The Waterford Mail.

Vol. XXIV. SATURDAY, MARCH 6, 1847. No. [illegible]

[I]PORTANT TO PASSENGER SHIPS.

[T]he following order has been issued from the [Trea]sury, relative to the food to be supplied to [pers]ons emigrating from this country :—

"Treasury Chambers, 12th Feb. 1847.

Gentlemen—The attention of the Lords [Com]missioners of her Majesty's Treasury having [been] called by the Secretary of State for Colonial [Affa]irs, to certain objections which are found to [exist] to the use of Indian corn meal as an article [of fo]od in passenger ships conveying emigrants [to t]he British colonies, I am commanded by their [Lord]ships to acquaint you that on a considera[tion] of the subject, they are pleased to authorise [you] to withdraw the permission given last year [for] the substitution of Indian corn meal for po[tato]es on board ships clearing out under the pas[senger] act.

Your obedient servant,

"E. Trevelyan.

To the Commissioners of Customs."

[...]IVING THE QUESTION.

[T]here are five O'Connells in the House, viz. : [Dan]iel, sen., Maurice, John, Morgan John, and [Dan]iel, jun. They owed a divided allegiance : [...] to the Whigs—next to their country—and [...] they discharged their respective portions : [...]n and Daniel, jun., voted for Lord George [Ben]tinck's motion for the loan of sixteen millions [to] their starving country ; Morgan John op[pose]d it by his presence, and Maurice by his ap[sen]ce ; and

Daniel, Senior,

[...] to his bed and left the family interested in [equi]librio.

FOREIGN CORN.

[T]he *London Sunday Observer* declares that [the] report recently circulated respecting the al[lege]d order of the Emperor of Russia prohibiting [the] exportation of corn from his dominions was [a M]ark-lane fabrication, and the assertion that [the] French were buying up all the corn on the [Lin]colnshire coast has been traced to the same [fru]itful source.

MR. O'CONNELL.

[W]e state with confidence that the Liberator is [not] attacked by any form of disease of a chronic [cha]racter, and that the slightest ground does not [exis]t for alarm respecting the soundness of his [con]stitution. Mr. O'Connell has been advised, [by] his physicians, that bodily rest is necessary to [the] resuscitation of the natural strength and [ene]rgy which have been affected. He has also [bee]n advised that he cannot, with impunity, at[tend] Parliament. But Mr. O'Connell rises every [day], reads his communications, dictates replies, [and] goes abroad to take the air, every day of his [soj]ourn in London during the present ses[sion].—*Pilot.*"

[M]r. O'Connell is in very low spirits, occasion[ed b]y the melancholy prospects of the country.—[Free]*man.*

[DE]PLORABLE WRECK AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Swansea, Monday Night.

Early on Sunday morning last a feeling of [the] deepest regret pervaded the whole town [on] the announcement of a most distressing [shi]pwreck, with all hands and passengers sa[cri]ficed, having occurred in the course of the [pre]vious night on the coast westward of Mum[ble]s Head. The unfortunate vessel proved [to] be the Brechin Castle, 400 tons burden, [hom]eward bound to this port from Port Ade[lai]de, with the Australian mail on board.—[Th]e catastrophe was, we are given to under[sta]nd, discovered by one of the coast-guard, [wh]o was returning from his duty at daybreak, [alo]ng the beach, when his attention was [dr]awn to a quantity of broken bulwarks and [oth]er fragments of a wrecked vessel washing [as]hore just abreast of Mumbles head light. [In]telligence was immediately sent to the Cus[to]m-house authorities in the town, and to as[ce]rtain if any of the people belonging to the [ve]ssel had reached there in the course of the [mo]rning in the boats, but this was found not [to] be the case, and from the fact of both the [shi]p's boats being subsequently picked up [das]hed to atoms, no doubt was entertained [tha]t every soul belonging to her had met with [a w]atery grave. It appeared she was laden [wit]h copper ore, and commanded by Mr. T. [...] Baxter, with a crew of 15 hands. The [las]t place she was known to touch at was the [Ca]pe of Good Hope, from whence she sailed [on] the 23d of December last, and had ar[riv]ed within 15 miles of her destination when [the] deplorable event occurred. There has [bee]n a light-ship recently placed on the Hel[wic]ks, a dangerous shoal to the westward of [the] Mumbles, and off Port Eynon ; and the [gen]eral belief among the pilots, and others [cap]able of judging is, that this was mistaken [for] the Mumbles light, at the entrance of this [bay], and hence arose the distressing acci[den]t. So sudden was it, that the moment [she] struck the rocks she went to pieces.—[Du]ring Sunday part of the ship's hull was [got] off and towed ashore, about half-a-mile [to] westward of the light-house, by several [dre]dging oyster boats. In the afternoon [som]e Australian newspapers, dated Adelaide, [Oc]tober 17, were picked up in Laingland [Ba]y, supposed to come from the wreck. The [na]mes of the crew and passengers drowned [are] described in the list handed to us by the [age]nts to be as follows :—Mr. J. R. Baxter, [com]mander ; Mr. Nichols, first mate ; Mr. [Joh]n Adamson, second mate ; Robert Ro[ber]tson, ship's carpenter ; Daniel Lattess, [stew]ard ; J. Payne, Nelson, do. ; Steward[...]rs, do. ; John Gow, do ; Daniel Missis, [do.] ; Daniel Fullis, do. ; David Reed, do. ; [Jac]k Jack, do. ; James Scott, do. Passen[ger]s' names :—Mr. and Mrs. Winterbottom, [and] her child ; Mr. Fairburn, Mrs. Fairburn [and] her child ; four others, names not exactly [kn]own.

The only bodies yet washed ashore have [bee]n two, evidently two sailors. One was [fou]nd at Cliff, six miles distant, on Sunday [mor]ning, and the other to-day. The latter [had] a life-buoy secured to his body. A large [lea]thern bag was found this morning with a [bra]ss plate attached to it, addressed to the [Pos]tmaster-General, London. It proved to [be] the mail bag containing the Port Adelaide [pa]pers and letters, which had been washed [out] of the wreck. It was immediately for[wa]rded in the state in which it was found to [Lo]ndon. The ship and cargo is valued at [up]wards of £20,000, and is reported to be [ful]ly insured.

Numbers of the people near Ardfert are living [on] crows shot for them by the farmers when [plo]ughing. The most intense wretchedness pre[vai]ls, notwithstanding the exertions of the Ard[fert] family and the Relief Committee.

Waterford—Printed and Published by the Pro[pri]etor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of [W]ednesday and Saturday.—Wednesday, March 3, [18]47.

RAISING THE FIRST SOD OF THE WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY AT CAHER.

Yesterday this truly interesting ceremony took place in the immediate vicinity of the town of Caher. It having been generally rumoured that the first sod of this great work was to be raised by that benevolent and kind-hearted nobleman the Earl of Glengall, assisted by his amiable Countess, from an early hour the town was thronged with vast groups of the labouring classes all anxiously watching Caher house. At twelve o'clock the distinguished party, amongst whom were the Earl and Countess, Lady Margaret Butler, Mr. and Miss Cooke, of Cordangan, Mr. O'Meagher, of Kilmoyler ; Mr. Chaytor, Mr. G. Ffennell, Mr. Barry, and several others proceeded on foot, surrounded by a vast crowd, all of whom appeared highly delighted with the cheering scene, towards the field which was selected for the commencement of the work of the Caher section of the line. The field was situated on a rising ground, to the right of the road to Clonmel, and where the first sod was to be raised, was a small wheelbarrow most tastefully decorated, and the initials R. and M. for the christian names of the Earl and Countess of Glengall, beautifully formed in it with brass studs on crimson velvet, together, with the words "Waterford and Limerick Railway, 1847." When the noble Earl entered the field, followed by the Countess, leaning on Mr. Saunders, the Secretary of the Company, a most deafening cheer burst forth from the happy multitude, and it was some time before their exhibition of love and respect for their noble patrons could be restrained. At this time we noticed several ladies and gentlemen and the scene altogether, was one calculated to infuse consolation and hope into the minds of all, particularly at a time, when it has pleased an all-wise Providence to afflict our land with famine and disease. We wished as we contemplated the scene, that those few selfish persons, who have been foolishly giving obstructions to the operations of the company, were present, and unless their hearts were made of stone, they would have blushed again at the very idea of being pointed at, as being of the unenviable few, who, by their acts were retarding a work which, under Providence, opened a way for the employment and comfort of a people whose cry was "food."

Mr. Saunders briefly addressed those assembled. He thanked the Earl of Glengall for the zeal and anxiety which he evinced in promoting the interests of the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, and only regretted that one more able than he was to convey their thanks to his lordship was not present. He then pointed out many of the benefits which would result to the neighbourhood along which the line ran, and concluded by requesting of the Earl of Glengall and his benevolent Countess to take another step in forwarding the operations of the company by raising the first sod of the Caher section of the line (great cheering, which was renewed several times.)

The Earl of Glengall then addressed the multitude, and said, that he was truly happy at being called upon to raise the first sod of the Caher section of the Limerick and Waterford Railway. We lived in times when it behoved every man to fling aside selfish and interested motives, in times when the hand of God was on our country, and when disease and famine were decimating it population. He regretted that there were a few persons who still refused to give a small portion of their land at a good and fair remuneration, but hoped, in a short time, they would give their consent, and join heart and hand with those Landlords and gentlemen, who at once acknowledged the incalculable utility of the contemplated work, by giving every assistance in their power to the Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, which now opened a source of employment to our fellow countrymen, through which they might escape from famine and the innumerable train of miseries which invariably followed in its wake (cheers). His Lordship then, particularly addressed himself to the labourers present, he advised them to co-operate hand in hand with the Engineers of the Company—to be said by them, and let no such thing as discord creep in amongst them. They would have remunerative employment for a year, or perhaps eighteen months, and after a short time, the benefits arising from the works would not be confined to the labourers alone, but would extend to the mechanic, the smith, the mason, and the several other trades, all of whom would be bettered by its reproductive operations (cheers). His Lordship then, wished them all good health, and good strength to go on with the works, and concluded amidst loud and long repeated cheering.

Mr. Osborne, the talented engineer of the company, then spoke, and in a very clear and excellent address pointed out to the labourers the great necessity there was for industry and system in every undertaking, and he trusted that both would be diligently attended to by them during the lengthened period of their employment under the Waterford and Limerick Company. Mr. Osborne concluded by passing a very handsome encomium upon the Earl of Glengall, to whom, he said, their best thanks were due for the disinterested and kind part he had taken in promoting the interests of the company.

The Earl and Countess then took the spade, and holding the handle, raised the first sod into the barrow, amidst the greatest enthusiasm, and the noble Earl wheeled it off to the end of a plank, placed at the spot for the purpose.

Mr. Cooke raised the next sod, then Mr. George Fennell, who was followed by the Rev. Mr. Tobin, P.P., and the Rev. Mr. Hughes, the former of whom invoked the blessing of Almighty God on the work.

Three cheers were then proposed by the Earl of Glengall, for the Lord Lieutenant, who had worked so indefatigably for the company, which were given with great spirit.

The band then struck up a lively air, and after repeated cheers for the Earl and Countess, and for success to the Waterford and Limerick Railway, the vast multitude dispersed.

Immediately after the ceremony of raising the first sod had terminated, 120 labourers were set to work on the line.—*Tipperary Constitution of* Wednesday.

The Irish Evangelical Society have sent the Rev. Messrs. Garvey and Fordyce to Castlebar, as a deputation to co-operate with Reverend Mr. Murray, the local pastor, to inquire into and check the fatal ravages of starvation in Mayo.—Proselytism forms no part of their humane mission.

Johnson and Co., London, offer to supply Indian corn at 56s the qr. against April, in case 1500 qrs. should be required by the Cork relief committee.

The public, and more particularly the ladies, are advised to be on their guard against a set of persons who have adopted a new style of advertisements, through the medium of flaming circulars, addressed to private houses, under the pretended sanction of the Commissioners of her Majesty's Customs, offering shawls, &c., as Indian (although of the *fabrique* of Paisley), and as having been purchased at the sales of the Custom-house. The same men have travelled the country for the last two years, and have been driven from several towns by the authorities.—*Court Journal.*

CORK AND WATERFORD RAILWAY.

The first annual meeting of the proprietors in the Cork and Waterford Railway was held on Thursday, the 25th ultimo, at the London Tavern, for the transaction of general business,

Thomas Wyse, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

The Secretary read the report, of which the following is a condensation :—

The report, after setting forth the difficulties which arose from opposition by rival companies, and their failure in obtaining aid by baronial presentments, went on to say :—

"Under these circumstances, and taking into consideration the present state of Ireland, and of railway property in general, your directors are of opinion, that one of two courses should be recommended for adoption to the shareholders, to make a call of £1 per share in this year, and another call of 10s per share, to be paid in 1848, and to proceed to the construction of a small portion of your railway, viz. :—from Waterford to Tramore, a distance of about seven miles ; which, by ensuring a fair dividend to those shareholders who paid up their calls, would enable you, after it was finished, to commence a portion at the Cork end, viz. : from Cork to Midleton, and so to go on constructing by degrees those portions of the line which are likely to afford the most certain and speedy return.

"The other alternative is, that of everything remaining in abeyance until your next half-yearly meeting in August, no expense being incurred excepting such as may be actually necessary, and by which time the views of the legislature, relative to Irish railways, will be known ; this latter course is the one recommended by your directors, and the directors of the Great Western and South Wales Railway Companies coincide therein.

"They would, in conclusion, state, that they recommend the interest to be paid upon the deposits at the rate of four per cent. per annum, from the passing of the act of parliament."

FINANCIAL ACCOUNT.

To expenditure	£55,703	9	1
Balance	19,675	0	11
	£75,378	10	0
By receipts	£75,378	10	0

The Chairman sai that the company had now heard the report read, and he begged to move that it be received and circulated among the shareholders.

Mr. Emery seconded the resolution.

Mr. Field wished to know whether the South Wales and Great Western Railway Companies had registered for the shares which they held in the Cork and Waterford Railway Company ?

The Chairman said that they had.

Mr. Field wished also to know whether the recommendation that interest at 4 per cent. be granted, should refer only to such deposits as were properly paid up ?

The Chairman—Certainly.

The report was then agreed to.

Mr. Layard was appointed secretary, with a salary of £600 per annum.

THE CHURCH.

The Rev. William Mackesy, Prebendary and Vicar of Clashmore, has been appointed chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant.

Ordination at Chester.—The following amongst other gentlemen were admitted into holy orders, on Sunday last, by the Lord Bishop of Chester, at the Cathedral, Chester :—

Deacons—William Angell, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin ; Peter Bennett, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin ; John Williams Cotter, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin ; William Carter, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin ; William Doyle, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin ; William Ellison, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin ; George P. Jennings, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin ; James Murray, B.A., Trinity College, Dublin.

Priests.—Ebenezer Bates, B.A., T.C.D. ; William Bennett, B.A., T.C.D. ; Daniel Sutcliffe Chater, B.A., T.C.D. ; Anthony Ambrose Edward, B.A., T.C.D. ; Berry Mantle Huntingdon, B.A., T.C.D. ; Henry Spencer Pearson, B.A., T.C.D. ; John Thompson, B.A., T.C.D. ; Robert M'Clure Woods, B.A., T.C.D.

By Letters Dimissory.—Francis Connor, B.A., T.C.D. ; Richard Frizeller, B.A., T.C.D. ; Joseph North, B.A., T C.D.

On Sunday, the 28th February, the Lord Bishop of Tuam held an ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. Mary's, Tuam, when the following gentlemen were ordained :—

Priests—For Tuam—Rev. W. C. Townsend, A.B. ; Rev. F. Hales, A.B. Derry and Raphoe—Rev. W. Allman, A.B. ; Rev. W. Dix, A.B. ; Rev. S. O'Neill Cox, A.B. Clogher—Rev. Halahan Dunbar, A.B. ; Rev. W. H. E. Woodwright, A.B.

Deacons—For Derry and Raphoe—George Thomas Carey, A.B. Dublin—Garrett Wall, A.B. Cork—Edward S. T. Daunt, A.B. ; John F. Whiting, A.B. Limerick—David L. Whitty, A.B. Killaloe—George B. Concannon, A.B. ; all of Trinity College, Dublin.

At the extraordinary presentment sessions held at Dundrum, on the 25th of February, 1847, the Right Hon. Lord Hawarden in the chair, the magistrates and cesspayers passed presentments amounting to £10,000 ; the sum required for completing works was £5,500. This estimate was founded on same principle as that of Middlethird : the remainder was to be allocated for the purpose of surface repairs of roads, and also provided for broken stones. But the allocation was to be made according to the population, not according to the valuation.

Considerable sensation was produced here by the announcement of a sale by auction of a Thousand Stand of Arms, in the Main-st. of this town on Saturday last. Browne, an active sergeant-at-mace, having brought one of the placards to the mayor, in which the party asserted that the sale was under the authority of the Lord Lieutenant, was followed by the owner of the fire arms, who complained that Sergeant Browne had unduly possessed himself of the placard. The mayor inquired by what authority the name of the Viceroy was used ; and not receiving a satisfactory reply, told the complainant that he would feel it his duty to send the placard to head quarters. The auction, however, took place, and an immense number of guns and pistols were, we understand, disposed of. The bellman on the occasion cut a most formidable appearance, for not content with "ringing the changes," he displayed a long gun, which he shouldered after the most approved fashion.—*Tip. Free Press.*

LOYAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The usual weekly meeting was held on Monday at Conciliation Hall, Mr. J. P. Boyle presiding.

Mr. Clements read the following letter :—

"London, Saturday, Feb. 27, 1847.

"My dear Ray.—My dear father does not feel himself quite equal to the task of addressing the Association. He is strictly directed by his medical attendants to abstain for the present as much as possible from his public avocation ; and they assure us that a few months' observance of this restriction will, with the blessing of God, restore and preserve him to us and to poor Ireland !

"I do not assume, even if I had spirits to be so presuming as to assume, to supply his place by writing this let er. But it is of deep importance now, that Ireland should know how her representatives are acting ; and on this account I venture to submit my conduct and the views by which it is guided, to the judgment of the Association,

"I last night endeavored in the house to draw attention to the fearful danger of a wide spread pestilence, accompanying and resulting from the fearfully increased destitution of our poor fellow countrymen.

"In particular, (which, amongst other things, does not appear in the report of my observations) I drew attention to the thrilling warning, now twice uttered, by his Grace the Lord Bishop of Tuam, as to the danger to be apprehended—from a mere soup diet—of dysentery, and fever superinduced, spreading among and devastating the people.

"I am happy to say it would appear that his Grace's representations have at least produced this effect ; that biscuit has (as Mr. Labouchere announced) been ordered to be sent to Ireland in large quantities, 58,000lbs of that article being daily made at the government biscuit manufactory at Portsmouth, for the purpose of Irish consumption. Of course this does not meet the evil, but it is *pro-tanto* a great improvement upon the original plan.

"I further drew attention to a monstrous sentiment prevailing in some quarters here ; that it is in the natural order of things for a population to be suffered to diminish down to the diminishing supply of food in a country inflicted with scarcity ! ! I implored of the government and the house not to let this cruel sentiment have influence on them in dealing with the question of Relief to Ireland ; and expressed my fears, from what I had yet seen, that inadequate and insufficient as are the measures proposed by the government, yet in so far as those measures involve the expenditure of money, the government are absolutely in advance of English public opinion.

"I repeat this conviction of mine, and I appeal for its correctness to any one who has opportunities of ascertaining the tone of the public mind here ; and also to the index of that mind ; which is to be found in the leading articles in the London papers.

"If the government did go further than they have done—if they were to conceive and propose measures of adequate largeness to meet the present emergency (those measures being therefore necessarily more extensive than what have been produced) support would fail them in England.

"I perceive that what I said about the poor laws has not been at all reported. On this point there should be no mistake. I was opposed to any extension of the poor law in Ireland—nay, in poor laws at all. My convictions are unaltered ; but under the pressure of the present calamity there is nothing for it but to grasp at every plank that may save even one life ; and not only to accept, but to press for the entire extension of the poor law.

"I cited the resolutions at a meeting in Mayo, presided over by the Rev. Mr. Conway, C.C., Partry, in which it is termed a 'mockery and insult' to make increased or any calls upon the poor ratepayers. I did so with a view of calling attention to the urgent advisability and necessity of so shaping the new poor law measure *as not to crush the poor ratepayer down into pauperism.*—But as to the owners of property they have hitherto had a free choice between the poor laws and helping the people in the achievement of their entire rights, by recovering the means of managing their own affairs at home. They deliberately, scornfully, and totally refused their assistance ; nay, *opposed* the people in the latter effort ; *even now* they held back from it. The other alternative has therefore come heavily and *inevitably* down upon them ; and be the consequence. therefore, upon their own heads ?

"My dear father, if able to attend, will give his every vote in the house for the extended poor law. With him, or if deprived of his actual presence, my vote shall similarly be given, entirely and unreservedly to the same effect.

"I declared this in the house on the second day of this month, the first on which I was present at the debates. Since then I have scrupulously abstained from attending what is called 'the Irish party,' because I could not go with them in the opposition to poor laws, to which the majority have pledged themselves, and because I fear that the majority are as yet unconvinced that the old ascendancy is (so far as *they* are concerned) gone for ever :—that their party have served England's purposes long enough—and that, like all tools of tyranny, they are about to be cast away and trodden under foot the moment that their utility is past.

"An entire change, or confiscation of property in Ireland is openly talked of here as an expected and not undesired result of the suddenly increased liabilities of the already heavile encumbered Irish proprietors. It is of the most grave moment to the interests of Ireland that we should keep up such a concentration of popular opinion and popular power in Ireland as shall compel the *new* proprietors—if new proprietors we are to have—to be *residents.* The parties to whom the estates are most likely to fall—the mortgagees—are in the main English capitalists—who, unless a pressure be brought to bear upon them, will, after the acquisition of their debtors' estates, continue their business avocations and their residence in London, and rarely, if ever, visit the land from which they draw their rents.

"The only means in our hands of preventing the increase which would thus be given to absenteeism with all its attendant evils, will be by a renewal and sustainment of our efforts to procure the restoration of a home parliament, whereby the will and voice of the Irish people will at least be made potential, their interests be at least attended to ; their oppressors be restrained, and the long delayed prosperity of our beautiful land be at least achieved, established, and secured for ever.

"If we fall away from agitation now, England will avail herself of our disunited and distracted condition, to effect all her purposes of still more completely mastering and controlling our interests : and in the change of proprietors the people will find they have but exchanged the native for the foreign oppressor.

"Whereas, by a combined action now we may be enabled to ensure that a far speedier amalgamation of the *newcomers* with the bulk of the nation, may be brought about, than is, alas ! ever likely to occur with the present *infatuated* and *forodoomed* owners of property in Ireland.

"Our cry then should be for anything and every thing—poor law extension, out-door relief, and all—that can give even a chance of saving some few lives in Ireland. This should be our cry for the present. For the future, need I say that it should be for that which can alone make the present or any prospective body of landlords in Ireland, reside at home, and take care of their people at home—and can alone open up the sources of prosperity, and make them swell abundantly throughout the refreshed and re-invigorated land—the repeal of the accursed union and the restoration of our own parliament !

"I am, my dear Ray,

"Very faithfully yours,

"John O'Connell.

"T. M. Ray, Esq."

Mr. Clements, in moving the insertion of the letter on the minutes, said he was of opinion that it was not the fault of the government, but of the representatives in parliament, that sufficient money had not been voted to meet the calamity in Ireland.

Mr. Steele seconded the resolution for the insertion of the letter on the minutes ; and expressed his deep, his intense sentiment of internal consolation, that the accounts of the state of health of the auguet and beloved father of his country, continued to be so favourable—(cheering.)

Mr. Molloy moved the adoption of a petition to parliament, praying for a vote of £33,000,000 for Ireland, to meet the loss arising from the destruction of the potato crop.

Mr. J. H. Dunne, jun., next addressed the meeting.

Mr. Ray read the tenth and eleventh reports of the "Repeal Discussion Committee on Officers, &c."

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Ray for his admirable reports, after which

The rent for the week was announced to be Six Pounds.

Mr. Dunne was the second chairman.

—*Abridged from the Morning Papers.*

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE POTATO.

TO THE EDITOR.

Duke street, Portland place,
Feb. 27, 1847.

Sir—I beg to enclose you a letter from his Grace the Duke of Portland, on the subject of a substitute for the potato. As this recommenda tion is founded on his Grace's own experience, it should at once be made known to all persons interested in providing for the present, and apparently increasing, calamity ; and, as a valuable suggestion, I trust you will give it immediate publicity.

I am, Sir,

Your very obedient servant,

Lionel Booth.

"Welback, Feb. 26, 1847.

"Sir—It is certain that the potato disease has again appeared in the same manner as it appeared last year at this season.

"No man, therefore, in common prudence, can depend upon a crop of that root this summer.

"I venture, with great confidence, to suggest a substitute, viz.—the Swedish turnip.

"Till within these six weeks I was not aware that Swedish turnips were good human food, much superior to the common turnip. I have since eaten them, and I think them much more substantial food than potatoes.

"Having had much experience in the use of potatoes as food for cattle, I am sure that Swedish turnips are the better food of the two.

"In point of quantity, they yield larger crops.

"I have grown here twenty-two tons per acre ; I have no doubt that in milder climates, larger crops may be obtained.

"The cultivation of the turnip is less expensive ; comparatively, the seed costs almost nothing.

"As they need not be sown very early in the spring, they do not suffer from early frosts ; and in the autumn and winter no frost will hurt them.

"I do not know that on the same lands they will bear repetition continually as potatoes will—they are also liable in sand lando to be hurt by the grub.

"These two last are the only disadvantages to which they are liable when well cultivated. On the whole, I consider them a superior crop, and to be preferred, even if there was no such thing as the potato disease.

(Signed)

"Scott Portland."

LORD CHANCELLOR BRADY.

The Lord Chancellor has got through his list—as the lawyers phrase it—and is at his ease until April next. This simple fact—when the amount of business in the Court of Chancery, and the importance of the questions there decided, are considered—is, in itself, demonstration of at least great industry on the part of this eminent Judge ; but when, in addition to the benefit to all concerned of speedy adjudication, there are to be added to the merits of the present Chancellor, according to the testimony of the whole bar, judicial efficiency of the highest order, characterised by a simple, manly, unaffected demeanour *to all*, and a good temper that seems to know no variation, we cannot but congratulate the country that the promotion of the late Chief Baron to the highest judicial seat in our land, has achieved great good to the public, and reflects honour upon the government that wrought his elevation.—*D. E. Post.*

The weekly rent, as announced at the close of the meeting of Conciliation Hall, on Monday last, amounted to Six Pounds sterling ! It is obvious, that when Mr. Ray has drawn his weekly salary of five pounds, very little remains to be divided amongst the numerous staff ; not to talk of calls of the landlord, the tax gatherer, *et hoc genue omne* of troublesome visitors. It will not keep the pot boiling.

A coal depot at New Zealand, for the use of her Majesty's steam ships on that station is to be established forthwith. In consequence of the high price of coals in Ireland, experiments are being instituted on board the Rhadamanthus, as to the use of turf, and hitherto they have been very favorable to the substitution. If used in the proportion of two and a half to three tons for one of coal, turf has been found to answer very well.—*Ibid.*

There is one species of work going on on the mountain side near Clonmel, which we most heartily commend—it is the removal from the fields of all the stones which hitherto rendered it almost impossible to prepare the soil for crops. Men, women, boys, and girls are to be seen daily engaged in this most beneficial work ; the stones thus drawn off the surface are carted down and broken on the roads. We are not aware if this be public or private work ; but be it one or the other we are delighted to notice it, and certain we feel, that this simple, but essential operation, will be productive of great and everlasting benefits to all those interested.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

The Potato.—It is our opinion, from what information we have received, of the quantity of home produce with that of foreign at present on hand and to arrive, that prices will be lower. We have learned of late that there is a far greater quantity of potatoes in the country than we expected, and after seed time, we will have the residue in the market at a moderate price ; foreign potatoes are not so much inquired for, and sales are generally effected at 10s to 12s per cwt. as in quality. Irish are more plentiful, and may be quoted at 8s to 10s per cwt—*Belfast Mercantile Register.*

IRISH RAILWAYS.

A bill, substantially identical with Lord G. Bentinck's, will be introduced in the present session. (It would be contrary to parliamentary law to produce the same bill without change of form.) The bill will certainly be produced (probably by Mr. Bernal Osborne) supported by all the weight of Lord George Bentinck's character and talents, and of his now almost unbounded influence in the country.—*Standard.*

GALWAY ELECTION—THE PETITION.

We have just learned that the contemplated petition against the return of the Solicitor-General for Galway was this day forwarded to London. It is confidently stated by the petitioners that they expect to be able to succeed in unseating the Whig official, and placing the representation of the ancient city in the hands of a nationalist and repealer.—*Freeman.*

SAVINGS BANKS IN IRELAND.

A return of the amount of deposits in the Irish Savings Banks has just been printed by order of the House of Commons. The returns are made up to the 20th of November last, and contain the following comparative statement of the amounts due to the banks of the several provinces on that date and the corresponding day of 1845. The total amount of deposits appears to be for

	1845.			1846.		
Leinster	£1,078,309	12	4	£965,315	2	2
Ulster	621,338	11	3	668,787	18	0
Connaught	131,156	5	9	140,782	19	11
Munster	1,045,584	1	3	1,107,280	3	8
Gross Total	£2,87[illegible],388	10	7	2,882,166	3	9

The balances on the surplus fund account were, in the total, in 1845, £11,023 3s 3d ; 1846, £10,945 2s 2d. The separate return for Dublin (included in Leinster in the above table) shows the amount of deposits to have been on the 20th of November, 1845, £635,851 3s ; and in 1846, £485,116 2s 8d.

IMPORTATION OF PROVISIONS.

Liverpool, Wednesday.—The following is the week's importations :—

1232 barrels flour.
169 tierces, 40 barrels beef.
321 barrels pork.
8506 sacks, 7700 bushels corn.
1 cask hams.
4460 bags, 989 tierces, 42 half-tierces, 17 casks, 1 barrel rice.
17200 bushels, 50 sacks Indian corn.
1840 quarters, 657 bags wheat.
3504 quarters beans.
5 barrels potatoes.
172 barrels, 2 sacks bread.
418 barrels meal.
138 barrels, 65 boxes onions.
75 barrels soda biscuit.
25 bags peas.
1 barrel corn meal.
452 boxes sago.
1 box fish.
1 box honey.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Gipps, of the Royal Engineers, died on the 26th ult., in Canterbury, aged 57. The deceased officer had very recently returned from New South Wales, of which colony and its dependencies he had been Governor-in-Chief during the last nine years.

About £2,000 has been contributed in the small Island of Guernsey, to the relief of destitution in Ireland.

Line of Packets from Cork to New York.—An iron ship of 450 tons—the first of a line of Transatlantic packets from Cork to New York—is about to be launched in the former city.

Mr. Robert Nash, Civil Engineer, who was appointed Assistant Engineer by the Board of Works, to the barony of East Muskery, has been obliged to resign his situation in consequence of ill health.

In the new Public Works Act power will be given for the erection of mills where they appear to be required.

There was a sort of *mutiny* in the Bandon workhouse on Saturday. It did not, however, extend beyond the women, who, thinking that they were entitled to live like ladies, and that the public ought to be proud of the privilege of supporting them, refused to assist in sweeping and cleaning the house. The police being sent for, after some time the malcontents were reduced to obedience.

The House of Commons, as at present constituted, consists of 656 members, the two vacant seats for Sudbury being still in abeyance, making the total number 658. Of these there are 44 members between the ages of 21 and 30, 159 between 31 and 40, 213 between 41 and 50, 155 between 51 and 60, 67 between 60 and 70, and 15 above 70. The oldest member in the house is Mr. Denison, the member for West Surrey, aged 77—the youngest the Earl of Grosvenor, member for Chester, aged 22. The average age of the entire house is 50 years.

At the Clonmel Fair on Wednesday, there was a good deal of business done, and the prices obtained were remunerative. Fat cows brought from £12 to £16 ; in calf heifers, £9 to £11 : two year olds, £7 10s. to £9 ; strippers, £6 to £8 ; fat sheep, (ewes), 42s. to 45s. ; weathers, 45s. to 50s. ; hoggets, £1 10s. to £1 15s. Samuel Perry, Esq., sold a heifer for £18 10s., and Mr. Cusack, of Caher, got £18 for a three year old in calf heifer.

Lord Lincoln has at length returned an answer to the requisition from the party at Manchester, soliciting him to stand for that borough. His lordship declines to contest the election, chiefly on the ground that the executive committee were not unanimously of opinion that the canvass ensured success.

The Gun Trade again ! !—This being fair day the market was brisk. Ten new establishments have been opened, and the *blunderbuss sign* has superseded several others. There was an auction of all descriptions of fire arms in the Main street to-day, and another at the corner of Duckett street, and in fact, the usual business of the fair lost all its interest, when compared with the anxiety evinced by the country people to possess themselves of arms. In a civilized country, such a state of things is, to say the least of it, frightful.—*Tip. Con.*

Last night a party of seven fellows entered the house of a widow woman, named Nolan, in Stephen street, in this town, and one of them presented a pistol at her, and demanded fire arms. She replied she had none, when the fellows took off a quantity of bread and a basket, after which they decamped.—*Ibid.*

On Monday last, a woman was murdered near Bansha, by a fellow named Ryan, who has been arrested.—*Ibid.*

Something should be done—and done speedily—to provide Coffins for the destitute poor, who are dying in great numbers in Clonmel. We have heard that instances have occurred where some have been interred uncoffined.

Thomas Moore, Esq., the poet, has forwarded through the hands of Thomas Boyse, the sum of Five Pounds, towards the Bannow Relief fund, in order to mark his remembrance of the cordial Irish welcome given him by the bold peasantry of that locality in the year 1835.

[illegible]

[illegible]

1s Dragoon [illegible]—R. [illegible], Gent., to be Cornet, by [illegible], vice [illegible], who retires.

7th Dragoon Guards—Cornet J. T. Cramer to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Riddell, who retires ; W. S. Wood, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Cramer.

14th Light Dragoons—Cornet and Adjutant R. P. Apthorp to have the rank of Lieut. Cornet R. T. Woodman to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Barrett, deceased ; A. J. Cureton, Gent., to be Cornet, without purchase, vice Woodman ; Surgeon A. Stewart. from 61st Ft. to be Surgeon, vice Smyth, appointed to the 87th Ft.

8th Foot—Ensign J. R. Lovett to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Chetwode, appointed to the 8th Light Dragoons ; Ensign E. M. Purvis, from the 87th Ft. to be Ensign, vice Lovett.

12th—Ensign E. Foster to be Adjutant, with the rank of Lieut. ; R. N. Irving, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Foster, appointed Adjutant.

14th—F. Le [illegible], Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Dumas, deceased.

16th—Ensign G. De la Poer Beresford to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Fergusson, who retires ; B. C. [illegible], Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Beresford.

37th—Lieut. H. B. Phipps to be Capt. by purchase, vice Parkinson, who retires ; Ensign J. L. George to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Phipps ; W. Pollard, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice George.

42d—Ensign S. D. Abercromby to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Bethune, who retires ; J. W. Balfour, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Abercromby ; H. Montgomery, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cameron, appointed to the 1st or Grenadier Ft. Guards.

57th—Capt. F. W. Colthurst, from half-pay 75th Ft. to be Capt. vice George Edwards, who exchanges, receiving the difference ; Lieut. J. Ahmuty to be Captain, by purchase, vice Colthurst, who retires ; Ensign G. Armstrong to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Ahmuty ; H. Butler, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Armstrong.

61st—Assistant Surgeon P. Gammie, from 80th Ft. to be Surgeon, vice Stewart, appointed to 14th Light Dragoons.

74th—P. S. Crawley, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Purvis, appointed to 4th Ft.

80th—H. C. Lucas, Gent., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Gammie, promoted in the 61st Ft.

84th—Ensign C. P. Beague to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Bentinck, promoted in the Cape Mounted Riflemen ; Ensign F. J. G. Saunders, from 56th Ft. to be Ensign, vice Beague.

87th—Surgeon R. D. Smyth, from the 14th Light Dragoons, to be Surgeon, vice R. A. Pearson, M.D., who retires upon half-pay.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Lieut. A. C. Bentinck, from the 84th Ft. to be Capt. by purchase, vice G. E. Cannon, who retires.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Lieut. A. C. Bentinck, from the 84th Ft. to be Capt. by purchase, vice G. E. Cannon, who retires.

BREVET.

Capt. F. W. Colthurst, of 57th Ft. to be Major in the Army.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

James M'Nab, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Simeon Hendy Hardy, M.D., who retires upon half pay.

Office of Ordnance, Feb. 27.

Royal Artillery—Sergeant Major W. Elliott to be Quartermaster.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Second Captain H. D. Harness to be Capt. ; Second Capt. R. T. Ford to be Capt. vice Wortham, placed on the Second List ; First Lieut. P. J. Hornby to be Second Captain, vice Ford ; Second Lieut. J. T. Burke to be First Lieut. vice Hornby ; Second Lieut. F. E. Cox to be First Lieut. vice Galton, placed on the Seconded List.

CORN TRADE ON THE CONTINENT.

We have seen accounts of the corn trade received this morning from several parts of the continent, which we think it right to lay before our readers.

VENICE.

The Austrian government has issued the following proclamation, forbidding the exportation of wheat and Indian corn from the provinces of Venice :—

"By supreme authority it is commanded, that the export of wheat, Indian corn, flour, and of meal made from them, from the provinces of Venice to foreign countries, shall be suspended until new orders are issued.

"Venice, Feb. 20, 1847."

This order completes the closing of all the ports from which Indian grown grain is exported ; the Neapolitan, Sardinian, and Roman dominions having been closed by previous orders. A similar order to that issued at Venice was expected to be promulgated in the other provinces of the Austrian empire.

WARSAW.

Accounts just received from Warsaw state that the Russian government is buying up whatever grain it can obtain, for public purposes.

ANTWERP.

Letters from Antwerp state that the price of grain is rising rapidly ; in Belgium the agent of the French government is buying up any quantity that is offered, at 76s a quarter

FRANCE.

Prices continue to rise in France in the most alarming manner. Wheat, which is not worth more than 76s the quarter in London or Liverpool, is selling at 88s and 90s in the north of France. The lowest price tendered in the recent accounts for the supply of the navy is 82s for wheat.

LONDON.

The agents of the French government are taking up ships in London, to proceed to the Black Sea, there to take in cargoes of wheat for France.—*Liverpool Times of Tuesday.*

At the Police-office, Limerick, on Monday, the Guards of the Cork, Tralee, and Galway mails were fined £5 each, for driving, with reckless violence, through crowded streets to the Post-office, on job-cars, to the imminent risk of human life. The excuse of the offenders was anxiety to be up to time in the delivery of their letter bags, as delay unavoidably arises in transferring them from the boot of the coach, which turns off to the stables, to the job car in waiting, and then proceeding to the Post-office.

Some hundred labourers of Banagher and the neighbouring parishes were dismissed on Saturday, and great excitement prevailed from the threats of the disemployed. On Saturday and Sunday night the guards on the Commissariat stores were doubled, and the town patroled by a party of the 85th Regiment. The relief committee met on Tuesday, and the men were employed again, and a requisition sent to the Lord Lieutenant to call an extraordinary presentment sessions.

At Ardfert, the priests are employed from morning till night attending the sick and dying. A letter from the Rev. Mr. O'Sullivan, P. P. of Kenmare, details sixteen deaths in his parish from disease and starvation. Lord Ventry has lessened his expenditure to enable him better to assist the poor around him. Soup is distributed every day at Burnham-house by her ladyship and daughters.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
3 per Cent. Cons.	—	—	90¾
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	92
3¼ per Cent. Debentures.	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	200
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	39
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	64
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	—	—	55⅛
Ditto 4 per Cent.	—	—	86
4 per Cent. City Debs.	—	—	94
4 per Cent Ballast Office Deb. Gov. Sec.	—	—	92¾
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.	—	—	99

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	205¾	India Stock	250
3 per Cent. Consols	90¾	India Bonds	—
Ditto for opening	—	South Sea Stock	100¼
3 per Cent Reduced	91⅞	Do. New Annuities	—
3¼ per Cent Red.	—	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	
New 3¼ per Cent.	93	4 pm.	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, MARCH 6.

FRANCE.

It appears that the differences between M. Guizott and Lord Normanby have been arranged through the intervention of Count D'Appony, the Austrian Ambassador, at whose residence they met on Saturday.

According to the *National*, this arrangemen was brought about by the intervention of the superior powers.

Bread in Paris continues to rise in price.—For the fortnight commencing the 1st of March, the price of the first quality bread is fixed at 55 centimes the kilogramme, and second quality at 48 centimes, or about 15 per cent. dearer than it was at the corresponding period of last year.

SPAIN.

The Minister of War has laid on the table of the Chamber of Deputies a bill authorising the government to raise 50,000 men whenever it may be deemed expedient so to do; and the Minister of Finance a bill for a loan of 2,000,000, at 3 per cent., with liberty to allocate any portion of the public revenue that may be deemed expedient for payment of the interest.

DUNMORE RELIEF FUND.

J. C. Wallis, Secretary and Treasurer to the Dunmore East Relief Committee, acknowledges the receipt of the following further contributions to the above fund:—Rev. Richard Fleury £1; James Kearney, Esq., Gracedieu, £1; Mr. Devereux, Dunmore East, 2s 6d.

The treasurer of the Lying-in-Hospital acknowledges the receipt of £5 from Dr. Mackesy and William Edwards, Esq., executors of the late Mrs. Pounder, for the benefit of that institution

In consequence of the non arrival of our stamps from Dublin, we are forced to print a portion of our present impression on blank paper, which shall be duly accounted for.

Dr. Cronin, committed for manslaughter of Miss Collyer, in his professional practice in London, is a Kerry man.

Mr. Alexander T. Osborne, of Derry, is appointed Inspector of Education under the National Board.

The Irish Society have made a grant of £150 per annum, for establishing five exhibitions of £30 a-year each, in Trinity College, Dublin, in connexion with the Foyle College, Derry.

Mrs. C. Griffin, of Tralee, cut her throat from ear to ear on Thursday, in Liverpool.

At the fair of Thurles, on Tuesday, there was a public auction of fire arms. Business was very brisk, and a large quantity of Birmingham manufacture changed owners.

Large orders, both on government and merchants' account, have been executed in the Russian ports of the Baltic, and now only await the breaking up of the ice for the vessels to come to England. The quantities of rye meal bought are immense.

An order has been issued that an appeal shall be lodged to the House of Lords against the decision of the Queen's Bench, in confirming the sentence passed at Ennis, of execution on Patrick O'Brien, for the murder of his wife at Kilkee.

For a load of millers wheat this day, 2s 6½d per stone was paid at market by Mr. C. Nash!—*Lim. Chron.*

The *Jessie*, from London, 1400 tons burthen, has arrived with a full cargo of "bread stuffs."—*Ibid.*

Thirty-four vessels arrived in this harbour since our last publication, twenty-one of the number freighted with provisions, notwithstanding the local market prices retain a famishing fixity.—*Ibid.*

In the last week, 2,670 qrs. beans, from Alexandria, and 1,600 qrs. of Indian corn, were landed, ex-ship, free of duty.—*Ibid.*

Saturday last, between three and four o'clock, as Mr. Dawson Hunt's man was ploughing at Odellville, near Ballingarry, county Limerick, two men entered the field, and shot both the horses in plough harness!

We have to notice another instance of relief from the Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Society, per the hands of their local agent Mr. J. White, in the person of Thomas Hoskins, of the brig "Minstrell," of London, wrecked in the gulf of Florida, on the 10th of January last. This is the fourteenth case from shipwreck brought into this port within the past 20 days, all of which received relief from the above society.

An interesting fact is noticed in the New York papers. A lady of New York had offered a gift of 50 barrels of corn meal for the Irish; Messrs. Hubbert & Co. offered to carry them gratis to Dublin; and afterwards 25 additional barrels were offered by the daughters of the lady.

THE DECENDANT OF THE LAST OF THE BARONS.—The Heralds' officers, within the last month, have found the head of all the Nevilles—the lineal descendant of the proud Earl of Warwick, who made kings at pleasure—a journeyman boot-closer at Northampton.—*Leicester Mercury.*

A new club is in course of formation in the metropolis, under the title of the Union Hunt Club, to be composed of the members of the leading hunting fraternities of England.

CONVERSIONS FROM ROMANISM—MORE PRIESTS FROM ROME.—It will be gratifying to the friends of truth to learn that another class of converts will be received into the communion of the United Church of England and Ireland in St. Audoen's on Sunday next, at noon service. Two of the class are priests; one of them is a D.D., and was educated at Rome for eight years, where he received his ordination at the hand of his Holiness the Pope, the late Gregory the Sixteenth; the other was educated in Maynooth, and ordained by the most Rev. Doctor Murray, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin. The Priests' Protection Society has paramount claims on the friends of Ireland for support at the present crisis.—*Dublin Herald.*

Mr. George Studdert, one of the divisional magistrates of police in Dublin, has retired upon a pension, after a service of twenty-seven years. The vacancy thus created is not to be filled up, as it is settled that the business of the three offices of police shall henceforward be discharged by two instead of three stipendiaries, as at present. By this reduction a saving of £1,500 per annum will be gradually effected.

The gun trade is one of the best going in Ireland. Another shop is opened in William-street with the announcement of "a splendid stock of guns and pistols."—*Lim. Chronicle*

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

At the usual weekly meeting of the guardians on Thursday, the following members attended—Captain Newport, in the chair; Messrs. Hackett, Curtis, Feehan, and Carigan.

Nothing of particular interest occurred—the applications for admission were numerous—about sixty applicants were admitted. Fever and dysentery still prevailed in the workhouse, particularly at the female side. The deaths for the last five days were 24. Remaining in the house 1,191. Average cost of maintenance for each pauper for the week, 2s 1½d.

IMPORTANT INFORMATION IN THE EXCISE DEPARTMENT.

The Lords of the Treasury have for some time past been in correspondence with the Commissioners of Excise in reference to the present mode of superannuation of the officers in that branch of the public service. The present regulation is, that all officers are compelled to subscribe to the superannuation Fund, and after a certain number of years' service, are eligible to become recipients of it on application being made to the Board for that purpose. Of course the superannuation allowance is a considerable modification of the remuneration received in active service, and a bar to any advance; consequently few persons apply for it unless accident renders them wholly unable to perform their duties.—The sum thus deducted from their salaries at death, by the present arrangement, falls into the general fund, leaving the widow and family of the deceased officer totally unprovided for. The result of the present correspondence between the Treasury and the Commissioners of Excise appears to be a proposition that, if at the decease of any officer, he would have been entitled to a retiring allowance, his widow shall enjoy the same amount as he would have received; and failing a widow, that the direct branches of his family shall equally share the provision made for them by their deceased parent. The plan has met with great approbation by all parties interested.—*Cambrian, Feb. 26, 1847.*

MAYORS' COURT—CLONMEL.

WEDNESDAY.

The Mayor presiding.

After the disposition of some minor matters, the case of H. Baker, Solicitor, *v.* John Hennessy, writing clerk, was called on.

Mr. Baker being sworn, stated that the defendant owed him £1 balance of his half year's rent.

Mr. Prendergast, on behalf of the defendant, submitted that the action being for rent, a lease should be produced and proved.

Mr. Baker—It would have been easy for me to produce and prove the lease in question, had I an idea that such a court as this was to be made the theatre of legal discussion. My firm conviction is, that the Mayor's Court—or, as it is generally termed, a Court of *Conscience*—(being, in fact, a minor Court of Chancery)—should act simply on equitable principles between man and man, devoid of all documents or legal quibbles, inasmuch as it enjoys privileges unknown, in a great measure, to any *law* court but itself—namely, the power of examining a complainant as a witness in his own case, as also the defendant, if deemed advisable. Having, therefore, no objection that my opponent should derive the same benefit as myself from his testimony, I will make a present of the money if he swears he does not owe it.

Court—Nothing can be fairer; and as Mr. Hennessy declines to be sworn, I'll decree for the debt.

The court shortly after adjourned.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

The March number of this periodical is the best we have yet perused, and yields to no similar publication in the empire in point of excellence. The fervid nationality which pervades its pages must recommend it to every Irishman, while the exquisite beauty of its several literary papers entitles it to that portion of the reading public whose tastes do not lean towards the weightier matters of political discussion.—Carleton has commenced a new tale which gives promise of considerable interest.

THE SMALL FARMERS' MONTHLY JOURNAL

This publication, printed at the "Irish Farmers' Journal Office," and issued at the low price of three half-pence, we can warmly recommend, Its contents are calculated to be eminently useful.

CURE FOR DYSENTERY.

At the present time the publication of the following may be serviceable. It is used, we understand, with great success in India, whence it comes, and has, we are informed, been administered successfully in many cases in this country:

Half a wine glass of whiskey (the best); half a wine glass of pure cold water; 4 grains of hippo; twenty drops of laudanum—the laudanum to be increased a few (three or four) drops each day.

The above quantity to be put in a small bottle, and well shaken before taken—to be divided into two doses—one to be taken early in the morning: the other at bed time.

☞ A dose of castor oil to be given (six hours at least) before touching this cure at all, to prevent inflammation.

DIET, &c.—Rice (well boiled in water), with a little boiled milk, is the best food for persons attacked with this disease; dry toast (no butter) and coffee is very good. Soup or broth not to be given on any account (until recovering), nor brown bread; the best white bread is the only kind the sick should use. Rice water is a good drink for the sick. Sickness of the stomach is a sure symptom the patient is getting better.

MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

The Rev. T. Dowley thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the above institution:—£1 1s from a City Record Jury per Richard Grady, Esq.; £1 from James Kent, Esq., T. C.

Provincial newspapers complain with justice o the grivance they suffer, and the danger they incur, by the want of stamp paper at the sub-distributors' offices, having to bring it down at much expense and frequent delay, from the head office in Dublin, whereas a supply should be kept at the local offices in each province. If the proprietor has not stamp paper to hand, for publication on the regular post day, he disappoints his subscribers; and should he venture to publish unstamped paper, he incurs a penalty of £20 to the Crown. The Dublin newspapers enjoy a very unfair preference in this respect, though we know it is not one of their own seeking, but the effect of their central position.

On Friday night last, the dwelling-house of Mr. Christopher Gayner, Ballingarry, Cloughjordan, was maliciously set on fire and burned to the ground, with all his valuable furniture. Mrs. Gayner had a narrow escape—she had just time to snatch her infant child in her arms, and run out undressed. The cause assigned for this outrage is, that Mr Gayner has two men in jail for robbery of his fire arms.—*Lim. Chron.*

WATERFORD SPRING ASSIZES—1847.

COUNTY COURT—TUESDAY.

Michael Walsh was arraigned on an indictment, charging him with having stolen a sheep, the property of Patrick Norris, on the 28th of February last.

Owen Norris examined—Was sent by his master to bring home two sheep, and was bringing them home from the field; he didn't find them at first when he went; as he was driving them home one was taken away; it was dark, and witness could not see by whom it was taken.

Constable Florence Harrington examined—Went to look for the sheep stolen from prosecutor, in consequence of what he heard from Owen Norris; went to the house of the prisoner, which was about two fields distance from Norris's; on searching the house he found four pieces of fresh mutton in a cradle under some straw, and a child sitting on it; witness also found the skin in a bed in the room, and another child sitting over it, and some fat in a cloth in the cradle; witness asked prisoner was there anything in the house, that he came to look for a sheep stolen, and prisoner answered he had no such thing in the house; Patrick Norris identified the sheep skin as his; subsequently Patrick Norris brought witness a sheep's head; witness here produced a clasp knife which he found with the prisoner, and which had blood on it.

Patrick Norris deposed to having lost his sheep, and having seen the head of it next day brought in by his brother, who found it in a field.

The jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of guilty.

Michael Flahavan was given in charge for having, on the 5th of February last, at Murknahim, stolen a calf, value £1, the property of David Hickey.

The prisoner pleaded guilty.

Michael Kelly, William Lonergan, and Richard Flaherty were given in charge for having, on the 9th of January last, at Kilsheelan, in this county, appeared in arms and carried off a quantity of flour, the property of William Casey.

The two latter prisoners pleaded guilty, and the former was put on his trial.

Wm. Casey was examined, and deposed to having left the county Tipperary with a car load of flour; when about Kilsheelan, in this county, he was attacked by several men, amongst whom were the prisoners, who stopped him with threats; they had fire arms, and carried off the flour from him; the prisoner came up and assisted in carrying it off.

The prisoner was found guilty.

John Shea pleaded guilty to the charge of having, on the 18th of January last, at Dungarvan, stolen some old rope, the property of Maurice Duggan.

Sentenced to one month's imprisonment and hard labour.

James Power pleaded guilty to the charge of having, on the 16th of January last, at Butlerstown, in this county, stolen a frock coat and trowsers.

Witnesses stated that he had deserted from the army, and wanted to disguise himself.

The Governor of the Prison stated that the prisoner was still open to a charge of desertion.

Sentenced to one month's imprisonment and hard labour.

Biddy Hally was given in charge for having, on the 2d of February last, at Ballyquin, stolen four hens, value 1s, the property of Mathew Baldwin.

Mathew Baldwin proved to having lost four hens, and having found them again in a bag in prisoner's custody.

Guilty—sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Edmond Sullivan, a young lad, pleaded guilty to the charge of having, on the 23d of February last, at Carrickbeg, stolen fourpenny worth of bread.

The prisoner urged hunger as the cause, and was sentenced to one week's imprisonment.

Michael Higginbotham, Margaret Butler, and Honora M'Carthy, pleaded guilty, and hunger in extenuation, for having, on the 25th of January last, at Knockhouse, stolen some turnips and cabbages, the property of Richard Phelan.

Sentenced to one fortnight's imprisonment.

Judy Ryan and Mary Whitty were placed at the bar, charged with having, on the 4th of January last, at Ballyknock, stolen one flannel petticoat, the property of Honora Casey.

The article stolen, together with a gown, the property of the same party, was found pawned at the office of Anne Todd, pawnbroker, in this city.

Mary Whitty not guilty. Judy Ryan guilty. Sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

CITY COURT—TUESDAY.

The Hon. Judge Jackson entered court this morning at eleven o'clock, accompanied by the Right Worshipful Owen Carroll, Mayor, and proceeded with the fiating of the city presentments.

THE CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

was then proceeded with, and the following petty jury were empannelled:—

Michael Ahearn, John Lunham, Charles Jones Peter Carrick, James Roche, John Steward, John Walsh, John Scott, Thomas Clarke, John Quinn, Robert Cutler, Philip Kiely.

Ellen Manly was then placed at the bar charged with being a loose person, and not willing to earn her livelihood by honest work.

Sergeant M'Coy was then called and sworn—he proved that on the 20th day of July last the prisoner was taken into custody by him; that she was a person of loose and disorderly character; that he had cautioned her several times to leave the streets, but that she would not; he had taken her up often for being drunk; she spent most of her time on the streets night after night; he considered her a nuisance; he knew her four months previous to July.

His Lordship then explained the law of the case to the jury, and called their particular attention to the difference between vagrancy and prostitution. The vagrant act, under which the prisoner was indicted, was a most severe one.

Counsellor Coates said that it had not been proved that the prisoner at the bar refused work, and that such was necessary to be proved under the act.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

Ellen Hogan was charged with the same offence, which was also proved by Sergeant M'Coy.

After his Lordship having summed up the evidence, and explained the law to the jury, he said that the prisoner could not be considered to be a vagrant under the strict interpretation of the act.

The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

Anastatia Carroll was indicted under a similar act.

Sergeant Keely having given his testimony to the fact, that the prisoner was, on several occasions, seen idle in different parts of the city, and having no settled abode,

The prisoner pleaded that she had a settled abode, because she had an infant which she was obliged to support, and that she had no other mode of getting a livelihood.

The jury returned a verdict of "not guilty."

Mary Power was also charged with the same offence, and was acquitted.

Honora Walsh was placed at the bar, charged with the same offence, and discharged.

Michael M'Grath and John Kenny were then placed at the bar, and charged, in several counts, with wilfully and maliciously assaulting and stabbing James Richards, on the 21st of November last, in the city of Waterford.

Counsellor George applied on the part of the crown for the postponement of the trial to next assizes in consequence of the absence of a material witness.—He would have no objection to the prisoners being discharged on finding two sureties in ten pounds each, and themselves to be bound in twenty pounds each.

The Court having intimated the motion of the application to the prisoners—they replied they would sooner go on with their trial as they had been four months already in prison and that it would be hard to get two sureties, in those hard times, for such an amount. They would be able to get sureties in £5 each.

Counsellor George would have no objection to the prisoners being discharged on giving such bail.

Timothy Bryan was charged with stealing a violin on the 10th of January last, the property of Mr. F. T. Howard, music warehouse, Quay.

Mr. Howard was sworn, and deposed that he left his shop, on the evening of the 10th of Jan. in the care of Mrs. Howard, and when he returned, she informed him that a violin was stolen; he had seen the violin in the shop before he left it; he went immediately and gave information to the police on the subject, and was called on the following morning by a policeman, who, said he had found a violin, and wished me to go to the police office, and see if it were his; he accordingly went and saw the violin which was stolen the evening previous.

Thomas Hearty, policeman, deposed to his having found the violin in a bed, where the prisoner and another man were lying, and that the prisoner claimed the violin as his own.

His Lordship having summed up the evidence, the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Catherine Hayes was charged with stealing ten shillings, the property of Thomas Keat, on the 5th of February last. After the evidence of several witnesses was taken, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Eliza Shea was charged with passing base coin, to the amount of 2s. 6d. and in a second count with having several such pieces on her person, and endeavouring to pass same on William Power, on the 18th of February.

William Power was sworn and examined by Counsellor George. He deposed that he is in the employment of Mr. David Keogh of the Quay; that on the evening of the 11th February the prisoner at the bar came into the shop at about five o'clock, and called for half a pound of sugar and some cocoa shell, that she then gave him a half a crown which he told her was bad, she said, she got it from a fowl woman in High-street, called Mary the Plucker, and that she would go back with it to her; she did not give her the half crown; he went into the parlour and gave it to Mr. Keogh.

To Counsellor Hassard—He heard that she lived in the county of Kilkenny; he has not the half-crown; did not let it out of his hand until he gave it to Mr. Keogh.

Mr. David Keogh was then examined, whose evidence corroborated that of the first witness.

Sub-Constable M'Carthy was examined and swore that he took the prisoner into custody on the 18th February, between five and six o'clock; he recognised her by Mr. Keogh's description, he asked her if she had any more money besides the bad half-crown; she said she had not; he then searched her and found in her stocking ten half-crowns, all the same as the one which she had endeavoured to pass in Mr. Keogh's shop.

Cross-examined by Counsellor Hassard, but nothing of importance was elicited.

Constable Connolly sworn and deposed that he arrested the prisoner, on the 18th of Feb.

Richard Dee, porter to Mr. Keogh, supported the evidence of the other witnesses.

Counsellor Hassard then proceeded to address the jury on the part of the prisoner. He rested his defence on the character of the prisoner, and the circumstances that some good money was also found with the bad coin.

John Fitzpatrick gave the prisoner a good character. She has nine children, Guilty, Recommended to mercy.

Rebecca Cuffe was next placed at the bar, being presented as a vagrant.

She traversed the presentment.

Constable Keely, after being sworn, stated that the prisoner was a very loose, disorderly person, who had not a fixed place of residence, nor who would not adopt an honest mode of livelihood.

The prisoner said she had been living with her sister up to a very recent period.

His lordship ordered that her sister should be sent for. After a considerable delay the sister, a miserable, emaciated looking poor woman came into court. In reply to questions from the Judge, she stated that Rebecca Cuffe resided with her up to within a period of nine months; she then left her, and went with her father and mother to Enniscorthy, where her mother died about six weeks since; subsequently the prisoner had left her father, and she heard nothing of her until a person told her yesterday she was in jail. The poor woman wept bitterly as she gave her evidence; and all in court felt deeply affected when she declared that her poor out-cast sister was welcome to the shelter of her roof, such as it was, provided she promised to conduct herself in a way that would bring no disgrace on her; and, she added, though my husband has not earned one penny since two weeks before Christmas.

His lordship, who seemed deeply affected, said, may God help you.

His Lordship then directed the jury to find for the traverse, and, after a suitable admonition to the prisoner, ordered her to be discharged. He then called the High Sheriff, and after some conversation with that functionary, he addressed the prisoner's sister (whose name is Black), and said, some good gentlemen in court will interest themselves to see that your husband shall find employment, so that the maintenance of your sister may not press too heavily on your poverty.

A subscription was entered into by the bar, in which the jury and several gentleman in court joined, and before the parties retired, a sum of £2 17s 6d was handed to the sister.

John Ryan, a stout, healthy looking young man, was placed at the bar, charged with stealing 3lbs of bread, from a shop in this city.

The prisoner pleaded guilty.

His Lordship said—Well, you have pleaded guilty to this charge. There is no doubt, then, but you did what you stand charged with; however, I cannot shut my eyes to the nature of the offence, when I see the sort of person you are; and, therefore, exhorting you to endeavour to come by food honestly, without taking the property of others, the amount of punishment that I will inflict is what you have already got. You have been in jail now on this charge of stealing 3lbs of bread since the 10th of last month; and as I understand there is in your case an aggravation of it—you broke a pane of glass.

Prisoner—Yes, my lord, I did.

His Lordship—Why did you do so?

Prisoner—I was hungry, my lord, and had no home or place to go.

His Lordship—You are a fine stout man—could you not get work?

Prisoner—No, my lord, I could not.

His Lordship—There is a relief committee, and an auxiliary relief committee; I saw their advertisements on the walls. They would give you employment, had you applied to them.

Prisoner—I have looked for employment from them, but could not get it.

It was here intimated to his Lordship that the prisoner was a stranger.

His Lordship—Where do you come from?

Prisoner—From between Thurles and Nenagh, my lord.

His Lordship—It would be better for you to have stopped where you were known than to come to a strange place. The consequence is that the authorities here do not give you employment—it is confined exclusively to the poor of their own neighbourhood.

The prisoner stated he had worked with farmers and others in this neighbourhood for the last ten years.

His Lordship—Well now take care of yourself, and do not be brought before a court again charged with stealing. Let him be discharged.

The prisoner was liberated, though he had not as much covering as would protect him from the inclemency of the weather, nor a farthing to procure himself a morsel of food.

Mary Griffin was charged with stealing from Bridget Lanigan, on the 8th of February, a blue cloak, a piece of stuff, and other articles of wearing apparel.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The first witness called was Bridget Lanigan; recollects the 10th of February; lost a cloak and a piece of stuff; they were in the parlour; did not see them until I saw them with Ellen Byrne; Mary Griffin lived with me two days as a servant.

Ellen Brien—Recollects the 18th of February; missed a blue cloak and a piece of stuff on that day; saw the prisoner at the Post-office, and catched hold of her, and got her taken; the prisoner was Bridget Lanigan's servant; she here identified the articles stolen.

Constable Keely proved that the articles were given to him by the last witness, who stated she took them from the prisoner.

The prisoner was found guilty.

Ann Kelleher was indicted for having, on the 9th of January, stolen different articles of wearing apparel from Mary Barrett.

Mary Barrett sworn and examined—Recollects the 10th of February; lost several articles of wearing apparel on that day; lived with the prisoner; bought the articles the day before at Mr. Carroll's.

In her cross-examination by Mr. Hassard, she admitted she took the money from a gentleman without his knowledge on the previous day.

Mary Robinson sworn—Recollects the 5th of February; was with Mary Barrett; saw clothes with her; she folded those things up, and left them on the bed; dressed herself then, and went out; came back at half past seven, and as she was going in met the prisoner coming out, with Mary Barrett's things.

This witness was also cross-examined by Mr. Hassard, and she admitted that she was obliged to resort to the streets for a living.

Several witnesses were examined to show that the prosecutrix was a person of bad character, and that the prisoner only took the clothes with a view of turning her out of the house, and that she returned them the next day.

The jury acquitted the prisoner.

Catherine Keane was presented as a vagrant.

The usual evidence being given, her father came forward and stated he was willing to take her home. She was accordingly liberated.

Pat Malone, a native of the county Cork, was found guilty of stealing 14s from Simon Kean, a Kerry man.

Michael Byrne pleaded guilty to stealing five loaves of bread, on the 10th of February, from James Dunphy, in this city.

Edward Ahern was found guilty of stealing a dish and four sausages of the value of 6d, the property of Bernard Crawford, on the 3d of February.

COUNTY COURT—WEDNESDAY.

His Lordship the Chief Justic entered the court at ten o'clock to day and proceeded to pass the following sentences:—

Michael Walsh, sheep stealing, 12 months and hard labour.

Michael Flahavan, stealing a calf, 12 months and hard labour.

Michael Kelly, William Lonergan, and Richard Flaherty, robbing of meal, 6 months and hard labour.

Nicholas Buck, James Murphy, Patrick M'Carthy, and Charles M'Carthy were placed at the bar and arraigned on an indictment charging them with having, on the 18th day of January, 1846, at Ballylaneen, in this county, grievously assaulted Thomas Power and Maurice Power, by which the former lost his life. The prisoners were also indicted for a common assault. They were given in charge to the following jury:—

John Greene, Christopher Hannon, John Hearne, Gregory Lymbery, Westenra Warner Lewis, Lewis Jones Lambert, John Roe Steele, William Scully, A. Kennedy, James Merritt, Mathew W. Biggs, Stephen Gamble.

Mr. Scott, Q.C., with whom Messrs. George, Q.C. and Sausse, Q.C. conducted the case for the crown.

Messrs. Hassard and Rollestone that of the defence.—Agent, Lionel Stephens.

Mr. Scott stated the case to the jury. Thomas Power, the deceased, and Maurice Power, his brother, were on the night laid in the indictment drinking beer in the house of John Power, a publican, residing in the village of Ballylaneen. They stopped some time in the house, where there were several others drinking, amongst whom were Nicholas Buck, one of the prisoners at the bar. On coming out to the counter Buck and Power spoke to each other some words, after which Buck and his friends left the house. The Powers, on coming down the road, were attacked opposite Thomas Goff's house by a party of men who waylaid them and beat them, of which beating Thomas Power died. The two Bucks, Nicholas and Pat, were both blacksmiths, as was also Maurice Power,

Counsel then proceeded to call witnesses; but as the parties were tried at the last Assizes, and the evidence reported in full on that occasion, the details must be familiar to those who recollect the case.

The principal witness for the crown on this as on the former occasion was Ellen Manning, *alias* the *Blackbird*, whose evidence, under a searching cross-examination, was unshaken.

Counsellor Hassard addressed the jury for the prisoners.

Richard Skehan and Thomas Skehan, his son, were both examined to prove an *alibi* for James Murphy, as was also Laurence Hayes for Thomas Carey.

The Judge, at the conclusion of the trial, which occupied the court from an early hour to late in the day (counsel for the crown not having spoken to evidence), recapitulated the evidence, after which

The jury retired, and after about a half hour's consultation, returned a verdict of guilty.

The prisoners, who were out on bail, and evidently did not expect it, were sentenced to be transported for 7 years.

James Walsh, Edmond Flynn, and William Brien, were arraigned on a charge of having, on the 12th of March, 1846, at Clontaheenah, in this county, forcibly entered the dwelling-house of Michael Veale, and taking therefrom a quantity of bank notes and some silver of the value of £230.

Messrs. Scott, George, and Sausse, Q.C., appeared for the crown.

Mr. Hassard defended the prisoner Flynn.

The last jury having retired on the Ballylaneen case, the following petty jury was sworn:

Andrew Carbery, foreman; James Fitzpatrick, James Kearney, John W. Langley, Edwd. Russell, John Phelan, Pierse Power, Richard Carey, John Waters Maher, James Wall, Anthony Fitzgerald, and Wm. Lougan.

Michael Veale examined by Mr. Scott, lives at Clontaheenagh; remembers the month of March last, when his money was taken away from his house; £230 15s was taken in notes and silver out of a drawer in a desk; saw his money the same day before it was taken, as he was going to Cappoquin to buy some clothes there; returned home to his house at about seven o'clock in the evening in company with his wife, when he was met at the pier in his yard by two men, who cocked 2 guns and ordered him not to stir, but to walk into the house fair and easy; he did so, and they put him towards the kitchen fire, desiring him not to stir further, or they would shoot him; there were two in the yard, two in the kitchen, and four others up in his room, who came down from it with fire arms in their hands; the third man who came down struck him, saying "you're taking marks of us"; the last man said "don't touch him—all is right"; they then went out of the house, telling those inside not to stir or they would shoot them, and locked the door after them on the outside; witness broke a pane in the window, and looked after them when he saw them going off; he then took out the window went out and told the neighbors what had happened to him, when they all went in pursuit of the robbers, whom they saw at a distance, to the number of about 11 or 12 (witness here identified the prisoners as being of the party who robbed his house).

John Morrissy sworn—was with Veale in the house on the night of the robbery; was in the kitchen before his master, Veale, was brought in, saw the prisoner Flynn go into the kitchen; was sure it was he.

Michael Veale was a nephew to the prosecutor, came home with him on that evening, (witness here identified Flynn and another of the prisoners as being two of the party who robbed his uncle) saw Flynn at the Police barrack in Cappoquin after last Assizes.

John Sullivan, Police constable, arrested Flynn at the house of John Prendergast, in the county of Tipperary; he went with a party of police and broke in the door; when he went in the prisoner Flynn took up a spade to strike him over the head; witness arrested him.

Mr. Hassard cross examined the witnesses for the prisoner Flynn, and called Catherine Shine, who swore to an *alibi*.

Andrew Flynn, brother to the prisoner Flynn, gave similar testimony.

The prisoners were found guilty, and sentenced each to fifteen years' transportation.

Edward M'Carthy was indicted for having on the 2nd of December last, at Donagh, stolen a cow, value £10, and a heifer, the property of Mary Fleming.

Mary Fleming sworn and examined—lives at Donagh, is a widow, had a cow and heifer stolen from her on the first of December, missed them the next morning; saw a cow afterwards at Clonmel which was her cow.

Laurence Williams, a servant in the employ of Mary Fleming, proved to the loss of the cows and having seen one of them in Clonmel on the day of the fair, and the other at Kildare.

Jeremiah Nolan, a policeman, found one of the cows in the house of a Mrs. Keeffe, at Clonmel.

Richard Fitzgerald deposed to having bought the heifer from a man, calling himself Merry: he saw the cow in custody of M'Carthy, the prisoner who, on being asked by him, the price of the cow said the owner was absent. The evidence in this case having been insufficient to convict the prisoner, the jury, on the direction of the court, acquitted him.

William Ryan was indicted for that the on the 10th of January, 1842, at Ballysaggartmore, did feloniously enter the dwelling house of Michael Stack, and take therefrom the sum of twenty sovereigns.

Michael Stack, Michael Stack, jun., and Mary Gorman, his sister, all swore positively to the identity of the prisoner as one of the party who attacked the house and robbed it of the money.

Verdict—Guilty, transported for 7 years.

Michael Daniel pleaded guilty to a charge of having stolen a sheep and a lamb, at Lyor, on the 25th of January last, the property of Patrick Daniel.

Sentenced to 7 years' transportation.

Darby Gleeson was arraigned on an indictment charging him with having, on the 26th of July last, at Gurtnalough, ridden over and knocked down Margaret Daly, who had died from the effects of the injuries received.

Mr. Scott, for the crown, stated that it was but fair to mention that the circumstance was not denied to be the result of accident, and that the prisoner had expressed the greatest contrition and regret at what had happened; but that it was necessary for the ends of justice that persons who acted so incautiously as to gallop along a public thoroughfare, amongst a crowd of people, and thereby committing injury, should be made amenable to justice.

Several witnesses were called to prove the facts of the case, although the prisoner had candidly and fully admitted them.

The case being sent to the jury, the prisoner was acquitted.

Michael Kennedy and Daniel Donohue were arraigned for having, on the 23d of November last, at Ballybrack, in this county, stolen a mule, the property of a poor man, named William Crowley.

William Crowley proved having lost the mule from a field at Ballybrack, and having seen it afterwards at Newmarket-on-Fergus, in the co. of Clare.

Thomas Alexander, policeman, stationed at Newmarket-on-Fergus, found the mule in the possession of the prisoners, who gave a contradictory account of their names.

Found guilty, and sentenced to 7 years' transportation.

CITY COURT—WEDNESDAY.

This morning, Justice Jackson was to have sat at 10 o'clock—however, shortly after that hour, it was rumoured that his lordship was too indisposed to come to court. It appears that the swelling which the learned judge had upon his face came to a suppuration in the course of last night, and that he is suffering considerably from the pain.

The Chief Justice, at his request, adjourned the court till next day; but intimated to the Grand Jury that he had received from his learned colleague instructions to submit to them the maps and plans of the new Court-house.

The Court, therefore, was adjourned till ten o'clock on Thursday.

CITY RECORD COURT—THURSDAY.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

M'Laren v. Gates.

Before Mr. Justice Jackson and the following special jury:—

Richard Grady, Humphrey Hughes, Edward Maher, John Hughes, Samuel Woods, William Finnigan, Simon M. Prossor, Paul Murphy, Thomas Purcell, Henry Galwey, Henry Sharpe, —— Nicholson.

This case which was expected to come off the first in the morning, excited a considerable degree of interest, and occupied the court principal part of the day. The court was crowded to excess.

Mr. Martley stated the case. It was an action brought to recover damages against the defendant, who is head gardener at Mount Congreve, and a man advanced in years. The plaintiff is the sister of Mr. M'Laren, a linen draper, of the

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Richard Grady, Humphrey Hughes, Edward her, John Hughes, Samuel Woods, William nnigan, Simon M. Prossor, Paul Murphy, omas Purcell, Henry Galwey, Henry Sharpe, — Nicholson.

This case which was expected to come off the st in the morning, excited a considerable degree interest, and occupied the court principal part the day. The court was crowded to excess.

Mr. Martley stated the case. It was an action ought to recover damages against the defend- t, who is head gardener at Mount Congreve, d a man advanced in years. The plaintiff is e sister of Mr. M'Laren, a linen draper, of the city of Waterford. About a couple of years ago an acquaintance took place been the defendant and Mr. M'Laren, when the latter was invited by the former, to spend a day with him at Mount Congreve. Upon that occasion he brought with him Mr. Nairn, (also invited,) and family; Mr. Wally and family; Mr. Thom, brother-in-law to Mr. Nairn, and family; and the plaintiff, Miss M'Laren. They spent the day together, and in the course of the day the plaintiff and defendant had an opportunity of being together, when the plaintiff, after bestowing particular and marked attention on Miss M'Laren, proposed to her brother to marry her. Plaintiff's brother, Mr. M'Laren, in reply to this overture, and not knowing whether defendant were in earnest or not, told him he ought to take more time to consider of it, at the same time expressing no disinclination to the match. Several interviews subsequently took place between the parties, which resulted in an open avowal by the defendant of his partiality to, and preference of, the plaintiff. However, when all things were in such a state, as to warrant plaintiff in the conjecture that matters had been carried too far for the defendant to recede, the defendant suddenly and unaccountably broke off the negociation, alleging as his reason, that he had written to his father, acquainting him of the matter, and that he had received an answer in reply disapproving of the proposed alliance; this letter was dated "Waverley Abbey, Yorkshire," and a subsequent letter was received, or stated to have been received by the defendant from the same quarter, stating that if the matter were not dropped by defendant, he, the father, would cut him off to a shilling, observing that he ought to get a fortune of £500, that his sisters were inconsolable on hearing of the sad news, and concluding with an adjuration that the defendant would not bring disgrace on his father's grey hairs, he having no objection whatever to his son marrying his equal. —He, (Mr. Martley) did not know whether that letter was imaginary or not, but he thought that for a man of 50 years of age like the defendant, he ought, if the letter were genuine, to have consulted his father before making a proposal of marriage. But if it should turn out that the letter in question was no more than a mere fabrication for breaking off the match, on the plea of filial affection by this youth, pious youth of 50! then the jury would mark their sense of such disgraceful conduct, with the reprobation it deserved. Now the brother of the plaintiff considered this a mere flimsy pretext to break off the match. The threatened indignation of the father—the sisters almost out of their minds with grief—and the filial feelings of the son thereat, seemed so ludicrous in themselves, that the plaintiff's brother could not imagine what to think, and after seeing the defendant on the subject, proposed to call in a third party to advise; Mr. Falkner, Mr. Tasker, and Mr. Robertson, friends and acquaintances of the parties met thereupon at the house of the latter, at Curraghmore, when after a consultation, the defendant agreed to sign a document promising to marry the plaintiff on or before the 25th December; previous to this, the defendant in the presence of plaintiff's brother had solemnly protested and promised that he would marry Catherine M'Laren; it may be proved that the defendant had signed the document in question without the slightest compunction; but in a short time after he refused to fulfil his engagement; whether the idea of £500, suggested by his venerable father, had caused this oscillation to operate upon the mind of the defendant or not, the result may determine; but certain it is that on being afterwards spoken to, defendant threatened to leave the country, and yet here he still is giving the country the benefit of his knowledge during the season of agricultural distress; I do not say you are called on to give large damages in this case, but such as are suited to the means and rank of life of the parties; this subject may be treated with levity at the other side, but if engagements of this nature are permitted to be broken off capriciously in such a manner, it cannot have any other effect than one prejudicial to society.

Peter M'Laren was the first witness called, and examined by Mr. Wall—Is a linen draper in this city, and brother to the plaintiff; knows the defendant; went with a party on the 15th of August last to spend the day with defendant at Mount Congreve; was accompanied by Mr. Nairn and family, Mr. Thom and family, and Mr. Wally and family; had a conversation with defendant about his sister; Gates said he was going to marry her; he called witness one side from the party and told him this; witness answered he ought to give the subject more consideration; after this his sister again visited Mount Congreve, proposing to take Mrs. Nairn with her; witness recommended Mrs. Wally; they accordingly went out, and witness went out in the evening to fetch her home, when Gates told him all was settled; witness said to him before you say anything more about it I must tell you she has no fortune. Defendant said he did not care, as he had money enough; he said, I *wants* only a woman to make my wife, I *wants* to be comfortable; witness then told him he had no possible objection, if his sister had none; defendant then took both their hands in his and said, "Before God, I will marry your sister before a month;" he saw Gates subsequently; his sister received a letter from defendant, saying he would come to town in his own car on the Sunday following, and go to church; this was on the 29th of August, and was signed W. Gates; he came in accordingly, when they heard service at Patrick's Church, and spent the day together; on the following Saturday he received a communication from the defendant, that he had changed his mind; witness went out to Mount Congreve, where he was denied to him; he saw defendant afterwards at Mount Congreve who told him he was sorry, and that he would not do so but that it was his father's will; he took out a letter and shewed it to witness, stating it came from his father, when witness said—Mr. Gates you will have no objection to my sister seeing this; on coming out of the garden with him I told him he was only humbugging, and that he was influenced by bad advisers, stating that I would go to England and ascertain the truth of his statement, but before I would go that as he had a friend at Curraghmore, Mr. Tasker, he ought to ask his advice; after that conversation, witness again met the defendant, and went with him and some others to Curraghmore; they there saw saw Mr Tasker; Mr. Nairn was with him there; wrote to Mr. Falkner to join them, who came also; met at the house of Mr. Robertson, to whom, with Mr. Falkner and Mr. Tasker, the matter was referred; witness, Nairn, and Tasker went out; Gates remained; the latter parties, after some time, returned, when there was some conversation, and witness said it would be better to reduce their resolves to writing, which was accordingly done and signed.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rollestone—Is a Scotchman; you are proud of your country? yes; and your country, of course, is proud of you; it is four years and a half since he left his country; is not ashamed to go back; likes this country, and will remain in it as long as he can; has not made money in business, but lost money; has been unfortunate, it is well known he was a bankrupt 2 years ago; defendant asked him to go see him; he never brought his sister with him; she was brought there; saw his sister in 1844 at witness's shop; his sister was two or three times at Mount Congreve; saw Nairn yesterday; the party at Mount Congreve was, Nairn, his wife and family; Thom, his wife and family; Wally, his wife and family; witness and his sister; all were not asked to go out, only witness and Nairn; Nairn said he would give his wife a drive, out that day, and have a pic nic at Mount Congreve; on Nairn's suggestion, all the parties went; they were pretty well appetized; did it about two o'clock; had some drink of which they all partook; brought the eatables and drinkables with them; Gates tasted something; upon his oath could not say; he only tasted; couldn't say if Gates was tipsy; what do you call tipsy? couldn't define it; then, I suppose you mean he was in an undefinable state? didn't see him in any way to find fault with him; was he in a way to find fault with himself? an old man will like to catch all he can; how old is your sister? forty five; did he want to catch your sister of forty five? did she ever get an offer before? couldn't tell; do you think ladies of forty five will look out for catches among gentleman of fifty? he is sixty; are not ladies as much inclined as gentlemen? I suppose they are as fond; as fond of what? oh you are joking; do you think so? but I am in earnest; I never yet saw a Scotchman that was not in earnest; your sister and the defendant you say, were sitting down on a bank together by the river Suir—how romantic!

The learned gentleman continued the cross examination for a length of time, in a tone of mingled jocularity and severity, during which the court rung with peals of laughter, in which the court did not disdain to join.

Mary Wally was next examined and proved having accompanied the plaintiff on a day after the *pic nic* party to Mount Congreve, when the defendant, after some hours' conversation, promised, in witness's presence, to marry the plaintiff.

The cross examination by Mr. Lynch elicited nothing.

Peter Falkner was examined and proved the circumstances already detailed, in which he was concerned as arbitrator on the part of the plaintiff.

Dollard Robinson, head gardener, and Andrew Tasker, wood ranger, to the Marquis of Waterford, were also examined as referees on the occasion.

This closed the plaintiff's case.

Mr. Rollestone addressed the jury for the defence, setting out the case in the most ludicrous point of view, and animadverting in the strongest terms on the conduct of the plaintiff's brother in bringing the action, and concluded by calling on the jury for a verdict or such damages as would be only nominal.

After which William Nairn, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Tasker were examined for the defendant, but nothing very material to the case was elicited from their evidence.

Mr. Wall in a clear and impressive manner addressed the jury for the plaintiff, after which his lordship charged, complimenting counsel on both sides for the ability displayed, when the jury retired, and after an absence of no great time, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff of One Hundred Pounds damages.

Pressure on our space compels us to abridge the report of the foreging trial, which occupied nearly the entire of the day.

OAK WOOD FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, the Oak Wood of BALLYCONNERY, situate within three miles of Dungarvan.

Application to be made to JAMES GALWEY, Esq., Waterford.

March 5, 1846.

Waterford Dispensary.

A General Meeeting of the Governors and Friends of the WATERFORD DISPENSARY, will be held at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, King-Street, on the 8th day of March, at One o'Clock, to receive the Treasurer's Account of the Income and Expenditure, the Reports of the Committee and Medical Officer for the past year, and appoint a Committee and Treasurer for the ensuing year.

By Order,
JOHN PIM PENROSE,
Hon. Secretary.

To be Sold by Auction,
On TUESDAY, the 23rd of MARCH,
AT
WHITECHURCH,
Near DUNGARVAN,

30 In-Lamb Ewes, of the pure Leicester Breed.
20 Mixed Hoggets, do.
10 Wedders, do., do.
30 Tons of Old and Last Year's Hay.

Sale to commence at ONE o'Clock.
ANDREW BRENNAN,
Auctioneer.

For New York.

SPRING SHIP DIRECT FROM WATERFORD.

The very Fast-Sailing Brig,
DOWNES,
OF WATERFORD, BURTHEN 400 TONS,
D. DOODY, Commander,
TO SAIL FROM 25TH MARCH TO 1ST APRIL,
(Weather permitting.)

THIS Vessel is well known as a favorite Packet out of the Port of Waterford; she possesses superior accommodation for Steerage Passengers, and presents a most desirable opportunity to Emigrants proceeding to the United States.

Bread Stuffs, Water, Fuel and Medicine gratis during the voyage.

Persons at a distance may have every information requisite by sending a deposit of £1 for each person, in order that good berths may be secured.

The "*Downes,*" (only three years old) will be a regular Trader between Waterford and New York.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Mr. R. F. SWEETMAN, owner; or to MICHAEL COGHLAN, 73, Coal Quay, Emigration Agent to all parts of the United States and the Canadas.

Waterford, March 3d, 1847.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

2d—Hawk, Harris, Glasgow, g.c.—Salacia, Lilly, Gijon, Indian corn—Speed, Dishman, Boston, wheat—Sophia, Westcott, Vigo, Indian corn—Mary Jane, Jones, Chester, bricks and tiles—Edwin, O'Neil, Glasgow, g.c.—Devonshire, Richards (reported on the 28th ultimo), has gone to Waterford to discharge—Ann and Susan, Hughes, Bangor, slates.

3d—Victory (s.), Pedder, Bristol, m.g.—Edwin, Porter, Liverpool, salt—William Penn (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, m.g.—Alexander, Nicholls, Limerick, ballast.

Put back—Mary, Berriman

4th—Industry, Forsman, Dartmouth, cider—Maid Dolorous, King, London, wheat and flour—Maid of Mostyn, Porter, Liverpool, Indian corn—Guess, Crawley, Glasgow, coals, &c.—Antiquary, Gardyne, Malta and Cork, Indian corn—Margaretta, Cooper, Plymouth, provisons—Flora, Manning, London, g.c.

SAILED.

2d—Osprey (s.), Burgess, Bristol, general cargo.

3d—George the 4th, Sinnott, Llanelly, ballast—Harmony, Smith, Newport, do.—Geraldine, Perce, do. do.—Orinoco, Flaherty, Baltimore, (U.S.) do.

Put back—George the 4th, Sinnott, above mentioned, at 5, a.m.

Wind—N.N.E. and N.N.E.

Mrs. Butler, late Miss Fanny Kemble, is engaged to appear at the Dublin theatre.

To be Sold.

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

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

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

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

To be Sold.

THE FEE and INHERITANCE of the LANDS of SCARTLEA, situated within seven miles of Clonmel and four of Carrick-on-Suir, containing 133 acres Irish plantation measure, and producing a clear annual rent of £210.

Apply to RICHARD O'DONNELL, Solicitor Carrick-on-Suir.

To be Let,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE CASTLE of FETHARD, with Twenty Acres of prime Land, in the highest state of cultivation, most of which is Meadow.

The Castle is beautifully situated, and fit for the residence of a respectable family, having a large walled-in Garden, well stocked with Fruit trees of the choicest kinds; also handsome pleasure grounds, beautifully planted.

The House consists of Parlour, Drawing room, a number of Bed rooms, Pantries, Coal cellars, two Kitchens, &c.

There is also a large lock-up Yard, in which are two Stables for five horses, Coach house, Cow house, and many other smaller offices.

The Castle is only three minutes' walk from the Post office, and has the advantage of a beautiful strand for sea bathing.

For particulars apply to GEORGE H. WHITE, Esq., Castle, Fethard. He will close with a solvent tenant, and immediate possession can be given.

Seed Potatoes and Oats,
CLOVER and GRASS SEEDS, &c.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale 80 Tons of Good Quality POTATOES just imported from Bordeaux, and as the exportation is prohibited, the last to be imported from France, 1000 barrels of Prime Banfshire White OATS.

English and French Red and White Clover Seed.
Cow Grass, and Trefoil Do.
Italian (Imported direct from Leghorn), and Scotch Rye Grass.
Vetches
Bordeaux White Wine Vinegar in Tierces.
Gunpowder, Shot, Caps, &c.
English Stoved, and English and Irish Provision Salt.
Rock Salt.
Scotch Herrings.
Petersburgh Y.C. Tallow.
Candlewick.
Soda Ash, and Washing Soda.
Starch and Blue.
Best Paste Blacking.
Superfine and Coarse Flour, Wholemeal and Bran.
Indian Corn, White and Yellow Meal.

JOHN POWER.

Quay, 3d March, 1847.

WANTS A SITUATION as GARDENER or STEWARD and GARDENER, a settled man, of nearly 40 years' experience; he understands the Rotation of Green Crops, Sub-soiling, and the management of Cattle, and is well acquainted with the Hot house and Forcing department, and the culture of the Pine. Can be strongly recommended as to character and abilities. Any Nobleman or Gentleman wanting such a person, by making application (through post) addressed to Mr. JOHN FENNESSY, Nursery and Seedsman, or to Mr. JAMES HESSIAN, Seedsman, Mall, Waterford, or to the office of this paper, for J.L.F. will be promptly attended to. The advertiser is of the Established church.

March 4, 1847.

Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin Railway.

Call for Second Instalment of 10s per Share, making £2 paid.

THE Directors of the Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin Railway Company having resolved, at a Meeting, held this day, to CALL, under the provisions of the Act of Incorporation, for an INSTALMENT of 10s per Share, Notice is hereby given, that the Proprietors are requested to pay, on or before the 10th day of APRIL, 1847, to either of the undermentioned Bankers, the said sum of 10s, on each of their respective Shares.

BANKERS.
London—Messrs. Glyn, Hallifax, Mills, and Co.
Dublin—The Bank of Ireland.
Wicklow—London and Dublin Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. M. MUGGERIDGE,
Secretary.

Office, 449, West Strand, London,
February 20, 1847.

Interest at the rate of £4 per cent. per annum, payable in July and January, will be allowed on the amount of all calls paid up until the railway shall be opened for traffic; but should any call remain unpaid after the day appointed for the payment of the same, interest at the rate of £5 per cent. per annum will be charged thereon.

CORK AND WATERFORD RAILWAY.

FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

AT the First Ordinary General Meeting of the Cork and Waterford Railway Company, held in pursuance of the Act of Incorporation, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, on the 25th February, 1847—

THOMAS WYSE, Esq., M.P., in the Chair,

The Secretary having read the Advertisement convening the Meeting, and the Report of the Directors, the following Resolutions were agreed to:—

Resolved—That the Report now read be received, and adopted, and printed, and circulated among the Shareholders.

Resolved—That the following Gentlemen be elected Directors of this Company:

Thomas Wyse, Esq., M.P. (Chairman.)
Dr. J. Bowring, M.P. (Deputy Chairman.)
George Ashlin, Esq.
George Anderson, Esq.
F. P. Barlow, Esq.
W. F. Beadon, Esq.
P. S. Butler, Esq., M.P.
N. M. Cummins, Esq.
T. S. Coppinger, Esq.
George Emery, Esq.
J. B. Elin, Esq.
Charles Hulse, Esq.
P. D. Hadow, Esq.
Henry Marshall, Esq.
James Murphy, jun., Esq.

Resolved—That £800 be allowed the Directors of this Company as a remuneration for their services for one year from the passing of the Act.

Resolved—That Edward Charles Buxton, Esq., of Abchurch-lane, and Thomas Bates, Esq., of Allsop-terrace, New-road, be appointed Auditors, and that the sum of Ten Guineas be paid for each Audit.

And that Mr. George Henry Layard be appointed Secretary, at a salary of £500 per annum.

Resolved—That this Meeting approve of the recommendation referred to in the Report, with reference to allowing the affairs of the Company to remain in abeyance until the next Half-Yearly Meeting in August, no expenses being incurred in the mean time, excepting such as the Directors may deem necessary and expedient.

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Chairman and Directors for their attention to the business of the Company.

G. H. LAYARD,
Secretary.

Offices, 2, Delahay street,
Westminster.

TO BE LET,
A GOOD FAMILY HOUSE,
IN THE CATHEDRAL SQUARE.

For further particulars apply to
MISS MARGARET PRICE,
Widows' Apartments.

Feb. 26, 1847.

To be Let,
From the 25th MARCH Next,
The HOUSE, No. 43, LADY-LANE,
AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY
The Rev. WILLIAM M'CANCE.

Feb. 19, 1847.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a Special Sessions, held at St. PATRICK'S HALL, in and for the County of Waterford, on the 15th day of February, 1847, in obedience to the order of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and pursuant to the Act 10th Victoria, chap. 37, the Justices of the Peace then and there assembled, fixed and determined that the County of Waterford should be divided into Two Coroners' Districts, as follows, one to be named—

THE CORONER'S DISTRICT OF ST. PATRICK'S HALL.

To consist of the Baronies of Upperthird, Middlethird, and Gaultier; and the Parishes of Clonea, Kilrosenty, Stradbally, Fews, Ballylaneen, Kilbarrymeaden, and part of Rosmire, in the Barony of Decies Without Drum, and the Parish of Kilculliheen, formerly in the County of the City of Waterford, but now in the County of Waterford.

And the Justices of the Peace, then and there assembled, did also fix and determine that the Court for the election of a Coroner for the District of Saint Patrick's Hall shall be held at the County Court-house of Saint Patrick's Hall, and that St. Patrick's Hall aforesaid shall be the polling place for the Coroner's District of Saint Patrick's Hall; the other to be named—

THE CORONER'S DISTRICT OF DUNGARVAN.

And to consist of the Baronies of Coshmore and Coshbride, Glanahiery, Decies Within Drum, and Decies Without Drum; with the exception of the Parishes of Clonea, Kilrosenty, Stradbally, Fews, Ballylaneen, Kilbarrymeaden, and part of Rosmire, in the latter Barony, which are included in the Coroner's District of Saint Patrick's Hall.

That the Court for the election of a Coroner for the District of Dungarvan, shall be held at the Court-house of Dungarvan, and that the Court-house of Dungarvan aforesaid shall be the polling place for the Coroner's District of Dungarvan.

BAT. DELANDRE,
Clerk Peace.

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.*

Waterford Harbour.

THE Commissioners for improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford, give Notice, that they are ready to receive Proposals from persons desirous to Contract for the supply and discharge of BALLAST to and from Vessels, requiring same for One Year, to commence the 1st of APRIL next.

Sealed Tenders to be left with the Secretary on or before the 9th prox.

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

Ballast Office, Waterford,
February 18, 1847.

LAND DRAINING
TILES AND PIPES
May be obtained from
BROWNE & COMPANY,
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS, BRIDGWATER.

COMPETENT parties ready to furnish Plans, and to advise on the best mode of Draining.

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 Moro, 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 Moschetoes, 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. 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s and 33s 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.

THE TEETH.

TO BE IN WATERFORD ON MONDAY MORNING, THE 8TH INST.

MR. LALOR,
SURGEON DENTIST.

HAS the pleasure to state that he purposes being in WATERFORD on next MONDAY MORNING, and may be consulted until Twelve o'Clock on SATURDAY, the 13th Instant,

At Mr. SUPPLE'S, Glover, 98, QUAY.

His Fees continue at the same moderate standard at which he originally fixed them, and to which he feels he is indebted for the extensive practice he enjoys, viz.—Stopping a Decayed or Tender Tooth, with Foil or Succedaneum, 5s; with Gold, Platinum, or Anodyne Cement, 10s; Scaling, 5s; Extracting a Tooth, &c., &c.

☞ Children's Teeth carefully arranged during the important period of Second Dentition.

Saturday, March 6, 1847.

ATLAS
ASSURANCE COMPANY,
92, *CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.*
ESTABLISHED 1808.

DIRECTORS.
John Oliver Hanson, Esq., Chairman.
Wm. George Prescott, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Wm. Baynes, Bart.
Arthur E Campbell, Esq.
Thomas Chapman, Esq.
William Laforest, Esq.
Donald Maclean, Esq.
Samuel E Magan, Esq.
Moses Mocatta, Esq.
James Wm. Ogle, Esq.
Emanuel Pacifico, M.D.
John Peter Rasch, Esq.
Auditors—Francis Bligh Hookey, Esq., and Joseph Pully, jun., Esq.
Actuary—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.
Solicitor—William Bovill, Esq.
Surveyor—Thomas Hooper, Esq.
Assistant Surveyor—Thomas Lloyd, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

RENT.—This Office (independent of the Returns and the late Reduction in the Rates of Premiums), offers to persons effecting Assurances, the further advantage of an allowance for the loss of Rent on Buildings rendered untenantable by Fire.

RENEWALS.—Policies due on the 25th of March should be renewed within fifteen days thereafter (9th April.)

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Persons assured for the whole term of Life, in *Great Britain or Ireland* respectively, will have an addition made to their Policies every Seventh Year, or an equivalent *Reduction* will be made in the future payment of Premium, at the option of the Assured.

Assurances for short periods may be effected in this Office at considerably Reduced Rates of Premium.

The Company's Rates and Proposals may be had at the Office in London, or of any of the Agents in the Country, *who are authorised to report on the appearance of Lives proposed for Assurance.*

HENRY DESBOROUGH,
Secretary.

92, Cheapside, London.

The Company's Agent for Waterford is Mr. JOHN FARRELL, 96, Quay, who is empowered to effect Assurances against Fire, and to receive Proposals of Assurance on Lives and on Survivorships.

Mr. FARRELL invites inquiry into the principles on which this office transacts its business, as set forth in the above Advertisement, and which are more fully explained in the Company's Proposals, to be had of him on application.

The Markets.

WATERFORD, MARCH 5.

Wheat, (millers) new	44s 0d to 45s 6d
Shipping	41s 0d to 42s 0d
Barley, malting	28s 0d to 31s 0d
Do. grinding	21s 0d to 2?s 0d
Oats, black	18s 0d to 19s 6d
Heavy, white	22s 0d to 23s 0d
Indian Corn per brl.	46s 0d to 47s 6d
Indian Meal, per ton	£18 0d to £19 0d
Bran, per barrel	6s 0d to 0s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt	25s 0d to 26s 0d
Flour, (superfine)	62s 0d to 64s 0d
Seconds	59s 0d to 60s 0d
Thirds	54s 0d to 55s 0d
Fourths	45s 0d to 46s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	58s 0d to 60s 0d
Scalded ditto	44s 0d to 50s 0d
Heads, ditto, singed	32s 0d to 34s 0d
Offal, ditto	24s 0d to 00s 0d
Butter, per cwt.	98s 0d to 104s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt	43s 0d to 00s 0d
Bacon	70s 0d to 00s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	14s 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	30s 0d to 33s 0d
Cork Whiskey, wholesale	10s 0d to 10s 6d
Mutton, per lb.	5d to 6d
Beef, per lb	5d to 6d
Veal, per lb.	0d to 0d
Pork, per lb.	0d to 6d
Dried Hams	6d to 5d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	14d to 18d
Eggs, per doz.	9d

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, March 2.

Although we have a continuance of east winds with frost, several grain vessels have arrived here coastwise, but from Ireland we have nothing worth naming—and from abroad the imports of the week are on the whole very moderate.

Our Corn Exchange to-day having been well attended by town and country millers, who with several Irish buyers were rather active in the purchase of British and foreign wheats, we have to report a good extent of business in that branch of the trade at a slight improvement upon the advance of Friday, thereby raising our quotations 2d to 3d per 70lb above the rates of this day week.

Flour in the early part of the market appeared to attract little notice, but becoming more lively afterwards, the sales towards the close were rather considerable, prime brands of American realising 42s per barrel.

Barley and malt upon a limited demand, were each 1s to 2s per qr. cheaper

Beans and pease, moving sparingly into the hands of consumers, hardly sustained late prices.

In oats and oatmeal no business was apparent, and had sales been practicable rather lower terms must have been conceded.

Indian corn on the spot, although in fair demand, was taken less eagerly to-day than heretofore, and at a decline of 1s per qr.; floating, however, several further cargoes of this article and wheat have changed hands at full prices.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

BIRTH.

In Kilkenny, the lady of Philip Cummins, Esq., M.R.C.S., of a daughter.

DIED.

At Waterford, yesterday morning, Mary, wife of Capt. Ready, Staff Officer.

On the 3d inst., at Piltown, of consumption, Matilda, the beloved wife of George Briscoe, Esq., of Willmount. In the demise of this truly estimable lady, her husband has lost a most devoted and affectionate wife—nine young children have been bereaved of one of the best of mothers—a large circle in her own rank have been deprived of a valued and sincere friend—and the poor and needy will long have to mourn her, whose heart was always ready to feel for, as her hand was open to relieve, their distress. But to all and each it must be now a joyful reflection, that she "died in peace." "She knew in whom she believed"—her only confidence was in "Christ Jesus, and him crucified." And her last words were, "The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin."

In Kilkenny, of fever, Morgan Kavanagh, Esq., aged 30 years.

In Carrick-on-Suir, Miss Fanny Mara, daughter of Mr. David Mara, of that town.

At his residence, Sallclere Wells, county Tipperary, Wm. Sadleir, Esq., aged 74.

At Cork, Joseph Hayes, Esq.

February 27, at the advanced age of 79 years, 52 of which he was Rector of the parish of Kilmore, the Rev. G. H. Schomberg, lineal descendant of the celebrated Duke Schomberg.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday, March 1.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the Woolsack shortly after five o'clock.

LABOURING POOR (IRELAND) BILL.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE moved the second reading of this bill. As the object of the bill had been already fully discussed in that house, he would simply state that it was simply to indemnify those persons who had been compelled to depart from the law passed last session for affording employment to the labouring poor of Ireland. If it was necessary to introduce any amendments into the bill, an opportunity would be afforded when the bill was in committee. That was all that was necessary to say on the subject.

Lord BROUGHAM had no objection whatever to the indemnity.

Lord MONTEAGLE quite agreed in the belief that in no case were the government officials more entitled to the act of indemnity sought than that which was to be obtained under this bill. Yet though commending their conduct, and believing that they could act in no other way than they had done under the circumstances; there was one thing which in his opinion called for immediate attention, and that was the compulsion taken under the bill for forcing the employment of the poor on the farms in Ireland. He thought that this would be better done under the drainage act of last session, and leave the agreements to be voluntary between the landland and the tenant. Any interference more than that which was absolutely necessary would be unwise, and if they did interfere the people in Ireland would be left to their only resource in Mr. Labouchere's letter. The more the works were carried on with mutual consent the better they would be performed. He had no objection that the bill should give the government power to rectify all technical mistakes; but he considered that it ought to be done upon the principle of strict justice, and not of making any person pay more than he had contracted to do. These were the only points to which he would draw the attention of the house.

Lord BROUGHAM objected to the second section—the indemnity clause of the act.—It went far beyond Mr. Labouchere's letter, and was so general in its terms as to indemnify the most illegal and most fraudulent acts ostensibly committed by any person under that letter. The words of the section would indemnify any person who had illegally taken away a man's property, under the authority of a presentment sessions. It would be much better to amend this wide limit of indemnity.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH hoped the Government would see if the objections were well founded, and take some steps to protect him in case his noble friend were correct in his views, as he (the Marquis of Westmeath) was one of those who had taken on themselves the whole charges in their respective electoral divisions, and would be liable to the injustice complained of.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that with respect to the objections of the noble and learned lord (Brougham) he could confidently say, when Parliament had met, not a day had been lost in stating that an indemnity would be asked from both houses of parliament.

After some further conversation the house adjourned.

House of Commons—Monday, March 1.

The Speaker took the chair at four o'clock.

POOR-LAW FOR IRELAND.

Mr. P. SCROPE presented nine or ten petitions from different parishes in the county of Cork, all praying that the house would be pleased to pass a complete poor law for Ireland similar to the English law, and which would give a right to the able-bodied to out-door relief; they also prayed the house not to place any confidence in the objections to such a measure of those who styled themselves the Irish party, who by no means represented the wishes and the feelings of the great body of the Irish people. The petitions had been signed by the rate-payers in the different parishes—one from Skibbereen had obtained the signatures of one thousand inhabitants, and the Catholic clergymen had assured him that had it been allowed to remain another day, it would have received at least twenty thousand signatures.

Mr. SHAW gave notice that, in Committee upon the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, he would move a number of amendments.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that her Majesty had been graciously pleased to direct the Lords of the Council to appoint a day of national fast and humiliation for the country.

WAGES OF LABOURERS IN SLIGO.

Mr. W. S. O'RRIEN wished to know whether the Government had made any inquiries into the truth of the statement which had been published in some of the newspapers, as to the labourers in Sligo receiving only eightpence per day wages from the Board of Works?

Mr. LABOUCHERE said he had communicated with the Board of Works, and he had received information that the wages of the labourers in the part referred to by the hon. member was only at the rate of eightpence per day. The reasons which had induced the board of works to adopt this course, arose from its being thought desirable to encourage a system of task work. The system of task work was open to any labourer who wished to adopt it; it was only when task work was not performed that the weges of eightpence per day were given to the labourers (hear, hear.) Now, it must be remembered that the average daily wages in the county of Sligo was only 6d. a day. It was deemed important not to divert more than was absolutely necessary of the labour required for the cultivation of the soil, and for agricultural purposes. Under those circumstances the officers of the Board of Works had thought it better to employ only one man of every family, instead of raising the prices of agricultural labour to more than 8d. a day; and although at the present paice of provisions it was difficult to support a family, yet, in order to extend the relief as much as possible, it was deemed advisable to adopt the rule of employing only one male from each family. With regard to another point, the proportion that the expenses of the staff bore to the total expenditure, he was happy to say the anticipations of the hon. member were altogether unfounded. He found that the number of labourers employed was from 19,000 to 20,000, that there was one overseer for every forty labourers, and a check clerk for every 280. He found also that the total expenditure for a month was £27,877, and that from this amount a sum of £2,110, for pay clerks, check clerks, &c., was to be deducted.

Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN wished to know if the right hon. gentleman the Secretary for Ireland thought 8d. a day would support a family?

Mr. P. SCROPE wished to know what provision had been made for infirm paupers who were not able to be employed upon the roads? The only measure that was destined for their relief was one which would not come into operation before the next autumn. The question he wished to ask was, what certainty of relief the hon. gentleman could hold out, under those circumstances, to the old, the infirm, women and children?

Mr. LABOUCHERE in reply to the hon. gentleman, did not believe that the class referred to were likely to [illegible] starvation. The present system of public works would be continued until the plan proposed to be substituted came into operation, and he did not apprehend that the inconvenience referred to by the hon. gentleman would ex[illegible]

Mr. HUME wished to know if the government had fixed a day when the present expenditure on the public works should cease?

Mr. LABOUCHERE replied that it had not; but the system intended to be substituted would come into operation with as little delay as possible.

Sir R. H. INGLIS wished to know whether a motion for the Committee on the Roman Catholic Relief Bill would be proposed before Easter?

Mr. E. COTT said that it would be proposed immediately after Easter.

MEASURES FOR IRELAND.

Sir J. D. NORREYS said that, before passing the measures for the relief of the suffering Irish, he thought it would be better to appeal to the Irish landlords. Measures might be adopted to promote tilage.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that he was not at all satisfied that there was any prospect of the hon. gentleman's views being carried out at present with respect to tillage.

In reply to a question from Mr. SHAW.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he intended to appoint the Committee of the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill immediately after the Committee on Ways and Means.

RAILWAYS IN IRELAND.

Mr. W. COLLETT wished the attention of the house while he stated a fact connected with the construction of railways, an illustration of what would have been the effect upon Irish distress, had the bill of the noble member for Lynn been adopted. The example he wished to cite was in the Isle of Anglesea, a poor Island, and a place where the potato crop had failed equally with Ireland. During 1846 the Holyhead company had employed from 3000 to 5000 men, and had expended £100,000. The result had been that there had been no destitution in Anglesea, which had never been in so prosperous a condition as in 1846. The baronies of Ireland were ready to come forward with half a million of money for the employment of able-bodied labourers, and he wished the Government to extend assistance to the carrying on the earth works of railways now in progress, if only to the extent of employing 30,000 for the next six months.

THE LOAN.

The order of the day having been read for going into committee of ways and means,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER after thanking the house for the kind indulgence which he had received at its hands on a former occasion, observed that he had then declared that, to meet the extraordinary demands made upon him for the relief of Ireland in her present state of distress, he had determined to contract a loan of £8,000,000. It was a matter of satisfaction to him that the house generally had at once acceded to the propriety of the loan he then proposed; and he now had to inform it that he had that morning entered into engagements for a loan of £8,000,000, and that he was about to propose resolutions for the confirmation of those engagements. Two offers, one by Messrs. Rothschild, the other by Messrs. Baring, had been made to him that morning, namely—to give £89 10s for every £100, and those terms he had felt himself justified in accepting. The interest which he had engaged to pay for the loan was £261,156 per annum, which would be raised by the charge of the bank for its management to £270,800; or, in other words, would be £3 7s 6d per cent, or 2s 6d less than the 3½ per cent which he was supposed to have mentioned a few nights ago. He had allowed no discount, and was only to give stock for the instalments as they were paid up, except in case of the first instalment. The right hon. baronet concluded by moving the confirmatory resolutions, which,

After some remarks from Mr. HUME, and Mr. WILLIAMS were agreed to.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

The order of the day having been read,

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he was anxious to state to the house, in substance the amendments which government proposed to introduce into the permanent measure for the relief of the poor in Ireland. With respect to the first clause of the bill he would state, that although the guardians were desired to relieve the destitute able-bodied poor out of the workhouse when the workhouse is full, or when from the existence of fever it is impossible that relief could be given in the workhouse, yet as according to the former act, the guardians are to relieve the poor in the workhouse at their discretion; this case might probably arise, that the guardians might refuse to give relief to the number that was sufficient to fill the workhouse: for instance, suppose the workhouse was capable of containing 500, they might refuse to relieve over 400 persons, and though there was a number of destitute poor, and the workhouse was not full, they might not give farther relief there (cries of hear.) To prevent such abuses under the act, they proposed the introduction of additional words in the first clause, to the effect that the guardians should be obliged to relieve other poor than those permanently disabled in the workhouse, when the workhouse was sufficient to contain them. In the second clause, with reference to additional workhouses, they proposed the introduction of additional words, in order to enable the guardians to apply the same rules with regard to conditional workhouses for temporary accommodation that are applicable to the workhouses now in existence. In a subsequent clause, in clause 9, they propose to alter the liability as to payment of the rate, and the change they proposed to make was to place the charge up to a certain amount on the electoral district, but if the charge should exceed 2s 6d in the pound in the year, that then in that case, and when it exceeded that amount, it should be charged to the union at large. A great many representations had been made to them on the subject. Some persons were desirous that the whole should be on the electoral district, while it was the opnion of others that that should be done which was now proposed. They likewise proposed to make a change with regard to the number of *ex-officio* guardians. According to the amended poor-law of England, any number of magistrates who serve as magistrates within the union are members *ex-officio* of the board of guardians. In Ireland the *ex-officio* guardians are elected from the whole number of magistrates, to the extent of one-third of the number of elected guardians—thus forming one-fourth of the whole body. They now proposed, as an amendment, that the magistrates might elect from amongst them a number of *ex-officio* guardians equal in extent to the number of the elected guardians. They likewise propose to introduce a clause similar to that which is contained in the temporary bill, passed a few weeks ago, giving power to the poor law commissioners to remove a board of guardians, and appoint guardians, on the non-performance of their duty by the guardians of a union. Those were the main changes which they proposed to introduce in the bill as now before the house; of course, with the addition of those alterations, which are chiefly verbal, to make the bill clearer. There was another point on which they intended to make some change, but although it had been considered a good deal, they did not intend to make any change at present, or until the matter had been brought by discussion before the house. The house was aware that, with regard to the poor relief in England, it was not given to those who had any means for their own subsistence. Any person having sufficient means, whether in land or in personal property, could not come under the title of destitute, or have any claim for relief. Now, in Ireland, persons in the occupation of cottages might require to go to the workhouse in the winter time, and at the same time would desire to be allowed to maintain the occupation of their cottages, and return to them when there is a demand for labour, and when they were able to go out of the workhouse. It was proposed by the hon. member for Dublin (Mr. Gregory) that no relief should be given in Ireland to persons possessing half an acre of land. (An honourable member—"Above half an acre")—above half an acre, and they stood in that respect between two cases. If a person should be required not to have any land whatever before he should be entitled to relief, there was then the danger that such poor persons as might desire to remain for some time in their cottages, with a little spot of garden ground, would be deprived when they applied for relief of that occupation of the cottage, or entirely reduced to want. On the other hand it was said, if relief were given to persons occupying some portion of land—he would not say half an acre—but suppose half an acre, or more than half an acre, there would be the danger that they might be encouraging some of the worst holdings in Ireland (hear.) He understood that to encourage the occupation of holdings of half an acre of land would be a very serious injury to the country (hear.) Between these two opposite cases they wished to take further time for consideration; but in this they quite agreed, that there should be some limit. It was not right that persons should be allowed to occupy land, and at the same time obtain relief; but he thought there might be some definition by which persons merely occupying a cottage and a small piece of ground would be able to receive relief. He thought the general rule that applied to England was a sound rule, but at the same time he thought there must be some definition of it, before it could be applied to Ireland (hear.) In conclusion the noble lord moved that the house should go into committee on the bill.

Sir R. PEEL wished to ask a question of the noble lord. Supposing the workhouse to be full, was it proposed during any period it remained full to give such relief to the destitute within the union as exists in the case of England?

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said the right to relief would not exactly be the same as in England—there was this difference, among others, that all the relief must be given in food. There was likewise this further difference—that by order of the poor law commissioners, in many of the unions at present, relief was given to a family having one sick child or one sick member in the family, but they did not intend to enact anything of that kind in the present bill. It would be different from the poor law of England, at the same time there would be the right to relief within the workhouse; and the workhouse being full, the poor law commissioners would issue an order by which the guardians would be required to relieve poor persons out of the workhouse; of course, comprehending under that term workhouse, any place established for the relief of the destitute poor.

After some discussion, the house resolved itself into committee, when

Mr. SHAW begged to ask the noble lord if he intended to introduce a vagrancy act for Ireland, to accompany the new poor law bill.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL certainly intended to introduce a vagrancy bill for Ireland that session, but at present he could not exactly say when.

The amendments were then introduced into the bill. The house resumed; the bill was reported and ordered to be reprinted with the amendments, and to be re-committed on Monday next.

LANDED PROPERTY (IRELAND) BILL.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated that as the amendments which he proposed to introduce into this bill were of a comparatively trivial nature, he did not think it was then necessary to commit it, but he should at once propose that the committee on it be deferred till Monday next.

After some remarks from Mr. WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN,

Lord G. BENTINCK could not take so sanguine a view as his noble friend (Lord J. Russell) had done of the improvements which had been made in Ireland under the public works act. He had received on Saturday a report of a meeting, from which it appeared that the view taken by his noble friend was not that held by persons the best able to form an opinion on the subject. The paper he alluded to contained a report of a speech made by Mr. Bianconi, than whom no one was a better judge of the alleged improvements in the roads in Ireland. That gentleman said:—"If the English parliament had known anything of the country, it would not have given millions to spend in such a way as to render impassable the communications throughout the country, instead of expending the money in productive employment. He began to apprehend that England was afraid of the prosperity of Ireland, which might be followed by her independence. In consequence of the state of the roads he had been obliged to abandon several cars between different places, and which required 100 horses, as well as afforded employment to several men. Instead of the parliament giving money for the construction of railroads or other productive labour, it had given money to spoil roads which were hitherto good." Under these circumstances he did not think that the making of these roads could be considered as tending so much to the improvement of the country.

After some discussion, the committee on the bill was postponed to Monday.

SUPPLY.

The house having gone into committee of supply, the following votes were, after a brief discussion, agreed to:—

For the army 108,398 men were voted.

For the charges of the land forces of the empire, £3,738,737.

£177,778 for the general staff officers.

£96,532 for public departments.

£17,633 for Military Asylum and Hibernian School.

£86,304 for volunteer corps.

£15,740 for rewards for military service.

£82,000 for army pay of general officers.

£59,000 for full pay for retired officers.

£420,000 for half pay and military allowances.

£49,136 for foreign half pay.

£13,859 for widows' pensions.

£98,000 for compassionate allowances.

£36,623 for in-pensioners.

£1,236,732 for out-pensioners.

£39,000 for superannuation allowances.

Sir C. NAPIER wished to know when the navy estimates were likely to come on.

Lord J. RUSSELL could not fix the day, but they now stood for Friday, and they might then be considered.

The house resumed, and the report was ordered to be brought up next day.

Mr. GREENE brought up the report of the resolutions of supply passed on a former evening, which was agreed to.

The consolidated fund (£8,000,000) bill was read a second time.

DRAINAGE.

Sir G. GREY moved for leave to bring in a bill to extend the objects to which money borrowed last session under the act for the encouragement of drainage might be applied.

Agreed to.

ENLISTMENT FOR SERVICE IN THE ARMY.

Mr. F. MAULE moved for leave to bring in a bill for limiting the time of service in the army.—He had stated the other night that it was not his intention to enter into any details of this bill; these he should leave to the second reading. He might mention that the period named in the bill was ten years for the infantry, and twelve years for the cavalry and artillery.

Sir G. GREY brought in the drainage act amendment bill, which was read a first time.

The other orders of the day having been disposed of, the house adjourned at 12 o'clock.

House of Lords—Tuesday, March 2,

The DUKE of RICHMOND presented a petition from Enniscorthy, praying for the establishment of a union rating. The noble duke then, pursuant to notice, moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the poor removal act.

After a short discussion, the motion was agreed to, and the committee named of last year.

House of Commons—Tuesday, March 2.

The following bills were read a second time and ordered to be committed:—

Cork and Bandon Railway; Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway; Dublin and Drogheda Railway (purchase of Navan Branch, &c.)

PROVISIONS FOR IRELAND.

Portsmouth, Feb. 26.

Her Majesty's steamer Dragon is ordered to load with meal for Ireland. They will commence on her to-morrow. The officers and men at the Clarence-yard are employed all day and night in grinding corn and baking biscuit for supplying the fleet and the Relief Committees of Ireland and Scotland. The Mariner brig is ordered to the coast of Africa.

The sum of £100 was transmitted per the Messrs. Forster, from "The Friends' Relief Committee" to the Rev. T. D. Folan, P.P., and the Rev. Mr. D'Arcy, for releasing the tackle of the most destitute of the Claddagh fishermen, to enable them to proceed to sea.

The deaths in the Cork workhouse for the past week from Sunday to Sunday inclusive were 189. Sunday, 21st Feb., 28; Monday, 18; Tuesday, 23; Wednesday, 30; Thursday, 27; Friday, 25; Saturday, 17, and Sunday 21.

Secessions from the Protestant Church and conversions to Catholicism are matters of daily occurrence in the English metropolis. The Puseyite organ of yesterday chronicled the names of three Protestant clergymen who, within the last few days, have been received into the Catholic Church; and, if my authority deceive me not very much, you will, ere long, read the public announcement of the conversion of a noble lord occupying a seat in the House of Commons and somewhat remarkable for his anxiety about the abolition of the law of mortmain, and the modification of the statutes regulating the appropriation of bequests and grants for pious and charitable purposes—*Correspondent of the Liverpool Chronicle.*

In the House of Commons last week, Lord John Russell said that a proposition had been made to him by some of the Society of Friends who had been engaged most largely in giving relief to Ireland. They stated to him their belief that contributions were being made in America to purchase corn, and they asked to have a ship of war for its conveyance placed at their disposal. The government declined a literal compliance with that proposal, but they said if the sum was subscribed for and purchased, the government would be ready to pay the freight for the conveyance.

The *Wexford Independent* contains a letter from Mr. R. S. Guinness, of Kildare Street, Dublin, to the poorer tenants in that county, offering them the means of providing for themselves and families by emigration. The following is an extract:—"After mature deliberation, my advice is, for the poorer tenants to emigrate to America, where, all accounts agree in stating, that there is ample provisions for all who choose to go. I will give you £3 for each person in your family, the whole family going together; this sum of money, together with any little means still remaining in your possession, will enable you and your families to reach the plentiful shores of America. But I will not cease to help you when arrived there; I shall arrange that wherever you land, whether New York or Quebec, or elsewhere, you shall find in the Bank of that city the sum of £1 sterling for each person in your family, so that after your arrival, you shall be possessed of sufficient means to take you to that neighborhood in which land and employment are to be had.

In the district of Upper Leyny, County of Sligo, the new relief system has been anticipated in everything but the all-important point of assistance from the owners of the soil. Absentee proprietors, deriving from £2,000 to £8,000 a-year, have not contributed a shilling, because there is no legal power to compel them: but the resident landlords, in general, aided the government and middle classes in saving the population from starvation. The largest absentee proprietor in the district during a year of famine, contributed at the rate of a farthing in the pound of his rental whilst the smallest resident land owner contributed to the relief fund, which sustained the destitute on the absentee estates, fifteen shillings out of every twenty of his rental.—*D.E. Post.*

Viscount de Vesci, at his own expense, sent from the neighborhood of Abbeyleix to America, on the 22nd instant, a great many families, numbering about 80 persons. His lordship proposes sending many more as soon as the necessary arrangements are completed.—*Leinster Express.*

Although we are now only at the opening of the Spring, so great is the influx of emigrants at the various out ports, that the ship owners have made a considerable advance in the rates to America. Heretofore, the charge for a steerage passenger was only £2 10s. It is now £4 4s. During the past month some emigrant vessels have left the port of Dublin direct for the United States, and several are now taking in passengers. Many of the Bacon makers of Smithfield are now on their way across the Atlantic.—*D.E. Post.*

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF BREAD IN LONDON.—On Friday a general reduction in the price of bread took place throughout the metropolis, those denominated cheap bakers selling the 4lb loaf at 8½d, being a reduction of one halfpenny in the loaf. In the city and the west-end the best bread averages from 10½d to 11d the 4lb. loaf. Common rye or brown bread sells at 7½d.—*Morning Chronicle.*

ARMAGH, MARCH 2.—Three weeks ago, a woman named Clements, with her four children, left the Armagh workhouse. Since that time, inquests have been held on the bodies of all the children (the last on Thursday,) and the verdict in each case, "Died by diease, in consequence of destitution." On the day previous an inquest was held in Charter School-lane, on the body of a man named Mulvany, who was reduced to a perfect skeleton. Verdict, "Died by destitution." An inquest was held last week in the townland of Oughal, on the body of a woman who died of starvation. She had been missing for two or three days, when her neighbours, becoming alarmed as to her fate, burst open the door of her hut, and found her lying dead at the place where the fire ought to be. Our correspondent informs us that there are many similar cases in the neighbourhood, so many as four corpses being found at a time in the same house. Last week, in the townland of Cavankilkeeran, county Tyrone, a man named Woods died of starvation. He was found dead in his house on Wednesday, stretched on a little straw—a terrifying spectacle, surrounded by four miserable children, and was allowed to remain in that state until Saturday, when the inhabitants of Augnacloy subscribed the price of a coffin, and buried him the day after. We are informed that previous to his death the landlord (a middleman) subjected him to very rigorous extremes, in order to dispossess him.

It is the intention of the employes of the Board of Works in the barony of Galtroy, to subscribe a day's pay for the relief of the distressed in their locality, the subscription to commence with Mr. Carter's Assistant Engineer for that district, Mr. Kennedy, and to include all the check clerks and overseers of the works. This is an act of humane and generous consideration well worthy of being followed.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

The Government has offered a reward of £200 for such information as may throw light on the mysterious disappearance of James Rafter, of Brownstown, near this city, missing since the 11th ultimo, and supposed upon strong grounds to have been murdered.—*Ibid.*

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—LONDON, SATURDAY.

(Before Lord Denman and a Special Jury.)

The Queen v. Dunn.

In consequence of the announcement in the public papers that this trial would positively come on this morning, the court was densely crowded at an early hour. On the bench we observed Lord Sandon, Miss Burdett Coutts, and several other ladies.

Sir Frederick Thesiger and Mr. Clarkson appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Dunn defended himself.

Sir Frederick Thesiger stated the case to the jury. He said that that was an indictment removed from the Old Bailey by *certiorari*, charging Mr. Dunn with perjury, in having, on the 31st of March, 1846, sworn and filed an affidavit in the Court of Bankruptcy, in which he stated that Miss Burdett Coutts was indebted to him in the sum of one hundred thousand pounds. The affidavit stated that he, the defendant, had received from Miss Burdett Coutts a letter in verse, giving him authority to draw upon the banking-house of Coutts and Co., for the above sum, as compensation for the several annoyances and imprisonments which he had suffered at her instance, and on her account; that the said letter was written by Miss Coutts, and had the initial letters, A. B. C., which he construed to be the initials of Miss Angelina Burdett Coutts; that he presented the order at the banking house and saw Mr. Majoribanks, who refused to pay the demand, saying that it was nonsense, and that they had received no authority from Miss Coutts to pay it. The demand was couched in these words:—

"Pay myself or order the sum of hundred thousand pounds."

" London, 4th March, 1846.

On payment being refused, the defendant wrote to Miss Coutts, stating his willingness to accept of reasonable compensation for his many sufferings, but refusing to accept of the sums of £10,000 and £15,000 which had previously been made to him, as insufficient. The defendant became bankrupt, and then filed the affidavit which formed the subject of the present indictment.—The learned counsel, who entered into a long detail of the extraordinary conduct of the defendant in his persevering annoyance of Miss Coutts, said that there was not the slightest foundation for the assertion of the defendant, that Miss Coutts had encouraged his pretensions to her hand, and that she had never written to or held any communication whatever with the defendant. The only thing that could relieve the defendant from the consequences of the perjury which would be proved, was that the defendant was insane, and therefore not accountable for what he said or did; but nothing of that kind had been suggested, and it would be the duty of the jury to find him guilty.

Several witnesses from the Bankruptcy Court, and other public offices, were called, and produced the affidavit, identified the handwriting, and proved that the defendant had made, sworn, and signed it.

Miss Angelina Georgina Burdett Coutts was called and examined—She was a partner in the banking-house; on the 13th January, 1846, she received a letter from the defendant, which she forwarded to her solicitor, Mr. Humphrey, as well as all the letters she received from the defendant; she never gave Mr. Dunn any authority to draw upon the banking-house; she was not in any way indebted to him, and she never wrote the authority.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dunn—She had received two letters from the defendant, dated at the Queen's Hotel, Harrowgate, which she threw away as waste paper; she gave no authority to Mr. Majoribanks to make any communication to Mr. Dunn, although she applied to him for his advice; and then, and she frequently thereafter, gave him general directions to take every legal step that was necessary against the defendant.

The questions put by the defendant, and his mode of conducting himself, alternately excited roars of laughter, and manifestations of indignation and disgust.

Mr. Edward Majoribanks proved that the defendant had called at the banking-house, and showed what he called an authority for the demand he made for £100,000.

The supposed authority, which was in the clinkum-clankum style of versification, was here read, and excited roars of laughter. The poetic effusion was rendered sublimely ridiculous by the staid stiff act of parliament-like voice with which it was read; it contained eleven verses, of which the following are the concluding lines:—

Send to Coutt's your bill—
There lots in the till—
I'll give the clerks orders to do it,
Then get your discharge,
Your dear body enlarge,
And in Stratton street do let me view it.

And, by-the-bye, love,
For your love to prove,
For your long cruel incarceration,
Fill a good round sum in
(As I've plenty of tin),
To make you a fair compensation.

A. B. C.

Mr. Majoribanks said he expressed his surprise that the defendant should have presented such nonsense, and he refused to pay it.

Mr. Dunn cross-examined the witness at great length, but elicited nothing of importance. He was asked what they did when forged cheques were presented, and the answer was—it must depend upon circumstances: but I'll tell you what we would not do—we would not pay it (roars of laughter.)

Mr. Dunn—If I presented a cheque in my own name, and alleged that I had authority from your partner, Sir E. Antrobus, to draw it, would you not give me into custody?

Mr. Majoribanks—No.

Mr. Dunn—What would you do?

Mr. Majoribanks—I would tell you to leave the house as soon as possible (great laughter.)

Mr. Robinson, a clerk in the banking-house; Sir Edmond Antrobus, partner in the house; and Mr. Inklebuck, a clerk in the house, were called, and gave similar evidence to that of Mr. Majoribanks.

Several letters and affidavits were put in and read.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Dunn then rose to address the jury, and made a long, rambling, inconsistent speech.—He stated in answer to his letters addressed to Miss Coutts he had received answers which he had every reason to believe came from her, and which bore a strong resemblance to her signature. The letter on which he founded the authority for the demand which he made on the banking-house, was written in the same hand as others that he had received in answer to those he had sent to Miss Coutts, and when he proved, as he would by witnesses, that these letters came regularly by the post, and in answer to his letters, he would leave it to the jury to say if he could doubt that the letters and the authority on which he made the demand were in the handwriting of Miss Coutts, and it was under that impression that he had sworn the affidavit which formed the subject of the indictment.

It is the intention of the employes of the Board of Works in the barony of Galtroy, to subscribe a day's pay for the relief of the distressed in their locality, the subscription to commence with Mr. Carter's Assistant Engineer for that district, Mr. Kennedy, and to include all the check clerks and overseers of the works. This is an act of humane and generous consideration well worthy of being followed.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

The Government has offered a reward of £200 for such information as may throw light on the mysterious disappearance of James Rafter, of Brownstown, near this city, missing since the 11th ultimo, and supposed upon strong grounds to have been murdered.—*Ibid.*

Sarah North, a servant of Dunn's, and other witnesses, were examined for the defence, but their depositions were unimportant.

Sir F. Thesiger having replied,

Lord Denman summed up, and the jury at once returned a verdict of guilty.

Mr. Dunn submitted that the affidavit was not such an affidavit, nor was it sworn under such circumstances, as to sustain an indictment.

Lord Denman said that he should treat it now as sufficient. His lordship then, addressing the defendant, said—Richard Dunn, you have been convicted upon the clearest evidence of a most base and malignant act, founded on the most corrupt motives, and tending to the persecution of an individual who appears to be in the highest degree entitled to respect, and evidently incapable of doing that which you have imputed to her by this affidavit; because if there was nothing but the appearance of the paper itself, no man in the possession of his senses could doubt that Miss Coutts ever wrote that paper. I cannot entertain the smallest doubt that paper was fabricated by yourself.

Mr. Dunn exclaimed—As I stand before God, my Maker, I never did, nor do I know who it came from. He repeated this and similar phrases several times.

Lord Denman continued—I am sorry to hear you use those expressions. A person convicted of perjury does not obtain much credit when he employs them. This matter has been long before the public, and gained a disgusting sort of familiarity, and is a most serious case. A person during the course of eight years, from some absurd imagination and perverted judgment, but also from a most corrupt feeling, seeking the attainment of a pecuniary object, persecutes an individual, in some measure, by legal instrumentality. This is an evil which no one throughout the country can think of without some degree of shame. I hope we shall amend it and, in the present instance, I think it is most desirable that sentence should be immediately passed. I have doubted whether it was not my duty to pronounce sentence of transportation; but, upon consideration, and particularly with respect to some feelings now operating upon the public mind with regard to transportation, I shall pronounce a sentence of imprisonment, but that must be severe. The sentence is, that you be imprisoned for eighteen months in the Queen's Prison, and give securities at the end of that time—yourself in £100, and two sureties in £50 each, for two years, and that you be there imprisoned until those sureties be entered into.

PUBLIC WORKS.

There is in many quarters some anxiety respecting the proposed suspension of the works at present in progress, and public Meetings fearful of the consequences of throwing such multitudes of the population out of bread, have memorialled Government respecting the inconvenience and the injury that would ensue. The consequences, however, were foreseen (indeed what Government could be blind to them?) and in order to provide against them a Minute has been addressed by the Treasury to the Board of Works, directing that, though the Relief Works undertaken under the 10th Vic, c. 107 are to be discontinued *as soon as means of subsistence have been provided for the destitute in each neighbourhood*, either under the Temporary Relief Act, which has just received the Royal Assent, or by employment on some of the works of improvement, public or private, which are now in progress or may hereafter be undertaken, the rule may be modified in *certain cases*, in order to prevent the inconvenience which might arise from a work being brought abruptly to a close. In reference to this part of the subject, their Lordships consider that it is sufficient for them to repeat the instruction given by them on the occasion of the termination of the Relief Works carried on under the preceding Act (9th Vic. c. 1) as contained in page 2,420 of the Relief Correspondence laid before Parliament in 1846.

Acting on these principles the Commissioners of Public Works are to bring to an immediate close any works carried on under the 10th Vic., cap. 107, *the continuance of which is not required for either of the reasons above adverted to.* Should it be necessary to recommend for sanction a new presentment for the purpose of affording relief, their Lordships direct that it should be limited to a sum sufficient to employ the destitute until such time as the *new* Relief Act may be expected to come into effective operation, which period, as *suggested by the Board of Works*, should not (say their Lordships) *in any case exceed six weeks.*

In all their proceedings on this subject the Commissioners are directed to have a careful regard to what their Lordships call "the paramount object" of preventing the Relief Works from *interfering with the ordinary cultivation of the land*;" and as (they continue) the season of spring labour has nearly arrived, it is desirable that some effectual steps should be taken for the purpose. Their Lordships desire that, after the Commissioners shall have considered the several points above adverted to, and shall have communicated on the subject with the relief Commissioners, they will report the course of proceeding which, with His Excellency's sanction, they propose to adopt."

INCREASE OF ENLISTMENT.—In consequence of the prevailing distress which exists in the country, large numbers of able-bodied young men are daily enlisting into various regiments. A few years since if twenty men came up at a time before the Staff Surgeon for examination, it would be considered a large number, but now it is not unusual to have 100 or 110 brought up to give his decision. Last week, Drawbridge street on several occasions presented more the appearance of a fair than a quiet street in a retired part of the city, from the number of recruits which were drawn up before the District Pay Office. The number of recruits offering is so large that the medical inspection has become proportionably strict, and none but the most healthy and strong are taken. As Ireland is principally the quarter from whence the regiments in India are recruited, at the present rate of enlistment, the vacancies in the ranks caused by the late war will shortly be filled up. It is stated that within a short period the 95th lost 300 men by various diseases in Ceylon.—*Cork Reporter.*

Mr. Jasper W. Rogers proposes to cut up the peaty substratum of the Irish bog land into portions, subject these to hydraulic or other pressure and then convert them into charcoal: thus affording employment to multitudes, preparing the land for useful purposes, and affording the means of smelting British iron into material equivalent to that of Swedish. Turf, too, at 5s a ton, will produce as much steam as Scotch coal at 10s a ton.

At an Extraordinary Sessions, held at Cashel on the 24th of February, 1847, Captain Jacob in the chair, a sum of £20,000 was passed by the magistrates and cess payers, £10,500 of which was for the completion of work now in progress, and the calculation or estimate for finishing them was founded on the principle that the Engineer be allowed to choose his own laborers, &c.—the remaining £9,500 was passed for breaking stones at the different works, or in such places as the Relief Committees and the Engineers should fix upon.

On and after the 1st of April, the charge of 5 per cent on all payments made to the Chelsea pensioners will be remitted.

Another of the party charged with shooting the policeman and attacking Mr. Wayland has been lodged in Clonmel jail.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART, SHORTNESS OF BREATH, AND GENERAL DEBILITY, CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A gentleman of the name of Spencer, residing for the present in Sackville street, Dublin, and who was for many years in the East India Company's service, fell into ill health, and was even at death's door, the action of his heart being frequently so violent as to cause, when lying down, the very bed to shake, and again, from the shortness of breath and debility, he could scarcely walk twenty yards. This gentleman may now be seen out hunting, in the fullest enjoyment of health, having been cured by the surprising virtues of Holloway's justly celebrated Pills.

WATERFORD—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Saturday, March 6, 1847.