. No. 2469.

ADJOURNED PRESENTMENT SESSIONS.

On Monday there was an adjourned Presentment Sessions held for the borough of Waterford, at the city Court-house.

The Right Worshipful OWEN CARROLL, Mayor, took the chair.

The following gentlemen took their seats on the bench:—Alderman Meagher, Sir Benjamin Morris Wall, Captain Newport, T. Carew, and W. Morris, Esqrs.

A great number of presentments were passed for the employment of the poor, amongst them were £10 for completing the footway in Colebeck street; £70 for completing the road from Canada-place to Hardy's-bridge; £120 for completing the road from Bolton-street to Colbeck-street; £10, for completing the road at the Mendicity or Brewery road; £90 for completing the opening of New-street; (the greater portion of the money presented and passed, for this purpose at the October Sessions was expended in removing the bodies from the church-yard;) £20 for completing foot path and channel at the east side of the Mayor's-walk; £15 completing sewer and foot path at Barker-street, Jail-street, and Wheelbarrow-lane; £150 for completing the road at Newtown.

On the sum of £30 being proposed for completing the road at Mary-street considerable discussion arose, it being argued by Mr. Smith, who opposed the presentment on the part of Messrs. Strangman, Davis, & Co., that if the presentment passed and was carried it would ruin the private property of Messrs. Davis and Strangman, and destroy the yard they have for carrying on their very extensive business in. The original presentment was for ten pounds only, and the expense of traversing would be very great, he stated on the part of the Messrs. Davis and Strangman whose property they were endeavouring to injure by this presentment, that it was their private property held under lease from the Corporation. Mary-street was their only yard for bottling their porter in, and in that street there were pipes and tubes sunk to the amount of thousands of pounds by which they are enabled to work their engines; on the part of Messrs. Strangman and Davis he did not oppose the line of road permanently; they proposed a new line along the river side which would form a quay and be of great advantage to the city; either way compensation should be given. It was but fair where the private property of an individual had to be interfered with, that they should receive notice of it as under the Grand Jury act. He (Mr. Smith) had no objection to the mode of proceeding suggested by Captain Newport, of letting it go to the assizes. The 9th and 10th Victoria, under which the meeting was held, gave them no power to interfere with private property.

In favour of of the presentment it was urged that on its passing depended the giving of employment to the amount of £1,100; that it would prevent the population outside the borough bounds thronging to seek employment in, and swamping the city by giving them an opportunity of getting employment without coming into and monopolizing the works of right belonging to the city; that it would open a new thoroughfare altogether; improve the city property, and though decidedly injuring the property of the Messrs. Strangman and Davis that it would be of infinite value and advantage to the citizens, as in a very short time a line of railway would terminate at the other side of the river Suir, when there would be a ferry necessary for carrying over, and a quay for landing goods at. The presentment was ultimately passed.

In answer to a question from Mr. Denny who wished to know how the money had been expended at the last presentments,

Mr. Roberts said, that £1,600 had been expended; out of which there was £1,520 for work to the poor, the residue went in defraying other expenses.

A great number of additional presentments were passed for the employment of the people. A presentment of £1000 for a public garden was agreed to, and Mr. Roberts handed in a plan. He thought that Bilberry rock would be the most eligible site.

A presentment of £5000 was agreed to for bringing a supply of water to the city; but it is not to be touched until the pipes shall be provided by the Corporation or from some private fund.

At the Extraordinary Presentment Sessions for the Barony of Glenaheiry held at Kilmanahan on Monday last, it was resolved to proceed under the act, the entire barony comprising but one electoral division. The sum required to finish the works on hand was stated to be about £1620. £90 were passed for repairing the old road from Russellstown school-house to the village of Whitesfort hill and Kilmacow. Mr. Grubb having handed in a paper to the chairman from the Turnpike Board wanting the meeting to allow them under the 3d and 4th of Wm. IV, cap. 112, for materials and aid for 1150 perches of the Mail Coach road from the County Bounds to the Workhouse Bridge, £125 11s. 6d. and £10 to repair the foot-path, stated that he would undertake to get the stones quarried if the meeting got them broken, and that by this means an immensity of labour would be afforded in a district where it was much needed; his object in seeking the money originated in an insufficiency of funds in the hands of the Turnpike Board. The sum of £139 was passed for this work. £45 was also granted to cut down a hill in the neighbourhood of Ballinamult, between the bridge of Caherbrack and the bounds of the barony of Decies, at 15s per perch; £200 to break stones at the half way house for sale; £80 were passed to make a new line of road from the new road now in progress to the old Dungarvan road, and £12 to make a new line of road from Castlerea to Grangegorman. The entire amount available for the Barony is about £5,000, and the Poor Law valuation, £9,100.

At the Extraordinary Presentment Sessions, held under the act, 9 and 10 Victoria, at Tramore on the 22d instant, for the Barony of Glenaheiry, Thomas Carew, Esq., J.P., Ballinamona, in the chair, several sums of money were passed for breaking stones in the electoral divisions. Mr. Mortimer stated that the different sums passed for the several electoral divisions amounted to upwards of £10,000. Before the Bench separated Mr. Owen stated that there was one presentment he wished to have passed. At the sessions to be held in Waterford on the Monday following for the borough, there was a presentment of permanent utility about to be considered, for giving a good supply of wholesome water to the city, and as they contemplated to bring that supply from Kiltronan, in the barony of Middlethird, it would be necessary for them to enable the parties to carry out that presentment, to pass a presentment there for one shilling. Mr. Owen said that he would go bail that there should be no larger demand made on them than one shilling, and further engaged that the work should not be undertaken until all the arrangements as to recompense were satisfactorily settled. The sum of 1s. was accordingly passed.

CORN IMPORTATION.

A BILL TO SUSPEND, FOR A TIME TO BE LIMITED, THE DUTIES ON THE IMPORTATION OF CORN.

Whereas by an act passed in the session of parliament holden in the ninth and tenth years of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled, "An act to amend the laws relating to the importation of corn," it is enacted that there shall be levied and paid unto her Majesty, her heirs and successors, on all corn, grain, meal, and flour imported into the United Kingdom or the Isle of Man, from parts beyond the seas, and entered for home consumption, until the 1st day of February, which will be in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, certain duties set forth in the schedule to the said act annexed.

And whereas, by reason of the partial failure of certain crops usually forming part of the subsistence of the people of these islands, it is expedient that, for a time to be limited, no duties should be levied upon the entry for consumption of the said articles or any of them: be it therefore enacted, by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that no duties of customs shall be chargeable upon any corn, grain, meal, or flour already imported, or hereafter to be imported into the United Kingdom or the Isle of Man, from parts beyond the seas, and entered for home consumption, after the passing of this act, and before the first day of September in this present year.

And whereas, by a certain other act, passed in the same session of parliament, intituled, "An Act to alter certain duties of Customs," the several duties therein mentioned are imposed upon the following articles (that is to say), buck wheat, meal, maize or Indian corn, Indian corn meal, and rice; now be it in like manner enacted, that no duties of customs shall be chargeable upon any of the aforesaid articles already imported or hereafter to be imported into the United Kingdom, and entered for home consumption, after the passing of this act, and before the said 1st day of September in the present year.

NAVIGATION.

A BILL TO ALLOW, FOR A TIME TO BE LIMITED, THE IMPORTATION OF CORN FROM ANY COUNTRY IN FOREIGN SHIPS.

Whereas it is expedient to allow, for a limited time, corn, maize, grain, meal, flour, rice, and potatoes to be imported in any ship or vessel from any country whatever, and that such articles warehoused for exportation only, should be allowed to be entered for home consumption; be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the passing of this act, and before the 1st day of September in the present year, it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to import into the United Kingdom for home use, from any country, in any ship or vessel of any country, however navigated, any corn, maize, grain, flour, meal, rice, or potatoes, the growth or produce of any country, anything in the law of navigation to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

And be it enacted, that from and after the said passing of this act, until the said first day of September, inclusive, in this present year, any corn, maize, grain, flour, meal, rice, or potatoes, the growth or produce of any country, which may have been warehoused in the United Kingdom for exportation only, may be entered for home consumption, anything in the law of navigation to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

The total nobility registered as now having residences in Dublin are nine individuals, and of even these a moiety do not reside, but merely have servants in care of their houses.

Several carmen, midway between Sligo and Boyle have been attacked and robbed of provisions.

Constable M'Mahon and party in searching for stolen sheep near Foxford, Mayo, found a family, named Scott, living on the flesh of a horse that died of disease, and other families, in the same place, in an equal degree of starvation.

John Ryan, driver of the mail-car between Limerick and Tulla, is accused of swindling £7 15s of Daniel Brazil, a passenger who travelled with him on Sunday.

Mr. Hyde, of the National Bank, has opened a mart in London, for broken granite, to be had in abundance from Galway, and numbers are being employed in the latter quarter, raising the material for shipment.

At the battle of Monterey, a troop of Mexican Lancers was commanded by a lady named Dos Amedes, who led her men with great gallantry, in a charge which caused considerable loss to an American regiment.

Surgeon Colchester, of the Ordnance Medical department, is about to retire from the service, having served on full pay 30 years.

The 5th Fusiliers have sent from Plymouth 100 rank and file under Capt. Simmons, into Cornwall, to repress an outrage of the miners, who rose against the shipment of corn.

The rule of the Royal Horse Guards Blue not appointing a "Duty" officer from another corps to the regiment, to any rank except that of Cornet has been broken through by the appointment of Cornet Sutton, of the 11th Hussars, to the rank of Lieut. and Adjutant.

The Cavalry barracks at Brighton and Exeter, and at most of the intervening stations, are now unoccupied, owing to the increase of the Cavalry force in Ireland.

On Tuesdays and Fridays a military escort from this garrison is allowed to proceed by cars to Pallasgreen, where they relieve escorts from Cahir and Clonmel, engaged conveying flour and oatmeal to traders and merchants in this city.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Major Eyre, 73d, has subscribed £5, the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Depot £6, to the Clare Abbey relief fund.

Captain Seton's company of the 41st, in Tuam, subscribed £7 16s for the relief of the destitute poor.

Instead of adding an additional company to each battalion of the Royal Artillery, as contemplated, it is now intended to add one corporal and 15 gunners, and drivers to each company. The present strength of a company, including non-commissioned officers, is 84 men, and there are 80 companies in the ten battalions.

Captain Flood has been appointed inspecting officer of the baronies of Bere and Bantry, and Captain Bronke has his charge confined to the baronies of East and West Muskerry, Captain Gordon, 79th, is engineer in charge of the two Muskerrys, being relieved of Bere and Bantry.—Mr. Bernard, C. E., is promoted to the office of engineer in charge of the barony of Bantry, and Mr. M'Intosh, C. E., to that of Bere, all in the county Cork.

Liverpool possesses the unenviable distinction of being the most unhealthy town in England.—Out of her population of 280,000, not less than 50,000 inherit cellars, dark, damp, ill ventilated and dirty,—one third of them from five to six feet below the level of the soil, with no sewer or drainage, and no place of deposit for filth or offal. Fever is never absent from Liverpool.—*Daily News.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Saturday, Jan. 23.

Their lordships met at 5 o'clock.

Messengers from the House of Commons brought up the Corn Importation Bill, and the Navigation Laws Suspension Bill.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE laid the bills on the table, and gave notice that on Monday next he should move the suspension of the stamping orders, in order that the bills may pass through their respective stages without delay.

The bills were read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Lord STANLEY said he belived that no opposition would be offered to the plan proposed by the noble marquis. He did not consider that the measures of her Majesty's government with respect to sugar and molasses would meet with that unanimity which it might have done had it been intended merely as a temporary measure. He wished to know whether the noble marquis would object to the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the probable effect of the measure? (hear, hear, bear.) He also wished to ask what course the noble marquis intended to pursue with reference to the measures which were intended to operate on the well being of Ireland? Perhaps the noble marquis would state whether he intended, after making his statement on Monday next, to postpone any further discussion, and give their lordships an opportunity at a future period of discussing the subject.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he was desirous of giving their lordships the fullest opportunity of considering the bill, with respect to the use of sugar and molasses in breweries, but he could not pledge himself at the present moment to agree to the appointment of a select committee. With respect to the course to be adopted on Monday, the papers to be submitted to their lordships would be of a very voluminous character, and would put their lordships in full possession of all that transpired with respect to the deficiency of food in Ireland. He did not think it desirable that any proposition should be made until some of the bills should come up from the other house. At the same time it was open to their lordships to take the opportunity of raising any discussion they might think proper.

Lord BROUGHAM doubted whether it was expedient in one night to pass through all their stages the bills relating to the corn and navigation laws. No delay certainly ought to be interposed in the way of any remedial measure, and he was not desirous of throwing any obstable in the way. He wished to ask the noble marquis a question with respect to the alterations proposed in the poor law, namely, whether that bill would be introduced into this or the other house of parliament.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said the introduction of the bill into the other house would not be at all inconsistent with the most mature deliberation on the part of their lordships (hear, hear.)

Lord BROUGHAM did not see why the poor law bill should not, in the first instance, be introduced into their lordships' house, where it would receive the most cool and calm consideration.

Earl FITZWILLIAM agreed with his noble and learned friend that it would be better to introduce the bill into their lordships' house. Although he deprecated too much central interference, he was glad to understand that it was not intended to interfere with central superintendence.

Their lordships then adjourned until Monday.

House of Lords—Monday, January 25.

The LORD CHANCELLOR took his seat on the Woolsack at five o'clock.

IRELAND.

Lord MONTEAGLE presented a petition signed by nine peers of Ireland, praying their lordships to take into consideration the state of Ireland.

CORN LAWS AND NAVIGATION SUSPENSION BILLS.

The Earl of CLARENDON moved the second reading of the corn-laws and na igation suspension bills. The noble lord entered into a brief statement of the causes which led her Majesty's government to introduce these measures. Great distress prevailed throughout the world, and the prices everywhere were so much on an equality, that the throwing off the 4s. duty which remained on the importation of foreign corn was a measure which the circumstances of the general famine, and the great emergency which had arisen in Ireland, rendered necessary. He deprecated the idea that the duty would go into the pockets of the dealers in corn; but, allowing that some portion of it did go in that manner, it did not furnish a sufficient reason why they should not try to alleviate the distress by endeavouring to enlarge the supplies. With respect to the navigation laws, he would trouble their lordships with a few observations. Vessels arrived with a large quantity of grain at Marseilles. The Americans were taking up all the ships they could procure, and the consequence was the freight was considerably affected. They did not apprehend any great advantage from the removal of these laws, but they would have the satisfaction of thinking that they had done all in their power to mitigate the evils that at present existed.

The Earl of MOUNTCASHEL said, as these measures were not to be permanent, he should decided give them his support.

The bills then went through committee, and were read a third time, and passed.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE proceeded to comment upon the magnitude of the calamity which had befallen Ireland, and said he should read to their lordships a calculation which would show the immense loss sustained this year in Ireland. Now, taking the valuation of each acre of potatoes at £10, the total loss shown to have been sustained this year in Ireland by the late visitation amounted to £11,350,000, while it was shown with equal clearness in the oat crop, the loss amounted to £4,660,000, making a total deficit in the ordinary supply of food to the amount of about £16,000,000 sterling. The conduct of the landlords of Ireland had formed the subject of varied and strong opinions, but although exceptions might be taken to some, yet, within the last ten years, there were others who had left no means untried to ameliorate the condition of the country. Fault had been found with them for allowing the population to be dependent upon such an uncertain and low description of food as potatoes; but he thought this was not the most opportune time to discuss that question. It was as little appropriate as finding fault after a calamitous fire with the sufferers, because their building was not erected with marble or Portland stone. If they had not been able by their own effort to ward off so great a calamity, it was equally true that no government could prevent it. In considering this, the nature of this question ought never to be forgotten—that it was not a question of money, but one of food—food for a nation, which, whatever system might be adopted for its distribution, could never have been created by any government, yet that was just the existing necessity—(hear.) But, supposing money could have remedied the evil, he asked how much would have been necessary? Suppose ten millions of money would have been sufficient. But the money market was a market infinitely sensitive to demand, so that the effect would have been, as soon as the necessity of these ten millions had been heard of, that the very next day other purchasers would have rushed in, and the ten millions must have grown into twenty millions; and then again, the increasing demands, and the increasing price of money, into forty millions. In fact, a government was the worst agriculturists and the worst merchants; and therefore increased obstacles always lay in its way in the case of meeting such an emergency. The noble lord said he would refer their lordships shortly to the measures which had been adopted by the government at the beginning of last year, before speaking of measures which are now to be proposed to mitigate the present evil. The government at that time, when the labour rate act was passed, did not anticipate so great a calamity as that which had fallen upon Ireland, and therefore the measures they had proposed were merely temporary, hoping they might have been able thereby to bridge over the difficulty into another year. The principle of that act was to unite profitable employment and poor relief, an object which was not by any means easy to be obtained. It was contemplated at that time to employ the poor only on work, which would prove to be permanently useful, and this was effected to a certain extent, and so far the result was beneficial. But a panic was stirred in the popular mind, fears and dread of the impending calamity grew more pressing, and from that time the beneficial employment of the people failed. The noble lord concluded by moving for copies of the correspondence which had taken place with the Irish government respecting the distress in that country.

The motion was agreed to, and their lordships adjourned at a quarter to one.

House Commons—Monday, January 25.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

Mr. SHARMAN CRAWFORD presented petitions from Cork, and other places in Ireland, and several towns in England, praying that the government would take immediate and efficient measures to provide food for the suffering people of Ireland.

CHARGES AGAINST THE LATE HOME SECRETARY.

Mr. FERRAND gave notice, that on Thursday next, he would, in his place in parliament, make certain charges against the Right Hon. Sir J. Graham, Bart., member of that house, lately holding the office of her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, affecting his character as a minister of the crown, and also as a member of the House of Commons.

EXEMPTION FROM COMMITTEES.

The usual motions were then put, that the members of the government should be exempted from attendance on the committees of the house.

Sir C. NAPIER said he wished to be exempted from the duty of committees, he being over sixty years of age—(laughter.)

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL in bringing under the consideration of the house the state of Ireland, observed that he had never had greater need of its indulgence, or so little need of asking it, in consequence of the magnitude of the calamity now pressing on Ireland, and the further calamity which was still impending over it. He should first proceed to lay down the order in which he should treat the different parts of this great and important subject. He should describe in the first place generally the state in which Ireland was placed owing to this calamity. He should next make a general statement of what had occurred during the recess of parliament, of what had been done in pursuance of the acts which were passed last session, how far those acts had been efficient for the purposes for which they had been proposed, and what government intended to do at the present time and in future to meet the emergency of the moment. He would then proceed to invite the house to the consideration of other measures, which, in the opinion of ministers, were calculated to improve the general condition of Ireland, and to lay the foundation of future prosperity and tranquillity. He would also mention some other subjects, which, though they had been under the consideration of government, had not been so fully considered, and were not yet matured, and the views of government upon them. He would then ask leave to bring in two bills—one to render valid certain acts which had been done under the authority of the Lord Lieutenant, as communicated in the letter of Mr. Labouchere; and the other a bill for the improvement of private estates, in accordance to the Treasury minute of the 1st of December last, which was already known to the house. In considering the state of Ireland at present, he used the guarded language of the report of the commissioners of inquiry on poor laws in that country, and left the house to infer therefrom how severely the calamity of a total failure in the potato crop must be felt there. Having read several extracts from the first and third report of that commission, to show how wretched the usual state of Ireland was, he asked how those, who were on the brink of famine in ordinary times, could bear up against it under a calamity which was almost without parallel in modern times, which acted upon eight millions of people, and which reminded him of a famine of the 13th acting upon the population of the 19th century. He then mentioned the course which had been adopted to meet this disaster from its commencement to the present time. He described the proceedings under the presentment system and the labour rate act. He showed that under those enactments the employment of so many men in unproductive labour had become full of danger, but that the danger would have been much greater had the government confounded that species of labor with independent labor, and so injured the great and important class to which all the labourers generally belonged. He also called attention to the fact that no public body could sufficiently superintend the employment of so large a number of persons as were now engaged under the Board of Works. The staff itself was liable to abuse, for it consisted of not less than 11,587 persons. The number of persons employed last week was 480,000, and it was probably at present half a million. No doubt there was great use in employing these persons, and in furnishing them with labour. Taking each of these persons as providing for four others, that employment found food for 2,000,000 of souls. The expense of employment was enormous. During the present month alone it had amounted to £700,000 or £800,000. It was impossible to view it without seeing that it must be productive of great concomitant evils. One of them had been that the labour was inefficiently performed. To remedy that evil, task-work had been substituted; but from task-work another evil had sprung up, and it was this—that many of the labourers obtained by it greater wages than were ever before gained in Ireland, wages varying from 1s 4d to 1s 10d a day. The consequence was, that farmers occupying from 20 to 60 acres had obtained tickets from the relief committees, had put their sons on the relief works, had thus received the money which was intended only for the destitute, and, what was worse, had prevented those who were really destitute from receiving it. It therefore appeared desirable to the government to form in certain districts—say the electoral districts—relief committees, which should be empowered to receive subscriptions, levy rates, and receive donations from the government; that out of the sums thus raised they should purchase food, establish soup kitchens, and deliver rations from this purchased food to the famishing inhabitants; and that, in furnishing that food, they should not look to any particular test of destitution, but should set the labouring men who applied to them to work either on their own grounds or on those of the neighbouring farmers, so as to earn for themselves some small wages by their own industry. After the government in England had considered this scheme, they had communicated it to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to the head of the Board of Works, and to the head of commissariat in that country. Those functionaries had received it favourably, and the government was, therefore, determined by preparatory measures in Ireland, and by a bill to be introduced into parliament, to carry it into effect; and he was sure that the house would be glad to hear that Sir John Burgoyne had consented to superintend its operation for the next three months. That gentleman will be in communication with the Lord Lieutenant, and will co-operate or not, as he thinks best, with the Board of Works, with the Commissioners of the Poor Law, with the heads of the constabulary force, and with any other parties in Ireland that may be calculated to assist him. In proposing this measure, however, with a view of affording, if possible, a more effectual mode of giving a relief of food to those who wanted it, and of setting free labourers from the public works for the ordinary avocations of agriculture, we must take care that this substitution should be made as easily as possible by not dismissing large bodies of labourers at once, and that when it was made, no further presentments should be offered and no further employment given on the public works. With respect to the money which had already been expended, and which was now to be expended, on public works in Ireland, a claim had been advanced that the whole of it should not be made a burden upon that country. Considering how extensive the calamity was, he thought that it would only be right that the whole burden should not fall on Ireland. He should, therefore, propose on a future day, that in each succeeding year as each instalment was paid, one-half should be remitted, keeping up the whole debt until one-half of it was paid, and then throwing the other half of it on the public. The money already issued for these works had been issued out of the balances now in the exchequer charged on the consolidated fund, and he was happy to say that there had been no issue of exchequer bills to meet that expenditure. It had of course placed a burden on the finances of the empire, and he should, therefore, be disabled from bringing forward some propositions for the reduction of the duties on soap, sugar, tea, &c., which he was inclined to have made, and which it was hardly fair that the people of Great Britain should not receive.—With respect to the advances made to proprietors who had expressed a desire to make improvements on their estates, under the authority of the Lord Lieutenant's order, government thought that the terms contained in the treasury minute of the 1st of last December should be extended to them, and that the time for the repayment of advances which they had received should be extended from ten to twenty-two years, as in the drainage act of last session. Having thus stated what the government intended to propose to meet the evil of the present year, he proceeded to observe that there was another proposal, of which, though of doubtful tendency, he was inclined to try the experiment. He proposed to advance £50,000, to be repaid on or before the 31st of December, 1847, to the proprietors of Ireland to furnish seed for sowing their lands. He did not intend to advance any part of it to the small cottier tenants, as it might not be used for the purposes for which it was intended; but he thought that if the advance were made to the proprietors of the soil, the measure might be safe and useful.—In stating these propositions to the house, he was bound to state that government could not, and did not, expect to be able to ward off entirely the effects of the awful visitation under which Ireland was now labouring. It was not in the power of man to do away with the ordinations of Providence, and it was a knowledge of that fact which led him to express his astonishment that two such eminent and respectable individuals as the Marquis of Sligo and Mr. Moore should have so called upon their countrymen to meet at Castlebar, for the purpose of petitioning parliament to take steps to insure "an immediate cheap and constant supply of food" during the famine which surrounded them and was still impending. That was a task beyond all human power to accomplish. All that any human government could do was to alleviate somewhat the present dreadful calamity, and to save the great bulk of the people; and it must not be imagined that this could turn scarcity into plenty. What, however, astonished him the most was, that a meeting for such a purpose as that which he had just described should have been called at Castlebar, where there was an union workhouse capable of containing 600 persons, but not containing at present more than 130 persons, the doors of it being closed, and the guardians alleging that they could not levy the rates necessary to support the workhouse. He saw in the proposal of the noble marquis an unhappy tendency, which he had seen on other occasions in Ireland, to recommend others to perform vague, impracticable, and visionary duties, while the plain and practicable duty of paying rates for the sustenance of starving men, women and children in the neighbourhood was neglected (hear, hear.) He was obliged to say that while the government would attempt all that was practicable, it would refuse to make any promise which was clearly impracticable. He then proceeded to another part of the subject—namely, that which related, not to the present, but to the permanent benefit of Ireland. Although we had been diverted by extraordinary circumstances from the general principles, it was expedient that we should return to them as soon as possible. The interference of government might be given in three ways, which ought to be kept separate and distinct. With the support of parliament, it might give assistance by loans to individuals anxious to improve their property.—It might also give assistance by grant of public money in the erection of works of evident public utility. It might also enact that relief should be given by law to the infirm and destitute. The first measure which he proposed to bring forward, founded on the first of these three modes of interference, was based on the drainage act of last session, and on the terms given to the public on the treasury minute of December last. It was proposed that where an improvement of an estate was proposed to be made either by drainage or reclamation of waste land, certain advances should be made from the public funds. The usual rate of interest on advances made by the treasury was 5 per cent; and he now proposed to extend the terms of the drainage act to the improvement which he had just mentioned. He also proposed with regard to more general works to consolidate and amend the drainage acts now on the statute book. By the present drainage act the proprietors of a district might meet—they might propose to obtain a loan for the improvement of a district by drainage—and, if the plan proposed was approved by the majority, the loan could be made and the drainage effected. In that case the drainage was undertaken by the Board of Works. Now, this act was only applicable to the drainage of streams and rivers. He proposed to apply it to other objects, and therefore a consolidation and amendment of the act was necessary. He also proposed, on the same principle on which other great works were proposed by the state, to undertake by the state the reclamation of waste land in Ireland. The waste lands of Ireland were calculated by Sir Robert Kane at 4,000,000 acres; government proposed to devote a million to the purpose of reclaiming them. It further proposed that the waste land, if the proprietor were inclined to dispose of it, should be purchased by the public: but if the proprietor refused to improve it, as well as to sell it, then a compulsory power was to be lodged in the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to take and cultivate it. Such land, however, must be below the annual value of 2s 6d an acre. Land of this nature was to be improved by the Woods and Forests, only so far as roads and bridges went; the reclamation of the land was not to be undertaken by that department. When reclaimed it was to be divided into small lots, say of twenty five acres each, and might either be sold outright at once, or let to a tenant for a certain number of years, to be sold at the end of that time. He expected that great advantage would arise from this plan, for a great many persons who were now driven into despair and crime, owing to the enormous demand now existing for land, would be placed on these reclaimed lands, and would be thus able to obtain a competent living from their labour. He now came to the class of measures founded on the third head of interference (hear, hear.) And, first, of the relief to the destitute. It would be remembered that when the poor law commission of inquiry made its report, it advised that all persons of a certain class should be relieved, and in that class it included all persons infirm, aged, and permanently disabled. The government thought it safer to have workhouses erected in Ireland, to allow relief to the destitute able-bodied as well as to the aged and infirm, and to confine it to the workhouse. It was now its opinion, formed on a general view of Ireland, that the poor law should be more extensive than it is. He therefore proposed to bring in a bill for the more effectual relief of the destitute poor in Ireland, which would enact that the guardians of the poor be required to give relief, either in or out of the workhouse, to the aged and infirm, and to all who were permanently disabled. This would be the means, first, of enabling the board of guardians to use the workhouse as a test of destitution; and, secondly, of enabling them to afford relief to the infirm and aged persons in their own homes, with greater satisfaction to the feelings of the people, and with the hope of producing a better working of the law. He also proposed that when the workhouses were full, the poor law commissioners should have power to enable boards of guardians to give relief out of the house to the able-bodied poor. This power must be used with caution. The workhouses ought to be kept as tests of destitution; but there were cases where they could not afford accommodation to all who crowded to their doors, and in such cases aid must be given out of doors, not in money, but in food. Relieving officers also would be appointed, and in cases of urgent necessity, where there was no danger of starvation, must be empowered to take the parties into the workhouses, or to relieve them out of the workhouses until the next meeting of the board of guardians, when relief could be afforded according to the general rules. Such were the measures which he proposed to introduce immediately. There were other measures, however, still in contemplation of the government, of which one was a measure for facilitating the sale of encumbered estates.—He also proposed to introduce a bill by which leasehold tenures, renewable for ever, should be converted into freeholds. The various tenures of land in Ireland were a great evil; and it was a matter worthy of parliament to consider how far those tenures could be simplified, and the landlord be connected with the tenant and the labourer, as in England. It was owing to this want of connexion between them in Ireland that it was almost impossible to discover who was the party on whom, in the urgent distress of the country, the duties of property became obligatory.—Under the second head of public works came fisheries; but he had no definite proposition to submit to parliament on that subject at present. In the course of last autumn a large supply of fish had been caught on the west coast of Ireland, but from want of salt, it had been thrown on the land for manure, instead of being cured for the food of man. He trusted that before the end of the session he would be prepared with a bill on that subject.—There was another subject—emigration—on which he intended to make no proposition, tho' extravagant expectations, which never could be realised, was entertained respecting it in Ireland. Pauper families could not be removed so as to produce any effect on the population either by public or by private means. This point was to be considered. If you were greatly to assist emigration, and to convey a million of men beyond the ocean, what funds and means are there in the country to which you remove them? If by a large addition to the burthens of the country we were to remove hundreds of thousands of men to the United States, they would complain, and justly, that we were casting upon them paupers whom we ought to maintain ourselves. If we were to remove them to our own colonies, the same complaint would be made by them—we should reduce them to ruin, and create beggars in abundance, where we now had industrious and happy settlers. He then described the measures which he had adopted when he held the seals of the Colonial Department, to promote emigration by taking charge of the emigrants at the port of his disembarkation, and by conveying him thence to the field of employment. He showed that there had been in consequence a large increase in the amount of emigration during the year 1845 and 1846, and affirmed, that under these circumstances he would be afraid of giving a stimulus to further emigration. There were, however, some difficulties in the way of emigration contained in the passenger act which he intended to remove, but he could give no hope of an extensive scheme of emigration. He knew not whether the calculation of Sir R. Keane was a sober one; but that eminent individual maintained that there were such extensive agricultural resources—to say nothing of mineral resources—in Ireland, that it could maintain seventeen millions of inhabitants without difficulty. He (Lord John Russell) was himself of opinion that; if a good system of agriculture were introduced into Ireland—if anything like permanent security were afforded for the investment of capital—if the proprietors would improve their lands—and if their tenants and labourers would co-operate with them, the present population of Ireland was not excessive. He then alluded to certain countries which had been formerly in a condition as wretched as Ireland, and which were now flourishing in order, peace, and civilization. He gathered upon that retrospect because there were none inclined to despair of Ireland. He saw no reason, unconnected with laws which had ceased to exist, and with unhappy circumstances which he would not advert, why Ireland should not, ere long, at a future day, to as great prosperity. The noble lord then read a melancholy description of England by Sir T. Moore, and another equally miserable of Scotland at the end of the 16th century, to show that there was no reason to despair of Ireland becoming hereafter orderly and civilised. He knew that what he had touched on was but a part of the case. He did not mean to argue that apart from political rights and institutions a merely benevolent government could make a country flourish. There were things which the Crown could not grant, and which parliament could not enact; and amongst them was a spirit of self-reliance. He should despair indeed of the task which he had under-

WATERFORD—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Wednesday, January 27,

...ken, if he had not seen, of late in Ireland, symptoms of greater reliance on its own exertions, and a greater willingness to co-operate with others. If the inhabitants could but encourage that feeling among themselves, and would but look at what had been effected in England and Scotland by industry, perseverance, and self reliance—if they could but see the task before them, and set themselves steadily to perform it—there were circumstances in Ireland which might still bring this matter to a happy issue. The fertility of its land was an object of its universal admiration; the strength and industry of its inhabitants, when removed from its soil, enabled them to compete with success with the sturdy labourers of Great Britain at Liverpool, Glasgow, and London.—There may have been faults and defects hitherto; but happy shall we be if we lay the foundation of the cure for those defects; and still more happy will Irishmen be if they adopt as their maxim—"Help yourselves and God will help you;" and then he trusted that they would find on inquiry, that there had been some uses in their present adversity. He moved for leave to bring in a bill to make valid certain proceedings taken under Mr. Labouchere's letter. The noble lord then concluded, amid loud and universal cheering, a speech which took more than two hours and a half in the delivery.

The question having been put,

Sir HENRY WINSTON BARRON inquired, with reference to the support of the poor, in what way the tax or rates would be collected, and who should have the power of levying them?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied that the rates would be taken as levied by the guardians for the poor law unions; that guardians would have the power of levying additional rates, and to those would be added the subscriptions which would have been received from this country and the donations granted by the government.

Mr. OSBORNE understood that the noble lord had cast some imputation upon the Marquis of Sligo and Mr. Moore, by classing them in the number of those who had not paid their rates—(oh, oh.) He should wish for some explanation from the noble lord on the point.

Lord J. RUSSELL should have been very sorry had such an interpretation been put upon his language. What he had said was that the Marquis of Sligo and Mr. Moore had called a meeting at Castlebar, a place where there lived certain defaulters to the rates. He had certainly not meant to class the noble marquis and Mr. Moore in the number (hear.)

Mr. S. O'BRIEN rose to ask what course the government would adopt upon the distinct points He asked to know—first, whether any government assistance would be afforded to railway undertakings in Ireland; and secondly, whether, among the measures which government intended to introduce, there would be a tenant compensation bill—that was to say, a bill providing compensation for improvements?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL replied that the question with regard to railways had been for some time under the consideration of the government. There were various objections to making any such advances. In particular, it would be unwise to make them generally for railroads, but the subject was one to which he would advert again With regard to a tenants compensation bill, there was (as we understood the noble lord, who spoke in a low conversational tone) one in preparation, but it was not yet in a state of completion, and would, when brought on, be introduced in the other house.

Lord CLEMENTS inquired what arrangements would be made for the maintenance of poor emigrants upon their arrival in a colony. Was it a part of the scheme to facilitate emigration by employing the poor on government works in Nova Scotia, the Canadas, or other colonies?

Lord J. RUSSELL said that with regard to Canada, his noble friend at the head of the colonial department had written a despatch in which he informed Lord Elgin, the governor of that colony, that if proprietors or companies in Canada should be willing to construct villages or private huts for the accommodation of the labourers on the railroads, that this country would be ready to advance the money. He did not know, however, how the proposition would be received in Canada.

Mr. F. FRENCH observed that just before entering the house, he had been assured by a friend of his, who had been connected with the late administration, that the measures to be proposed would prove most distasteful to the majority of the Irish members, and particularly to himself. Now he had listened as attentively as he could to the statement of the noble lord, and he must say that he was not prepared to object to any part of it (hear.) He approved of the extension of the poor law and the facilities to be given to emigration, both very desirable reforms. He agreed with the noble lord that there was no cause for despair, and he did not doubt but that, after all the social miseries of Ireland, that country would yet attain a sound and prosperous condition.

Mr. M. BELLEW congratulated the noble lord (Lord John Russell) on the prospect which he announced of such a change in the law as would prevent the burden of the Irish poor being again cast on the country. He had always as an individual, been anxious that the property of Ireland should be responsible for the poverty of Ireland (loud cries of hear, hear;) and until this was the case Ireland would never be in the position she ought to occupy. That principle, when acted on, would compel the Irish landlord to feel that the wretched population around him should not be looked on with mere indifference, but that he will be compelled to discharge towards his tenants those obligations which were more or less perfectly enforced in every country in Europe (hear.) Nothing, he feared, but a considerable degree of compulsion would induce the landlords of Ireland to improve their estates to an extent that would benefit the mass of the people. The power of borrowing money at 3½ per cent., to be paid in twenty-two years, would take away all just ground of complaint on the part of the landlords as to their not being able to undertake works of improvement.

Mr. LEFROY wished to ask one or two questions. The first was, whether the board, of which Sir John Burgoyne would be nominated at the head—than whom there could not be a more able, honest, or efficient officer—was to be empowered to introduce a further supply of food at a reduced rate. He also wished to know on what condition the advance of £50,000 for seed was to be made to the landlords to give to their tenants for seed in the present year.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL—If the honourable gentleman asks, whether the board to which he has alluded should be empowered to import food from foreign countries, I can say it is not our intention that it should do so. Having made the importation of food as free as possible, government does not mean to interfere further in a way which may lead to diminish rather than to increas the supply on which the country may reckon if the usual course of trade be not impeded. With regard to the second question I wish to defer giving an answer to it; but the condition shall be clearly stated at another time.

The Earl of LINCOLN said it was best to postpone the discussion on the plan which the noble lord had submitted; but there were one or two questions which he was anxious to ask the noble lord. The first was as to the extended operation of the million act of last year. By that act it was agreed that the sums to be granted for drainage should be two millions and a half for England and Scotland, and one million for Ireland. Now, what he wished to know was, whether any limit was to be fixed to the advances made to the landlords in Ireland under the proposal of the noble lord, or whether whatever sums they asked for that purpose should be granted to them. The second question related not exactly to any topic touched on by the noble lord, but to a subject of great interest, as testified by private letters, and by accounts in the public papers. He alluded to the anticipated increase of fever in many parts of Ireland. The late government, at an early period of the last session, apprehending that fever would be, as it generally was, consequent upon famine, passed a bill called the fever act, under which power was given to the Lord Lieutenant to appoint a central board.—This board had been established with Sir P. Crampton and Dr. Corrigan at its head, but the present government finding it no longer necessary, abolished it. He wished to learn whether, with a view to the relief of fever patients, in districts where that malady had committed several ravages, it wae intended to re-constitute the fever board?

Lord J. RUSSELE—They proposed that there should be two drainage acts instead of one. There would be an act for Great Britain, somewhat enlarging the powers given last session, and a separate act for Ireland. And although the sum under the latter act was proposed to be limited to one million, he had no hesitation in saying that the government would ask for an additional sum if it was found requisite. With regard to the second question, there were practical difficulties connected with the revival of the act alluded to, which his right hon. friend the Secretary for Ireland would explain better than he could.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said he had certainly determined on not reviving the central fever board unless there was an obvious and pressing necessity for doing so. Besides the fever act, there were several provisions for taking care of fever patients. Under the poor law the commissioners were enabled to attach fever hospitals or sheds for the reception of patients to the union houses. There were also other acts passed with a similar purpose; one an old act, the 58th Geo. III, by which local boards of health could make provision for fever patients; and the latter act had in some instances been carried into operation. The attention of government was anxiously directed to the whole subject, and when they thought it right to revive the fever act, they would do so; but there had been such abuses under that act—there were such an unlimited number of applications for medical men for offices under it, and it was so difficult to discriminate truth from falsehood, as to the existence of fever in certain districts, that the government had determined to adhere to the ordinary law as long as it was possible. Though there was a good deal of what was called fever resulting from the absence of food, yet he believed that the country was never more free from fever in its true character than it was at present. The great loss of human life which had taken place resulted not from fever, but from a species of dysentery (hear.)

Sir R. INGLIS said his noble friend (Lord J. Russell) whilst he fulfilled his own sense of duty, had, with singular discretion, reconciled the confidence of both sides, and had not provoked any opinion in opposition to his own.—(general cries of hear, hear). There was one point, however, on which he (Sir R. Inglis) ventured to express a doubt; as he understood, his noble friend proposed to reclaim 4,500,000 acres. Now, his noble friend proposed to divide this large area into sections, which he feared would support in the end but a pauperised population, and encourage only a system of agriculture that would be day by day deteriorating. He was quite aware that capitalists might purchase 30 or 40 of these sections, but he thought that the creation of tenants holding from 20 to 50 acres would raise up a population utterly unequal to the proper cultivation of the soil. He thanked the member for Louth for his recognition of the great principle, that the property of Ireland should support the poverty of Ireland; but he thought it was a matter for future consideration, whether they ought not to tax something also in Ireland than the mere land—(hear, hear).

After some remarks from several hon. members at both sides of the house, who expressed themselves in terms of approval of the ministerial plans, leave was given to bring in the bills.

IRISH RAILWAYS.

Mr. COLLETT withdrew his motion for the giving facilities by government to the construction of Railways in Ireland.

In answer to Mr. Goulburn, Lord J. RUSSELL said, that the question of advancing money for railroads in Ireland was still under consideration; there were some points he wished to ascertain before he declared his opinion upon it. The motion was then, by leave, withdrawn.

SUPPLY.

Mr. GREENE brought up the report of the resolution for granting a supply to her Majesty, which was agreed to.

IRISH DISTILLERIES.

Mr S. O'BRIEN read a letter he had received from Ireland, stating that the distillers of that country had learned with great alarm the intention of the government to lower the differential duties between rum and British spirits, and that the measure would be ruinous to them. The honorable member said that the public were anxious the large quantity of grain used in breweries and distilleries should be superseded by sugar, and he so heartily concurred in the desire, that he would even go further, and say that under the present circumstances grain ought not to be consumed in those establishments at all; or, at all events, not in distilleries. But he complained that the right hon. gentleman should have taken advantage of this desire to accompany their measure for that purpose with another, which was, in point of fact, a measure of free trade, and which took away protection from one of the few remaining manufactures of Ireland. The parties had been taken by surprise and he hoped the government would, at all events, give them a little time.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER did not see that delay would enable the house to discuss the matter with any advantage. The Irish distillers would be precisely in the same position as the distillers of this country, and that was what his hon. friend opposite had so frequently desired—equal laws in each case—(hear, hear).

Leave was then given to bring in the bill.

IRISH BUSINESS.

The sugar in distilleries bill was brought in and read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TUFNELL brought in the Irish indemnity bill, which was read a first time, and ordered to be printed.—Ordered to be read a second time on Monday.

Mr. PARKER brought in the poor relief (Ireland) bill, which was read a second time and ordered to be printed.—Ordered to be read a second time on Monday. Adjourned.

House of Lords.—Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Their lordships met at four o'clock, when the royal assent was given by commission to the corn importion bill, and the navigation laws suspension bill. Adjourned.

House of Commons.—Tuesday, Jan. 26.

Several notices of motion were given, when the house adjourned.

Sir R. Peel, shortly after entering the house, went over to the Treasury benches, and had rather a long conversation with Lord John Russell. The right hon. baronet afterwards entered into conversation with Lord Monteagle, who was on the benches below the bar, and then resumed his seat on the opposite side of the house.

PRI E OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Tues.	Wed	Thurs.
3 per Cent. Cons	—	—	90¼
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	92
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	200
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	39
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	61
Ditto Debs 6 per Cent.	—	—	54
Ditto 4 per Cent	—	—	36¼
4 per Cent. City Debs.	—	—	94
4 per Cent Ballast Office Deb. Gov. Sec.	—	—	95
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent	—	—	[illegible]

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	204	India Stock	249
3 per Cent. Consols	91	India Bonds	—
Ditto for on ing.	—	South Sea Stock	99½
3 per Cent. Reduced	90½	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent Red.	—	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	8 pm.
New 3½ per Cent.	95⅞		

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL'S IRISH MEASURES.

In another column will be found a statement of the measures which it is intended by her Majesty's Ministers to bring forward for the relief of this country, and, though, certainly, they present a more favourable aspect than those which have been in operation during the recess, the question will naturally be asked why the announcement has been deferred so long? Why Parliament was not assembled long ere this, and and the measures now proposed put in full operation? Why, even the miserably inefficient sum of £50,000, for all Ireland, intended to be lent to the landlords for the purchase of seed, by the poorer tenants, was not advanced before now, in place of being deferred to the present, when seed is almost all but useless?

Of the plans brought forward by Lord John Russell we here give a brief summary:—One half of the outlay that has been made on public works is to be remitted:—a sum of £50,000 is to be advanced for the purchase of seed, to be repaid before the first of December;—out-door relief, in food, without any test, is to be authorised to be given by relief committees—a bill is to be brought in to enable Poor Law Guardians permanently to relieve the infirm and able-bodied destitute at their own homes—the latter by food only. The provisions of the Treasury Minute of the first of December, 1846, with respect to drainage are to be made law,—the useless works on public roads are to be discontinued, and the people now employed on them disbanded, and sent home to till their own little holdings, giving them some small gratuitous subsistence while they are so employed. Government loans will be facilitated to proprietors of land, to be expended in improving their estates. A million of pounds is to be devoted to the reclamation of waste lands. If the proprietor of waste land refuse to sell, or improve it, a compulsory power is to be lodged in the Commissioners of Woods and Forests to take and cultivate it, if below the value of 2s 6d an acre. When reclaimed to be divided into small lots, and either sold at once, or let to a tenant for a certain number of years, to be sold at the end of the period specified—thus constituting a class of small proprietors—and, finally, to introduce an effective poor-law for Ireland. A new Board of Superintendence will be formed to consist of a President, who will have a seat in Parliament, and two Secretaries, who will be in connexion with and under the advice of the Lord Lieutenant and Council. This new arrangement will be generally acceptable; in fact any change must be for the better, as the present system engendered the elements of dissension between the guardians and commissioners from the very outset. We omitted in the above to state, that a bill for compensation to tenants for improvements is under consideration. The contemplated arrangements respecting fisheries and emigration are not to be immediate.

We have thus briefly glanced at the leading features of the proposed measures, reserving to ourselves the further consideration of the several details, for which we have no space available at present. The ministerial plan is a bold one, and certainly manifests a desire on the part of Ministers to grapple with the stupendous difficulties which surround us.

We are rather surprised that some portion of the relief committee should send their messenger to us saying that the other papers would publish, *gratis*, a list of subscribers' names. We have been as liberal as others in support of their object. They pay their servants.—We pay our printers.—But to use an old adage, "Give an inch and they'll take an ell."

We understand that on to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock, a sermon will be preached at the Primitive Wesleyan Chapel, Lady-lane, by Mr. W. H. Graham, Resident Preacher, on the occasion of the death of the Rev. Adam Averell, late President of Conference.

The Treasurer of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, gratefully acknowledges to have received from the Right Rev. Dr. Foran £21 8s 6½d, being part of the munificent sum of £4,000, subscribed by the Catholics of Liverpool for the relief of the Irish destitute poor.

It is asserted that the United States is endeavouring to negociate a loan of four millions sterling in London.

The mayor of Sligo has called a meeting of the inhabitants to clear the town of strolling beggars.

The Roman Catholics of Liverpool, Rev. Dr. Sharples in the chair, subscribed £2,000 for the relief of distress in Ireland.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

On Thursday the usual weekly meeting of this body was held at the Work house, Captain Newport in the chair—the following members attended—Messrs. G. Wyse, J. Hackett, Lewis Jones Lambert, T. Ryan, Pierse Cox, W. Hearn, P. Carrigan, P. A. Power, James Sheehy, E. Forristal. Mr. Burke, Assistant Commissioner also attended.

The minutes of last meeting's proceedings having been read, several communications were also read—one was from the Board of Guardians of the Dunshaughlin Union requesting the co operation of the Waterford Guardians in petitioning the Legislature for the establishment of the "Tenant Right" in Ireland generally—another letter was from the Rev. T. O'Mally, accompanied with an elaborate one, printed, addressed to Lord John Russell on the subject of the contemplated changes by the Government in the present Poor Law Act. Mr. O'Mally advocates a union rate instead of a district rate as at present, and clearly demonstrates that it would be of co equal advantage, both to the town and rural districts in this country.

The applications of admission were then entertained—63 were admitted, and 25 rejected. The number in the house on Thursday morning was 938. The epidemic has entirely disappeared at the male side of the house, but fever and dysentery still prevail at the female side. The number of deaths since last Saturday week was 32, The number of discharges, 48.

The Clerk was directed to advertise for tenders to erect sleeping galleries, according to plans and specifications sent down by the Poor Law Commissioners.

The Assistant-Commissioner informed the Guardians, that in Cork, Dungarvan, and Fermoy Work-houses which he had lately visited, they baked their own bread in the work-house, and thereby effected a very considerable saving—in Cork they saved £65, but, he observed, there were 5000 in the work-house.

At the suggestion of Mr. Burke, the Guardians directed the clerk to advertise for tenders for the erection of two ovens in the work-house.

A report was read from the Committee appointed to take the application of Mr. Hayes, bread contractor's statement into account; they recommended, with the sanction of the Commissioners, to allow him 9d. per 4lb loaf from the 1st of December last to the 1st of March next. Mr. Hayes, stated his loss up that day as nearly £200. His contract had been for the 4lb loaf 6¼.

RATE COLLECTED.

	£	s.	d.
City of Waterford	165	3	9
County of Waterford	62	16	7
County of Kilkenny	63	17	10

Average cost of a pauper for the week 1s. 11½d.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

A treasury minute will be immediately forwarded to Dublin, authorising the rail to be commenced on the Parliamentary Line, and on the Deviation, where the Company have obtained the owners' consent.—This is cheering intelligence, and we wish the all-important work every success.

At a general meeting of the Governors of the Fever Hospital on Monday, the Lord Bishop of Cashel in the chair, Mr. Richardson was re-elected to the Treasurership, and the following committee appointed for the ensuing year:—Ven. and Rev. Archdeacon Bell; Messrs. Strangman, Phelan, Galwey, Tobin, Moore, Sparrow, James Delahunty, Commins, Graham, and Aldermen Meagher and Murphy. Much discussion arose as to the appointment of a resident apothecary to the hospital, when a resolution, proposed by the Rev. James Lawson, seconded by Mr. Richardson, was passed, to the effect that it being found desirable to elect a resident apothecary to the Fever Hospital, the committee are instructed to advertise for a competent person, and that a meeting of the governors be convened for receiving proposals, on the 22d of February, and to proceed to such election.

A lady, last week, on receiving £125 in notes and gold in a banking house in London, put £100 in notes in her side pocket, and while counting the sovereigns, her pockets were picked by two elegantly dressed young fellows of the swell mob. She did not miss the notes till she was about placing the sovereigns in the same pocket. A very sagacious lad standing by, saw the fellows lift the lady's dress, and abstract the notes, without giving any notice.

Daniel Dickson Power, Esq., has been appointed valuator under the Board of Works, in the county Limerick.

The Bank of Ireland Directors have determined to raise the rate of discount to 5½ per cent. on Irish Bills, and to 4½ on English Bills.

A Fermanagh gentleman has bet one hundred guineas that Sir Robert Peel returns to office before August next, and that we will have a golden harvest.

The Dublin and Kingstown Railway company have called for £3 15s per share from the proprietors.

Those who purchased the cheap guns lately imported from Birmingham, by speculators, are beginning to think they were over-reached in true Yankee fashion; for to whatever point we turn we find accounts of explosions, attended occasionally with serious injury.

DEATH FROM INTOXICATION.—John C. Greenwood, a die sinker, poisoned himself at Abbey-street, Dublin, in a fit of intoxication.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. Carroll, of Westmoreland-street, Dublin, died suddenly on Saturday last.

The Secretary-at-War has introduced a bill for abolishing the discount of £5 per cent on Chelsea pensioners.

The Duke of Leinster has subscribed to the local relief fund of Athy £200; to Castledermot, £200; and to Maynooth, £100.

Dr. Crowley, of Skibbereen, states—"Deaths are daily increasing. Dr. Donovan and I are just after returning from the village of South Reen, where we had to bury a body ourselves that was eleven days dead—and where do you think?—in a kitchen garden!"

The seneschalship of Kilkenny West, held at Athlone, is vacant by the resignation of J. C. Creighton, Esq. The office is in the gift of the Earl of Athlone.

The Earl of Shrewsbury has sent £100 to the Rev. Dr. Smith, of Esker, Galway, for the poor of his parish.

Four women are committed to Derry jail, for the murder of Mr. R. Tunbett. of Newtownlimavady.

The Cork guardians having shut the workhouse doors against further admission, through fear of epidemic complaint, as the pauper inmates amount to 5,300, have applied to government for the police depot at Barrack-street, as an auxiliary workhouse, to contain 1000 additional paupers,

The Pope is about to address an encyclical letter, calling on all the faithful in Europe to come to the relief of Ireland.

Archbishop Mac Hale acknowledge the donation of £1,000, forwarded to him by E. Corballis, Esq., on the part of the late Liverpool meeting, for the relief of the starving poor.

At the fair of Kilmeedy, there was a tolerable show of stock; prices in general rather dull. Fat cows scarce—averaged from £7 to £11; milch cows, £7 to £10 10s; in-calf heifers, £6 10 to £10; strippers, £5 10 to £8; two year olds, £4 15s to £6 6; calves, £2 to £2 15s; fat sheep, £1 7s to £2; bason pigs very scarce—36s to 40s per cwt; store pigs, 16s to 40s each.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

FREE THOUGHTS ON PROTESTANT MATTERS.

BY THE REV. T. D. GREGG.
Dublin: WM. CURRY JUN. AND CO.

No surer indication can be required of the merits of this work—of the interest taken in the subjects discussed by the author, than the general demand, within the first year of its appearance, of a second edition, which is now before us. Freely and forcibly has Mr. Gregg treated the various and important topics which come under notice—powerfully does he point out to Protestants the privileges which it is their happiness to enjoy, and the duties which consequently devolve upon them; and with words of fire does he denounce that mawkish hybrid christianity which so many profess, and call it Protestantism! We would recommend this work, it is worthy of, and will amply repay perusal.

HOOD'S MAGAZINE.

A peculiarly healthy tone pervades this publication which tends to render it an especial favourite. The subjects are at all times animated, judiciously selected, and invested with peculiar interest. The contents of the present number are pleasingly varied, and attractive. The *utile et dulci* are happily combined in its pages.

LOSS BY THE FAILURE OF THE POTATO CROP, &c.

In the course of Mr. Labouchere's speech, on Thursday week, he submitted the following calculation of the loss sustained by Ireland, in consequence of the failure of the potato and corn crops last year. The calculation was made by Mr. Griffith, C.E., at the request of the Government:—

Potatoes, 1,500,000 acres, at the average value of £10 per statute acre	£15,000,000
Oats, 4,000,000, at the average value of £3 10s per statute acre	14,000,000
Wheat, flax, and green crops, 2,000,000, at the average value of £7 per statute acre	14,000,000
Pasture and meadow, 6,500,000, at the average value of £1 5s per statute acre	8,125,000
	£51,125,000

ESTIMATED LOSS OF PRODUCE FOR THE YEAR 1846.

Potato crop, ordinary produce 15,000,000*l* loss, say three fourths	£11,250,000
Oat crop, ordinary produce £14,000,000, loss, say one-third	4,666,000
Total loss	£15,916,000

or say £16,000,000. It is the mere money value of the produce which is estimated in this statement, but here is another calculation of the loss of produce by weight and measure, also received from Mr. Griffith:—

LOSS OF PRODUCE CALCULATED BY WEIGHT AND MEASURE.

	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes, 1,500,000 of acres, produce	11,250,000	
Loss, three fourths		8,437,503
		Barrels.
Oats, 4,000,000 of acres, produce 24,000,007, of 14 st. Loss one third=8,000,000 barrels; in quarters		5,27,000

James B. Farrell, Esq., surveyor of the county Wexford (married to a near relative of Mr. O'Connell) is appointed admiralty surveyor for Ireland, with leave to reside in Wexford, and, of course, to retain his old with his new office.

The Dublin gas company has announced a dividend exceeding 5 per cent.

Alderman O'Brien, M.P for Cashel, has sent a further donation of £50 to the poor of that city.

There is no town in Ireland of equal wealth and extent with Clonmel, so completely destitute of public accommodation.

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Monday, Mr. Staines, a solicitor, residing in Middle Abbey-street, Dublin, dropped suddenly dead in his office. Deceased had come in from his country residence, apparently in good health, and shortly after his arrival he complained of a pain in his stomach, and expired in a few moments.

The memorials from the county and city of Kilkenny for an increase in the local force of police, have been favourably reported on by the Inspector General of Constabulary, and sanctioned by the Government. The city is to have an addition of five men, who are to be paid out of the Consolidated Fund, and 50 additional men are to be distributed through the county. Two new police stations are to be formed, one at Castlebanny beyond Ballyhale, and the other at Owning, near Pilltown.

Colonel Bruen, M.P., independently of raising the wages of his workmen, has generously distributed amongst them one hundred head of deer during the last six weeks.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

The Kilkenny papers having commented upon an unfair and smuggled resolution, passed by the Borough of Kilkenny Relief Committee, by which 300 borough labourers were thrown out of work, the committee have passed a resolution for the exclusion of the Press!

The storm of Sunday last, did considerable damage at Galway. The wind and flood from that of Oranmore having levelled nearly all the walls and fences on the road. A farmer named Dooly, lost fifteen sheep by the inundation.—Fishermen's boats were launched into fields, and the Claddagh fishing craft were severely damaged The Jessie is dismasted, and ashore, and the Redwing dismasted, both at Galway. The Manchester, of New York, was capsized in the floating docks, A merchant vessel from Cork was driven ashore at New Quay, Burren, and only three of the crew saved.

A violent storm from the west-south-west raged on Sunday morning, causing a great swell and accumulation of waters in the river, and flooding the fields and roads for a wide extent.—Fortunately little damage was done upon land, but the shipping in the river suffered severely by the visitation. The brig Glencoe, of Liverpool, Capt. Bower, which discharged wheat and flour at this port, and was outward bound in ballast for Alexandria, dragged from her anchors on Scattery roads, and was forced ashore at Kilrush side—with loss of main-mast, fore top-mast, rigging and rudder unshipped. An Italian brig and barque, also at Scattery, were dashed ashore at Islcorue, between Moneypoint and Kilrush, and it is feared will become a total loss. The Friendship, of Bideford, for Liverpool, ballast, is ashore with loss of keel—and the Elizabeth, at the creek of Kulrush, to load oats, is gone ashore with damage. The Heart of Oak, which discharged Indian corn at Kilrush, broke away from her mooring, and lost fore-top, with rigging. The Eden schooner also lies in a dangerous state.—*Lim. Chronicle.*

A meeting, as stated in a previous publication, took place at Nenagh on Friday, the 22d instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the unfortunate state of the country at the present crisis, and to petition Parliament thereon. The meeting, which was most numerously attended by the landlords and gentry of the North Riding as well as by the clergy, Protestant and Roman Catholic, was presided over by the High Sheriff, John Trant, Esq. The resolutions agreed to at the General meeting at the Rotundo in Dublin on the 14th instant, were adopted, as the basis of the proceedings of the meeting; and it was resolved that the petitions to Parliament should be forwarded for presentation to Lord Howard in the House of Lords, and in the House of Commons to the Right Hon. H. Labouchere.

Captain Onslow and Mr. Jago, master of the Daphne corvette, are sentenced by court martial at Portsmouth, to be each reprimanded for allowing that vessel to run ashore back of the Isle of Wight.

LATEST FROM AMERICA.

Liverpool, Wednesday.

The ship Zenobia, arrived in the Mersey this morning from New York, which city she left on the 6th instant. Not being a regular packet she brought no papers excepting one copy of the *New York Courier and Enquirer* of the 6th inst. The only intelligence which it contains is the message of President Polk, recommending the appointment of a Commander-in-Chief of the army to take charge of the Mexican war.

On the 2d instant, in the House of Representives, the Hon. P. King offered a bill for approval, providing—

First—That the President of the United States receive from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated £30,000, for the purpose of taking measures for the procuring a peace with Mexico whenever it is deemed possible, to secure such a peace by an offer for renewed negociations.

Second—That in any territory which may be secured to the United States from Mexico, slavery and involuntary servitude shall be for ever prohibited—provided, however, that it shall be lawful to deliver up any servants belonging to the United States who may have escaped into the said territory.

Third—That the sum of 2,000,000 dollars be appropriated towards securing the result of any settlement of boundary, and securing any territory which may be the result of negociations between the two governments.

This bill, like all others, having any reference to the war with Mexico received a quietus, although the vote was a very close one, the numbers being nays 89; yeas 88.

The New York money market was dull, and prices of stocks drooping. Exchange on London quoted at 105 cents, 105½. Cotton was active, and prices firm. Flour was dull, and prices without change.

THE PACKET-SHIP COLUMBIA—LOSS OF LIFE.—It is with regret we have to announce that on the 13th instant, an accident, attended with melancholy loss of life, befel the packet-ship Columbia, on her passage from New York to this port. She sailed on the 2nd instant, and experienced a succession of heavy gales until the 13th at five o'clock, a. m., when the ship, scudding before the wind was struck with a heavy sea, which washed away the wheel house, and sundry spars, together with nine human beings, among whom was the captain, (Rathbone) first and second mates, five seamen and a boy. Shortly afterwards, the Columbia was fallen in with by the Lady Faulkland from New Orleans to this port, the captain of which vessel put on board his chief mate to navigate the Columbia to Liverpool. Captain Rathbone was a man well known, and deservedly respected by many persons both in Liverpool and New York. He has left a wife and family to mourn his loss.

We understand that Constable Thomas Hurst, of the Carrig-horig station, has passed his examination in the County Inspector's office, for a Head Constableship. Constable Hurst justly deserves this step.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

The police of Borrisokane district have forwarded a memorial to the Inspector General, strongly backed by the County and Sub Inspector, praying for an increase of pay, in consequence of the exorbitant price of provisions, their present pay being quite inadequate to support them, and now having additional duty to perform—namely, that of escorting provisions, pay clerks, &c., &c

PURCHASE OF FIRE ARMS.—A correspondent of the *Nenagh Guardian* writes as follows:—"A few days since, having business to the gunsmith's, I went to Egan's shop, in Birr, where I could scarce enter, it being thronged with men, all of whom were of the lower order, busily engaged in purchasing arms. I made inquiry where all these persons were from, when I learned they were from the county Tipperary.—Egan had but just returned from England with an assortment of arms; and of these Tipperary boys did not hesitate a moment in paying 12s for a pistol, at which I was more than a little surprised, as the fellow had not clothes to the amount of half 12s on his body. No matter, he should have the pistol, it may probably earn more than 12s for him, and perhaps an ignominious end."

On the night of the 18th ult., Constable Peter Devalley, of Mullinavat, and party, arrested about seven miles from that station, a man named James Conway, charged with highway robbery and two cases of rape. He was a terror to the neighborhood, and had eluded the vigilance of the polite for the last two years.

The Bishop of Derry received £260 from the London Relief Committre, to distribute in his diocese.

The Church Education Society of England has contributed £300 to the fund of the spiritual exigencies of Ireland.

In Derry collections are to be made simultaneously in all the places of worship, for the purpose of providing coffins for the poor.

Archdeacon Stuart has written to James Morrogh, of Hyde Park, Cork, Esq., stating that, in consequence of the difficulties of the times and the inability of many landlords to obtain rents, he felt bound to reduce his rent charge to a third.

The Rev. Mr. O'Leary preached at St. Jude's Church, Manchester, on Sunday last, in aid of the Church Pastoral Society; and, same day, eleven sermons were preached in Manchester for the society.

The Rev. D. Edgar, of Belfast, has received £338, subscribed by a few friends in New York, in consequence of their perusal of his pamphlet, entitled "Famine in Connaught,"

The Rhadamanthus steamer, with biscuits for Mr. Hill, of the Commissariat department, has discharged at Ventry, Dingle.

Captain ward, R.N., Inspecting Commander of Coast Guards. Connemara, has collected £21 for the Roundstone Relief Committee.

Orders have been received from the Admiralty that all steamers fitted out for the conveyance of meal to Scotland and Ireland are to have their decks well "shored" up, as from the weight upon them they are liable to be strained.

Dr. James Hyde, son of Dr. Hyde, of Longford, is appointed Assistant Surgeon in the American navy, at New Orleans.

Colonel Stokes and Mr. Hurley, of Tralee, subscribed £50 each towards a Joint Stock Bakery in that town

15 persons were committed to Galway jail, on Tuesday, for sheep and turnip stealing.

The master and matron of the Mallow workhouse have resigned office.

Rice is the cheapest food at present known, it increases more than other grain in weight when well boiled, and mixes best with vegetables. One pound of whole rice, boiled with five quarts of water, thickened with 1lb oatmeal, make 8½lbs of excellent food. This dish of 8½lb can be had for 6d.

The funeral of the Venerable and Rev. Adam Averell, president of the Primitive Wesleyan Methodist Society, took place on the morning of the 21st, at Clones. A hymn having been sung, and a short address delivered, the hearse, preceded by a considerable number of the preachers and leaders of the Society, and followed by the relatives of the deceased, and a large and respectable concourse of people, moved towards the place of interment. On reaching the gates of the parish Church, the coffin was taken from the hearse, and borne by several of the preachers into the body of the Church, where the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Charles Welsh, delivered an impressive and suitable address to the large concourse assembled. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the principal shops in Clones were closed, and suspended business during the day.

The High Sheriff of Westmeath, and King's County are not yet appointed.

MORE DEATHS FROM S
On Tuesday last, Mr. Atkins
inquests at Ballina, on Ellen
children. After the examinati
ker and other witnesses, the j
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On the same day the same c
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proaching too near the kiln.
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5. At Swinford, on the 18th
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6. At Aughamore, barony
21st inst., on the body of Brid
7. At Cottage, barony of C
instant, on the body of Michae
Our Foxford corresponden
the privations which the peo
are undergoing for want of p
awful. It is no unusual thing
to kill their horses, and salt t
they complain that this unn
strong for them—that it will
who had cows were obliged
such it their extreme povert
been obliged to allow the most
to rot, from their inability to
Constitution.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN
Liverpo
This morning, at a little befo
broke out in the pile of bui
street, Tabley-street, and Hur
by Mr. Challener, block-maker
corn merchants; Whittley, V
Smiths; Postlethwaite, provi
blazed with such fury that, i
very short time, nearly the
diately gutted or rased to the g
Such was the rapidity of the
the gale, that nothing could
from Mr. Challener's warehous
fourth story of which there was
of flour, all of which was consu
F. and G. were 686 bags of f
Messrs. Peter Marron and Co
destroyed. The damage, we u
fall very much short of £20,000
A Connaught M.P. has just
of £140,000 at 4 per cent.
The central committee inten
miums to ship owners to emplo
exporting bread stuff to the W
Ireland.
The Pope has found it nece
the exportation of grain from
nions.
Limerick whiskey raised to 9
Saturday, was reduced on Mon
gallon.
The wholesale price of rum
gallon.
The appointment of Mr. Mor
nell, M. P., to a place in the
Poor Law Staff, will be official
days.
A large quantity of bread
board-room table by the Galwa
each of the persons whose appl
sion is rejected gets a large qu
is made of the stirabout left afte
with oatmeal.
The Directors of the Limerick
way, on Saturday, temporarily
of their secretary from £250
the allowance to the clerk to £
cation is made to Government
the earth works of the line betw
Ennis.
Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart
Clare, says he is willing to re
of the district relief committee
Ennis, on Wednesday, to devis
and food.
A cargo of buck wheat is bei
for spring sowing.
At the Nenagh Quarter Sess
evening, 24 persons were sen
periods of transportation.
On Tuesday night last, th
Green, a farmer, residing at
Newport, was attacked by an
demanded his gun—on being
Green and his two sons, one o
gun, and swore if one of them
shoot him dead—the miscrean
and attempted to force in th
kept barred by the inmates;
resisted, they decamped with
Nenagh Guardian.
At a meeting of Commercia
at the "Flying Horse Hotel,"
the 18th January, it was unani
"That a subscription be imme
amongst their body for the rel
poor in Ireland and the Highla
On the night of the 23d ins
or persons unknown effected
Mr. Robert M'Clelland's dw
the rere, through the back pa
him of nine pounds in notes
was in a book-case in the p
Constitution.
On the night of the 25th
property of Mr. Sadlier, of L
and the carcase taken off.
sions, money, and arms, are of
in all directions.—*Ibid.*
We stated a few posts bac
could be landed at Liverpool a
so on the authority of a merch
trade, and who had just purch
in Virginia. His advices were
last month.—*Cork Examiner.*
We have seen a sample of
to a gentleman not 20 miles
they were in the highest state
We have been informed that t
many a gentleman and farme
Kildare, so that strong hopes
that we have not seen the "las
—*Leinster Express.*
A correspondent informs
Standard) that, in the parish
a great number of the farmer
mentions, have large pits of
the quality of which is, in ever
that of former years.
The *Sligo Champion* contain
ral inquests on victims of s
(says our contemporary) is sti
the deaths in the poorhouse
and almost all the persons w
carried off either by typhus fe
There are at present *four h*
list in the poorhouse, or one-
mates."

LATEST FROM AMERICA.

Liverpool, Wednesday.

he ship Zenobia, arrived in the Mersey this rning from New York, which city she left on 6th instant. Not being a regular packet she ught no papers excepting one copy of the York Courier and Enquirer of the 6th inst. only intelligence which it contains is the mes- of President Polk, recommending the ap- tment of a Commander-in-Chief of the army ke charge of the Mexican war.

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High Sheriff of Westmeath, and King's are not yet appointed.

MORE DEATHS FROM STARVATION.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Atkinson, coroner, held inquests at Ballina, on Ellen and John Clarke, children. After the examination of Dr. Whittaker and other witnesses, the jury returned verdicts of "death from starvation."

On the same day the same coroner held an inquest on the body of Thomas M'Donnell, at Ballina, and a similar verdict was returned.

The same gentleman held four other inquests since our last publication. In each case they returned a verdict of "died from starvation."

Within the last week Mr. Richard O'Grady, coroner, held inquests on the following persons:

1. On the 17th ult., at Gortnageeragh, barony of Costello, on the body of Mary O'Grady. Verdict—"death from starvation."

2. On the 18th, at Swinford, on the body of a woman who was found lying on the road side.—Verdict—"death from starvation."

3. On the bodies of Sarah Fox and her child, who were found dead in a house in Swinford.—It was sworn at the inquest that they did not eat any food for forty hours previous to their death—"death from starvation."

4. At Swinford, on the 19th, on the body of a woman named Catherine Reilly, who was found near a corn kiln, on the road leading from Kilkelly to Swinford, quite dead, and her living child clasped in her arms. The wretched woman's feet were severely burned, in consequence of approaching too near the kiln. Verdict—"death from starvation."

5. At Swinford, on the 18th inst., on the body of Martin Fox.

6. At Aughamore, barony of Costello, on the 21st inst., on the body of Bridget Byrne.

7. At Cottage, barony of Costello, on the 17th instant, on the body of Michael Nary.

Our Foxford correspondent informs us that the privations which the people of that locality are undergoing for want of proper food, is most awful. It is no unusual thing, he says, for them to kill their horses, and salt them for beef; and they complain that this unnatural food is too strong for them—that it will kill them. Others who had cows were obliged to kill them; but such it their extreme poverty, that they have been obliged to allow the most part of the carcases to rot, from their inability to cure them.—*Mayo Constitution.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Wednesday.

This morning, at a little before 3 o'clock, a fire broke out in the pile of buildings in Mason-street, Tabley-street, and Hurst-street, occupied by Mr. Challener, block-maker, Booth and Co., corn merchants; Whittley, Williams and Co., Smiths; Postlethwaite, provision dealer, which blazed with such fury that, in the course of a very short time, nearly the whole were immediately gutte or rased to the ground.

Such was the rapidity of the flames, fanned by the gale, that nothing could possibly be saved from Mr. Challener's warehouse, in the third and fourth story of which there was about 800 barrels of flour, all of which was consumed, and in floors F. and G. were 686 bags of flour belonging to Messrs. Peter Marron and Co., all of which is destroyed. The damage, we understand, will not fall very much short of £20,000.

A Connaught M.P. has just completed a loan of £140,000 at 4 per cent.

The central committee intend to propose premiums to ship owners to employ vessels in transporting bread stuff to the West and South of Ireland.

The Pope has found it necessary to prohibit the exportation of grain from the Papal dominions.

Limerick whiskey raised to 9s 6d a gallon on Saturday, was reduced on Monday last to 9s per gallon.

The wholesale price of rum at present is 15s a gallon.

The appointment of Mr. Morgan John O'Connell, M. P., to a place in the newly organised Poor Law Staff, will be officially ratified in a few days.

A large quantity of bread is placed on the board-room table by the Galway guardians, and each of the persons whose application for admission is rejected gets a large quarter. The bread is made of the stirabout left after breakfast, mixed with oatmeal.

The Directors of the Limerick and Ennis Railway, on Saturday, temporarily reduced the salary of their secretary from £250 to £80 a year, and the allowance to the clerk to £40 a year. Application is made to Government for a loan to form the earth works of the line between Limerick and Ennis.

Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., Lieutenant of Clare, says he is willing to receive a deputation of the district relief committees of the county at Ennis, on Wednesday, to devise means for tillage and food.

A cargo of buck wheat is being landed at Clare for spring sowing.

At the Nenagh Quarter Sessions up to Monday evening, 24 persons were sentenced to various periods of transportation.

On Tuesday night last, the house of Isaac Green, a farmer, residing at Englishtown, near Newport, was attacked by an armed party, who demanded his gun—on being stoutly refused by Green and his two sons, one of whom loaded the gun, and swore if one of them entered he would shoot him dead—the miscreants then fired a shot, and attempted to force in the door, which was kept barred by the inmates; finding themselves resisted, they decamped without their booty.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

At a meeting of Commercial Travellers, held at the "Flying Horse Hotel," Nottingham, on the 18th January, it was unanimously resolved—"That a subscription be immediately set on foot amongst their body for the relief of the destitute poor in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland."

On the night of the 23d instant, some person or persons unknown effected an entrance into Mr. Robert M'Clelland's dwelling-house, from the rere, through the back parlour, and robbed him of nine pounds in notes and silver, which was in a book-case in the parlour.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

On the night of the 25th instant, a cow, the property of Mr. Sadlier, of Lakefield, was killed and the carcase taken off. Robbery of provisions, money, and arms, are of nightly occurrence in all directions.—*Ibid.*

We stated a few posts back that Indian corn could be landed at Liverpool at £7 a ton; we did so on the authority of a merchant engaged in the trade, and who had just purchased £4,000 worth in Virginia. His advices were up to the 12th of last month.—*Cork Examiner.*

We have seen a sample of potatoes belonging to a gentleman not 20 miles from Newbridge; they were in the highest state of preservation.—We have been informed that this is the case with many a gentleman and farmer in the county of Kildare, so that strong hopes may be entertained that we have not seen the "last of the potatoes."—*Leinster Express.*

A correspondent informs us (*Londonderry Standard*) that, in the parish of Lower Badoney, a great number of the farmers, whose names he mentions, have large pits of excellent potatoes, the quality of which is, in every respect, equal to that of former years.

The *Sligo Champion* contains accounts of several inquests on victims of starvation. "Fever (says our contemporary) is still on the increase; the deaths in the poorhouse are most numerous, and almost all the persons who have died were carried off either by typhus fever or dysentery.—There are at present *four hundred* on the sick list in the poorhouse, or one-third of all the inmates."

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have not paid the Poor Rate in the Waterford District, will please take Notice, that if same be not paid within Six Days from this Date, at my Office, No. 1, HENRY STREET, that I will enter their several Premises and Distrain therefor, and will take other proceedings against their Hereditaments as the Law will permit.

JAMES COSGRAVE,
No. 1, Henry-Street, Waterford.

WALSHE, ROBERTSON, AND CO.,

HAVE at present an opening for a few Respectable and Well-educated Youths, as APPRENTICES.

A FEE will be required.
74, Merchants' Quay, Waterford.

TO BE SOLD,

THE INTEREST IN BROOKLODGE FLOUR AND OATMEAL MILLS, 3½ Miles from WATERFORD, with Navigable Pill close to the Gate; a good supply of Water, which can be considerably increased for Summer Work by the proposed Drainage of the Callaghane Bogs.

For further particulars apply to CHARLES TANDY, Esq., Solicitor; or Captain NEWPORT, Grange Villa, Waterford.

January 28, 1847.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

SESSIONS,

For the Year commencing Easter Sessions, 1847.

EASTER SESSIONS.

City of Waterford—At NEW GUILD HALL, on Wednesday, the 24th March, 1847.
County of Waterford—At St. PATRICK'S HALL, on Friday, the 26th March, 1847.
Ditto—At CARRICK-ON-SUIR, on Friday, 2d April, 1847.
Ditto—At LISMORE, on Monday, the 5th April, 1847.
Ditto—At DUNGARVAN, on Thursday, the 8th April, 1847.

TRINITY SESSIONS.

City of Waterford—At NEW GUILD HALL, on Friday, the 18th June, 1847.
County of Waterford—At St. PATRICK'S HALL, on Monday, 21st June, 1847.
Ditto—At LISMORE, on Saturday, the 26th June, 1847.
Ditto—At DUNGARVAN, on Wednesday, the 30th June, 1847.

MICHAELMAS SESSIONS.

City of Waterford—At NEW GUILD HALL On Thursday, the 14th October, 1847.
County of Waterford—At St. PATRICK'S HALL, on Saturday the 16th October, 1847.
Ditto—At LISMORE, on Friday, the 22d October, 1847.
Ditto—At DUNGARVAN, on Tuesday, the 26th October, 1847.

HILARY SESSIONS, 1847-8.

City of Waterford—At NEW GUILD HALL, on Monday, 27th December, 1847.
County of Waterford—At St. PATRICK'S HALL, on Wednesday, 29th December, 1847.
Ditto—At LISMORE, on Tuesday, the 4th January, 1848.
Ditto—At DUNGARVAN, on Friday, the 7th January, 1848

By order of WALTER BERWICK, Esq, Assistant Barrister.

BAT. DELANDRE,
Clerk of the Peace.

Waterford, January 28, 1847.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Osprey (s.), Burgess, Bristol, 304 fls. bacon 10 casks tongues, 4 brls. pork, 10 casks porter, 651 pigs.

Venus, Bevan, Newport, 400 brls. oats, 300 fls. bacon, 14 tons metal.

Comet, Griffiths, Dublin, 1,000 cwt flour.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

26th—H.M.P. Jasper, at noon—Thomas and Elizabeth, Heard (reported on the 24th inst.), has gone to Waterford to discharge.

27th—Victory (s.), Pedder, Bristol, m.g.—H.M. Packet, at midnight.

28th—Wm. Penn (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, m.g.—H.M.P. Pigmy, at 10½, a.m.—Marion, Fotherington (reported on the 21st inst.), has gone to Waterford to discharge.

SAILED.

26th—H.M.P. Pigmy, at 11, a.m.—Osprey (s.), Burgess, Bristol, g.c.

Put back—Osprey (s.), Burgess, above mentioned.

27th—Nautilus (s.), Bouch, Cork, g.c.—Osprey (s.), Burgess, before mentioned.

28th—William, Murphy, Belfast, fruit and barilla—Atlas, Sheil, Dublin, flour—Belle, Pope, before mentioned, at 8, a.m.—Dorothea, Benoke, Newport, ballast—Helen Anna, Leonard, Liverpool, do.—Brilliant, Fortune, Cardiff, do.—Elizabeth and Sarah, Bowen; Alexandrina Victoria, Walsh; Elizabeth, Evans; Atlas, Perce; Rambler, Gibbs; Alpha, Rogers; and Industry, Hart, before mentioned—Mary Isabella, M'Kenzie, Cardiff, ballast—Grace, Bell, do., do.—Thomas and Elizabeth, Simm, Odessa, do.—Lady of the Lake, Smith, Liverpool, deals and potatoes—John Byrkin, Reymond, Newport, ballast—Friendship, Davis, Cardiff, do.—Vivid, Wilson, Cardigan, do.—Princess Royal, Davis, Cardiff, do.—Ellen, Roberts, Newport, do.—Rose, Macroom, Power, Cardiff, do.—Sisters, Prenkerd, do., do.—Enterprise, Williams, Neath, do.—Gratitude, Dugdall, Newport, do.—Brothers, Lewis, Cardiff, do.—Queen Victoria, Way, London, provisions—Surprise, Lewis, Dundalk, oats—Ruth, Bowen, do., do.—Harriett and Ann, Morgan, Neath, flour—Nancy Dawson, M'Namara, Newport, ballast—Leonora, Jones, Milford, timber—Anna Maria, Morgan, Carmarthen, flags—Enterprise, Batchelor, Portsmouth, provisions—Salacia, James, Cardiff, ballast—Temperance, Llewellyn, Llanelly, do.—Hope, Walsh, Cardiff, do.—Eliza, Gutnery, Liverpool, deals and potatoes—England, Everard, do., timber and flour—Fox, Evans, Llanelly, ballast—Lively, Cosens, London, provisions—Martha, Fitzpatrick, ditto, ditto.

29th—Victory (s.), Pedder, Bristol, general cargo.

Wind—W.N.W. to W.S.W. and W.

Mr. Fergus Farrell, of Elmfield, near Drumcondra, was returning home on his family car, accompanied by some of his family, when a shot was fired at him at Clonturk. Fortunately the shot had no effect. A few days before a shot was fired at his car, in which a lady of his family was, but fortunately she and the driver escaped. £50 reward has been offered for the detection of the offenders.

In consequence of the late attack and robbery of £300 from Mr. John Hanrahan, pay clerk under the Board of Works, at Hermitage, near Castle Connell, all officers of that class are since escorted by policemen from this city, when proceeding to country districts to pay labourers on public works. On Monday and yesterday 16 of the police were thus engaged with eight clerks, which only left 6 available men in barracks for city duty.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The Roundstone Relief Committee are indebted to Sir James Dombrain, Inspector General of Coast Guards, and to Captain White, R.N., for the service of the Revenue cruiser, Amphitrite, for the transit of provisions from Galway to Roundstone, by which the committee are enabled to sell Indian corn meal at a reduced price.

WATERFORD UNION.

To Masons and Builders.

THE Board of Guardians of the above Union will receive Tenders from competent Persons for the erection of SLEEPING GALLERIES in the Workhouse, according to a plan sent down by the Poor Law Commissioners, which can be seen at my Office on any day (Sundays excepted), between the hours of TEN o'Clock, A.M., and FOUR o'Clock, P.M.

They will also receive Proposals for erecting TWO OVENS in the Mill Room of the Workhouse.

Sealed Tenders to be forwarded to me on or before THURSDAY next, the 4th of FEBRUARY, on which day they will be taken into consideration by the Board of Guardians.

By order,
J. P. HENEY,
Clerk of Union.

28th January, 1847.

WATERFORD UNION.

AT a Meeting of the Board of Guardians of the above Union, held on THURSDAY, 28th January, 1847—

Captain NEWPORT in the Chair:

Proposed by John Hackett, Esq.; seconded by Pierse Cox, Esq.:

Resolved—That the Rate Collectors be directed forthwith to enforce the Rate from all Persons now in arrear, it being a matter of urgent necessity that funds should be at once provided to support the large number of inmates now in the Workhouse; and as a New Rate is about being made, that the Collectors be allowed *but one Month* from this date to close their warrants.

S. NEWPORT,
Chairman.
J. P. HENEY,
Clerk of Union.

28th January, 1847.

THE EXPERIENCE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE—15, George-street, Edinburgh, OFFICE IN LONDON—53, King William-St.

CHAIRMAN.

The Right Hon. Lord DUNFERMLINE.

THIS Company embraces in its constitution the advantages of both the MUTUAL and PROPRIETARY systems of Assurance, and by that union secures to the Assured benefits which neither system can separately offer.

Assurers have all the advantages of Mutual Assurance without incurring risk or responsibility.

FIVE-SIXTHS (or upwards of EIGHTY-THREE per Cent.) of the Profits are divided every Five Years.

The Sums in the Company's Policies are all GUARANTEED. No entry money is charged, which is generally the case in purely mutual offices.

For copies of the Prospectus, or further information, apply to the Offices in Edinburgh or London; or to

MESSRS. ELLIOTT & NEWPORT,
Solicitors, 11, Lady-Lane,
Agents in Waterford.

REV. B. D. ALDWELL.

WE regret, in common with many of our fellow-citizens, to learn that the Rev. B.D. ALDWELL, who has for some years officiated as Curate of the Parish of St. Patrick's, in this city, is about to leave us, having been appointed to the care of an extensive Parish near London.

The following Address, which was adopted at a large Meeting of the Parishioners, convened at very short notice, and held on Wednesday last, has been presented to him:—

To the Rev. Basil D. Aldwell, Curate of the Union of St. Patrick's, in the Diocese of Waterford.

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR,

We, the Parishioners of the Union of St. Patrick's, with whom your ministry commenced, and who have since been witnesses of your labors for the furtherance of the Gospel then committed to your trust, cannot permit you to depart from among us without giving expression to our heartfelt regret at the severance of the tie which has hitherto connected us, and to the deep and grateful sense which we entertain of the unwearied zeal and faithfulness with which you have discharged among us the arduous duties of your sacred calling, preaching the word, as we believe, in season, out of season—comforting the feeble-minded, supporting the weak, and leading our little ones to the fountain of living waters.

We request your acceptance of the accompanying testimony of our love towards you for your work's sake, and as you are now about to enter on a new, and we hope enlarged sphere of usefulness, attended, it may be, with increased dangers as well as responsibilities, we fervently pray that the God of all grace may bless you in your own soul—cause you to persevere to the end in contending for the truth, as it is Christ Jesus, and give you many seals to your ministry.

Signed on behalf of the Parishioners,

EDWARD ELLIOTT, jun., WILLIAM DENIS, } Churchwardens.

Waterford, 23th January, 1847.

REPLY OF THE REV. MR. ALDWELL.

January 28, 1847.

MY DEAR FRIENDS & PARISHIONERS,

In answer to your very kind address, and unexpected but much valued testimony of your regard, allow me to return you my most sincere thanks.

With respect to myself, I have to request you to pardon the many deficiencies in my ministry, of which, when I look back, I am deeply sensible.

For the period of four years I have had the pleasure of living amongst and unfolding the word of life to a loving and grateful people; during this time instances of attention have been paid me such as rarely have been experienced by any one placed in similar circumstances.

Wherever I am, and in whatever portion of the world my lot is destined to be cast, never will the fond recollection of the uniform kindness I have received at the hands of all, be by me forgotten; never will the gratitude invariably received for my imperfect services be blotted from the tablet of my heart.

To say that I do feel much in parting with you would be indeed superfluous. One reflection, however calculated to lessen the grief attendant upon it, is that the bond which has united us may be severed, but never broken.

I now, brethren, commend you to God and to the work of His Grace, which is able to build you up, and to give you an inheritance among all them which are sanctified, and, I pray God, that your kind prayer for me may be answered with a rich blessing upon your own souls; and be assured, while memory holds its sway and life exists, you shall ever be remembered by me at the Throne of Grace, and my fervent prayer, as hitherto, shall ever be that the very God of peace may sanctify you wholly, and I pray God your whole spirit, soul, and body, may be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ.

I remain, my dear friends and parishioners, ever yours most affectionately,

BASIL DUCKETT ALDWELL.

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., 18, Lower Gardiner Street, Dublin.

STEAM ENGINE.

TO BE SOLD,

A CONDENSING ENGINE, 13-Inch Cylinder, with Two Pair of Stones and Machinery, at present at work.

Apply to
WHITE BROTHERS.

Hanover-street, 16th 1 mo., 1847.

PRIME French Seed Potatoes.

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE DAILY IN THE PORT OF WATERFORD,

The "LION," Schooner,

Capt. MILLIGAN,

WITH a Cargo of perfectly SOUND SEED POTATOES, selected personally by the Shippers from the Fifteen Departments of France, declared by the Minister of Commerce to be free of disease.

County of Waterford.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT Adjourned Special Sessions, previous to Spring Assizes, 1847, will be held in and for the several Baronies and at the several times and places following, for the purpose of receiving Sealed Tenders to execute the works approved of at the several Presentment Sessions for said Baronies, viz.:—

For Gaultier, at CALLAGHANE, on the 1st February, 1847.
For Middlethird, at TRAMORE, on the 2d February.
For Upperthird, at KILMACTHOMAS, on the 3d February.
For Decies Without, at DUNGARVAN, on the 11th February.
For Decies Within, at CLASHMORE, on the 10th February.
For Coshmore, at LISMORE, on the 9th February.
For Glanaheiry, at KILMANAHAN, on the 8th February.

Business to commence each day at TWELVE o'Clock.

Specifications may be seen and Forms of Tender had on application to

MICHAEL MORTIMER,
Secretary to the Grand Jury County Waterford, Mall, Waterford.

Waterford, 26th January, 1847.

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

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

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

To be Let,

THE HOUSE, GARDEN, and LANDS of OSIER BANK, within a Quarter of Mile of the City of Waterford, as lately in the possession of Mrs. HANNAH PALMER, deceased, containing 8 Acres, 2 Roods, and 14 Perches, Statute Measure.

Apply to LIONEL STEPHENS, Solicitor, No. 8, Beresford-street, or V. R. DELANDRE, Solicitor for the Executors of Mrs. H. PALMER, 33, Peter-street, Waterford.

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.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES BY Holloway's Ointment.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF DREADFUL ULCEROUS SORES IN THE FACE AND LEG, IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The truth of this statement was duly attested before a Magistrate.

I. HUGH MACDONALD, of Lot 55, in the King's County, do hereby declare that a most wonderful preservation of my life has been effected by the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment; and I furthermore declare that I was very much afflicted with Ulcerous Sores in my Face and Leg; so severe was my complaint, that the greater part of my Nose and the Roof of my Mouth was eaten away, and my Leg had three large Ulcers on it, and that I applied to several Medical gentlemen who prescribed for me, but I found no relief. My strength was rapidly failing every day, and the malady on the increase; when I was induced to try Holloway's Medicines. After taking two or three boxes I experienced so much relief, and found the progress of the disease was so much arrested, that I was enabled to resume my ordinary duties in the field. The sores which were so disagreeable and repulsive to behold, are now nearly all healed. Having received such truly beneficial aid, I feel myself bound to express my gratitude to the person by whose means I have thus been restored from the pitiable and miserable state I was in: and for the sake of humanity make known my case, that others similarly situated might be relieved.

Signed, HUGH MACDONALD.

This declaration made before me, at Bay Fortune, the 3rd day of Sept. 1845.

JOSEPH COFFIN,
Justice of the Peace.

The case of Hugh Macdonald, Lot 55, came personally under my observation; and when he first applied to me to get some of the medicines, I thought his case utterly hopeless and told him that his malady had got such hold that it was only throwing his money away to use them. He, however, persisted in trying them, and to my astonishment I find what he has aforesaid stated to be perfectly correct, and consider the case to be a most wonderful cure.

Signed,
WILLIAM UNDERHAY.
Bay Fortune.

A CURE OF RINGWORM OF FOUR YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Grace Moyo, 6, Hemock Court, Carey-street, London, 6th Nov. 1846,

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR—About four years ago my little girl caught the Ringworm, and although I have ever since had advice from many Doctors, and tried every means to get rid of it, yet I was unable to do so. About three weeks ago I was induced to try some of your Pills and Ointment, and, I am happy to say the result has been a perfect Cure.

*** Skin diseases, peculiar to any part of the Globe, may be effectually Cured by the use of these celebrated Medicines.

CURE OF A DESPARATE CASE OF ERYSIPELAS.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Joseph Gildon, Jun., a Farmer, East Kent. near Spisbey, Lancashire, 8th April, 1844.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR—I have the gratification to announce to you a most wonderful cure wrought upon myself by the use of your Ointment and Pills. I had a severe attack of Erysipelas in my right foot, which extended along my ankle, and was attended with swelling and inflammation to an alarming degree, insomuch that I was unable to move without the use of crutches. I consulted a very eminent Physician, besides other medical men, but to no purpose. At last I tried your Ointment and Pills when, strange to say, in less than two weeks the swelling and inflammation gradually subsided to such a degree that I was enabled to pursue my daily avocation, to the utter surprise and amazement of those who were acquainted with my case, seeing that I was cured so quickly. I and my family are well known here, as my father holds his farm under the Rev. T. Spencer, Rector of our parish.

Signed,
JOSEPH GILDON.

THE TESTIMONY OF DR. BRIGHT, OF ELY-PLACE, HOLBORN, AS TO THE EXTRAORDINARY POWER OF HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT IN THE CURE OF ULCERATED SORES.

Extract of a letter from the above celebrated Physician,

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR—I think it is but an act of justice to inform you that I have tried your Ointment in several old cases of Ulcerated Sore Legs, which for a considerable time had resisted every kind of treatment, and which were afterwards effectually cured by its use. In the treatment of Bad Breasts I have also found your Ointment of the greatest service. Indeed, from my practical knowledge, I conceive it to be a most invaluable remedy.

Signed,
RICHARD BRIGHT, M.D.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT will cure any case of Bad Legs, Ulcerous Sores, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Contracted or Stiff Joints, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, Bunnions, Soft Corns, Piles, bite of Moschettoes, Sandflies, Chiego-foot, Yaws, and Coco-bay, and all Skin Diseases, common to Europe, or to the East and West Indies, and other tropical climes.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS should be taken in most instances when using the Ointment, in order to purify the blood and invigorate the system.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, near Templebar, London, and by most all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilised world, at the following prices, in Pots:—1s 1d, 2s 6d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s and 30s each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the large ones.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each pot.

Great Southern & Western Railway.

RATES for the CONVEYANCE of CATTLE, PIGS, SHEEP, and CALVES,

On and after the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1847.

The Company will not hold themselves liable for any injury or damage occurring to Live Stock while on the Great Southern and Western Railway, and only undertake the conveyance of it, on condition that they shall be free from all risk or responsibility whatsoever.

Between DUBLIN and CARLOW.

	Per Waggon.
From DUBLIN to SALLINS	£0 10s 6d
.. .. NEWBRIDGE ..	0 15 0
.. .. KILDARE	0 17 6
.. .. ATHY	1 7 0
.. .. CARLOW	1 13 0

Between CARLOW and DUBLIN.

	Per Waggon.
From CARLOW to ATHY	£0 10s 6d
.. .. KILDARE	0 15 6
.. .. NEWBRIDGE ..	0 18 6
.. .. SALLINS	1 2 6
.. .. DUBLIN	1 13 0

To and from intermediate stations the charge will be 7d per waggon per mile; but no less charge allowed than for 18 miles.

DROVERS in charge of not less than one load are allowed to ride with their stock, and to RETURN by Third Class Trains FREE.

Waggons containing not more than 2 Oxen, 12 Sheep or Pigs, or 8 Calves, will be charged as half a waggon; but in such cases the drover must pay his fare.

Small Calves will be charged 1s 6d each for any distance not exceeding 50 miles; above that distance, 3s each.

To prevent disappointment and to insure immediate despatch, it is requested that due notice may be given for the supply of waggons. Further particulars can be had on application to any of the chief stations.

ALL CARRIAGE MUST BE PREPAID.

By Order,
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
Secretary.

January 25th, 1847.

The Markets.

WATERFORD, JAN. 29.

Wheat, (millers) new	42s 0d to 43s 3d
Shipping	38s 0d to 41s 0d
Barley, malting	23s 0d to 24s 0d
Do. grinding	19s 0d to 22s 0d
Oats black	17s 6d to 19s 0d
Heavy, white	20s 0d to 21s 0d
Indian Corn	37s 0d to 38s 6d
Indian Meal, per ton	£18 0d to £19 0d
Bran, per barrel	6s 3d to 6s 6d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt	23s 0d to 24s 0d
Flour, (superfine)	64s 0d to 65s 0d
Seconds	57s 0d to 58s 0d
Thirds	50s 0d to 51s 0d
Fourths	47s 0d to 48s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	54s 0d to 56s 0d
Scalded ditto	00s 0d to 28s 3d
Heads, ditto, singed	25s 0d to 0 s 0d
Offal, ditto	24s 0d to 00s 0d
Butter, per cwt.	88s 0d to 92s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt	43s 0d to 00s 0d
Bacon	70s 0d to 00s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	18s 0d to 00s 0d
Newfoundland Fish, per cwt	11s 0d to 16s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	16s 0d to 18s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	16s 0d to 18s 0d
Hay, per ton	50s 0d to 55s 0d
Straw, per ton	22s 0d to 23s 0d
Cork Whiskey, wholesale	10s 0d to 10s 6d
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
Eggs, per doz.	12d

LIMERICK BUTTER—JAN. 27.

1st quality	90s	5th quality	54s
2d do.	84s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	74s	And 5s 0d over	
4th do.	64s		

CLONMEL—JAN. 27.

	s. d.	s. d		s. d.	s. d
Butter..	8? 0 to	86 0	Do black	1 5½ to	0 0
Oatmeal	25 6 to	00 0	Flour 2ds	52 0 to	00 0
Bac'n pigs	50 0 to	53 0	Househd	60 0 to	00 0
Ren. Lard	46 0 to	00 0	Thirds...	35 0 to	00 0
Bran....	6 8 to	0 0	Fourths	33 0 to	00 0
Bere....	00 0 to	00 0	Wool....	25 0 to	00 0
Barley..	1 1 to	00 0	Potatoes	0 9 to	1 0
Wheat..	2 2 to	2 3½	Beef....	0 4½ to	6
Do. red.	2 2 to	2 3½	Mutton	0 4½ to	6
Do ship.	2 1 to	2 3	Pork....	0 5½ to	6½
Oats....	1 5 to	1 6	Veal....	0 4 to	0 5

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—JAN. 26

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d	s. d
White wheat	48 0 to	52 0	Rapeseed..	0 0 to	00
Millers' red	45 0 to	50 0	Oatmeal..	25 0 to	28
Barley....	27 0 to	32 0	Flour.....	00 0 to	00
Oats, new	19 0 to	24 0	Second....	25 0 to	26
Oats, old..	00 0 to	00 0	Bere, new..	00 0 to	00

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, JAN. 26.

The severe frost experienced in the course of this month, and last week the heaviest fall of snow remembered here for many years past, having been succeeded by a thaw and change of wind from the west, a considerable number of vessels have arrived, furnishing for this day's market a most abundant supply of flour, a large quantity of Indian corn and meal with several thousand qrs of wheat, &c., principally from the American States; which, including the whole stock of foreign grain produce under bond, by the Act just passed, will be presently admissable free of duty, as well as future arrivals to the 1st September next

Within the week we have an increased quantity of wheat and flour coastwise, while the Irish imports are as previously, very much overbalanced by the exports

There was a very large attendance of the trade this morning, but no disposition apparent to purchase freely, and as holders of wheat and flour were equally disinclined to make any material concession in prices, the business actually done was to a very limited amount; the former must therefore be quoted 3d per 70lb under the duty paid currency, and the latter 1s per barrel below the bonded rates of this day week.

Malt and malting barley dull sale, at 4s to 5s per quarter, and grinding barley at 3d per 60lb reduction

Beans and pease unaltered in value.

Several cargoes of Egyptian beans and one or two afloat, have been sold in the last few days at rather more money.

Oats and oatmeal exceedingly scarce, and bring readily the advance of Friday

Indian corn was less inquired after to-day, but the accession of supply produced little or no effect on prices.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

BIRTHS.

At Lismortagh, county Tipperary, the lady of John Millett, Esq., J.P., of a son.

In Clonmel, the wife of Lieut Inman, Staff Officer of Pensioners, of a daughter.

DIED.

In Cumberland-street, Dublin, on Wednesday last, Mr. John Perrin, sen., of this city, printer.

At Gorey, William Caldwell LeFebure, Esq., late of the Wicklow Militia.

At Rathronan Glebe, county Limerick, Anne Augusta, wife of the Rev. Wm Curtis.

At Clonmel, aged 56 years, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. T. G. Coppinger.

Major O'Hara, of Sligo, who went up to Dublin to attend the general meeting of the Irish Peers and Commons, was attacked of paralysis on his arrival.

A SUSSEX FARMER.—*A Bad Leg and Holloway's Pills and Ointment.*—Rivers Farm, Ardingley, Sussex, Jan. 12, 1846, copy of a letter to Professor Holloway:—"Sir—For about three years I had a bad leg, and tried several doctors, without receiving any benefit from them, but by your pills and Ointment I have now got it perfectly well, to the surprise of my friends and neighbors; and my health which formerly was not very good, is thoroughly renovated; so that I am at present able to follow my occupation of a hard working farmer." Signed, Thomas Tester.

PROGRESS OF THE PESTILENCE AND FAMINE—PROOFS OF MINISTERIAL GUILT.

On the 27th day of last July, the Chancellor of the Exchequer declared, in his place in the House of Commons, that "a letter had been received from the Commissary-General at Cork, stating that there was *no prospect* of there being an inadequate supply of food there." On the third of August, 1846, the same Minister, in reply to a question from Sir H. W. Barron, said:—

"He feared it was true that the greater part of the early crop of potatoes had failed in Ireland; but from the best information he had received, there was in private hands, independently of the government supplies, a sufficiency of food to afford subsistence to the population of Ireland for many months."

On the 17th day of the same month, the Prime Minister of England deliberately uttered the following words:—

"Sir, as I stated at the commencement, this is a special case, requiring the intervention of Parliament. I consider that the circumstances I have stated, of that kind of food which constitutes the subsistence of millions of people in Ireland, being subjected to the dreadful ravages of this disease, constitute this a case of exception, and render it imperative on the government and the Parliament to take extraordinary measures for relief (hear, hear). I trust that the course I propose to pursue will not be without its counterbalancing advantages, that it will show the poorest among the Irish people that we are not insensible here to the claims which they have on us as the Parliament of the United Kingdom (hear, hear)—that the whole credit of the treasury and means of the country are ready to be used as it is our bounden duty to use them, and will, whenever they can be usefully applied, be so disposed as to avert famine, and to maintain the people of Ireland."

Every month, every week, every day, every hour since these glaring falsehoods were enunciated, famine and pestilence have swept away the Irish population, without a single well-directed effort having been made by our rulers to stay the dreadful ravage. Strong men, athletic youths, sturdy boys, gentle women, fair girls, and young children, have alike died the death of hunger, while the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who said, six months since, that "*there was no prospect of an inadequate supply of food*," and that a sufficiency existed "*to afford subsistence to the population of Ireland for many months*;" and Lord John Russell, who declared that it was his "*bounden duty*" to use the whole credit of the Treasury and "means of the country" to maintain the Irish people, have stood with folded arms calmly beholding the progress of desolation.

We may paraphrase the eloquent denunciation of Pitt's promises regarding the Union, recently uttered by Mr. Meagher in dealing with our present rulers, and when we ask has Lord John Russell performed that "bounden duty," and used the "whole means" of the country to support its famishing people, we may, like Mr. Meagher, reply, "a lie" shout the fleshless skeletons huddled into their coffinless graves at Skibbereen! He has heard of the markets rising day after day, and of the people perishing by thousands in the most horrible of agonies. The terrible truth has been forced upon his attention, alike by the earnest memorials of the benevolent, and the hollow moans of the dismally dying; but the boasted "whole credit of the Treasury" has not been used, the acknowledged "bounden duty" has been criminally neglected. Why, therefore, should we mince matters, or hesitate to charge his misgovernment with the black guilt of those virtual murders which will give fresh verdure to the graveyards, but have rendered parts of the country a desert?

On Thursday last it was our painful duty to record upwards of twenty of these deaths from starvation, in one of which a plain spoken jury found Lord John Russell guilty of "wilful murder." We will now continue this melancholy task, by extracting from the provincial journals further evidence of how the Premier has acquitted himself of his acknowledged "bounden duty," and we will give them the title by which we conscientiously believe they are fitly described:—

VIRTUAL MURDER THE FIRST.

An inquest was held by Hugh Collum, Esq., of Enniskillen, on the 10th inst., on the body of a man named Patrick M'Mullen, at Kesh, in the barony of Lurg, and a verdict, "Died at Kesh from want of sufficient nourishment," was returned. He earned 9d per day on the public works, but with seven in family to support, and provisions at famine prices, he died of hunger!

THE SECOND.

On the 17th of January an inquest was held before General Shuldham, J.P., and James Little, Esq., R.M., at Dunmanway, on the body of a wretched man, laid in a dying state at the General's door. A verdics of "Death from starvation and exhaustion" was returned.

THE THIRD.

At Bantry, on the 18th of January, as we learn from our excellent contemporary, the *Cork Examiner*, whose exertions to expose to the world the criminalty of Ministers are worthy of all praise, a respectable jury was sworn before J. W. Payne and Richard White, Esqrs. They held an inquest on the body of Timothy Connell, a labourer on the public works, with eight in family, who had starved himself to support them: and their verdict, was—"Death caused by want of food, accelerated by cold!"

THE FOURTH AND FIFTH.

The same jury held inquests on the bodies of Mary Hoolehan and Timothy Hoolehan, whose bodies, the doctors deposed, were "*perfect skeletons*," and the verdict returned was—"Timothy Hoolehan and Mary Hoolehan died of starvation!"

THE SIXTH.

The same jury held an inquest on the body of Timothy Driscoll, when Dr. M'Carthy deposed that he could not tell his age, as "THE PEOPLE ARE NOW SO EMACIATED THAT THE YOUNG APPEAR OLD." The verdict returned was—"Died of starvation accelerated by cold!"

THE SEVENTH.

The same jury held an inquest on the body of John Whoolehan, found in a dying state on the public road, but refused advission to the corpse-filled cabins, in consequence of the number of deaths. The verdict was—"Died of starvation"!

THE EIGHTH.

The same jury held an inquest on the body of Catherine Conolly, found lying with her three children at the door of Arthur Hutchinson, Esq. Verdict—"Death, caused by disease accelerated by want of food and cold"!

THE NINTH.

The same jury held an inquest on the body of Timothy Coghlan, a labourer on the public works, who gave his food to his children when they cried for hunger. Verdict—"Died of starvation"!

THE TENTH.

The same jury held an inquest on the body of Jeremiah Shanahan, twenty-one years old, who, for three days before his death, with his family, consisting of four persons had only "ONE PINT *of meal to live on*." Dr. M'Carthy swore that of all the bodies he ever beheld he never met one with a stomach so destitute of food. Verdict—"Died from starvation"!

THE ELEVENTH.

The same jury held an inquest on the body of Harriet Swiny, admitted into the Bantry Poorhouse an hour and a half before her death. Verdict—"Died of starvation"!

THE TWELFTH.

The same jury held an inquest on the body of Cornelius Harrington, a youth, aged 16 years, whose father thus deposed:—

"For a fortnight before his death he had nothing but a little porridge each day. *For two days before his death he had no food whatever.*—*He cried frequently for food, but did not get it as they had none to give him.* The wife and mother of deceased, and four children, are now lying in bed from hunger. *They eat nothing for the last two days.* Verdict—"Died of starvation"!

THE THIRTEENTH, FOURTEENTH, AND FIFTEENTH.

We copy the following dreadful detail from a letter from Ballidehob, signed Jeremiah O'Callaghan, in the *Cork Examiner*:—

"A tragic scene took place in the parish of Aughadown. Tim Harrington died about three weeks since, as my informant says, of hunger.—Malignant fever, the concomitant of famine, attacked the family, and put a period to the sufferings of his son John. Poverty and absence of friends obliged his brother to inter him in the cabbage garden, where he remained for eight days, his only sister, Mary, dying of the same disease. At this time the benevolent neighbours subscribed for a coffin. The brother placed her in this and conveyed her remains to the next burial place, where he *uncoffined her*, and proceeded home with the empty coffin. He then disinterred his brother, placed him in the same coffin, and carried him on his back to the grave-yard."

THE SIXTEENTH, SEVENTEENTH, EIGHTEENTH NINETEENTH, AND TWENTIETH.

The annexed affecting and appalling details, are from the same letter:—

"A famine stricken father was doomed to witness the death of his two children; he viewed the only hope of his declining years laid side by side, he could not afford the usual mode of interment; his last painful resource was to place the remains of his beloved family on a *Shekoge* and endeavour with the remnant of strength that then remained to carry them on his head to the family burial place.

"Even this luxury was denied him; weakness pursued his tottering steps and obliged him to forego his painful undertaking; he then concealed them in an unfrequented graveyard, where none are buried but *stillborn children*. Poor Gorgin of West Skull in all probability is now a corpse himself, and very probably will remain unburied. On the 6th instant a woman died at Cashalean, in the parish of Skull, of infectious distemper; the husband stretched on the same wet floor was unable, by famine and fever, to drag his languid and all but inanimate frame from the putrid remains of his wife for a period of twelve days. I have been informed this moment that poor M'Carthy, while wrestling unconsciously with death, set fire to the few straws he lay upon; his aged mother dragged herself to the door, but her son's sufferings terminated, and as my informant says, his *half-burned bones were collected, tied together with a cord*, and carried to the next burial place."

In addition to these, the *Cork Examiner*, of Saturday states, upon the authority of a private letter, that since these inquests there have been no less than

24 DEATHS FROM STARVATION!

and that as to holding any more inquests it is mere nonsense, as "*the number of deaths is beyond counting*"!

Dr. David Hadden, the medical attendant of the Castle-Townsend dispensary, in a letter to the Editor of the *Cork Constitution*, says—"Within the last ten days I have been called on to visit about 130 cases of fever, consequent on inefficient and improper food." and as evidence of the fearful state of destitution to which the poor of this neighbourhood are reduced, he gives the annexed instances:—

"I will mention a few cases from which a faint idea of the existing state of things may be obtained. About a week since I saw a man named Collins with his four children on the same bed in which I had seen his wife dying a few days before. Their nourishment was water, and their only attendant a child six years only. The poor fellow in the delirium of fever went out and was found at night wandering naked amongst the rocks, and half dead with cold. In the adjoining house a poor woman named Carty was breathing her last. A little further on a man asked me to look at his only remaining child, three others having died within the last few days; and another poor fellow asked some assistance to bury the second of his children which had died since the previous Sunday. A few days ago a poor famine stricken creature called on me to visit her two brothers and sisters who were ill, saying that her mother and eldest brother had died the week before. On paying a second visit in three days after, I found the poor creature who had summoned me lying dead, and since that two other brothers and a sister have died, making six adults who had been taken from one family and I fear that by the time this reaches you the remaining one will be no more. I saw a poor fellow named Wholly in a cabin not five feet high; he said that one of his children had just been buried. and in less than a week, he and his two other children were in their graves. A poor man named Crowley, with his child, lay unburied for five days in the midst of his family, (who were then and still are in fever.)"

The Rev. R. B. Townsend, writing also to the *Cork Constitution*, and dating his letter Skibbereen, 22d January, tells the following piteous tale:—

"A man—a respectable farmer—came to me on my return home, to know what was to be done to bury a young woman, dead of fever. back of his house, at Lick, a farm near this town, who died some days ago—I think, he said, *nine*—and was yet unburied! That no one would go near the house for fear of the infection, as the thirteen members of the family (what a family in such times!) were all in fever."

In the *Tralee Chronicle* of Saturday the Editor commences a brief history of the misery of that fine county in the following words:—

"We have been through no small portion of the county since our last, and our record is still Death, Death, Death, and Desolation. The whole rural population whom one meets may be said to be livid with the hue of death—pale and shrunken as the rudely-coffined victims of famine whom hour after hour, they follow, noiselessly to the graves."

Our contemporary then, after glancing at the deaths from hunger in Killarney of four brothers, all athletic men, thus proceeds:—

"From Kenmare we have accounts of several deaths by starvation within the last week. But there is one tale of horror connected with that locality, calculated to make the blood run cold—aye even in the atrabilious veins of the ruffian of the *Times*. It is one so foreign to the character of our people—above all, one so revolting to the intense affection of an Irish mother, that, had we not official authority for the fact, we would have shrunk from the statement which we are about to make. We have heard, during the present crisis, of the wedded peasant daughter baring her maternal bosom, and giving back to her foodless father a part of that life which she had derived from him.

"The contrast to which it is now our duty to advert, is a strong one indeed: but at the same time, one woefully indicative of the state of indescribable destitution in which our people are placed. A mother offering her living child to an apothecary for money! Such is the fact which we have authority for stating. In the course of the week, a woman named Joanna Fitzgerald came to the shop of Mr. Duckett, apothecary in Kenmare, and offered him her child for five pounds, to make castor oil of it or do anything he pleased with it, 'that she and her family were starving.'

Will the reader bear in mind that these are the records of a single day, brought by *three* newspapers, and that almost all the deaths from starvation enumerated, have occurred in a single county, Cork—that favoured county, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer formally declared, "there was no prospect of there being an inadequate supply of food!" And what does Lord John Russell, who last August proclaimed that it was his "bounden duty" to use the "whole credit of the Treasury" to "maintain the people of Ireland," now say? In the debate on the Address, he is thus reported to have spoken:—

"I cannot think that any measures which the government can advise or the legislature can adopt will prevent very severe suffering, or in many cases even mortality."

Here is an admission for the chief Minister of the Crown to make—to make at a time when all his political antagonists have declared that they will co-operate with him in any measure calculated to relieve distress and prevent starvation. How coolly he talks of "very severe suffering," and in many cases "even mortality!" Has he ever pondered what the agony of hunger must be, or thought upon the hideous suffering they must endure who become worn to skeletons from starvation, ere death, from which humanity naturally shrinks, is welcomed as a relief?

What have we to expect—what *can* we expect—from a Minister who, at a period when so much is expected from him—when he can no longer shrink from the responsibility of his position, acknowledges his own incompetence, and the incompetence of that government of which he is the head? What is the Irish Party about?—What are the Irish members doing? Last night Lord John Russell was to bring forward his Irish measures—measures, the value of which may be appreciated by the admission that they cannot prevent "very severe suffering, or in many cases even severe mortality." Eloquent speeches were and will be delivered, no doubt. Precious time was and will be consumed in talk, but in the mean time the people will starve—are starving in hundreds, though the ports are filled with corn-laden vessels and provisions of all kinds are pouring into the country. Away, we say, at once, and for ever, with a Ministry so wretchedly incompetent, so criminally culpable. Let their places be filled by men with the will and nerve really to use "the whole means of the country, and the credit of the Treasury," rather than let their fellow-beings perish. Forbearance is not a virtue under such circumstances. To spare these wretched Whigs after thousands of deaths from starvation, after thousands of fathers, mothers, sons, daughters, have by their misrule been gathered into untimely graves, is to share their culpability and guilt. There can be no trust placed in, no hope expected from, men so miserable as they acknowledge themselves to be in ability, so utterly heartless as their acts have proved them.

Since these remarks were written, we have received further dreadful catalogues of deaths from hunger in Sligo and Galway, which will be found in another column. With a voice of fearful import, they echo our cry, away at once, and for ever, with those incompetent rulers, on whose heads be all the guilt of these virtual murders!—*E. Packet.*

THE IRISH AND SCOTCH BANKS.

The returns of circulation of the Irish and Scotch banks for the four weeks ending the 2d instant, when added together, give the following as the average weekly circulation of these banks during the past month, viz.:—

Average circulation of the Irish banks	£7,515,414
Average circulation of the Scotch banks	3,787,151
Average weekly circulation of these banks during the past month ..	£11,302,565

On comparing these amounts with the returns for the month ending the 5th of Dec. ult., there appears to be—

A decrease in the circulation of Irish notes of	£324,126
A decrease in the circulation of Scotch notes of	209,710
Total decrease during the past month	£533,833

And as compared with the same period of last year—viz., the 3d of January, 1846, it shows—

An increase in the circulation of Irish notes of	£111,048
An increase in the circulation of Scotch notes of	450,742
Total increase on the year ..	£561,790

On comparing the above with the fixed issues of the several banks, it appears that—

The Irish banks are above their fixed issue	£1,160,920
The Scotch banks are above their fixed issue	699,942
Total above the fixed issues ..	£1,860,862

This excess of circulation above the limit of the fixed issues is based on the amounts of gold and silver held by the several banks, which, during the past month, appear to have been as follows:—

Gold and silver held by the Irish banks	£2,608,012
Gold and silver held by the Scotch banks	1,384,387
Total of gold and silver coin ..	£3.992,399

Being an increase of £38,417 on the part of the Irish banks, and of £19,750 on the part of the Scotch banks, in the several amounts held by them during the preceding month.

The stock of specie now held by the banks will allow of their issuing to the extent of £2,131,537 above the amount of notes at present in circulation in Ireland and Scotland.

The comparative circulation of notes for above and under £5 each during the past month has been as follows:—

	Above £5	Under £5	Total
In Ireland	£3,151,117	£4,364,295	£7,515,412
In Scotland	1,118,831	2,598,314	3,787,145
Total	£4,339,948	£6,962,609	£11,302,557

The Repealers of Kilkenny, with the exception of the priests and corporators, are to a man Young Irelanders.

Mr. Dillon Browne, M.P. for Mayo, has been again offered a lucrative colonial government appointment. Still the honourable gentleman declines acceptance, in the hope of receiving the first vacant Greenwich Commissionership, and at the same time retaining his parliamentary seat.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

On Friday, the 23d instant, at a numerous meeting of the citizens of Kilkenny, convened by the mayor, resolutions were passed approving of the formation of the Irish Party. Resolutions were also passed to the effect that while the meeting fully agreed with the principle that under the usual course of events, it is impolitic to interfere with the regular course of trade in provisions, yet that at a time like the present when famine is raging throughout the country, it is unsound in theory and fatal in practice that public benefit and even safety should be sacrificed to private interests; and also, that it was the opinion of the meeting that the Irish Party should entertain no question either in Lords or Commons prior to that of providing food to alleviate the present awful distress of this unfortunate country. The meeting was composed of persons of all sects and parties. Both the Protestant and Roman Catholic clergymen attended, and gave their warm support to the objects of the meeting. A standing committee was appointed to prepare petitions to parliament in accordance with the principles of the resolutions passed at the meeting—the petition to the Lords to be entrusted to the Marquis of Ormonde, and that to the Commons to the Member for the City.

THE INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL.

Southampton, Sunday Night.

The Tiber, Oriental and Peninsular steam-ship, Captain Thomas Russell, very unexpectedly arrived this evening at half past eight from the Peninsula with the usual mails, in charge of Lieutenant Smythe, with the exception of those from Oporto. The Tiber laid off this place for three hours on the 21st ultimo, but the swell of the sea was so great that no communication whatever could be held with the shore. The Tiber experienced a very severe gale during the whole of last night, and also to-day up to one o'clock. when it moderated. Had it not been for this circumstance, she would have arrived several hours earlier. Her dates of departure are as follows:—Gibraltar, Jan. 16; Cadiz, 17; Lisbon, 20; and Vigo, 21. Her cargo consists of 412 boxes of oranges, 106 brls of dates, 70 boxes do., 13 cases of leeches, 61 boxes of eggs, six quarter casks of wine, and several boxes of specie.

Ships of war left at Gibraltar—Virago, Syren, and a French steam man of war.

At Cadiz—French ship Indefatigable, and do. steamer Acheron

At Lisbon—Her Majesty's ships Hibernia, Canopus, Superb, Rodney, Phœnix, Albion, Trafalgar, Amazon; French brig Cygne; Spanish corvette Culon; and the usual Portuguese squadron.

At Vigo—Two Spanish frigates; two ditto steamers of war, and one Portuguese frigate.

The company's steamer Iberia, Captain Meehan, on her outward passage, arrived at Vigo half an hour previous to the sailing of the Tiber on the 21st.

The Helen, of Glasgow, was off Viana, at noon on the 21st.

The Tiber brings home 22 passengers, amongst whom is Count Mensdorff, cousin to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, on his return from the Portuguese court. The Connt went out some months since in the Royal Tar, at the request of her Majesty, on some mission connected with the existing affairs in Portugal.

In consequence of a very heavy surf off Oporto bar, no boats could approach the shore, nor could the mails be sent on board.

The whole of the English fleet was at Lisbon. A court-martial had been sitting on board the Canopus, for seven days, on the trial of Captain Stopford for alleged severity towards the crew one of whom, it appears, had been flogged by candle-light. Just previous to the departure of the Tiber the court broke up, declaring Capt. Stopford to be honorably acquitted of the crimes laid to his charge.—*Herald.*

On the night of the 16th instant, several armed men entered the house of a farmer named Patrick Meany, residing at Clontibrid, near Freshford, and demanded money and arms. Meany's wife, who was the only person at home, handed them half a crown which she said was all the money she had, and that she had no arms. They then searched the house and found a watch, but no money or arms, and having administered an oath to the woman to give them £20 in a month's time they decamped.—*Ki'kenny Moderator.*

On the night of the 15th inst, upwards of a dozen men, armed, went to the house of a farmer named Davis, residing at Danganmore; they ordered the man to open his door and give up his gun, or they would burn the house over his head. Davis made a gallant resistance, first firing out some small shot to frighten them, but this being returned by ball from without, several shots were exchanged through the door and windows. At length, his supply of caps failing, he left his gun in the kitchen and went to an inner room to obtain some, when his servant handed out the gun to the attacking party, and they retired.—*Ibid.*

On the same night the adjoining houses of two poor widows named Mary and Ellen Sinnot, on the Commons, near Callan, were broken into and entered by a number of armed men, who ill-treated the poor women in a ruffianly manner, robbed from one about £5, and from the other upwards of £1.—*Ibid.*

On the same night about ten or eleven men surrounded the house of a farmer named Patrick Walsh, residing at Tuitstown, near Donemaggin, and having fired several shots, demanded arms. Walsh's wife handed out his gun through a window, and the belligerents departed.—*Ibid.*

On the same night the house of a farmer named Kyran Neal, residing at Newtown, near Donemaggin, was visited by several armed men, who asked to be given a coal to light their pipes, but this was refused. They broke open the door, and carried off a gun, which, however, they promised to return in a few days.—*Ibid.*

These five last mentioned robberies were committed the same night that the farmer named Fleming was deprived of his gun at Tinvane, as reported in our last publication, and it is evident that all the depredations were committed by the same party.—*Ibid.*

Early in the morning of the 23d instant, several armed men went to the house of a farmer named Keeffe, residing at Powlerth, near Callan, and having made an ineffectual attempt at gaining admittance, by stripping the thatch and going down the chimney, they burst open the front door of the house and proceeded to ransack the house. The proprietor, however, effected his escape upon their entry, and proceeded to alarm the police, and they discovering his absence, ran away without doing further mischief than the breaking open of some boxes.—*Ibid.*

On Friday the 22d, an Extraordinary Presentment Sessions for the Barony of Slieveardagh was held at Killenaule, Captain Jacob, of Barna, in the chair. The chairman remarked that the middle and small farmers had up to this time some little reserve, but all was now exhausted, and they were consequently thrown for support on the public works as well as the day labourers—circumstances which called for redoubled exertions on the part of the friends of humanity, and a corresponding increase in the assessment. The propriety of promptly looking to an early spring tillage, and of procuring seeds for gratuitous distribution, was unanimously enforced. Of the sum apportioned over the Barony. the dividend of Mullinahone amounted to £1,631; that of Lismolin to £981, and the other parishes in proportion. Considerable gratification was expressed at a presentment being passed (to repair the old road leading from Lord Ormonde's bog) which will tend to the relief of the destitute at Poulacappel, and who have been overlooked up to the present. It was too bad to have poor creatures, including little naked boys, necessitated to leave their houses, before day, (some fasting with only a three-halfpenny loaf in their pockets, to be eaten dry, as food for the day), and travel four or five miles to the works at Cappaghnagrawn, and return the same distance in the darkness of the night, yet such has been the case there with several for some time past, while others employed under the drainage of the Kilbride district, have to go three miles from Poulacappel every morning at present, and live, as it is well known, on one meal a day.

A Novel Speculation.—Lord G. Bentinck has been in communication with some Liverpool merchants on the subject of the great influx of Irish paupers into Liverpool, and was told that this influx did not so much arise from the famine in Ireland as from a speculation. The steam vessels plying between Ireland and Liverpool were at this season short of cargoes, and as a speculation bring paupers from Ireland for nothing, in the expectation that the Liverpool parishes would send them back, and that the price of their passage back would cover the expense of carrying them one way free.

REPRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT COMMITTEE.

The three following petitions have been prepared by this committee, and will, we understand, be extensively circulated through the country for signature in the course of a few days. The committee propose that the signatures should be attached by counties, so as to have separate petitions from each county simultaneously presented to each house of parliament. We need only say that in the principles of these petitions we cordially concur, and strongly recommend their adoption throughout Ireland:—

(No. I.)

"To the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses (or the Lords Spiritual and Temporal) in Parliament assembled.

"The Humble Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of

"Humbly Showeth,

"That the staple food of a vast proportion of the people of Ireland has in this year completely failed.

"That deaths from starvation have occurred in large numbers in many parts of the kingdom, and famine is fast extending itself over the entire country.

"That the system now in operation for the supply of food has signally failed in providing food for the people, and checking the advance of famine.

"That if some effectual remedy be not immediately applied, a large proportion of the population of Ireland will fall victims to starvation.

"Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray your honourable house (or lordships) to take measures at the earliest possible moment, to remove every artificial impediment that now obstructs the importation of food into Ireland, to suspend the duties at present leviable on foreign imported corn, to relax the navigation laws, by permitting the importation of food into Ireland in foreign bottoms, to make such changes in the existing laws as will give to distillers and brewers the unrestricted use of sugar and molasses in their respective trades, in order to save for more useful purposes the corn now used in these establishments, and to take such steps as your honourable house (or lordships) shall deem effectual for insuring local supplies of food throughout Ireland, your petitioners being thoroughly convinced that no pecuniary sacrifice should be put in comparison with the preservation of the lives of the people.

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

(No. 2.)

"To the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses (or Lords Spiritual and Temporal) in Parliament assembled.

"The humble petition of the Inhabitants of

"Humbly Showeth,

"That the act of 9 and 10 Vict., c. 107, passed for the purpose of affording employment to the destitute poor of Ireland, whilst admittedly inefficient to avert the horrors of famine, has proved itself demoralizing to the labourers and ruinous to the proprietor.

"That it has led to wasteful and, in many cases, mischievous expenditure of money upon public works.

"That by withdrawing labour from the cultivation of the soil, it has a direct tendency to diminish our resources and increase the probabilities of future famine.

"That by fixing upon the property of the country a charge which may be indefinitely augmented, and by drawing no distinction between the improving and the careless proprietor, it establishes a principle unfavorable to individual exertion, and discouraging to private employment.

"Your petitioners, therefore, humbly pray your honourable house (or your lordships), that this act may be amended so as to enable each landholder to have the proportion of the baronial assessment to which his property may be liable, expended thereon, in giving employment to the destitute poor, on any reproductive work tending to permanent improvement of the soil, and thereby to discharge himself from any further taxation in respect to that particular assessment.

"And your petitioners, &c.

(No. 3)

"To the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses (or Lords Spiritual and Temporal) in Parliament assembled.

"The humble petition of the undersigned landlords in

"Humbly Sheweth,

"That the destruction of the staple food of millions of our fellow subjects cannot be considered in any other light than that of an imperial calamity.

"That though entirely acquiescing in the justice of imposing upon the land the repayment of all money advanced for reproductive works, we solemnly protest against the principle of charging exclusively on our property the money which we have been forced to waste in unproductive works, undertaken for the purpose of meeting an imperial calamity.

"That we claim it as our right, that the burden arising from the expenditure of money in unproductive works, should fall on the empire at large, and not be thrown upon Ireland alone; much less upon those classes in Ireland which have suffered most severely from the present calamity.

"Your petitioners therefore humbly pray, that the landed property of Ireland may be relieved from so much of the charge imposed upon it by the act 9th and 10th Vict., c. 107. as has been expended in unproductive works and that the same may be transferred to the general resources. of the empire.

"And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

"NAME. ADDRESS."

At the Extraordinary Presentment Sessions, held at Killenaule, on Friday, the 22nd, for the barony of Slieveardagh, under Mr. Labouchere's letter, the sum of 10,1631 was presented for and assigned to the several electoral divisions; of this sum 8,000l. went to furnish works already begun, and the remainder was principally to be expended in breaking stones.

The inhabitants of Callan have presented a most complimentary address to Captain Westcott Lyttleton, 64th Regiment, on his being recalled to head quarters. Captain Lyttleton's demeanour while stationed at Callan, was marked by all that energy of conduct and suavity of demeanour which characterize the real gentleman and soldier. He liberally administered to the wants of the suffering poor, and zealously co-operated in every measure calculated to relieve their destitution.

DISTILLATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF SAUNDERS'S NEWS-LETTER.

Sir—Much having been urged of late in favour of the stoppage of distillation from grain by persons who seem only to have considered one side of the question, perhaps you will permit me, on the other side, to mention a few of the evils and public inconveniences that would result from such a measure.

In this city from eight hundred to a thousand families, at present employed, would be thrown upon the town for support, adding to the mass of misery already existing.

During the winter and spring the offal from distilleries form the chief part of the feeding for milch cows, more particularly at the present time, when all other kinds of coarse food have either been lost or are taken up for feeding men. Were distillation from grain prohibited, the dairymen would be ruined, their cattle starved, and the town deprived of milk.

The distilleries now at work are using principally foreign barley, those who have neglected to import it being compelled to stop. So that we are deriving benefit from the manufacture of an article that few persons, except distillers, have thought of bringing into this part of the kingdom. In case of a prohibition, large orders for barley to the north of Europe for shipment in spring would be held back, and probably a severe check given to its importation; in place of which we should most likely receive a considerable supply of new rum from the West Indies, and plenty of illicit whiskey from the smugglers at home.

The quantity of grain consumed in one year by distilleries in the United Kingdom is less than 1,500,000 quarters, from which the excise derive a revenue of upwards of six millions; the prudence of interfering with so large a branch of revenue, when it is so much wanted, might be very questionable.

Your obedient servant,

Mercator.

ROYAL INSTITUTE OF THE ARCHITECTS OF IRELAND.

At a general meeting of the Institute, held on the 12th inst., William Murray, Esq. in the chair, the subject of the demolition of the old Church of Lusk having been brought under the consideration of the Institute by Stewart Blacker, Esq., and which has been lately severely commented on by the public press, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved—That it is highly gratifying to the members of the architectural profession in Ireland to witness the increasing popular zeal for the restoration, as well as the preservation of the ancient ecclesiastical and other architectural monuments of antiquity in this country; and they most ardently desire to associate their feelings with this growing taste.

Resolved—That with respect to the statements which have appeared in the public papers, in reference to the taking down of the old church at Lusk, they regret that a more cautious mode of obtaining information had not been resorted to, inasmuch as statements have been made, not founded on fact, especially those relating to the destruction of the monuments, and to the parties who are alleged to have been chiefly instrumental in causing the act complained of.

Resolved—That having now fully investigated the subject, they find, that the architect of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, so far from sanctioning the demolition of the old church, made every effort to prevent it; and when it was determined on by the parishioners that it should be taken down, he used every precaution, not only to keep the monuments and tombs uninjured, but also for the maintenance and repairs of the ancient tower.

The Potato Disease has re-appeared.—We have this moment received the following communication from Mr. Elphinstone, gardener to the Right Hon. the Speaker, at Heckfield, and we entreat all who wish well to their country to consider it well. It requires no comment. The plants are diseased exactly as in January, 18 6:—

"I herewith forward you for your inspection some of our Walnut-leaf Kidney Potatoes, grown in pots, every one of which, within the last three weeks has been attacked with the disease The above potatoes were planted singly in 16-sized pots on the 24th of November; every tuber came up well, and was going on as well as could be wished; the number of pots was 80. One part of the pots was placed in a Vinery that I commenced forcing at the time, and certaidly never from the above day has the temperature been under 50°; the other portion of the pots was placed in a new pit heated by hot watar, and the temperature has ranged from 55° to 60°. The potatoes at taking-up time were of the best quality, and were laid out to green, a practice which I have followed for upwards of twelve years without a single failure; when taken into the seed room they were laid on a boarded floor until the time of planting. I have been very minute in examining the haulm, and not a single aphis have I been able to detect.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

A resident assistant Apothecary is to be appointed to Kilkenny Workhouse, at a salary of £3 per month. Notices of motion have been given for the appointment of an assistant Matron and an assistant School mistress during the present extraordinary attendance; also for appointing a second Roman Catholic Chaplain at a salary of £60 a-year. In addition to the thirty fever patients in charge of the governors of the County Fever Hospital, there are 276 fever cases in the charge of the medical officers of the Board of Guardians. The contractors have intimated that they will discontinue supplying the house if they do not receive an increase in the amount of their contracts. 122 paupers were admitted on Thursday. Considerable alterations are about being made in the work house for the additional accommodation of paupers, and the old Magdalene Asylum is to be hired for the use of some. Treacle having been found an unwholesome substitute for milk, cocoa has been adopted.

Waterford—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Saturday, January 30, 1847.