The Waterford Mail.

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REPORTED LOSS OF THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIP TWEED, AND SIXTY LIVES.

(From the Morning Herald.)

SOUTHAMPTON, SUNDAY.—The Calpe, steamer, which plies between Southampton and Havre, arrived this afternoon, and brought the *Journal du Havre*, published yesterday, from which I have translated the article underneath. The correctness of the report is doubted by many, but the details seem to be so precisely given, that it bears every semblance of truth. However, a few days will decide, the Tweed being the next steam ship due, with the Mexican and West Indian mails.

The report has caused a great sensation here, and all sorts of conjectures are afloat, but of course I give the only information I am possessed of.

If the report should prove to be correct, the Royal Mail Company will indeed be unfortunate, but I am sure it will receive the sympathies of thousands, for its series of losses since the establishment of its gigantic undertaking.

The Tweed was commanded by Lieut. G. Parsons, than whom a more experienced or skilful sailor never trod the deck.

Extract from the *Journal du Havre* of April 3:—

"LOSS OF THE WEST INDIA STEAMER TWEED.

"By the Baltimore we learn the loss of the Royal Mail steamer Tweed, which plies to the West Indies. The news of the disaster was brought to New Orleans on the 1st of March by the schooner Atrevido, Captain Sanchez, who left Campeche on the 10th of February. The details published on this subject by the American journals are very melancholy. By a letter received by a mercantile house at New Orleans, the shipwreck has been known, and it is announced that 60 persons have lost their lives.

"The Tweed had left the Havannah on the 9th of February, for Vera Cruz and Tampico, and on the 17th she arrived at the point called Alacranes, and she touched on the north-east point of this reef, and foundered immediately. As soon as the fatal news was known at Campeche—that is to say, five days after, immediate help was sent to the scene of disaster. Commodore Connor, of the American squadron in the Gulf, sent orders to Laguna, in order that a steamer might immediately go thence. The point called Alacranes is about seventy miles from the coast of Yucatan, immediately on the north of Merida.

(From the Times of Friday.)

The announcement of the reported loss of another of the West India mail packets, which is published yesterday, caused great excitement in the city, and anxious inquiries were made during the day at the company's offices in Moorgate-street, with a view to ascertain whether any authentic information had been received by the directors on the subject. To these inquiries but one reply was given—viz., that the directors had received no official information of the wreck, the only intelligence forwarded to the office being a short note from their agent at Southampton, and an extract from the Havre paper, the latter containing no facts beyond those published yesterday.

The Southampton agent wrote as follows: By the Calpe steamer, arrived from Havre, an American account has come of the loss of the Tweed. They say she struck on the Alacranes, and went to pieces almost immediately, on the 12th of February; that 60 persons were lost; but beyond this I am unable to obtain any particulars relative to this very unfortunate report, which, I trust, may be without foundation."

The hope expressed in the last sentence of the Southampton agent's letter is shared, it is right to say, by several of the directors; but the prevailing impression, it must be added, among parties competent to judge, is that the account received via Havre is too circumstantial in its details to be untrue in fact. Moreover, the locality where the wreck is said to have taken place, agrees so exactly with the supposed position of the ship at the time quoted, that little, if any, doubt is entertained of her loss.

The frightful loss of life described to have taken place—no less than 60 persons—may, perhaps, lead to an impression that many passengers have been lost in the ship. This fear will be in a great degree set at rest by an announcement, furnished by Captain Chappell, the indefatigable secretary of the Royal Mail Steam Ship Company, to the effect, that when the Tweed left Granada, her starting point for the present voyage, she had but seven passengers on board for Vera Cruz. These were:—Mr. Price, of the firm of Manning, Mackintosh, and Co., of Vera Cruz; Ellice, the new of Russell Ellice, Esq., the East India director; Mr. Ynchausti, Mr. Marias, Mr. Fonteche, Mr. G. Le Charlier, and Mr. Gisel.

It is possible that passengers may have proceeded from Jamaica and the Havannah for Vera Cruz, in which event they would of course be on board when the alleged wreck took place; but it is not considered probable that any had so booked.

The officers and crew of the ship alone number 90 souls. Lieut. G. Parsons is the son of the commander of the Tweed.—The Alacranes, on which the ship is supposed to have struck, is a dangerous coral reef, about 400 miles from the Havannah, and about 70 from the coast of Yutacan. It is considered by navigators the most dangerous part of the Gulf of Mexico, the current being so capricious and powerful in that region as frequently to carry vessels upwards of 70 miles out of their course in one day. The Tweed would be due at Southampton to-morrow.

INSTABILITY AND CONFIRMED ASTHMA.—EXTRAORDINARY CURE BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Extract of a letter from J. Thompson, Esq., proprietor of the "Edinburgh Guardian," April 17, 1844.—*Sir*,—To Professor Holloway.—Sir—A serjeant, living in this city, recently returned from the East Indies, caught a severe cold by the change from a tropical to a moist climate; became very ill, weak, and asthmatical. I am happy to say he is not only quite cured of the asthma, but is also now so strong and vigorous that he can go round the mall with any person in the city. This has been effected entirely by using your medicines.—Signed, J. THOMPSON."

I regret to state that accounts have been received from the Cape, which represent that Captain Gibson and Dr. Howell, of the Rifle Brigade, accompanied by the Honourable William Chetwynd, 73d Regiment, went on an amateur excursion among the Caffres, fell into an ambush, and all of them fell a sacrifice to their imprudence.—

WATERFORD—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Saturday, April 10, 1847.

RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Relief Committee met on Friday, for the purpose of carrying out the provision and classification of the visitors' lists, and of putting matters in such training as will facilitate the bringing into operation of the new relief act as quickly as possible.

The Right Worshipful Owen Carroll, Esq., in the chair.

Present—Alderman Meagher, Counsellor Walsh, Mr. J. Delahunty, Mr. W. Hearn, Mr. W. Morris, Sir Benjamin Morris Wall, Mr. J. Galwey, Dr. Mackesy, Mr. W. Kelly, Rev. Martin Flynn, Captain Hay.

Mr. J. Galwey said that he came to apologise for his not attending regularly at the meetings of that committee. It was impossible for him to do so in consequence of his being obliged to discharge other duties which devolved on him in the counties of Waterford and Tipperary. He would be very glad to attend all their meetings, if it were in his power to do so.

Alderman Meagher stated that the finance committee would not allow rations for children of two years of age. That was a monstrous principle to lay down. Surely if a mother were nursing a child she would at least be entitled to one-half additional rations.

Sir Benjamin M'Wall stated that he had in hands of the funds of that committee the sum of £163 17s. 4d. and of the citizens' relief committee £692 8s. 3d.

Mr. Galwey—Capt. Hay has just told me that he would be able to commence the distribution of rations in the electoral division of Rathmoylan on next Monday.

Alderman Meagher—It is highly necessary that we should at least commence operations for getting up our depots. If the depots were ready, I may say that we could commence giving out rations at once, as the money we have on hands would be sufficient for our purpose until a supply should come from government. I think £150 would furnish sufficient rations for one fortnight. It is, therefore, better to procure depots, and distribute rations at once to those persons who have been registered by the finance committee. You will then be enabled to get rid of those who are waiting every day at the Mayor's office.

Doctor Mackesy—Could we not take those persons away from the Mayor's office by giving out the tickets at the Fish-house. It was a very great inconvenience to have those persons crowding round the Town-hall, and obstructing the passage. Could not the clerk go over and distribute the tickets at the Fish-house, as well as at the Mayor's office.

Mr. Carroll—I could not go to the Fish-house, as I must attend the meetings of the committee here. It occupies me three hours every morning distributing those tickets.

Chairman—It is not the duty of the Secretary to distribute the tickets. The police and the other officers could attend at the Fish-house and discharge that duty, as they know the persons who got the tickets as well as the Secretary himself.

The committee then proceeded with the revision of the lists, it having been agreed to distribute the relief tickets, in future, at the Fish-house.

THE COAST DEFENCES.

DUBLIN AND CORK DISTRICTS.—The following return of the guns mounted on the batteries, near Dublin and Cork, includes a few in process of erection, which, though not at present mounted, and raised only for exercises, are immediately available in case of necessity.—

DUBLIN: Pigeon-house Fort, seven 24 pounders and three 18 pounders, one 13-inch and one 10-inch mortars, one 18-inch howitzer on traversing platform, and six 54-inch howitzers,—total 19. Magazine Fort, eight 12-pounder brass guns and two 8-inch mortars,—total 10. Porto Bello, one 24-pounder gun, two 18-pounder guns, and two 10-inch mortars,—total 5. Richmond Barracks, two 18-pounder guns. Droghe-da Battery, two 9-pounder guns, on traversing platforms. The martello towers round Dublin Bay mount nineteen 24-pounder guns and ten 18-pounder guns, all on traversing platforms—total 29. Duncannon Fort, ten 24-pounder guns one 18-pounder and one 12-pounder guns, two 12-pounder carronades, and two 18-inch mortars, total 16. A few of these 24-pounders are mounted on traversing platforms, the remainder on common carriages. Duncannon towers, two 24-pounder guns, and one 24-pounder carronade, on traversing platforms. Grand total for Dublin and surrounding forts, 88 guns.

CORK HARBOUR AND FORTS. Carlisle Fort, eight 24-pounders. Westmoreland Fort, eight 24-pounders. Camden Fort, six 24-pounders. Charles Fort (Kinsale) six 24-pounders. Ballincollig, one 24-pounder. Grand total for Cork, &c., 29 guns, all on common carriages.

It is stated in military circles that the 5th Regt. of Dragoons, which was disbanded for political sins, in the memorable year of '98, will be re-embodied, and take its old place in the army list.—The regiment to be equipped as light dragoons, and will be raised in England. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Hay, of the Carabineers, is reported for the command of the new corps.

Col. Acton has retired from the representation of Wicklow.

The hasty edict of the Poor-law Commissioners to close the union workhouse before the out-door relief measure is in operation, has aggravated the prevailing distress, and filled every door with impoverished, and, we fear, in many cases, really destitute, if not starving mendicants.

The Cork Union Finance Committee have contracted for 20 tons of yellow India meal at £13 15s a ton, and 30 tons, 10 white, at £14 a ton.

An inquiry is holding into charges against five guardians of Dunmanway union, Cork, under the 93d section of the act, which prohibits guardians from being directly or indirectly concerned in the supply of articles for the workhouse, under a penalty of £100. One of the accused is D. Conner, Esq., of Manch, an ex-officio guardian, and chairman of the board.

Mr. J. Perrin, Q.C., is acting Assistant-Barrister at Longford sessions, in place of Mr. Nelson, who is ill.

The potatoes growing about Limerick have no appearance of disease.

Mr. Tuffnell, Secretary to the Treasury, has arrived in Dublin.

On Monday last, the Messrs. Bournes' coaches and caravans to Kildare, commenced passing through Nenagh, Roscrea, Borris-in-Ossory, Mountrath, Templemore, Rathdowney, Maryborough, Emo, Ballybritis, and Monasterevan, an hour earlier to meet the railway trains.

The county Cork grand jury have made application to postpone the next assizes until the middle of October, as it will be impossible to collect the county rates until then.

The Roman Catholic clergy of the archdiocese of Cashel have resolved not to act on any committee with which Captain Norris, Inspecting Officer, may be, in any manner, connected, as they allege he has made false accusations against that body. They have also memorialled the Lord Lieutenant against Capt. Norris, Inspecting Relief Officer of the district, for having complained of their jobbing on the public works for the purpose of raising their clerical dues, by recommending improper persons (not destitute) for relief.

THE IRISH CONFEDERATION.

(Morning Herald.)

The portion of the *ci-devant* Repeal Association which had joined that confederacy from honest motives, and receded from it after failing in the hopeless task of causing the adoption of a course of honesty, pecuniary or political, in a body ruled by the notorious Irish tail, held a meeting on Wednesday, in Dublin, a report of which appears in our columns to day. In a country situated as Ireland at this moment is, men will flock to any place where public affairs are discussed, and these associated popular orators offer the special attraction of much eloquence—however little may be their wisdom—and have the recommendation, powerful in every country, that, mistaken or not, they have kept themselves without reproach where public money was unaccountably disappearing—or in other words, where the O'Connells and the tail had access to the exchequer.—For these reasons the break up of the Repeal Association on the secession of Messrs. O'Brien, Mitchell, Meagher, and Duffy, was signal and sudden. In the words of the bailiff at Mantalint's, it "was not a temporary crack, but an out and out smash." The tail betook themselves tooth-ing a minister, the junior barristers to look for colonial solicitor-generalships, the clerks to oblivion, the people to the Young Ireland assemblies, and the rest to the treasury of Arioste.—Mr. John O'Connell used in vain his "falconer's voice" or falconer's whistle. The seceders will not be lured back again. They have taken their stand upon sure ground, and made an impassable barrier, called publication of accounts; so that the form of agitation has undergone a radical change in Ireland. Mob demagogues will be no longer purchaseable with as much facility as donkeys at a fair. It will not be an understood matter that men can speak till we come up to their price—howling in Ireland till they are sent by some enlightened constituency to Parliament, there encumbering with their support a Whig Minister, who accepts their efforts in the vain attempt to evade a fall their alliance but tends to precipitate, and the most disgusting of the concomitants of which is the necessity of falling in such company. If the keeper of the secret service money, however, or the dispenser of small places, is likely in future to have less to do in Ireland, the ATTORNEY GENERAL may, probably, not share his leisure. The speeches in Dublin, on Wednesday, were a little too plain to be proper in any country not in open rebellion, and though it has pleased GOD so to afflict Ireland that danger from physical force does not now exist, HIS mercy will not make such affliction perpetual: and the Imperial Legislature and the Imperial Government cannot quietly sit by till one part of the empire is stirred up to an insurrection which must cost much blood, and retard the prosperity of the country for a century. Mr. MEAGHER must, as an orator, feel great temptation to talk of battles and victories, "honour and glory, and prize money;" but it must occur to him, as a barrister, that there is a prejudice amongst governments against allowing seditious to be sown publicly, or applauding attempts to arm a people for rebellion under the eyes of the executive.

A more grateful subject of consideration, however, than the Chrononhotonthologos heroics of Mr. MEAGHER, was Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN'S speech, in which he displayed that anxiety for the welfare of his country, the sincerity of which in the honourable member for Limerick is doubted by none, however general may be the condemnation of the means which he adopts. How exceedingly mistaken our economist riddon Ministers were in the course they pursued about the bill of Lord GEORGE BENTINCK, may be read in the columns of every newspaper, and heard from the platform of meeting in Ireland. The grand juries representing the landed proprietary, the municipal councils representing the trading wealth, even the Romish priesthood, the press, all in the country are unanimous in thinking Lord GEORGE'S measure the most sensible, practical, and certain of success that has been for years attempted in that country. At the meeting on Wednesday, Mr. SMITH O'BRIEN said—

"Lord George Bentinck brought forward a measure that would have caused the expenditure probably of £30,000,000 of money in profitable improvement in Ireland; it would have given great employment to the people, and developed the resources of Ireland. Lord George proposed that a loan of £16,000,000 should be made for the purpose of aiding in the construction of Irish railways. He proposed that it should be granted at the rate of £4,000,000 a year, and he calculated that it would be the means of employing 110,000 labourers—heads of families—representing a population of 500,000 persons. And his (Mr. O'B.'s) conviction was that this calculation was under-rated, as he believed that a far greater number of persons would have derived advantage from it (cheers.) How was this noble project received? The moment the measure was proposed, the 'Irish party' (groans)—yes, the 'Irish party'—at the first announcement of it, expressed their approbation; but the British minister became alarmed. He raised the cry of distress, and told the Irish members, that if they did not aid him to defeat Lord G. Bentinck, he would resign. Then, alas, was witnessed a scene which made him, for one, ashamed of being an Irish member (hear, hear). When he heard men protest before God and their country that they would not allow the interests of any man, or set of men, to influence their conduct, where a question involving the fate of that country was concerned, and then witnessed their conduct on Lord George Bentinck's bill, he blushed for the land of his birth. Men who did not hesitate to say they approved of that bill had the hardihood to vote against it. [Here there was another burst of groans, in the midst of which the names of Dillon Browne and Morgan J. O'Connell were heard]. From that moment (continued Mr. O'Brien) the results of the great meeting of the 14th of January were lost; the Irish party not only became utterly powerless, but the name of an Irish member became a bye-word of reproach and contempt in the House of Commons."

Now we must say that we do not think Mr. O'Brien went far enough here for the information of his countrymen. He should have told "who was the traitor." Those who "said they approved of the bill, and then had the hardihood to vote against it," ought not to have their courageous conduct placed under a bushel, especially as we are on the eve of a general election. One thing is certain, and Mr. O'Brien and the Young Irelanders may assure themselves of it as soon as they please, that if a certain portion of the Irish members desire to be heard with more favour in the English House of Commons, they must exhibit in a somewhat greater degree those qualities which conciliate respect to men in every walk of life. They are taken here for what the constitution makes them, the *representatives* of the Irish people, and if the name is, as Mr. O'Brien says, "a reproach and contempt in the House of Commons," what does he expect England to think of those who send them?

Fifteen vessels from the Mediterranean have arrived with corn at Galway.

ENCOUNTER BETWEEN SETTLERS AND BLACKS IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

On the 19th of August we were enabled to furnish a brief account of a collision between a small overland party and tribe of blacks, on the banks of the River Murray, in which rencontre a man belonging to the overland party was slain. We are enabled more fully to state the particulars. Mr. T. Johnson, the "one-armed man" formerly mentioned, long resident at Yass, in New South Wales, and to whom 14 horses and 51 head of cattle, of the overland herd, belonged, has been kind enough to furnish us with the following interesting recital. The party of six, including the narrator, Henry Jervis, George Jervis, John Jones, George Bridges, and Herbert Elder, were travelling in charge of cattle, horses, and a provision dray, belonging to himself and Elder, and bound to Adelaide, when on the morning of the 27th of June, Henry Jervis and George Jervis rode away from the party, and were expected to return in vain all that day and night. On the 29th the reduced party encamped at a place called Mount Dispersion, whence they could hear the sound of an encampment of blacks at some distance off, on their line of march.—On the following morning Johnson intimated his desire to George Bridges that they should not proceed until his father-in-law, Henry Jervis, and his brother-in-law, George Jervis, had rejoined them. Bridges said he would not wait, and "hoped they would get a good starving, as they had no business away." They started accordingly, and soon arrived at the blacks' encampment. Four or five natives only were perceptible, and these they passed without speaking to. They travelled three or four miles along the bank of the Murray, followed by the blacks, the river being on one hand, and a thick scrub on the other. On crossing a creek, they stopped for a few minutes to see what the blacks were following them for. In a little time they started again, when the blacks cooeyed, and there arose forty or fifty more from the bank of the river and the creek, making a terrifying roar or shout. Upon this Elder, Bridges, and Jones took their arms, and stood alongside the dray; Mr. Johnson was with the cattle in advance, and all he could see, on looking round, was, that the blacks with their spears and war implements had advanced to within about ten rods of the dray, where they maintained their terrifying roar without advancing nearer. Mr. Johnson walked from the cattle to the dray; but before he could reach it, Jones had fired a shot, which, however, he said was an accidental one. Bridges having expressed his determination to proceed, Mr. Johnson returned to the cattle, and caught his horse, which was the only one saddled. By this time Elder had joined him alongside the cattle, which some dogs belonging to the blacks were attacking; but they were not got rid of without scattering the cattle. On looking round towards the dray, Mr. Johnson saw Bridges handing some beef to the blacks, and observed that as he turned from them they speared him in the back and under the right arm, and he fell to the ground. Elder and Jones were no longer visible, and he concluded they had been speared too. Mr. Johnson rode a little way to the right, and could then see the blacks had full possession of the dray. He now saw an unarmed black coming towards him, but seeing he was followed by two others with a spear each, he turned his horse's head to cross a creek; but before he had accomplished the passage, a spear passed over his head, and lodged in the opposite bank. Thence he looked again, and saw the former contents of the dray upon the ground, also the speared man, whose dying groans were audible, but could see nothing of Elder or Jones. Mr. Johnson being utterly at a loss to determine what he could do, remained where he stood for some time; and having prayed to God to direct him, he resolved to retreat to a station forming by Mr. Ross, fifty or sixty miles further back than where he and his companions had encamped on the previous night. He was proceeding on his journey in that direction, when he heard a noise behind which alarmed him much; but he was agreeably surprised at being overtaken by Elder and Jones, whom he had given up for lost, but who had succeeded in catching two of his (Johnson's) horses, and had taken a like determination with himself, to retreat towards Mr. Ross's. They, too, had given up Mr. Johnson for lost —but meeting with the track of the mare he was riding, rightly concluded he had escaped, and that they might overtake him. Having agreed to go back to Mr. Ross's station, they had ridden only two or three miles in that direction when they met Henry and George Jervis, who said they had lost themselves, which was almost impossible, as they had the river on one hand, and a beaten track on the other. On being told that their relative (Bridges) had been killed, they wanted Mr. Johnson and the others to turn back; but as they had only one gun between them, in the hand of Jones, the proposal was declined, and they all agreed to go back to Mr. Ross's together. That night they passed in the bush, on the bank of the Murray, without food or shelter, and on the following morning, having caught their horses, they mounted and rode as fast as they could towards the station of Mr. Ross. Most fortunately, on their way they fell in with Mr. Maury and a Mr. Cartwright, with their party, provision dray, and cattle, and got a present supply for their wants. Having learned that Mr. Tooth's party was coming behind, Johnson and Elder went to meet them, and upon asking the assistance of Mr. Tooth's superintendent, Mr. Newman, the services of an armed and well-mounted man were granted, and Elder was left with Mr. Newman. The armed man, who had served in the British cavalry, and was very properly called "the trooper," carried his musket in "a boot," and had plenty of ammunition. Johnson, too, was furnished with a brace of pistols. When they got back to the encampment of Messrs. Maury and Cartwright, they found George Jervis, and learned from him that his father, accompanied by Mr. Maury, Mr. Cartwright, Mr. Ross, a Mr. Walker, and two or three other gentlemen, accompanied by two blacks, and all well armed, had just gone off for the scene of the murder and dispersion. Mr. Johnson and the trooper determined to overtake them, and did so after about four miles' travelling. They journeyed together all that day, and encamped on the bank of the river at night. Next morning they set out again, and reached the place where Bridges was murdered about half an hour before sunset. One of the dogs left with the dray was still there; the two leading bullocks were missing, but the other four were found entangled in the scrub; and it was now time to encamp for the night. In the morning (July 3,) all the party went to look for the remains of poor Bridges, except Jervis, who rode out in search of the dispersed cattle. After some time they found a clay mound, which was removed, and a little below was discovered the naked body of the murdered man, covered first with long grass, and then with pieces of wood, the clay being put over all. On taking up the body, it was found to have been speared through and through. After giving Henry Jervis an opportunity of seeing the body of his son-in-law, it was again interred in another grave. After this, the kind gentlemen assisted in recovering the dispersed cattle, and succeeded so well, that Mr. Johnson recovered all his horses (14). Next morning he returned with the party to Mr. Newman, who kindly undertook to supply him with provisions, to attempt the recovery of his remaining cattle, and to conduct him to Adelaide with his party. To this gentleman's kind assistance he was indebted for the recovery of all his cattle, except five, and for the benefit of a safe convoy as far as the settled districts on this side of the River Rufus.—*South Australian Adv.*

THE IRISH POOR IN LIVERPOOL.

Friday Evening, 7 o'clock.

A communication has just been received from the board of guardians of Liverpool, addressed to Mr. Austin, the assistant poor law commissioner, who is here holding a court of inquiry as to the most eligible site for a new workhouse, requesting his immediate attendance in that town, in consequence of the immense influx of persons from Ireland in a state of destitution. It appears by the statement in the communication above alluded to, that there have been landed in Liverpool within the last nine days the following astounding number of Irish emigrants;—

Men	7410
Women	4257
Children	2918
Total	14,615

Mr. Austin has adjourned the sittings of his court for a week, and leaves here for Liverpool this evening.—*Morning Herald.*

THE MONEY MARKET.

London, Friday Evening.

The advance in the rate of interest by the Bank of England yesterday, and the stringent measures persevered in to restrict discounts, have had a decided influence in further depressing public securities, as was naturally to be expected. Up to about twelve o'clock there was a succession of large purchases made, which had the effect of arresting the depression for a time; but the market eventually gave way, establishing a decline of 1 per cent on the closing price of yesterday. The highest price of Consols during the day was 86⅞, and the lowest within the regular hours of business, 86⅛; but the price afterwards fell to 85⅞, from which there was but a partial recovery of only about ⅛. Up to after four o'clock, the Stock Exchange continued crowded, and an immense amount of business was done amidst what may with propriety be called a scant panic. The other stocks are not marked low in proportion, as the official lists are not made out later than three o'clock. The lowest quotation of the Three per Cents. Reduced was 85⅜; the Three-and a Quarter per Cents., 86⅜; the Scrip of the Loan, 2¼ dis.; Exchequer Bills, par to 2 dis.; India Bonds, 5 dis. to 2 prem.; and Bank Stock, 195.

DEPARTURE OF FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN STEAM SHIP CAMBRIA.

Brown's Temperance Hotel,
Clayton's-square, Liverpool, April 3, 1847.

MR. EDITOR—I take up my pen to lay before you a few facts respecting an unjust proscription to which I find myself subjected on board the steam-ship Cambria, to sail from this port at ten o'clock to morrow morning for Boston, United States.

On the 4th of March last, in company with George Moxlay, Esq., of the Hall of Commerce, London, I called upon Mr. Ford, the London agent of the Cunard line of steamers, for the purpose of securing a passage on board the steam-ship Cambria to Boston, United States. On inquiring the amount of the passage, I was told £40 19s. I inquired further, if a second class passage could be obtained? He answered, No; there was but one fare, all distinctions having been abolished. I then gave him £40 19s, and received from him in return a ticket entitling me to berth 72, on board the steam-ship Cambria, at the same time asking him, if my colour would prove any barrier to my enjoying all the rights and privileges enjoyed by other passengers? He said, No. I then left the office, supposing all well, and thought nothing more of the matter until this morning, when, in company with a few friends, agreeably to public notice, I went on board the Cambria with my luggage, and on inquiring for my berth, found to my surprise and mortification that it had been given to another passenger, and was told that the agent in London had acted without authority in selling me the ticket. I expressed my surprise and disappointment to the captain, and inquired what I had better do in the matter. He suggested my accompanying him to the office of the agent in Waterstreet, Liverpool, for the purpose of ascertaining what could be done. On stating the fact of my having purchased the ticket of the London agent, Mr. M'iver (the Liverpool agent) answered that the London agent, in selling me the ticket, had acted without authority, and that I should not go on board the ship, unless I agreed to take my meals alone, and not to mix with the saloon company, and give up the berth for which I had paid. Being without legal remedy, and anxious to return to the United States, I have felt it due to my own rights as a man, as well as to the honor and dignity of the British public, to lay these facts before them, well knowing that the British public will pronounce a just verdict on such proceedings.

I have travelled in this country nineteen months, and have always enjoyed equal rights and privileges with other passengers, and it was not until I turned my face towards America that I met with anything like proscription on account of my colour.

Yours respectfully,
FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

The action for libel brought by the Bishop of Exeter against the *Western Times*, is postponed till next assizes.

At the church of the British Embassy in Paris, the collection made for the relief of distress in Ireland, after sermons preached by Archdeacon Keating (chaplain to the embassy) and the Rev. Mr. Chamier, amounted to 2260, exclusive of £80, contributed by the Marquis of Normanby.

Richard Mason, Esq., inspector of the works at Glin, was attacked by a party of the labourers before he was out of his bed. Two of them succeeded in effecting an entrance for the purpose of dragging him out, but being a powerful man he made short work with them, giving one a severe beating, while the other made a retreat. The cause of the attack was that he compelled them to come to work at six o'clock instead of eight.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

MR. NEWMAN.

We find the following in the *Britannia*, a London weekly paper:—

MR. NEWMAN AT ROME.—We have been favored with the following extract of a private letter from Rome, from which it would seem that Mr. Newman has become too Popish for the Pope:—"Have you heard of Mr. Newman's rapture with his new friends? He lately preached a sermon here, in which he abused his own countrymen in language so violent and vituperative as to give great offence to his Holiness the Pope, whose policy, it seems, is rather to conciliate than irritate the English, in order, perhaps, *the more easily to beguile and ensnare them.* It is certain that Mr. Newman is silenced in consequence of his temerity, the Pope having forbidden him to preach till further orders."

The *Tablet* some time ago announced that Mr. Newman was to have been sent over to England "as a Brother of the Oratory, the congregation founded by the illustrious St. Philip Neri," and with some other novitiates, who, like Mr. Newman, had been undergoing their probationary exercises at Rome, were to "make arrangements for opening an Oratory and establishing a congregation in one of the large provincial towns in England." Under the circumstances it remains to be seen how far this intention will now be carried out. As to the Saint mentioned, we take the subjoined from the *Morning Herald*:—

Now, who was *Saint Philip Neri*, and what were his extraordinary merits or virtues, that we, in these days, should be taught to venerate, and even to *worship* him? What is the account we receive of him from the Romish writers themselves?

We are not told of the missions he established, or of the works which he wrote or compiled. His merit seems to have consisted in founding a Community, or Congregation; the chief rule of which was "*the total abnegation* of their own will." Those who entered it became *ipso facto* mere machines, to be moved and arrested, turned and directed, solely by the will of their General!

These orders or communities invariably exalt their founders to some superhuman rank; apparently believing, that some part of his "works of supererogation" must descend upon themselves—or that, at least, they should appear as if clad in the sanctity of their founder. And having, apparently, little to say of *Saint Philip Neri*, except that he was of wonderful "holiness," they have described that holiness in two or three rather singular particulars.

For, according to Alban Butler, the great English saint-monger—the holiness of St. Philip Neri shewed itself in these ways:—

1.—He could detect the hidden sins of others "by the *stench* which such sinners exhaled" thus "*miraculously* penetrating the secrets of the heart."—(P. 338).

2.—The Divine love so much "dilated the breast of our saint, in an extraordinary rapture, that the gristle which joined the fourth and fifth rib on the left side was broken: thus allowing the heart and larger vessels more play."—(P. 332).

3.—He had "several extraordinary raptures in prayer, and *his body* was sometimes seen *raised from the ground* during his devotions *some yards high*; at which time his countenance appeared *shining with a bright light.*"

These miraculous elevations are vaunted by several of the Romish saints; and those of comparatively modern date. This Saint Philip died in A.D. 1595, and Saint Alphonso Liguori, who enjoyed like "raptures," or elevations, is a still more recent instance.

Now, it is impossible to help asking, when these stories are rehearsed to us in the present day—*why Rome cannot send us a living specimen or two of the same sort; and thus end the controversy for ever?*

Of course a Romanist would retort upon us, and ask "Where are your Protestant miracles?" The answer is, that we do not pretend to them; while the Papists do. We hold, that miracles were vouchsafed in the first ages, as a Divine assurance and guarantee of the mission of the Apostles. We find them, too, always worked in the presence of unbelievers, for their conviction and conversion. But the case is far otherwise with the Romanists. They keep vaunting of miracles, even up to the present day; but *they keep them all to themselves.* Their saints are frequently in the habit of being suspended between earth and heaven, like Mahomet's coffin; but not one glimpse of these wonderful sights can we poor Protestants get!

Yet, surely, if there ever were good cause for such manifestations, for the conviction of unbelievers, there is that cause now. Here is Mr. Newman, just clothed in St. Philip's mantle, and coming over from the Pope to convert the English. Only let him rise "several yards high in the air," in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and remain there a proper time—"his countenance shining with a bright light," and we will promise him a large harvest of converts.

Three centuries, however, have produced nothing of the kind. During these centuries—if we are to believe the Romish story-books—miracles have been working in all parts of the world, *except in England!* The reason, they will tell us, is, that we *want faith.* But this is reversing St. Paul's rule, who tells us, that the converted Church is to be edified by preaching—while the unbelievers are to be convinced by miracles.—Such is plainly the tenor of 1 Corinth. c. xiv.—We admit, however, that there is an obvious fitness and convenience in the working of miracles in such a place as Italy. For only let a whole population *first* "have *faith*," and then miracles will easily follow. Convince a lame man that he is going to be cured by "metallic tractors," or magnetism, or any other imposture, and you will find his cure by such means not difficult. Some persons who "had faith," were satisfied, some thirty years since, that Anne Moore, of Tutbury, lived without food. If she and they had been Papists, the woman would probably have been canonized. But some other people who "had not faith," came and sat by her bedside, and relieved each other; and after about three days' watching, she, in danger of starving, confessed that she *could not* live without food.

John O'Connell, Esq., and family have taken their departure from Grena, Killarney, for France, which they have chosen as their future residence. In Mr. O'Connell, Kerry has lost a most useful private gentleman, magistrate, and grand juror.

The Primrose, for Quebec, with 337 passengers, and the Celeste, for New York, with 205, sailed from this port on Wednesday evening.—*Lim. Chron.*

IRISH ARRANGEMENT OF PORTRAITS.—At the late meeting of the British Scientific Association in Dublin, while an English gentleman was admiring the portraits in the dining hall of Trinity College, an old woman who was scrubbing the tables threw down her brush and volunteered to act as Cicerone.—"Him above there is Harry Grattan, God be good to his sowl said she, pointing to the first portrait, and that next is poor Lord Kilwarden, who was killed by mistake entirely; and there's Hussey Burgh, and a mighty great speaker he was by all accounts; and there's Lord Downes, and Lord Avonmore, and Mr. Flood. Now, sir, you must know, that Mr. Flood and Mr. Grattan used to be always fighting in the House of Commons, so when they hung them up here they put four judges betune them to keep the *pace.*"

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 9.

4th Dragoon Guards—Capt. J. Ralston, from Paymaster of 64th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice A. C. Drawwater, who has retired upon half-pay.

10th Light Dragoons—Lieut. J. P. Smith, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Shelley, who exchanges; Lieut. W. K. Orme, from half pay 16th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut., vice Lord J. Browne, deceased.

14th Light Dragoons—Capt. W. Wilmer, from 16th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Rouse, who exchanges.

16th Light Dragoons—Captain J. H. Touge, from 14th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, vice Wilmer, who exchanges; Lieut. E. Shelley, from 10th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut., vice Smith, who exchanges; A. H. Gherry, Gent., to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Binford, appointed to the 9th Light Dragoons.

1st Foot—Capt. R. J. Elton, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice A. H. Ormsby, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Lieut. D. Green to be Capt., by purchase, vice Elton, who retires; Ensign W. H. S. Sharpe to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Green; J. Webster, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Sharpe.

3d—A. K. Elliot, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lyvadt, appointed to the 86th Foot.

13th—Capt. St. Leger M'Mahon, from half-pay Unattached, to be Capt., vice T. O. Christie, who exchanges; Lieut. J. W. Cox, to be Captain, by purchase, vice M'Mahon, who retires; Ensign M. Browne to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Cox; Ensign A. Somerset, from the 32d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Browne.

25th—Ensign H. Veitch, from the 91st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Parrett, whose appointment has been cancelled; Assistant Surgeon J. K. Carr, M.D., from the 63d Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Swift, who exchanges.

26th—Ensign the Hon. A.E.G. Sinclair, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Campbell, promoted in 2d West India Regiment; C. H. Hinchliff, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Sinclair.

37th—F. H. Douce, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pollard, appointed to the 57th Foot.

41st—Serjeant-Major T. Young, to be Quartermaster, vice J. Gillan, who retires upon half-pay.

44th—Ensign J. Colpoys to be Adjutant, vice Howard, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

49th—Lieut. H. S. Mitchell to be Paymaster, vice R. Ware, who retires on half-pay.

52d—A. F. Lloyd, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Somerset appointed to the 13th Foot.

55th—Lieut. D. M'Coy, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Chraproniere, who retires; Ensign A. C. Cure to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice M'Coy; R. Hume, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cure.

57th—Lieut. W. Ahmuty to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Major Saunders, who retires; Ensign E.J.B. Brown to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Ahmuty; Ensign W. Pollard, from 37th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Brown.

63d—Assistant Surgeon B. Swift, M. D., from 25th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Carr, who exchanges.

68th—Ensign W.M. Bell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gildea, who retires; G. Watson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bell.

86th—Ensign W. C. Baird, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Kelly, who retires; Ensign the Hon. W.H. Lysaght, from 3d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Baird.

91st—E.G. Molnwaring, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Veitch, appointed to the 45th Regt.

96th—Lieutenant R. F. W. Cumberland to be Adjutant, vice Roney, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

1st West India Regiment—Captain R. W. Dallas, from half-pay 14th Foot

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.
3 per Cent. Cons.	—	—	85¼
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	87
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	199½
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	49½
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	—	—	—
Ditto 4 per Cent.	—	—	—
4 per Cent. City Debs.	—	—	—
4 per Cent Ballast Office Deb. Gov. Sec.	—	—	—
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.	—	—	—

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	199½	India Stock	250
3 per Cent. Consols	85¾	India Bonds	2
Ditto for opening	—	South Sea Stock	100¾
3 per Cent Reduced	84¾	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent Red.	—	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	
New 3½ per Cent.	86¾	3 pm	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 14.

Our foreign intelligence presents a complete blank of any movement of interest. The *Times* announces the receipt of a letter communicating the sudden and alarming illness of Louis Philippe. The details are most circumstantially given, but from the absence of other information on the subject some doubt is thrown upon the correctness of the statement. It is needless to say what a change would be produced in the state of continental affairs by the death of the King of the French, whose influence is so powerfully felt in the several cabinets. We regret to learn by the arrival of the Avon steamer, at Cowes, that the total loss of the Tweed steamer is but too sadly confirmed. The loss of life is melancholy: seventy-two passengers and crew were lost, and seventy-nine saved. There were but three female passengers on board, who were all drowned. Not a single letter was saved from the Tweed, nor a vestige of her left when the last of the survivors departed. We shall give the details of this sad calamity, together with a list of the survivors, and those who unfortunately perished, in our next.

Another circular, the eighty-fourth of the series, has issued from the Board of Works, by which a reduction of 10 per cent. is ordered to be made in the number of men employed on the 24th instant; and directing that on the 1st proximo the entire works are to be closed. The following is a copy of the document to the several engineers in charge:—

"RELIEF DEPARTMENT, (CIRCULAR 84.)
"Office of Public Works,
"10th April, 1847.

"SIR,—I am directed by the Commissioners to desire, that on the 24th instant—being more than one month from the period when the reduction of 20 per cent. of the numbers employed was made—you will, on that day, make a further reduction of 10 per cent., and, on the 1st May next, close the entire of the works in your district, unless you receive from this board instructions to the contrary.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,
"JOS. C. WALKER,
Secretary.

"To the Engineer in Charge
at ——."

In no place, as we have yet been able to ascertain, has the new act yet come into operation.—The gentlemen forming the several Relief Committees are doing all that men can do, yet, under the complicated machinery, by which they are surrounded, their praiseworthy exertions are in a great measure baffled, and their efforts to afford relief in many instances have proved fruitless.—Already nearly 150,000 individuals have been flung out of work, and cast upon the world to pillage or starve, and in a few days more thousands will be cast upon the country, without any means of employment, and with no prospect of support but what is drawn from the soup kitchen. In all these dismissals we find no notice taken of the cohorts of overpaid officials—no notice of disbanding has been issued to them. No, no.—They are allowed to fatten on the spoil while the poor and their famishing families are turned adrift.

Is the soup kitchen a more economic mode of relieving distress than employment on public works? Is the government policy of feeding a people in idleness, debasing, as well as demoralising, calculated to be of more national utility and individual comfort than their being engaged in a manner combining interest to the state with advantage, and respectability to its integral portions?

It would seem that the minister who caused the failure of Lord George Bentinck's plan for the immediate employment of the destitute in this country entertains this idea, at least, he appears to act upon the principle.

LAUNCH.

On yesterday evening a barque was launched from the dock-yard of the Messrs. White, which for build, symmetry, and sailing capabilities, reflects credit on an establishment which has already sent forth so many models of naval architecture. As the Junior glided off the stocks she was greeted by the multitudes assembled to witness the scene. She is intended for the carrying out of emigrants, and will, we are certain, prove every way well adapted for the purpose.

The three days' sale at the Bazaar, in Cheltenham, realized £1,000, towards the relief of the suffering Irish.

Robberies of sheep and outrages still prevail to a great extent throughout the county of Carlow.

Mr. Sergeant Howley entered on trial of crown business at Clonmel sessions, on Monday. There were 59 prisoners for trial.

The Royal Yacht Club of Russia have purchased the Syren, yacht, 161 tons, from Lord Keane.

The officers of the depot 81st, intend giving amateur theatrical performances at the theatre, Jersey, for the benefit of the starving poor of Ireland.

On Wednesday, the military were called out at Youghal to subdue a mob who plundered all the bakers shops in that town, of bread and flour.

The Beth Knot of Friendly Brothers of St. Patrick have contributed the sum of £180, towards the relief of the distressed Irish and Scotch, viz.—£60 to Scotland, and £120 to Ireland.

Whilst prices are rapidly falling the cost of Indian meal is kept up at Cahirciveen to the enormous rate of £20 per ton—although close to the harbor of Valentia, easily accessible from all quarters.

MRS. HASTINGS CARROLL.

We perceive by the Cork papers that our accomplished townswoman made her first public appearance in that city last week, in the cause of charity, and to those who have had the pleasure of witnessing this gifted lady's vocal exertions, we need scarcely add that the impression made by her on the occasion, was such as might be expected from her high artistical powers, and the discrimination of a cultivated auditory.—We take the following from the *Cork Reporter* of Thursday last:—

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE RELIEF OF THE POOR.

In common with some hundreds of our fellow-citizens, we were highly gratified by the various performances of the Concert on Tuesday night. The programme promised a rich treat; nor were we disappointed in the expectations we had formed. After Auber's overture, *Fra Diavolo*, Mrs. Hastings Carroll made her *debut* before a Cork audience in Rosini's *Una Voce Poco Fa*, which she sung in beautiful style, and for which she was deservedly applauded. In the second part Mrs. Hastings Carroll's "Oh, Erin, my Country" was given with feeling, and the duet *Deh Conte*, by Mrs. Hastings Carroll and Mrs. Pierce, was sung in a style that won unanimous applause.

ANACREONTIC SOCIETY.

This admirable Society, as previously announced, gave another of their delightful entertainments on Friday evening at the Town Hall. The spacious apartment where the Concert was held was filled by a fashionable auditory, and when the several performers took their respective places in the orchestra, the scene was brilliant and imposing in the extreme. Never, on any former occasion, were the performances so creditable to those engaged. The precision with which the most intricate passages were executed, and the strict attention to the *pianos crescendos* and *fortes*, produced a charming effect. Mr. Levey's performance on the violin of De Beriot's, air "Tremulo," elicited much and well-merited applause. The vocal department was also the theme of unmixed approbation. The "Anacreontic" being an Amateur Society prevents our giving the names of those gentlemen who so distinguished themselves on the occasion. We cannot, however, refrain from alluding to the excellence of the performance of the concerted music, particularly a charming Orpheus Glee, "Spring's Delights," which was deservedly encored. Russell's fine song, "A Life on the Ocean Wave," was sung in brilliant style and powerful effect by Mr. Condon, and met with a hearty and unanimous *encore*. But, instead of repeating it, he gave, with, if possible, increased energy and taste, "Some love to roam," by the same author. We would also mention that to Mr. Condon's unwearied exertions and talent is the Society mainly indebted for the enviable position to which it has attained.

The following programme of the evening's entertainment fully displays the artistical taste which dictated the selection:—

PROGRAMME.

FIRST PART.

Overture—"Beliesarb," .....DONNIZETTI.
Glee—"Merrily boundsthe Bark" WILLIS.
Nigger Melody and Chorus .....BARKER.
Waltzes—"Philomelen," .....STRAUSS.
Duett—"Winds gently blowing". BLANGINI.
Solo—Violin—Mr. Levy .....DE BERIOT.
Glee—"The Roses,".....ORPHEUS.

SECOND PART.

Overture—"Cenerentola," .....ROSSINI.
Glee—"The Curfew," .....ATTWOOD.
Fantasia—Flute .....BOEHME.
Duett—"Deep in the dusky lawn".. DR. SMITH.
Quadrilles—"Les Diamans de la Couronne" .....MUSARD.
Song—"A life on the ocean wave".. RUSSELL.
Glee—"Spring's Delights".....ORPHEUS.
Overture—"Il Seraglio".....MOZART.
Leader, Mr. Levey; Conductor, Mr. Condon.

The New Relief Committees for the Electoral Divisions of Crook and Faithlegg:

CROOK.

Right Hon. the Earl of Huntingdon.
Right Hon. Lord Carew, Chairman.
Shapland Carew Morris, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
J. D. Coghlan, Esq., Treasurer.
Sir Robert J. Paul, Bart.
Rev. Henry Fleury.
Rev. Thomas Dixon.
H. O'Byrne, Esq.
Rev. Thomas Flynn.
Simon Newport, Esq.
William Morris, Esq.
W. Isod Tollogh, Esq.
William Meade.
Thomas Goff.
Michael Nugent.
Nicholas Meade.
W. Blackmore.
T. Power.

FAITHLEGG.

Nicholas Power, Esq., Chairman.
Charles Newport Bolton, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
William Clarke, Esq., R.N., Treasurer.
Rev. Henry Fleury.
Rev. John Lymbery.
D. J. Lambert, Esq.
Edward Strangman, Esq.
Rev. Thomas English.
John Stephens, Esq.
George Kent.
John Cheasty.
Sir Benjamin Morris Wall.

The Independents of Manchester are about to erect in that city a chapel, at a cost of 20,000 guineas, in the early Transition style of Church architecture, with a spire 165 feet high.

MURDER AUTHORISED.—Richard, a slave of Robert Rowan, who shipped another slave, Maria, to death, in Charleston, U.S., had been tried and acquitted, because he did it by the direction of his mistress.—*Boston Liberator.*

At Kingston assizes Mr. Chadwick, chairman of the North Wales railway, obtained a verdict of £50 damages against Herapath's railway journal for libel.

The old bridge at Dumfries, after standing 600 years, has begun to give way. It is the oldest structure of its size in Scotland, if not in Great Britain.

John Galavan, admitted a pauper to the North Dublin union workhouse, was ascertained last week to have £100 lodged in the Tralee bank, the manager of which has been written to.

The board of guardians of Kenmare union are in a state of insolvency. The Poor Law Commissioners have for the last fortnight sent down £50 per week to keep the workhouse open.

Upwards of 30 persons have received summonses in the neighbourhood of Enniskimon, to attend the House of Commons' committee, on the inquiry concerning Capt. Wynne, moved by Mr. C. O'Brien, M.P.

THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL,

EDITED BY JOHN SAUNDERS.
LONDON—Bennett.

Notwithstanding the hostility manifested in some quarters towards the proprietor and editor of this work, and to which opposition we may possibly revert on another occasion, the People's Journal, we are right glad to find, has not only increased in deserved popularity, but presents an array of concentrated talent in its pages which fully marks the indefatigable industry of Mr. Saunders in catering for the public instruction and amusement. The contributions in the present number are replete with taste, and the engravings present the highest artistical talent.

SHARPE'S LONDON MAGAZINE.

We always open this periodical with pleasure. There are some papers in it which are distinguished by consummate ability. Among them we would notice "Frank Fairleigh" and the "Maiden Aunt." Independent of the interest created in the narrative, there is a charm about them which keeps the attention fully awake. The illustrations in Sharpe we need scarcely add are highly pleasing.

BOOK OF ENTERTAINMENT FOR OLD AND YOUNG.

This is a new publication sent forth under the auspices of the enterprising proprietor of the above-noticed magazine. From its appearance, and the nature of its contents, it is every way entitled to success.

MR. LABOUCHERE'S RUMOURED RESIGNATION.

(From the Private Correspondent of the Freeman's Journal.)

London, Saturday night.

Notwithstanding the semi-authoritative denial which appeared in the *Times* of Thursday, the rumour has been again revived that the Secretaryship for Ireland is virtually vacant, and that Mr. Labouchere, shortly after the re-assembling of parliament, will appear in the House of Commons simply as the hon. member for Taunton.—The alleged *fracas* between his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant and the right hon. gentleman was the all-absorbing topic of conversation to-day at the Reform, Free Trade, and Carlton Clubs.—It is admitted on all hands that Mr. Tuffnell, one of the junior Lords of the Treasury, who was specially despatched to Ireland on four hours' notice, for the purpose of healing the breach between the Viceroy and his Irish Secretary, has failed in his mission, and that he has communicated to Lord John Russell the unsuccessful termination of his negociation. The *causa belli* is stated to have immediate reference to the 20 per cent. reduction of labourers on the public works, the Lord Lieutenant feeling quite indignant at Mr. Labouchere having sought to fix upon him the responsibility of the proceeding.—From the confident tone in which nearly all the supporters of ministers whom I have met, speak of the "vacant Irish Secretaryship," I presume that Mr. Labouchere's resignation, as well as its acceptance by the First Lord of the Treasury, may be regarded as an *fait accompli*. Every man of political information whom one chances to meet, asks "who gets Labouchere's place." There appears to be some difficulty about the correct solution of the question. Some will have it that an exchange of places will be effected between the hon. member for Taunton, and Mr. Ward, Secretary to the Admiralty. These are the current opinions of the day. I may add, that it has been heard it is publicly stated in a well-informed circle, your Lord Lieutenant has become tired of vice-regal honours, and that, as a consequence of official *ennui*, and an occurrence of private interest, he meditates a speedy return to this country.

GOVERNMENT LOANS TO RAILWAYS.

We before said that all the applications that had been made by Irish Railway Companies to the government for aid, by way of loan, had been referred to the Exchequer Loan Commissioners, whose rule is not to grant loans to any company, one half of the capital of which had not been paid up.

This was a roundabout way of refusing the applications of those companies which were not in that position regarding their paid up capital.

We understand that the Great Southern and Western Company, having applied for a loan of £500,000, had their application favorably entertained, and will be aided to that amount.

The application of the Dundalk and Enniskillen Company has not, we believe, been favourably entertained, on account of one half of the capital not having been paid up. Other companies are in the same position. The Waterford and Limerick Company, we before stated, will be loaned £100,000.

Refusing to aid all our *bona fide* companies is very short sighted policy on the part of the government; and it is obvious that, sooner or later, that policy must be changed.

The rumour is strong that the government have some measure in course of preparation; but, after staking their existence as a ministry, on the rejection of Lord George Bentinck's bill, we can scarcely believe they will so soon change. It will require more pressure from without than has yet been applied to effect a change of policy.

The doling out of loans through the Exchequer Commissioners will not do. The public works will all be closed on the first of next month, and what, may we ask, are the people then to do? To be fed by Mr. Soyer in half-starved idleness? The workhouses are at full—true, weekly fever is thinning them by thousands—yet, weekly the claimants for admission far out-number the vacancies created by the wide spread mortality; and the houses are, in fact, closed. The occupying tenants who are able are emigrating, while, as a body, the remainder are not far removed from the workhouse. How are rates to be paid? How are tenant farmers to employ the population? When the spring work is done what are the able bodied to do?—These are serious questions. June and July will be the most trying months in the year, and, should the harvest not promise an abundance, where are our present calamities to end? We will then be but at the beginning of the end.—*Irish Railway Gazette.*

The Lord Lieutenant has issued a writ to the North Dublin guardians to pay into the Bank of Ireland in three months, £14,000, to be expended by the Finance Committee in out-door relief. For this purpose a rate of 14d in the pound was agreed to.

AWFUL VISITATION ON A WEDDING DAY.—Yesterday Mr. W. Baker, the Coroner, received information from Werner, a summoning officer of St. Luke's, of the death of Lucy Loomes aged 22, who died at No. 14, Baltic street, Old street, where she was about to spend the honeymoon. It appeared that she was married on Tuesday last to a young man of respectable connections, at Spa Fields Chapel; afterwards they walked about the streets, when, in the course of the afternoon she complained of being ill. On reaching home she became so bad that a surgeon was sent for. Life, however, soon became extinct.—*Standard.*

THE LATE WM. MORRIS READE, ESQ.

The *Kilkenny Moderator*, in a recent number, pays the following just tribute of respect to the memory of the lamented gentleman whose name appears above:—

It is with much more than ordinary feelings of sorrow and regret that we have this day to announce a great public calamity which has fallen on this county by the unexpected death of a gentleman whose sterling worth and high standing, was second to that of no landed proprietor in Ireland, a gentleman whose usefulness and virtue it needs no comment of ours to make known to this community, in whose individual breasts his excellent qualities and worth will be responded to and acknowledged, and his loss unfeignedly deplored. As a country gentleman he was a perfect and finished model, uniting the sister virtues of courtesy and hospitality; extending around his demesne an unostentatious but richly beneficent charity, the termination of which by his premature death will be bitterly and poignantly felt. As a magistrate, he was active and energetic in the discharge of his duties, and unceasing in his efforts to *prevent* crime in its first state—at the same time, on all occasions, tempering justice with mercy. As a landlord, he was *resident*, in the best sense of the word, attending unremittingly to the comforts of his tenants, whose condition he so far ameliorated that their present state presents a marked oasis in the desert of Irish misery, apathy, and neglect.

In politics, Mr. Reade was an unflinching and uncompromising Conservative, sticking to the good cause through weal and woe, and despising the time-serving policy of some of those who unjustly boast of the name; but his private worth and sterling honesty of purpose was acknowledged by all sections of politics and all denominations of religion.

In recording the death of such a man as this, it is our wish to avoid the common and backneyed expressions of grief, which the departure of ordinary mortals calls forth. Mr. Reade was truly one man in a thousand, and never was a time-honoured quotation more aptly applied than to record of him with honest truth—

"We ne'er shall look upon his like again."

The demise of this most exemplary gentleman is the more melancholy and to be lamented, as it is feared and believed he contracted the fever which was its cause, in his efforts to detect the murderers of the late Mr. Prim; it being at least a fact that he entered and closely searched one suspected house where a family was lying ill of that now most prevalent and fatal disease.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

We believe we may confidently announce that every effort will be made by the government to bring the business of the session of parliament to a speedy termination, with a view to a general election. We hear that it is considered not unlikely that the prorogation will take place some time in June, and the dissolution will immediately follow. The legislature must, of course, assemble soon after the election has terminated, but it is very doubtful whether any other than the necessary business, such as the election of a speaker, &c., will be entered upon.—*Manchester Guardian.*

ANOTHER OF THE O'CONNELL'S PROVIDED FOR.

Mr. Charles O'Connell, ex M.P., for Kerry, and who stands in the double relationship of son-in-law and nephew to the head of that ruling family, was on Saturday, sworn in as Stipendiary Magistrate for the county of Roscommon. Mr. O'Connell is tolerably active in providing for his little family, notwithstanding the circumstances of his pilgrimage to the Holy City.—*D. E. Mail.*

On last Monday morning, between the hour of three and four o'clock, three men entered the farm-yard of Thomas Pigott, Esq., at Ballinree, near Abbeyleix. Having taken the gates off the hinges, they proceeded to turn the cattle loose. A young man who had been in care of the stock, seeing the animals loose, proceeded to the cow house; when to his astonishment and terror, he beheld from behind the door way, a man's arm holding a cocked pistol. Before he could recoil, he heard an explosion, and was enveloped in smoke—some men dashed by him, and he discharged a gun in the direction of their retreat. The watchman providentially was not seriously injured; the ball having passed through the fleshy part of his arm only. His coat was scorched.—*Leinster Express.*

ARMED PARTY.—ROBBERY.—On Wednesday night, three men entered the house of a man named Keegan, whose land adjoins that of Mr. Pigott. Having ransacked the house, they took away £3 10s. in money, and a quantity of linen and wearing apparel. They fired shots on their departure.—*Ibid.*

On the night of the 7th instant, about eight o'clock, an industrious poor man named Nicholas Fitzpatrick, of Stonyford, was waylaid on the road at Floodhall, by three men who came out of a plantation. One of the robbers was armed with a pistol, and threatened to shoot Fitzpatrick if he did not deliver his money, and the other two, whose faces were blackened, rifled his pockets, taking therefrom eighteen shillings, and on going away ordered the man not to look behind, or else they would blow his brains out. Fitzpatrick had a considerably larger amount of money concealed upon his person which the robbers did not search for, evidently not suspecting cash.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

On Monday night last the fox cover at Whitewall, in the barony of Galmoy, belonging to the Queen's County Hunt Club, was maliciously set fire to and consumed.—*Ibid.*

EMPLOYMENT.—A gay gallant, favourably known amongst the Mountmellick fashionables, on Wednesday last stole away the fairest flower that ever bloomed

"In Penfield's green bower, not far from the Nore."

The fair truant, on the embellishment of whose person nature has been no niggard, is said to be also possessed of the additional attraction of five thousand *golden* charms.—*Leinster Express.*

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to transmit to Mr. Hayden, Secretary to the Relief Committee in Carrickbeg, the sum of £70 for the use of the poor; this donation, so much needed and so seasonable, is a part of a sum collected in the colony of New Brunswick for the relief of the distress in Ireland, and left to the disposal of his Excellency.

On Wednesday, being the fair day of this town, a lad, named James Wall, took a fancy to a young horse, that was tied outside a shop in the Irishtown; he unloosed the animal, brought it to the market, and was in the act of selling it to a gentleman for eleven guineas, when he was arrested by Sub-Constable Ryan, who brought him before William Ryan, Esq., J.P., when informations containing the above facts were sworn, and Wall was committed for trial at the ensuing Quarter Sessions.—*The Free Press.*

On Thursday night the office of Charles Bianconi, Esq., in Bagwell street, was entered from the rere, and the drawer forced open with a poker, which was in the office, and a considerable sum of money taken away. The Mayor and Wm. Ryan, Esq., J.P., were engaged for a considerable time on yesterday in investigating the case, but, we regret to say, with little success for the present.—*Ibid.*

The young Earl of Belfast has given £80, resulting from the sale of his own musical compositions, to the Belfast relief fund.

SUSPENSION OF TRANSPORTATION.

The following official letter from the office of the Secretary of State has been forwarded to the visiting magistrates of the different jails in the country:—

"GENTLEMEN—I am directed by Secretary Sir George Grey to acquaint you that in consequence of the suspension of transportation of male convicts to Van Diemen's Land, it will be requisite to make immediate provision for the confinement and employment, in this country, of a great number of such offenders.

"In order to facilitate the measures necessary for the accomplishment of this object, it appears to Sir George Grey that the temporary imprisonment in the county and borough prisons of a proportion of male convicts under sentence of transportation may be necessary when there is sufficient accommodation for their reception, and where appropriate arrangements exist for reformatory discipline. I am therefore to request that you will state, for the information of Sir George Grey, what number of prisoners can be conveniently lodged in the prison under your superintendence, without interfering with its discipline and good order; what has been the greatest number of prisoners actually confined in the prison at one time during the present year, and what system of discipline is in force in the prison

"Sir George Grey requests me to inform you, that a vote having been taken in the last session of parliament for defraying the cost of maintaining convict prisoners in jail, no additional expense will be imposed on the counties and boroughs in respect of the maintenance of prisoners who may be retained in or sent to any prison in pursuance of the contemplated arrangement.

"I am, gentlemen,
"Your most obedient humble servant,
H. S. M. PHILLIPS,

"Whitehall."

MORTALITY AMONGST THE POOR.

NOVEL SPECTACLE IN SHANDON.

In consequence of orders received from the constabulary authorities, the police of this city have ceased to supply coffins to the poor. The accounts from the several stations have been furnished to Thursday night, the day on which the aid of the constabulary, in this particular, ceased.

In the Jail Road District, Acting Constable Casey obtained 33 coffins from the 1st to the 8th inst., for that number of unfortunate people who had died within that period, and on Friday, up to about two o'clock in the evening, 24 or 25 more applications were made to him, which, however, he was obliged to refuse.

In the same period (1st to the 8th instant), Constable Porter supplied 57 coffins—16 of which where given out on Wednesday. In eleven of these cases the bodies were brought to the barracks, and left there, or in the old market, for the police to coffin and bury! In 22 cases out of the 57 just mentioned, Constable Porter was obliged to hire men to convey the bodies to the graves, there being none to care whether they rotted in the ground or above it.

We understand that Major Beamish, with his characteristic humanity, has made arrangements for the supply of coffins, till the operations for the new relief committee are in full work.—*Cork Reporter.*

There are at present 347 persons confined in Clonmel jail.

Extraordinary Presentment Sessions for the Employment of the poor under proclamations from his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, at Nenagh, on the 19th of April, for the barony of Tpper Ormond; and at Thurles, on Tuesday, 20th, for the barony of Eliogarty.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The marriage of Lord Alfred Paget, M.P., fourth surviving son of the Marquis of Anglesey, with Miss Cecilia Wyndham, second daughter of the Countess of Listowel by her first husband the late George T. Wyndham, Esq., of Cromeahall, Norfolk, was solemnized on Thursday at St. Jame's Church, Piccadilly, in the presence of a select circle of the friends of both families.

Extraordinary Presentment Sessions were held on the 5th, and 6th, and 7th of April under Proclamations from the Lord-Lieutenant, at Dundrum, for Lower Kilnemanagh, at Tipperary, for Clanwilliam, and at Cashel, for Middlethird, and sums of money passed for the continued employment of the poor labourers on the Public Works.

A reward of £12 has been offered by the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, in Belfast, to any person that will prosecute to conviction parties implicated in the cruel and disgusting practice of cock-fighting.

The Clonmel pig fair last week was unexpectedly supplied with the Swinish multitude, and 100 pigs were purchased at encouraging prices. The pig jobbers declared their hearts warmed at the sight of their old friends.

On Tuesday, the guardians of Scariff union elected S. G. Purdon, Esq., as chairman; M. Reddan, Esq., vice-chairman; and Mr. D. Purcell, as deputy vice-chairman.

Mr. Stack, the master of the Birr Union Workhouse, died on Wednesday, of fever. Mr. R. Robinson, the clerk of the union, is dangerously ill of fever.

The custom officers of the port of London have resolved to contribute a day's pay each to the fund for the relief of distress in Ireland, in the Scottish highlands and islands. Hon. Spring Rice, one of the Commissioners, was mainly instrumental in this benevolent manifestation which is expected to realise £5,000.

At Galway assizes twenty-eight offenders were sentenced to transportation, varying from 7 to 14 years, and 59 to various periods of imprisonment, for cattle and sheep stealing, &c. Thomas Cosgrave, convicted under the Admiralty Commission, of the murder of Bridget Barret, is sentenced to be executed on the 24th April.

The following boilers have been sent from Sheerness for the soup kitchens in Irelaud:—Three to cook for 900 men, three for 750, four for 600, five for 450, two for 430, three for 300, two for 200, one for 156, two for 128, two for 60, one for 50, and two for 35.

IMITATION BANK PAPER.—The practice has recently arisen of exhibiting, in stationers' windows, bank notes, say for five pounds drafts on the bank of "Love and Folly." Stationers should be aware that they are liable to severe punishment for this, as it is illegal to expose for sale or circulation any similitude to a bank note, which may tend to deceive the ignorant or unwary.

The *Limerick Chronicle* states that P. G. Barron, Esq., the lately appointed Stipendiary Magistrate for Limerick, will not enter on the duties of his office till next month. The *Nenagh Guardian* states that Captain Pollock, R.M., of Nenagh is the gentleman so appointed, and not Mr. Barron.

CONSPIRACY TO BREAK THE JAIL OF ENNISKILLEN.—We have just heard of a daring attempt at combination amongst the convicts at present confined in our county jail. The object of the wretches seemed to be, to assassinate the officers, break open the jail, and thus effect their escape. We are happy to learn, that through the judicious vigilance of the indefatigable governor, the daring attempt had been frustrated. When we consider the present crowded state of the prison, we scarcely wonder at hearing of such an attempt being contemplated. We understand the matter has been reported to government, and trust that means will be speedily adopted to remove the convicts to their final destination, without further burthening our impoverished county with the support of lawless villains.—*Free Packet.*

TRUTHS WHOLESOME AND TIMELY.

We quote from the *Tralee Chronicle* the following admirable discourse, recently addressed to his flock by a Roman Catholic clergyman at Tralee:—

OUTLINE OF A DISCOURSE DELIVERED BY THE REV. DR. M'ENERY, ON THE FEAST OF THE ANNUNCIATION OF THE BLESSED VIRGIN.

My brethren, there is a subject of the deepest and most paramount importance, to which I would call your most serious attention, and let every individual who hears me impart it to his neighbour when he goes home, for it cannot be too widely circulated, or too deeply impressed on the popular mind, that there never was, in the memory of the oldest man, the 25th of March when there was less tillage, and there never was, within the memory of the oldest man, a time when it was required that there should be so much.—Let me implore of every one possessed of an acre of ground, of a rood, of a perch, to till it. If they had no other means of procuring the seed, borrow the stone of potatoes, let them borrow the half hundred of cabbage plants, let them borrow even the ounce of turnip seed, and put them in the ground, invoking the blessing of the Almighty, and supplicating His divine mercy. To those who had in ordinary years tilled to a large extent, I would say, till more largely now than ever. It is a bounden duty you owe to God and man to do all in your power to produce food for the next year. What, if such another year were to succeed the present! it would take years before the effects of the calamity could be removed, See what are the effects at present. Take the child in the mother's arms; it is taught to cry, and brought up in lying from its very infancy. The practice of deceit is carried to such a height that it is almost impossible to get a direct answer from any of the unfortunate creatures who swarm around us. The state of society has become completely demoralised; lying, cheating, deception and stealing are making fast inroads on the social order of those poor creatures.—Then look at the effects in a physical point of view. Take the young man whom we should suppose to be in the prime of manhood. Where is that roundness of limb and body that gives a fair proportion to the human figure? It is gone and in its place a body of attenuated angles without flesh, without muscle, without sinew. He is, at the age of thirty, a decrepid old man.—Then take the old man—from among the few who have been able to drag out a miserable existence. He seems to have been made in sport—his shrivelled carcass like a piece of crimpled parchment—and as if the least breath of disease would blow him into eternity, like the withered leaf at the approach of winter. The suffering of the Irish people has been the growth of centuries, but has been matured, and burst with accumulated force this year. For centuries those who ought to have protected and stretched forth the fostering arm have neglected us. For centuries those who ought to have been our friends have treated us more like enemies.—For centuries has the light of education been sedulously kept from us, and ignorance cherished and fostered. While the arts and sciences have progressed in the surrounding nations, we have been kept in darkness. Interested and designing knaves have told you you were the 'finest peasantry' on the earth—that you were enlightened and so forth. Those who told you so were impostures—You are not. If I wished to curry your favour I would tell you the same. But, no! I will not. I must tell you the truth, however disagreeable, or however harshly you may think of me. You are a patient people. I believe you to be a warm-hearted and a religious people; but you are an unenlightened people, not half educated, and very few degrees removed from barbarism. We are now arrived at a period when the people must help themselves, and the first step to do so is, to till the ground. Let every one who holds the smallest portion of ground—the smallest nook or patch of a garden, put down seed, commit it to the earth, and call upon the name of the Lord, with fervency and piety, and He—for prayer moves the arm that guides the universe—will hear you in your tribulation. If you allow a few weeks—nay, a few days—to pass away without doing this, the time for this year will be irretrievably gone, and you will have to endure for five or six years the misery which this neglect will necessarily entail upon you. Your sons will have to work by the road side, without the opportunity of receiving the moral culture so necessary to make them fitting members of a civilized community. Every one will make a God of his belly, forgetting that God to whose divine will we should at all times all bow. Neglecting the sacraments, devoting your thoughts to satisfy the cravings of appetite, you will lie, cheat, steal, and deceive one another and ultimately deceive yourselves. The weaker portion of you—your wives and daughters—will have to join in the breaking of stones on the road side, where, from listening to the loose conversation, perhaps blasphemy, of her coarse companions, the woman so situated may—nay, must—become demoralized and contaminated. The sufferings which the Irish have endured by the loss of their staple food, and indeed, I must say a bad one, has reached the furthermost corner of the civilized world, and sympathising nations have generously stepped forward to assist them; but this sympathy and aid which you have derived from other nations has been given, because they have seen that this present calamity has not been of your own making. But if we do not shake off this apathy—this torpor—which seems to be taking possession of your very souls, and do all in your power to produce food for the next year, instead of exciting their sympathy you will create their contempt, and you will become a bye word to the nations of the earth, as a lasy, indolent, mean people, who would rather trust to the bounty of others than exert themselves. If you do not help yourselves, man will not help you, nor will God help you. If I were to be asked by the charitable and benevolent—and there are many amongst us—how I would advise charity to be carried on at this period, I would say—employ the labourer and his son in tillage, pay him reasonably—wages such as the scarcity of the times demand. By doing this, you will be lending your aid to produce plenty for the next year. You will bring comparative comfort within the hovel of your wretched fellow being. If you give merely money in charity, it will soon be gone. If you give clothes, they will either go to the pawnbroker, or will soon be worn out. But give them steady employment, and you will be continually affording the means of procuring at least a scanty meal. The rev. gentleman then, in a very impressive manner, besought his flock to bear with Christian fortitude their sufferings—to avoid crime—to attend to their religious duties and privileges—to place their sole reliance, in struggling with the present calamity, on themselves and on God. There was not a pang they endured, or a pain they suffered, but ascended before the throne of His divine mercy, and would if borne with meekness and patient resignation to His holy will, who orders all things for our good, be written in the book of remembrance for them on the last day.

LONDON IN THE OLDEN TIME.—For some days past several waggons have been employed to bring up oranges and lemons from Gravesend, where the land surveyors, land waiters, &c., attend the unloading of the ships that cannot safely come up any higher; and as they are generally drawn by five or six stout horses, they easily pull the loads along the country roads; *but the ways are so busy in town* that they are frequently set between St. Magnus-corner and Botolph-lane.—*General Evening Post, Feb. 1739-40.*

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To be Sold,

A Desirable Leasehold Interest in HOUSES in this City, for an unexpired term of 80 years, producing a well-secured Profit of £80 a-year.

Reference, Mr. ARTHUR SMITH, William-Street.

MR. O'CONNELL'S HEALTH.

Mr. O'Connell is proceeding towards the holy city with all the expedition which his medical attendants and companions consider advisable for one in his state of health.—We announced some days ago the hon. gentleman's departure from Paris *en route* to Lyons. On Wednesday week he arrived at La Chartie, department de la Nievre. Private letters, received yesterday in London, from a gentleman who saw Mr. O'Connell at Nevvy-sur-Loire, convey the intelligence that during the period of the patient's brief sojourn in this district he appeared in cheering spirits, conversed rather freely with those who were permitted the privilege of interviews, and spoke in a more confident tone than he had done for some weeks of his permanent recovery. In the couse of conversation with the gentleman alluded to he said, "I am, indeed, anxious to visit Rome, the seat of Catholicity ; but my anxious hopes are centered on returning to Ireland, and I trust that I may be able once again to labor in her cause.—*Globe.*

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

10th—Apollo, Schade, Hamburgh, flour, &c.—Osprey (s.), Burgess, Bristol, m. g.

11th—Torcello, Attwood, New York, Indian corn.

12th—Eliza, Beer, Bideford, grain—Western Star, Budd, Bannow, ballast—George the 4th, Sinnott, Llanelly, coals—Eagle, Gregg, New York, Indian corn—Betsey, Symonds, Swansea, culm.

SAILED.

10th—Thomas Hasford, Herbert, Limerick, Indian corn—Vulcan, Dinwoodie, Wexford, do.

11th—Town of Preston, Wilson, Dublin, flour—Laura and Elizabeth, Evans, do., grain—Cheviot, Morgan, Milford, ballast—Margaret Pynter, Frew, Swansea, do.—Sansone, Lagorara, Dublin, Indian corn—John and Margaret, Brown, Cardiff, ballast—John, Mendus, do., do.—Grace, Morgan, do., do.—Margaret Parker, Culliton, St. John's, Nfld., passengers.

12th—Favourite, Hoskins, Cardiff, ballast—Bolivar, White, St. John's, Nfld., passengers—Medina, Burke, New Orleans, do.—Friends, Byrne, St. John's, Nfld., do.—Harmony, Knox, New York, do.—Themis, Dobbyn, Barcelona, coals.

13th—Erin, M'Donald, Quebec, passengers—Hibernia, Ryan, New York, do.—Spy, Codd, Galetz, ballast—C. H. Rogers, Wilson, Lisbon, ditto.

Wind—W.N.W. to N.W., and N.E. to N.N.E.

THE FIRST TRIAL OF THE GLENGALL ENGINE ON THE LIMERICK AND WATERFORD RAILWAY.—On Thursday we visited the Limerick terminus of the Waterford and Limerick Railway, and certainly a gladsome scene met our view. The hum and bustle of business—the hammering in the smithies—the sawing in the pits—the planing in the carpenters' shops—the turning in the model rooms—the jingle of the trowel and hammer—all told of honourable, moral, remunerative employment. On another occasion we shall give an account of these in detail. On this the chief attraction was the beautiful engine *The Glengall* which made her experimental trip one mile towards Tipperary. This splendid piece of railway architecture was built in Bristol, at the manufactory of Messrs. Stoddart and Slaughter. The cylinder and condensing apparatus is on an entirely new principle and makes this particular "craft" not inferior to any afloat upon the iron sea. At ten o'clock she commenced to whiz, and biss, and snort, to the no small surprise of those who did not expect to see "the Flying Dutchman." The steam being up, away she went at an astounding pace. The Engineer, Mr. William Rollings, informed us she sped once or twice at the rate of 70 miles an hour. We accompanied the experimental party on one of those trips, and she tried her pace no less than 60 miles in 60 minutes. Taking the bridge into account—the beautiful arch—the straight rail, and the engine at actual work—it *was* a delightful sight for Limerick. The wonder was how easy it was to stop the engine at her full speed. She appeared in the hands of the Engineer as manageable as a well-trained horse. The motion was exceedingly easy—no shaking, no vibration. The break of the tender is a most powerful one, and when she does stop at top speed there is no violent concussion. The weight is 32 tons carrying 3 tons of water, besides 3 tons of water in tender—weight of tender 7 tons—33 tons in all. There are two whistles, one for starting and stopping—the other the guard (alarm) whistle. On the 1st May the line will be open to Tipperary. Most heartily do we congratulate the enterprise and courage of the local committee for opening up this magnificent social resource for our country.—*Limerick Examiner.*

W.H. Pearce, Esq., Tullamore, King's County, Constabulary Inspector, has been appointed by the Lord Provost and Commissioners of Glasgow, to the office of Chief Superintendant of the new Police force, to be established in that city.—The salary is £600 per annum, with considerable allowances, and an extensive patronage. There were sixty candidates offering.

Dr. Mant, Lord Bishop of Down and Connor, has issued two volumes from the press, entitled "Feriæ Anniversariæ," to prove what is only supererogation to even an ordinary mind, that "Observance of the church holidays is no symptom of Popery."

By recent experiments with the gun cotton, on some sandstone rocks near Saddleworth, six tons of solid rock were raised by eight ounces of cotton.

The Austrian government is establishing agricultural schools in all parts of the empire where agriculture is behind the progress of the present day.

Upwards of 6,000 German emigrants have, within the last fortnight, passed through Cologne, on their way to Bremen, Havre, and Antwerp, where they will take their departure for America.

Monday last a private soldier of the 67th Regiment, stationed in Cork barracks, was reproved at the 11 o'clock parade by Captain Bunbury, for being improperly dressed. The private, whose name is Taylor, was directed to appear before his sergeant at two o'clock, properly dressed. He did so, and was dismissed. About six in the evening Taylor, fully accoutered, appeared in the barrack-square and inquired for the sergeant that his officer might see he was properly attired.—Not seeing the sergeant, he attached a string to his foot which was fastened to the trigger of his musket, and discharged it, the ball taking off one of the ring fingers of his right hand. The object was stated to be self mutilation, or an attempt on the life of Captain Bunbury, before whom it appeared that there were no directions for him to attend.—*Cork Constitution.*

SINGULAR PHENOMENON.—About midnight on the 19th ult., a singular phenomenon was witnessed on board the Stornoway royal mail packet, in the Minch, by Captain Macauley and his crew and passengers. The weather was serene in the extreme, and the water smooth and shining, when, in a moment, the ship was surrounded by lights burning as brilliantly as torches. The flame possessed a bluish tinge, and illuminated the sky to such a degree, that one could have seen to pick a pin off the ship's deck.—*Edinburgh Reporter.*

Great Southern and Western Railway.

NOTICE.

THE Train previously Advertised to leave King's-bridge Station on and after MONDAY, 12th day of APRIL, 1847, at 5 o'Clock, P.M., WILL START at 4.30 P.M. INSTEAD.

By Order,
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
Secretary.

3, College-green, Dublin,
9th April, 1847.

TEETH.

MR JONES,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

WILL Commence his Professional attendance in Waterford on THURSDAY next, the 15th Instant, at

Mr. CONDELL'S, Mall.

PAINLESS OPERATIONS.

Messrs. JONES continue their inimitable system of arranging their improved Silician Teeth, the *operation being perfectly painless*, the most nervous may derive the advantage of their economy, it is well established by high authorities "*that many fearful diseases arise from imperfect digestion, when the Masticating powers have become dissarranged from the Loss of Teeth,*" these Artificial Teeth are guaranteed in every case to restore this desideratum ; also their shape and colour is so perfect to nature's production, they cannot fail to give that satisfaction which established Messrs. JONES's reputation during the last Fourteen years of successful practice in Ireland.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Messrs. JONES have applied their utmost attention to the important discovery of the valuable influence of the Vapour of Ether, and visited in London the various surgical institutions where its merits have been practically tested, and are now supplied with the most improved Ether Inhalers, whereby TEETH ARE EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

☞ Fees strictly moderate.

NOTICE.

In consequence of important professional engagements in Dublin, Mr. Jones's present stay in Waterford must be limited to a short period,

Cork, April 7, 1847,
7 South Mall.

AUCTION

AT

DOBBYN'S LIVERY STABLES,

On THURSDAY, the 15th instant,

At One o'clock,

A WELL TRAINED MARE, 7 years old, well trained to harness, quiet, gentle, and good roadster and field mare, with

HARNESS AND CAR,

Either together, or separately ; also

A BRIDLE AND SADDLE,

Also a very handsome well bred

HEIFER,

Whose mother milked 9 Pottles on her first and 13 on her second Calf. Being the property of an Officer, leaving the country, they will be sold without reserve.

There will be also for private sale at the Coast Guard Station, at Dunmore East, on the 19th instant and following days, an excellent PIANO, and a quantity of miscellaneous articles—Chairs, Tables, Bedroom Furniture, and Ware, &c., &c., &c.

Auctioneer.

Waterford, April 13th, 1847.

Notice to Emigrants.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT,

THE ONLY REGULAR PACKET SHIP SAILING 25TH OF APRIL.

THE Splendid New Ship "HANNAH THORNTON," burthen 1000 Tons, George Choate, Commander, to sail from Waterford for New York, on SUNDAY, 25th APRIL instant. This magnificent ship, not yet Two Months old, made the voyage from Boston to Waterford in 20 days (not surpassed by any former vessel crossing the Atlantic) ; now on her first voyage ; built in the United States, under the particular superintendence of the Commander, expressly for a regular Packet ; is one of the largest ships ever afloat in this port ; has three Decks, fitted up with every modern improvement for the comfort and convenience of Passengers, which, with Captain Choate's well known kindness and attention to all those who may be fortunate enough to sail with him, should obtain for this noble ship (which is 8 feet between decks,) a decided preference ; and parties about to cross the Atlantic should examine the accommodations on board the *Hannah Thornton* before making engagements elsewhere.

Bread Stuffs, Medicine, Fuel, &c., &c., *gratis* during the voyage.

Parties residing at a distance may have every information by Letter, and the best disengaged berths secured, by sending a deposit of £1 for each Passenger.

Families or individuals can have private State Rooms in the Second Cabin, for terms which are moderate, and to secure berths apply immediately to the Captain on board ; to JOSIAH WILLIAMS, Merchant, 59, Merchants' Quay ; and at MICHAEL COGHLAN's General Emigration Office, 73, Coal Quay, Waterford, who will have other First Class Ships making regular weekly communications to New York, New Orleans, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Quebec, Halifax, St. John's, Newfoundland, and St. John's, New Brunswick.

County of Waterford.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT the Special Presentment Sessions, previous to Summer Assizes, 1847, for taking into consideration all Applications for Presentments, will be held upon the days and times and at the places hereinafter mentioned, viz. :—

For Gaultier, at CALLAGHANE, on the 8th day of May next.
— Middlethird, at TRAMORE, on the 10th day of do.
— Upperthird, at KILMACTHOMAS, on the 11th day of do.
— Decies Without, at DUNGARVAN, on the 15th day of do.
— Decies Within, at CLASHMORE, on the 14th day of do.
— Coshmore, at LISMORE, on the 13th day of do.
— Glanaheiry, at KILMANAHAN, on the 12th day of do.
— County at Large, at DUNGARVAN, on the 15th day of do.

Business to commence each day at 11 o'clock at Kilmacthomas and Dungarvan, and at the other places at 12 o'clock.

Forms of Applications, Notices, &c., to be had upon application at the Office of the Secretary of the Grand Jury.

The last day for Lodging Applications with the Secretary will be the 27th April inst.

M. MORTIMER,
Secretary to Grand Jury,
Mall, Waterford.

13th April, 1847.

BALDNESS EFFECTUALLY REMOVED.

A SURGEON residing in Cork, having in the course of his Practice had his attention particularly directed to, and acquired great experience in the treatment of CAPILLARY DISEASES, is happy to inform those persons who are afflicted with BALDNESS, (whether in youth or advanced life) that they may by a most simple process, REPRODUCE that necessary Ornament.

Parties applying will require to enclose a small quantity of Hair, and a Fee of Half a Guinea, by Post office Order or Stamps, in favour of Surgeon EDWARD WILLIAMS, 13, Henry-Street, Cork, when the necessary instructions, will be forwarded by return of Post.

Cork, April, 1847.

THAT CELEBRATED THOROUGH-BRED RACING SIRE,

REDWING,

BY SKYLARK,

WILL stand this Season at Mr. JONS' Racing Establishment, at £3 Gentlemen, and 30s to Farmers. Thursday, at New Ross ; Saturdays, at Carrick-on-Suir ; and Sunday, Portlaw.

Seed Oats and Barley.

GENERAL GARDEN AND FARM SEED WAREHOUSE,

25 *and* 26, *QUEEN-STREET, WATERFORD.*

P. K. REID

BEGS to announce that in addition to his select assortment of AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, he has just landed *ex Liberator* and *Regulator*, from LONDON, his Spring importation of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, including some rare and very beautiful varieties, catalogues of which are now ready for delivery.

To AGRICULTURISTS he offers the most suitable selection of FARM SEEDS ever imported here, and at the most moderate rates—consisting of all the NATURAL GRASSES, CLOVERS, VETCHES, TURNIPS, CARROTS, the JERSEY PARSNIPS, MANGOLD, FIELD BEANS and PEASE.

SEEDSMEN and FARMERS, by an early application, can have a choice selection of ENGLISH, DUTCH, and SCOTCH SEED OATS and BARLEY, ex the *Edwin*, *Coral*, and *Sarah*, from GLASGOW, and the *Harp*, from ROTTERDAM—viz, the SCOTCH POTATO, SANDY FARM, EARLY ANGUS, HOPETOUN, LARGE WATERLOO, TARTARIAN, POLAND, and WHITE HOLLAND OATS.

FRENCH, ISLE of THANET, and NORFOLK BARLEY.

P. K. R.'s STORES are as usual supplied with PRIME INDIAN CORN and INDIAN MEAL, FLOUR, BRAN, OATMEAL: OLD OATS and BEANS for HORSE FEEDING ; CORN and FLOUR SACKS ; Garden MATS and POTS in great variety ; GARDEN and FARM IMPLEMENTS of the newest design ; RAPE CAKE, LINSEED CAKE and MEAL for STALL and CALF FEEDING ; ICHABOE and PERUVIAN GUANO.

☞ A FEW HAMPERS of fine early SEEDLING POTATOES, perfectly sound, for sale.

Just arrived and ready for delivery, a large cargo of the best hand-picked

CANNEL COALS,

And a further consignment of ORNAMENTAL VASES, PEDESTALS, and FIGURES for Pleasure Grounds,

Commission, Shipping, and Forwarding Agency conducted as usual.

Gardeners and Land Stewards recommended.

Equity Exchequer.

The Rev. James Bagge, Plaintiff ;
Pierse Newport Barron, Esq., and others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to an Order made in this Cause, bearing date the 17th day of March, 1847, I will on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of APRIL next, at the hour of One o'Clock, in the afternoon, at my Chambers, on the Inns' Quay, in the City of Dublin, set up and let to the highest and fairest bidder, for Seven Years, pending this Cause, from the 25th day of MARCH instant, ALL THAT AND THOSE, that part of the Lands of

KNOCKBOY,

late in the possession of the Rev. FRANCIS REYNETT, containing about 22 Acres, 2 Roods, and 17 Perches, plantation measure, situate in the County of Waterford, in the pleadings in this cause, and in said order mentioned.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1847.

W. T. HAMILTON.

The above Letting is Adjourned to THURSDAY, the 22d day of APRIL instant, at the hour and place above-mentioned.

Dated 7th April, 1847.

W. T. HAMILTON, S.R.

The Lands are to be Let subject to the late tenant's right of redemption.

For particulars apply to JOHN BAGGE HEARN, Attorney for the Plaintiff, No. 8, Lower Gloucester-street, Dublin ; or to SAMUEL SMITH, Esq., the Receiver, Cappoquin.

Equity Exchequer.

Richard Thomas Barron, Esq., and others, Plaintiffs ;
John Hurley, and others, Defendants.

Richard Thomas Barron, Esq., Petitioner ;
Same, Respondent.

Patrick Cunningham, Petitioner ;
Same, Respondent.

PURSUANT to an Order made in this Cause, and these matters, bearing date the 19th day of March, 1847, I will, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of April next, at the hour of One o'clock, in the afternoon, at my Chambers, on the Inns' Quay, in the City of Dublin, set up and let to the highest and fairest bidder, for Seven Years, pending this Cause and these matters, from the 25th day of MARCH instant, ALL THAT AND THOSE, that part of the Lands of the West Division of FAHAGH, called

BALLYLYNCH,

in the County of Waterford, lately in the occupation of RICHARD LINEHAN and his Undertenants, containing about 36 Acres, plantation measure, be the same more or less, and being part of the Lands and Premises in the pleadings in this Cause, and proceedings in these matters mentioned.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1847.

W. T. HAMILTON.

The above Letting is Adjourned to THURSDAY, the 22d day of APRIL, instant, at the hour and place above-mentioned.

Dated 7th April, 1847.

W. T. HAMILTON, S.R.

The Lands are to be Let subject to the late tenant's right of redemption.

For particulars apply to JOHN BAGGE HEARN, Attorney, No. 8, Lower Gloucester-street, Dublin ; or to SAMUEL SMITH, Esq., the Receiver, Cappoquin.

W. T. HAMILTON, S.R.

THE TEETH.

PROLONGED STAY IN WATERFORD.

MR. LALOR,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

BEGS to announce that his engagements will render necessary his remaining in Waterford until 12 o'Clock on next SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at

Mr. SUPPLE'S, 98, Quay.

Mr. LALOR's Practice continues the same, and his Fees at the unusually moderate standard, which, for *many years* have secured for him so large a portion of the patronage of this City and County.

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

98, Quay, Waterford, Wednesday,
April 14, 1847.

KILKENNY ELECTORAL DIVISION Relief Committee.

PROPOSALS for Contracts for One Month, will be received by the KILKENNY ELECTORAL DIVISION RELIEF COMMITTEE, for the supply of the following Articles, of the best description, in such quantities as may be required :—

OATMEAL, at per Ton.
INDIAN MEAL, at per Do.
INDIAN CORN, at per do.
RICE, different qualities, at per do.

CASH PAYMENTS.

Proposals, accompanied by Samples, addressed to the "Mayor," will be received up to 12 o'Clock on MONDAY, the 19th April.

By order,
P. C. NOLAN,
Secretary.

Tholsel Rooms, Kilkenny,
10th April, 1847.

To Emigrants.

THE BRITISH

AMERICAN LAND COMPANY

BEG to draw the attention of Emigrants to their Land, situated in the Eastern Townships of Canada—in proximity to Montreal and Quebec.

FARMS, with and without partial improvements, can be had at moderate prices, and on easy terms of payment.

The ST. LAWRENCE and ATLANTIC RAILROAD will pass from Montreal through the heart of the Eastern Townships to Portland, on the Atlantic coast. Of this Railway 45 Miles are now in progress of construction in Canada, and the remainder will speedily be undertaken.—Emigrants will readily perceive the great advantages to be derived from a settlement on Lands which are thus being brought into immediate and rapid connexion with market.

Further information can be had at the Company's Offices, 35½, Broad-street, London ; or on arrival at Quebec, from Mr. S. M. TAYLOR, Government Emigration Office ; and at Sherbrooke, Eastern Townships, from A. T. GALT, Esq., the Company's Commissioner in Canada.

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 and Limerick Railway Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of Shares in this Company are required to pay a SIXTH CALL OF TWO POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS per Share, on or before the 1st day of May next.

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

Payments to be made at the following places :

IRELAND—At the office of the Provincial Bank at Dublin, and at all the Branches of that establishment.

LONDON—Messrs. Glynn, Hallifax, and Co., 67, Lombard-street.

WILLIAM S. SAUNDERS,
Secretary.

Waterford, 5th day of April, 1847.

The Greatest Sale

OF ANY

MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Extraordinary Cure of a Gentleman 80 years of age, of a very Bad Leg.

Extract of a Letter, dated Saxmundham, 18th January, 1847.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR—I beg to inform you that I suffered with a bad leg for some years, and had been under the hands of a respectable Surgeon here for some months, without getting any relief, so that at last I mentioned to the Surgeon that I should like to try your Pills and Ointment, and he said, "*do so, for I do not see any chance of your getting better, without my using the knife, to get a proper discharge.*"—By taking your Pills and using your Ointment, I got immediate relief, and in a short time a complete cure, for which, I thank God, and to you, Sir, I return my most sincere thanks. It is generally known about here, and is called a surprising cure.

(Signed)
RICHARD STOPHER.

☞ The above gentleman is now so hale and strong, even in his 80th year, as to be able to discharge the duties as Clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes, at Saxmundham.

Amputation of Two Legs prevented.

Extract of a Letter dated Roscommon, February 19th, 1847, from the highly respectable Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR—Mr. Ryan, the well known proprietor of the Hotel next door to me, had two very Bad Legs, one with *eight* Ulcers on it, the other with *three*, they were in such a fearful state that the effluvia from them was very great. Some time since he made a journey to Dublin for the purpose of consulting some of the most eminent professional men, but returned home to his family with the choice of either one of two alternatives—to have both legs amputated, or die! On his way home he met a gentleman in the coach who recommended the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he had recourse to, and was perfectly cured by their means alone.

(Signed)
CHARLES TULLY.
Editor and Proprietor of the Roscommon Journal.

A Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

Extract of a Letter, dated Wolverhampton, the 10th of February, 1847, confirmed by Mr. Simpson, Stationer.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR—Having been wonderfully restored from a state of great suffering, illness, and debility, by the use of your Pills and Ointment, I think it right for the sake of others to make my case known to you. For the last two years I was afflicted with violent Scorbutic Eruption, which completely covered my chest, and other parts of my body, causing such violent pain, that I can in truth say, that for months I was not able to get sleep for more than a very short time together. I applied here to all the principal medical men, as also to those in Birmingham, without getting the least relief, at last I was recommended by Mr. Thomas Simpson, Stationer, Market-place, to try your Pills and Ointment, which I did, and I am happy to say, that I may consider myself as throughly cured ; I can now sleep all the night through, and the pains in my back and limbs have entirely left me.

(Signed)
RICHARD HAVELL.

A Cure of Dreadful and Dangerous Case of Erysipelas.

In the following remarkable case the Lady had been both deaf and blind from the violence of the complaint.—February 19th, 1847.

Mrs. Gibbons, of Tivoli Place, Cheltenham, was for two years so dreadfully afflicted with Erysipelas that she became (however extraordinary it may appear) both blind and deaf, from the severity of the disease, and during the whole of the time she was attended by several of the most eminent medical men in Cheltenham, without receiving any benefit whatever, and, as a last resource, she tried Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which in two months perfectly cured the dreadful complaint, and likewise restored her to health.

☞ Mrs. Stoyle, the very respectable Landlady of the Newmarket Inn, Cheltenham, can bear witness to this cure. It can also be authenticated at the Stationers, No. 10, Arcade, High Street, Cheltenham.

In all Diseases of the Skin, Bad Legs, Old Wounds and Ulcers, Bad Breasts, Sore Nipples, Stoney and Ulcerated Cancers, Tumours, Swellings, Gout, Rheumatism, and Lumbago, likewise in cases of Piles ; Holloway's Pills, in all the above cases, ought to be used with the Ointment ; and by this means cures will be effected with a much greater certainty, and in half the time that it would require by using the Ointment alone. The Ointment is proved to be a certain remedy for the bite of Moschettoes, Sand-flies, Chiego-foot, Yaws, and Coco bay, and all Skin Diseases common to the East and West Indies, and other tropical climates.

Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Chapped Hands and Lips, also Bunions and Soft Corns, will be immediately cured by the use of the Ointment.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the Civilized World, in Pots and Boxes, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. There is a considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot and Box.

The Markets.

WATERFORD, APRIL 13.

Wheat, (millers) new	40s 0d to 42s 0d
Shipping	35s 0d to 38s 0d
Barley, malting	30s 0d to 31s 0d
Do. grinding	20s 0d to 22s 0d
Oats black	15s 0d to 16s 0d
Heavy, white	17s 0d to 21s 0d
Indian Corn per brl	34s 0d to 35s 0d
Indian Meal, per sack	36s 0d to 35s 0d
Bran, per barrel	6s 0d to 0s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt.	23s 0d to 24s 0d
Flour, (superfine)	58s 0d to 60s 0d
Seconds	53s 0d to 55s 0d
Thirds	50s 0d to 51s 0d
Fourths	42s 0d to 45s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	56s 0d to 60s 0d
Scalded ditto	38s 0d to 45s 0d
Heads, ditto, singed	36s 0d to 40s 0d
Offal, ditto	35s 0d to 00s 0d
Butter, (new) per cwt.	108s 0d to 110s 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	40s 0d to 42s 0d
Straw, per ton	23s 0d to 26s 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

LIMERICK BUTTER—APRIL 10.

1st quality	100s	5th quality	60s
2d do.	90s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	80s	And 10s 0d over	
4th do.	70s		

WEXFORD—APRIL 9.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	84 0 to	90 0	3rds	46 0 to	00 0
Fresh do.	00 0 to	0 0	Oatmeal	24 0 to	26 2
Wheat	40 0 to	42 0	Potatoes	00 0 to	1 0
Barley	20 0 to	25 0	Beef	00 4½ to	00 6
Oats	13 0 to	18 0	Mutton	00 5 to	00 7
Beans	30 0 to	33 0	Veal	00 3 to	0 6
Flour fine	52 0 to	56 0	Pork	00 4 to	00 6
2nds	50 0 to	00 0	Do. ℔ cwt	00 0 to	00 0

CARLOW—APRIL 8.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, per brl	45 0 to	46 0	Bran,	0 0 to	9 4
Best Red	42 0 to	44 0	Beef	00 6 to	0 6½
Do. inferior	00 0 to	00 0	Mutton	0 6½ to	0 8
Barley, do.	24 0 to	26 0	Veal	0 6 to	0 8
Oats, per brl	16 0 to	18 0	Lamb	6 0 to	0 0
Do. inferior	00 0 to	00 0	Bacon	67 0 to	72 0
Flour, per bag	00 0 to	49 0	Hams	00 5 to	00 6
Do. inferior	00 0 to	47 0	Butter	80 0 to	95 0
Thirds	00 0 to	40 0	Wool	14 6 to	15 0
Oatmeal	22 0 to	23 0	Potatoes	1 0 to	1 1

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—APRIL 9.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Whitewheat	45 0 to	49 0	Rapeseed	00 0 to	00 0
Millers' red	43 0 to	47 0	Oatmeal	25 0 to	26 6
Barley	25 0 to	29 0	Flour	00 0 to	00 0
Oats, new	00 0 to	00 0	Second	00 0 to	26 0
Oats, old	18 0 to	23 0	Bere, new	00 0 to	00 0

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, April 9.

Heavy gales of wind prevailing from the west, having brought many foreign vessels into this port since Monday last, we have to note from Europe and America a large supply of wheat, barley, Indian corn, and flour, with a fair quantity of beans from Egypt, and a few parcels of grain coastwise from Ireland.

Exclusive of moderate transactions in flour and Indian corn on Wednesday, the trade from our last report to this date has been rather inactive, but at prices varying little from the general currency stated in our circular of Tuesday.

Our market this morning, being again well attended by country millers, several from distant parts of the interior, directing their views principally to good foreign wheats, the sales of these descriptions were tolerably extensive, and having little English at hand, all qualities steadily realised our last quotations.

Sack flour, continuing nearly without demand, remained nominal in value ; and though American was in fair request, prime western brands receded 6d per barrel, whilst Orleans and other secondary kinds retained their previous value.

Barley, malt, and beans still appeared to attract very little notice, those articles as well as pease, merely sustaining the rates of Tuesday.

Oats and oatmeal, the consumption of each being for some time past much more limited than in former seasons, were the turn cheaper to-day.

Indian corn, upon a fair demand for Ireland, nearly maintained our last quotations.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

RETURN OF IRISH BANKS OF ISSUE.

By an account, pursuant to Act 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 37, of the amount of Bank Notes authorised by law to be issued by the several Banks of Issue in Ireland, and the average amount of Bank Notes in circulation, and the Coin held during the Four Weeks ending Saturday the 27th day of March, 1847, it appears that the total average circulation of the Bank of Ireland for the period embraced in the return has been lessened by £169,150 as compared with that for the previous four weeks ; and the average amount of Gold and Silver held by the Bank shews a decrease of £15,820 over the last return.

The Provincial Bank's circulation has been lessened by £38,337, and the Bullion has been lessened by £24,166

Belfast Banking Company—Average circulation, lessened by £20,087 ; Bullion, lessened by £15,522.

Northern Bank—Average circulation, lessened by £12,899 ; Bullion, increased by £4,753.

Ulster Bank—Average circulation, lessened by £41,433 ; Bullion, increased by £2,009.

National Bank—Average circulation, lessened by £41,452 ; Bullion, lessened by £18,345.

Carrick-on-Suir National Bank—Average circulation, lessened by £1,906 ; Bullion, lessened by £530.

Clonmel National Bank—Average circulation, lessened by £53 ; Bullion increased by £2,537.

For the four weeks ending on the 27th ult., there was a decrease in the circulation in all the Banks, amounting to £325,317. The decrease in the Bullion held by the Banks for the last four weeks, deducting the increase therein as regards the Northern, Ulster, and Clonmel Banks, amounts to £65,084.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

William Penn (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, 269 frks. butter, 61 bales, 55 boxes, 10 casks merchandise, 10 packs wool, 10 casks soda, 165 hides, 2 casks, 7 bags feathers, 58 pigs, 19 head of cattle, 5 sheep.

Pheasant, Jones, Dublin, 850 cwt. flour.

Victory (s.), Pedder, Bristol, 128 fls. bacon, 20 cwt. oatmeal, 9 casks porter, 90 pigs, 50 head of cattle.

Brien Boru, Ellis, Swansea, 446 bags of copper ore.

Elizabeth, Rogers, Limerick, 1750 cwt. flour.

Summary of provision exports for the week ending Saturday, April 10 :—1292 fls. bacon, 161 cwt. butter, 105 cwt. lard, 250 barrels oats, 4655 cwt. flour, 20 cwt. oatmeal, 273 pigs, 89 cows, 55 sheep.

DIED.

On Sunday, the 11th inst., at the house of her son-in-law, Little Newtown, in the 71st year of her age, Eliza, relict of the late Mr. James Chambers, of this city.

On yesterday morning, of decline, Thomas Ryan, Esq., Governor of the County Jail, deservedly and generally regretted by those who had the pleasure of his friendship, or acquaintance. The deceased will long live in the remembrance of those who have to mourn a loss which to him is gain.—As a public officer, Mr. Ryan discharged the duties of his onerous situation with a zeal and efficiency which elicited the constant warm commendations of the judges during their periodical visits. To reform, appeared with Mr. Ryan a primary object in prison discipline, and while the culprit was punished the man was not forgotten.

On Sunday, of fever, Mr. Justin M'Carthy, resident apothecary of the Fever Hospital.

A taring-house adjoining the rope manufactory of Messrs. W. and T. English, on the Roxboro' Road, Limerick, was accidentally burned down on Friday night.

THE IRISH CONFEDERATION.

There was a meeting of this body at the Music Hall on Wednesday evening, which was exceedingly well attended, every available portion of the hall being occupied. The front and one of the side galleries were appropriated to ladies.

Shortly after seven o'clock, Mr. William Smith O'Brien, M.P., entered the Hall, and was received most enthusiastically. The learned gentleman was followed by Messrs. J. Haughton, Mitchell, Thomas F. Meagher, Richard O'Gorman, Richd. O'Gorman, jun., C. G. Duffy, and other leading seceders.

On the motion of Mr. S. O'Brien,

Mr. James Haughton took the chair, and on doing so addressed the meeting at some length. He called for combined efforts on behalf of the people—implored them to forget their unhappy divisions, and recommended mechanics' institutions, schools, and reading-rooms for the people, when England would be forced to grant to an intelligent people what she would never willingly yield—national independence. With reference to the contributions for the Irish poor from America, he said he was afraid that the people had allowed their horror of man-stealing to give way to the blood-stained dollars of slave-holders, and that the Society of Friends had fallen from the high position they had hitherto held in receiving money from the women-whippers and child plunderers of Baltimore, while they had refused aid that was offered as the proceeds of a benefit at a theatre—

The cries of "question, question," mingled with cheers and hisses, here became so loud that the speaker was unable to proceed, when

A person in the gallery called out that he was an American citizen, and that the observations were out of place (cheers, hisses, and confusion.)

The Chairman was then proceeding to advert to the conduct of some merchants in Liverpool, when he was again assailed with cries of "question," cheers, groans, and hisses.

A conversation in an undertone here took place between Mr. Smith O'Brien and the Chairman, when the latter said that as there was a great difference of opinion in the meeting, he would forego his own feelings and not make the observations he intended. Having resumed his seat.

Mr. Hamill, the secretary, read the minutes of the last day's proceedings, when

Mr. Smith O'Brien came forward, and was most warmly received. The learned gent'eman addressed the meeting at considerable length. He began by saying that never had he felt such a despondency for his country as now. Since he had last met them in January, at the important meeting, hundreds of thousands of his fellow countrymen had fallen victims to famine. Having drawn a touching picture on this subject, the speaker attributed the famine not to a visitation of Providence, but to the minister of England, which could not have occurred under an Irish government. He then went on to show that the minister was aware of the distress in February, and that no steps had been taken to avert it. He had to arraign the government for neglecting to find food for the people (loud cheers)—but he felt most disappointed in themselves. After the meeting at the Rotunda, the most important demonstration that had ever taken place in the country for many years, when there were assembled the magnates of the land, as well as the representatives of the democracy—where it was most gratifying to see on one hand the great leader of the Irish people (loud cheers)—and on the other the sternest upholders of the aristocracy—he had some hopes for Ireland. He had been entirely disappointed. On his going to London, he found the few and feeble representatives who formed a deputation in the assemblies, and though they were but a small minority, he had still hopes; he still thought that they might take such a position in both houses as would make themselves and their country respected (hear, hear.) Alas! the influence of English party showed how vain that hope. On the great question where the party interests of England were at hazard, Irish virtue and Irish patriotism were forgotten (hear, and cheers.) When Lord G. Bentinck proposed sixteen millions for giving employment to the people, and at the same time developing the resources of the country (hear)—a proposition that was welcomed and cheered by the "Irish party"—the minister raised the cry of distress—he told the Irish members that the government was in danger and threatened to resign (groans.) He then saw a spectacle that made him ashamed of the name of an Irishman (cheers.) He saw those men who had vowed before God and their country never to allow any interest to weigh one feather in the balance with the interests of their country—he saw them under the influence of the British minister record their votes against that measure (a voice, Dillon Brown—groans.) From that moment he saw that all good results from the Irish meeting was lost—that the Irish members were not only powerless—but that the very name of an Irish member was a bye word amongst nations (cheers.) He then proceeded to call on the people not to join in the cry against the Irish landlords on the question of the new poor law.—There was a disposition of a portion of the press in this country, and also of the people, to attribute every thing that was done wrong to the Irish landlords. With reference to the *ex-officio* clause he denied that it emanated from the Irish party—but that it was a spontaneous offer of the Whig government, he supposed to conciliate the Conservatives. He had never recorded a vote with greater pleasure than when he followed Mr. John O'Connell as his leader on that occasion, in his opposition to that clause (cheers.) As he had mentioned Mr. John O'Connell's name, he felt bound to advert to some observations addressed publicly to him in a most kindly spirit by that hon. gentleman, and he would speak his mind frankly with reference to the proposition made to him (cheers.) He understood that Mr. John O'Connell had expressed an anxiety that the differences of all sections of the repeal party should be adjusted (cheers.) He could say in all sincerity that towards Mr. John O'Connell and every member of his family he felt none but kindly feelings. Towards other partisans of Conciliation Hall he had no animosity. There were a few individuals there who had assailed him in a manner he did not think he deserved—(cheers.) Against these he had, with the exception of pity, no other resentment but to forget and forgive (loud cheers.) But in the present question he had to deal not with persons but principles (hear, hear.) It had not been on any "light ground that the principles of the Irish Confederation had been promulgated, and from those principles he was not prepared to recede (loud cheers.) Not to speak of the memorable controversy on "physical force"—(laughter)—a controversy which remained as unsettled as ever—putting aside all reference to the financial affairs of the association, which should in his opinion have long ago led to a publication of their accounts—(cheers)—there was still remaining what would ever be a bar to effectual coalition—he meant a Whig alliance—(loud cheers.) He thought that this Whig alliance had done more to degrade their country at home and abroad than any other circumstances he could call to mind in Ireland's history—(hear, hear, and cheers)—and therefore entertaining those feelings, he was not prepared to take his place behind the minister—(renewed cheering.) The learned gentleman having expressed himself in favour of the poor law if accompanied by other subsidiary measures, continued to address the meeting at great length to show that Ireland was entitled to legislate for herself, and moved the following resolution :—

Resolved—That we have viewed with intense and bitter affliction the desolating mortality which has already cut off so many of our beloved fellow countrymen; that although prepared to bow with humble submission to chastisement inflicted by the hand of God, yet we dare not impute to Providence the misdeeds of man; and being convinced that this fearful loss of human life might have been prevented by means of a wise administration of our national resources, we hold the government and legislature which has usurped government and legislature which has usurped the management of these resources responsible for the sufferings which the Irish nation now endures.

That we arraign the British government for having neglected to adopt timely and efficient measures for meeting the approach of famine. We arraign them for having refused to place food within the reach of those who could not obtain it without such intervention. We arraign them for having rejected, evaded, or indefinitely postponed various proposals for the profitable employment of the labouring population of Ireland, tending not only to alleviate present suffering, but also to increase the future wealth of this country: and we find in the circumstances of the present year renewed occasion to deplore our fatal union with England, and an additional incentive to struggle for the attainment of an Irish government and legislature.

Seconded by Francis Comyn, Esq., J.P., and carried.

Mr. Magee proposed the next resolution, and an address of thanks to the Honorable George Dallas and the president of the United States of America, for their efforts on behalf of Ireland—

Resolved—That our warmest acknowledgements are due to the American people who have spontaneously imposed upon themselves the duty of contributing in aid of our necessities; that such conduct shall bind closer our sympathies with a nation amongst whom a large number of the children of our soil have taken refuge from suffering occasioned by misgovernment in their own country.

Seconded by Mr. Crean (an operative shoemaker), and carried.

Mr. John Mitchell proposed the next resolution, and addressed the meeting at considerable length—

Resolved—That although the occurrence of famine has been used by some of the most influential organs of public opinion in England as an opportunity of directing a continuous outpouring of vituperation against all classes of the Irish people; and although we cannot recognise the bestowal of alms as a compensation for the denial of rights, yet, nevertheless, we appreciate with feelings of sincere gratitude the benevolence which has been evinced by the efforts made by individuals in England and Scotland to mitigate the distress at present prevailing in Ireland.

Seconded and Carried.

Mr. Richard O'Gorman, jun., in proposing the next resolution, also addressed the meeting. The resolution was as follows :—

Resolved—That we impre our fellow countrymen of all classes to leave no ground for the charge that they prefer to receive assistance from external sources rather than rely upon their own honest, independent exertions; and we entreat them to discourage to the utmost of their power any abuse which may have resulted from the demoralising tendencies of the system of relief hitherto adopted.

Carried.

Mr. Thomas F. Meagher next came forward amid cheers, and said—The proceedings of this night, sir, will, no doubt, incur the censure of those gentlemen who maintain that politics have nothing to do with the state of the country. It will be said by them that it is heartless to talk about repeal when the people require relief. It will be said by them the doctrines of nationality should not be preached whilst the nation is on its knees begging for its bread. Sir, these gentlemen would adjourn the question of Irish independence to criticise the "boil and bubble" of a French cook. They would turn their backs upon the old Parliament house in College-green, to dive into the mysteries of the soup-kitchen at King's-bridge, (continued laughter.) Gentlemen who tell us to postpone the question of Repeal whilst the famine is on the wing dictate a course that would perpetuate the disease and beggery of the land. They advise a step that would make the Union Act, in truth, "a final settlement." They recommend a policy that would violate our vow, disband our forces and let in the enemy. Once down, England would keep us down—(cheers.) Sir, there must be no pause, no adjournment, no truce. Repeal is now a question not so much of political power as of actual physical existence. Self-government has become a question of self-preservation. A national parliament is the only efficient relief committee that can be organised—(hear)—the only one that can have the wisdom to devise and the power to carry out any measures calculated to save the life and improve the prospects of this country. (cheers.) The famine has already done enough for England. It shall not do more. It shall not do its worst—It shall not force us to capitulate.—(hear, hear, and cheers.)—What has the famine done for England? The famine has been her best recruiting sergeant—it has purchased thousands into her brilliant and unscrupulous legions—(hear.) The famine has been her best miner—it has discovered gold mines for her merchants in bankrupt cities and putrid villages—(hear.) The famine has been her best swordsman—it has cut down thousands of her peasant foes—(hear)—But there is one spot where this powerful agent of English lust must halt—one spot where it shall purchase no recruits—one spot where it shall plant no cypress and rear no trophy—one spot where it shall cease to do the business and the butchery of England. It shall halt—it shall be powerless and paralysed—when the confederation sits—(cheering.) England! your gallant and impetuous enemy is dead! your "great difficulty" is at an end. Ireland or rather the remains of Ireland is yours at last. Your red ensign flies—not from the Rath at Mullaghmast, when you played the cut-throat—not from the Limerick wall, where you played the perjuror—not from the senate house, where you played the swindler—not from the custom house, where you have played the robber; but it flies from her thousand grave-yards, where the titled niggards of your cabinet won the battles which your soldiers could not terminate.—(tremendous cheering). Sir, this is a false alarm! Whatever monarch journalist of Europe may say, Ireland, thank God! is not down yet.—(enthusiastic cheers.) She is on her knee, but her withered hand is clenched against the giant, and she has yet the power to strike.—(hear.) Sir, there is hope for Ireland whilst in Ireland there is a life to lose.—(cheers.) True it is, thousands upon thousands of our people have been swept down, but thousands upon thousands still survive, and the fate of the dead should quicken the purpose of the living.—(hear.) Sir, out of our mourning and captivity we shall go forth if we love this land and act with the courage which true love inspires.—(cheers). Why should we grudge our generous and heroic peasantry a better home in a new country.—(hear, hear, and cheers)—Why should we grudge them their emancipation from English law (cheers)? Why should we grudge them their life, their bread, their liberty (hear)? The sun each evening, as he passes over the graves of their fallen brothers, beckons them to follow him in his golden track across the waves to a land of freedom (loud cheers). Let them go for awhile at least—let them leave this island, where England has planted her own beggars in the shape of chief secretaries and poor-law commissioners and archbishops (hear). Let them go to the land where English law was flung to the four winds (hear)—there they will be safe from English law, and therefore safe from beggary, from starvation, and from pestilence. But, sir, we have vowed to remain here, and meet whatever fate is coming. The desperate condition of the country demands and justifies bold and decisive policy (hear). From this hour we must look exclusively at home (cheers). Let us have done with the English parliament. On this very night, sir, let us resolve to close our accounts with that parliament (cheers). Send no more petitions across the Channel. For fifty years you have petitioned, and the result has been 500,000 deaths (hear). Henceforth be that parliament accursed! Spurn it as a fraud, a nullity, a usurpation (cheers). Confederates of Dublin, you know that this Imperial Parliament is a fraud, a nullity, a usurpation! You know it is worse than all this. You know that is a curse, a penalty, and a plague (cheers). The Irish crown must no longer be a cipher. The Irish sceptre and the Irish flag must cease to be mere figures of speech—they must become empowered and recognised realities (cheers). The members of the Irish Confederation shall support at the hustings no candidates for representative honours who will not pledge themselves to stay at home, and deliberate in this city, and in no place else, upon the best means to save this kingdom (loud cheers). If every Repeal constituency in Ireland adopted such a resolution, the Union Act would be in fact, though not in form, repealed. The English do what they like and nothing else. The Irish Commons should assemble here at the opening of the next session. The country demands that they should meet here and swear at once to the declaration of Irish rights (enthusiastic cheering). As for the Whigs, the country, thank God, is done with them for ever (continued cheering). Their patronage will no longer save them with the people. They may dine at the Mansion house, and take wine all round with the sword-bearer, the spontaneously imposed upon themselves the duty of contributing in aid of our necessities; that water-bailiff, the city marshal, the town councillors and aldermen of the reformed corporation (laughter), and drink the "prosperity of Old Ireland" to the tune of "Rule Britannia, rule"—(cheers.) Their fate is decided. There is a sentence written against them in the blood of the people upon the walls of their council chamber, and more than one inquest has found them guilty of the wilful murder of the people (cheers). I want the Irish nation to act not in divisions, but in one solid square (loud cheers). There is a time when even the established laws of the land forfeit their sanctity and become a curse (hear). There is not an hour, no, not an instant to be lost. One thing is certain—the people will not consent to live another year in a wilderness and a grave yard (hear). Mr. Meagher then moved the following resolution :—

Resolved—That we respectfully invite the landed proprietors of Ireland, who, though hitherto the most strenuous upholders of English interests, have of late become the especial object of English scorn, to take the lead in promoting the welfare of their fellow countrymen, and to rally with us for a repeal of the union—assuring them that, by assisting to vindicate the rights of their country, they will win for themselves honor and security, which they have sought in vain from the capricious injustice of English domination.

Seconded and carried.

The next resolution was moved by Mr. Devin T. Reilly, and passed.

Resolved—That we cannot allow ourselves to become so much engrossed by our own internal affairs as to be indifferent to the wrongs suffered by other nations, and we therefore feel ourselves called upon to protest against the most recent aggression of confederated despots against an injured people—the incorporation of the free state of Cracow into the Austrian empire.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the chairman, the meeting separated.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

(From the London Gazette.)

The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, in pursuance of the act 10th George IV., c. 27, section 1, that the actual surplus revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the actual expenditure thereof, for the year ending the 5th day of January, 1847, amounted to the sum of two millions eight hundred and forty-six thousand three hundred and seventy pounds, nineteen shillings and two pence; the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt hereby give notice, that the sum of £711,576 19s 9d (being one-fourth part of the said surplus of £2,846,370 19s 2d) will be applied, under the provisions of the said act, between the 7th day of April, 1847, and the 5th day of July, 1847, to the following purposes, viz.:—

To be applied to the purchase of Stock	£11,576	19 9
To be applied to the purchase of Exchequer (Supply or Deficiency Bills)	700,000	0 0
	£711,576	19 9
Add interest receivable on account of donations and bequests, to be applied to the purchase of Stock	1,350	12 7
	£712,972	12 4

S. Higham,
Compt.-General.

National Debt Office,
April 6, 1847.

The Bishop of Exeter has preached and published a sermon against having a public subscription-ball in that city "in aid of the Irish and Scottish relief fund." His lordship in a letter to the Mayor of Exeter, who patronised the entertainment, holds "a very strong opinion on the painful incongruity of such a mode of testifying sympathy for famishing millions." The learned prelate, however, suggests no better mode of relief.

The Roman Catholics of Edinburgh, on last week, concluded a bargain for the purchase of a large space of ground on the Lothian Road, whereon they intend to erect a magnificent cathedral.

Practical Arithmetic.—"O dear!" yelled out an urchin, who had just been suffering from the birch; "O my! they tell me about forty rods make a furlong, but I can tell a bigger story than that: let 'em get such a pluguy licken as I've had; and then they'll find out that one rod makes an acher."

Strong Language.—M. de Marolles said of a censorious neighbour.—"His mouth costs him nothing, for he always opens it at the expense of others. I wish that some day he would bite his tongue, for then he would poison himself."

The Egg Trade.—A dealer in Wick, a potatoe in the egg trade, sent by steamer to Leith the other week, 3000 dozen eggs, equal in money value, £100.

Very bad leg cured by Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The foreman at the large paper-mill near Alvanley (the property of Mr Gerard), from excessive confinement and being employed so much on his feet, had one leg swollen to such an extent as ultimately to break into ulcers, from which he suffered so severely as to incapacitate him from attending to his duties; it was a desperate case, but this, like many of the same nature, was quickly healed by using these powerful remedies. All wounds, abscesses, contracted and stiff joints, as likewise white swellings, tumours or other unnatural enlargements, are readily cured by the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

IRISH AGITATION.

(From the Britannia.)

As the Agitator has now made his bow on the political stage, and taken his final leave of the public, we may treat him like a superannuated actor, and give a glance at his past performances.

The comparison of the Agitator to the actor is more than metaphorical: he has been playing a succession of theatrical parts for the last thirty years. He has been the hero one night, and the mime another; now mounting high sentiments, then mimicking them; now strutting in the pasteboard armour of stage chivalry, then capering in the "motley" of the buffoon; and in all equally exhibiting for the gaze of the populace and the profit of—Mr. O'Connell!

The habits, the temper, and the misfortunes of Ireland have always exposed it to political delusion. Genius and poverty had, during the last century, given it at once a sense of the luxuries of power, and deprived it of the reality of its possession. If ever there was a country of dreamers, Ireland was the one. The Irish debates from 1750 to 1800 ought to be read by a philosopher, who desired to fathom the utmost depths of national folly; or by a poet, who wished to reinforce the dryness of his fancy by the most salient flow of romance.

For the first time, perhaps, in the history of the human mind, a whole nation had turned politicians. There was a monomania of public life in the sensorium of every man of the three millions of human beings which then comprised the census of Ireland. If Swift had lived in the latter half of the eighteenth century, he would not for a moment have left the world in ignorance of the latitude and longitude of his Laputa.

The phases of Irish change during that period were as marked, and as stimulating to the native eccentricity, as the phases of the moon. A slight retrospect of this national lunacy will prove our proposition.

From the conquest of Jacobitism by William, Ireland had lain for half a century without motion—she had been stunned by the blow on the Revne. English government, hitherto thwarted by perpetual insurrection, or abhorred by the national superstition, then began for the first time to be felt; and the sullen quietude of defeat was slowly changing into the loyal submission of a people, learning the contrast between the wild vicissitudes of rebellion, and the tranquil protection of law.

But the native spirit had to undergo many a trial still. With the prosperity of the nation returned the original restlessness; and, like the young giants of the Greek mythology, growing by daily inches, and feeling their strength, only to use it against the battlements of Olympus, Ireland threw her first strength into republicanism. The sight of a volunteer army of ninety thousand men convinced her that she was able to conquer all the obstacles of earth, to found a revolution, and to make either Jacobin France, or Republican America, her model for a constitution that was to be invincible, unrivalled and immortal.

This was frenzy, but it was a brilliant frenzy. It had nothing low, intriguing, or treacherous in its paroxysms. It was the lofty extravagance of the bard, not the baseness of the timeserver: it was patriotism, not place-hunting; it was an undefined desire to do good to the country, not the slavish calculation which looked only to itself. And the leaders of that showy time, if they lost the object of their labours, gained the reward of their principle. Their names still form the pride of their country; and every man who hopes to live in the memory of Ireland must take this inspiration from their tombs.

The Union closed over the age; and feelings, practices, and principles of a totally different calibre followed. The House of the Legislature was turned into a bank; and, as if the national spirit had undergone a like transformation, the patriotism of Ireland instantly took the shape of vulgar venality. Eloquence not seldom worthy of the best days of classic antiquity was replaced by feroricious appeals to the populace; and the honest fallacies of accomplished minds were flung aside for the personal speculations of traders in tumult. Yet, even this abuse of the national faculties might have given way to the natural elevation of the national taste, if the Agitator had been born at the Antipodes, and devoted his pastoral cares to the sheepfolds of Australia.

Called to the Irish bar about 50 years ago, and bringing to his profession that vigour of intellect which, coupled with a reckless determination to succeed, forms the true *prestige* of legal success, he rose, if by slow, by sure steps into practice. We may now justly pronounce, that it would have been fortunate for him if he had followed the career of wiser men, and never looked beyond the bar. Instead of a life of intolerable toil, he would have had a life of opulent routine; instead of the wretched humiliation of flattering the absurdities of the multitude, whose imbecility he must in his soul have despised, he would have dared to possess an opinion of his own; instead of bowing down to an abject and obsolete superstition, he might have attained liberty of conscience; and instead of existing on the fluctuating produce of a pauper subscription, he might have been alike independent in means and mind. Now, shattered and sunk, wasted alike in intellect and fortune; pulled down from his fragile elevation, even by the vulgar hands which placed him there; stripped of his power by the faction which he created, and followed by every outcry which its exulting hatred and licentious libel can send into his aspiring ear; no man of our time has afforded so illustrative a moral of personal folly—as no faction has exhibited a more repulsive picture of the ingratitude of partisanship, or the fruitlessness of pontical imposture.

But we must not linger over the phantom, that is already vanishing from our eyes. The higher question is, what has the whole long life of the Agitator done for Ireland? The history of a public man is to be read, not in the fables of party, but in the solid evidence of his labours for his country. What, then, is the condition of the country which he has left behind him? Unequalled in misery on the face of the globe; at this moment sending up an universal voice of despair; its sole dependence the alms of England; its sole shelter the workhouse; its sole prospect the grave.

But this final affliction is "the work of Providence." We answer, no. It is the work of man. It is the foreseen, the natural, the inevitable effect of the perversion of the national faculty; of its abandoning national improvement for the itinerancy of tumult; of its contempt of industry, and its passion for clamour; of the pampered absurdity of those political cravings which were its substitute for the amelioration of the national mind.

Must it not be asked whether, in all the studied calumnies of Irish party against English "ascendancy," there was mingled a single recollection of the daily, wretchedness of the Irish cabin? Whether any haranguer on the glories of repeal ever thought of extinguishing that frightful system, by which the unhappy tenant was brought year by year to the verge of famine? Whether, in all the fiery declarations on the "tyranny of the Saxon," a single flash was suffered to throw its lurid light into the cabin, where the Irish son of the soil was wasting his life in helpless labour, with no prospect before him but starvation, and no hope of relief but the typhus which was to lay him in the grave?

"While reform" was hunting through every crevice of the land for a fragment of political calumny—while grievances were a prize—and strolling orators were wrapped in a metaphoric ecstacy at the echo of a political evil six hundred years gone by—the voice of the perishing peasant uttered at their side never made them turn a glance on his squalid mortality. The politicians had other objects. They were the "priests and levites" of the land; they must have seen the miserable being covered with wounds by the way side, but their compassion was for calamities of a loftier kind; their oil and wine were for more profitable healing; their charity was for vexed pride and disappointed plunder, for the wounds of detected intrigue, and the groanings of crushed conspiracy. They left the dying serf to the coming of the Samaritan, and the Samaritan did not come.

It is true that some Roman Catholics were sent into parliament; but the condition of the people degenerated from day to day. It is true that some Roman catholics got places; but the people sunk hourly into bankruptcy. It is true that to the furious declamations uttered in the streets are now added the furious declamations uttered in the houses; but assassination became the standing order of the land. It is true that a fatal boon of the legislature gave a royal establishment to a Popish college; but the grant was scarcely sealed, when the hand of Heaven turned the land into a charnel.

Common sense must ask, whether the agitation of thirty years has gained, or ever attempted to gain, a single benefit for the millions of Ireland? Whether it has removed a single impediment to commerce? Whether it has given a single stimulant to agricultural industry? Whether it has lightened a single link of those terrible tenures, by which the tiller of the ground is forced to see its whole produce swept away from him, except that single root on which he lives, in common with the brute? Has there been the slightest effort of these clearers of political grievances to raise the peasant from the desperate poverty in which, like a man sinking in a swamp, every struggle of his own seemed only to suck him deeper down? But the party has been so little the friend of the peasant, that it actually plundered him of the only privilege which he ever possessed, the forty shilling freehold. This freehold was bartered for what is called Emancipation, and, at the moment when his leaders rode triumphant on their bargain into the legislature, the Persian magicians on their flying carpet, the peasant was annexed of the last right of a freeman.

Such have been the services of Irish party to the people. They have driven the population into the fosse, while they prepared to storm the gates of personal power, and have crossed on their bodies. Filling the public ear with imaginary evils, they have neglected the true, the overwhelming, the monster evil of the country. They have reduced as bold, quick witted, and generous a people as the world had ever seen, to a population of beggars, succumbing to their beggary, hopeless to live, yet without the heart to meet death with resignation. If the party had demanded the release of the peasant from this vilest of all thraldoms forty years ago—if they had made it the price of the Union—if they had, in any moment since, attempted to apply a legislative effort, a single moral styptic, to the blood gushing from the heart veins of Ireland, they would not have lived altogether in vain.

But the long suffering is exhausted. The scourge of a higher than human vengeance has lashed imposture before it. The party is gone. Its epitaph now must supersede its history; and, when a few years more shall have given time for the national band to write the inscription, it will be :—

"Here lies a faction which, with patriotism for its pretence and selfishness for its principle, lived on the credulity of its country, at once inflaming its passions, and enervating its powers—which in everything found it progressive, and in everything left it retrograde; found it prospering, and left it pauperised; found it growing in civilization, and left it savage; found it acquiring the shape of a nation, and left it divested of the common enjoyments of human nature; talked to it of independence, and left it under a domestic yoke, to which the slavery of the negro would be freedom.

"It lived as it had lived—corrupt, craving, and clamorous to the end; and, as it lived without a conscience, it lies without a name."

Sheep stealing is prevalent in every part of the King's county, scarcely a night passes that several sheep are not slaughtered in the fields and carried away.

Thursday evening, Mona Lodge, near O'Brien's bridge, the residence of Mr. James M'Nab, was attacked by a band of armed men, who attempted to force an entrace by the hall door in front, where Mr. M'Nab refused to admit them, and not succeeding, they went round to the back door and broke it in. Mr. M'Nab endeavoured to resist their intrusion, when they knocked him down with two severe blows of guns on the face and head, and robbed him of £35 in cash, two valuable gold rings and chain. They next demanded his gun, and, as he was then completely in their power, he was obliged to admit that Dwyer, his steward, had it, and they went to this man's house and obtained the gun. Mr. M'Nab gives employment to 200 labourers throughout the year, and is as good and kind hearted a gentleman as any in the country. Such an outrage is greatly to be deplored, and so indignant has Mr. M'Nab felt at such ungrateful usage, that he yesterday morning ordered all the workmen on his ground to be dismissed.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Wm. Ievers, Esq., Six-mile-Bridge, received a Rockite notice, threatening him with death, for having issued processes for rent.—*Ibid.*

The country is sinking to a sad state of demoralization. We stated that upon Easter Monday, a multitude of persons assembled by public notice at Gort, to insist upon the public works continuing "upon the old system;" however, when they found the authorities upon the alert, and the troops under arms, they left the town without damage, but threatened Lord Gort's castle with a visit. They were, however, remonstrated with at the gate by some of his Lordship's tenants, who formed part of the crowd, and accordingly left for another opportunity. From this they went on to Ardmelion, where they attacked a flock of 174 sheep belonging to the ground, and the rest they drove off to the mountains, where the whole of them were slaughtered and divided. Seven men and one woman were identified next day, and seven more have been sworn to for the plunder; but only one sheep has been recovered. What makes the outrage worse is, that many of the crowd had actually been offered in the morning their pound of meal for nothing, which they threw into the road. How matters will end under the progress of such an awful system we know not, but much fear that the present residents will be driven out of the country, and no persons of the same condition will be likely to take their places.—*Ibid.*

As Timothy Hanly, of Cappamore, was returning from Tipperary on Wednesday with a bag of flour, he was attacked near Newpallas, by six men, two of them armed, who stopped the car and carried away the flour. The Newpallas police having been apprised of the outrage, went in search and found the flour in two houses.—Three men named Gorman, Mooney, and Meehan, arrested on suspicion, have been identified for the robbery and committed for trial.—*Ibid.*

On Wednesday last, Mr. Henry Carmody, agent to Mrs. Dwyer, Knockatanty, county Clare, when on his way to Killaloe to enter processes at the sessions there against defaulting tenants, was fired at and wounded dreadfully.—The sufferer still lies in a hopeless state; the police from Kilkishen were promptly on the spot, but although the dreadful outrage took place about ten o'clock, a.m., not the slightest trace of the perpetrators could be obtained. There were two persons walking with Mr. Carmody at the time, both of whom were also wounded.—*Ibid.*

A FAMILIAR EXPLANATION OF THE ART OF ASSAYING GOLD AND SILVER; AND ITS BEARINGS UPON THE INTERESTS OF THE PUBLIC DEMONSTRATED.

With considerations on the importance of the Pix Jury: a review of the Past and Present State of the Goldsmiths' Trade; and a Table, showing the mixture and sterling value per ounce, of every quality of Gold that can be Alloyed. By James H. Watherston, Goldsmith. Smith, Elder, and Co., Cornhill, 1847.

Besides a great number of practical directions in the art of Assaying, intended to instruct gold and silversmiths, the work contains the following information, which will perhaps be new to many of our readers :—

THE PIX JURY.

To the government of the day is, of course, entrusted the duty of mixing the metals, and their subsequent transfer into coin (the precise weight and fineness having been previously determined by acts of parliament), the whole being done under the superintendence of the master of the mint, who is held responsible for its correct performance. But lest through mistake or design on the part of any of the officers concerned, any errors should creep in, by which the coin of the realm should be deteriorated, or suffer loss, the legislature has wisely enacted, that at certain specified times a jury of twelve indifferent practical goldsmiths, well skilled in the art and mystery of assaying, shall be empanelled (under the superintendence of the Goldsmith's Company) to sit in judgment upon the coin of the realm, and by weighing and assaying it themselves, act as an infallible check upon the paid officers of the Crown. This jury is called the "*pix jury*" owing to the duties it has to perform, and which are briefly these: Whenever a batch of gold or silver coin is made at the mint, the legislature has enacted, that a certain proportion shall be selected or picked out at random, and be carefully preserved as a sample of the weight and fineness of the whole.

These coins, so picked out, the number of which varies (according to the number that has been coined, but always bearing an exact proportion to the same)* are carefully wrapt up in paper parcels, sealed with the seal of the wardens, master, and comptrollers of the mint, and endorsed, as being a given number of coins, indifferently selected from a quantity that was coined on a certain day, and deposited in a box, called the "Pix Box," under the lock and key of the above-named sworn officers of the crown.

The duty, then, of the jury, is to weigh and assay these coins, and it is plain that if they prove to be correct in weight and fineness, so must the mass have been from whence they were taken, no matter whether the aggregate amount were one of hundreds, of thousands, or of millions.

The whole proceeding is conducted with great solemnity; the opening of the box, unsealing of the parcels, and examining the coins, taking place in the presence of the Privy Council, presided over by the Lord Chancellor, who delivers a charge to the jury, pointing out to them the importance of the duty they are about to undertake, and calling upon them as men well skilled in the art and mystery of assaying, and under the obligation of an oath, to exercise this their art on the present occasion, to the best of their ability, for the benefit of the Queen's Majesty, and the weal of the nation.

Gold and silver, in their pure or fine state, are so soft that they cannot be wrought into useful articles; and to make such, they are invariably alloyed, silver with copper, and gold with a portion of silver and copper. This is a source of many frauds, jewellers professing to sell articles of fine gold, which very often contain a quarter, a fourth more than customary alloy of base metal. The following may guard the public against a

NEW SPECIES OF FRAUD.

It has recently been found that gold of the quality of twelve carats, or less, if alloyed with zinc, instead of the proper quantity of silver presents a colour very nearly equal to that of a metal at least two and half or three carats higher; or of eight shillings or ten shillings an ounce more value; and the consequnce has been that a large quantity of jewellery has been made of gold alloyed in this manner, and the same has been purchased by some shopkeepers, very much to their own loss, as well as to that of the public; inasmuch, as a galvanic action is produced, after a time, upon gold so alloyed, by means of which the metal is split into separate pieces, and the article rendered perfectly useless. Gold chains, pencil cases, thimbles, and lockets, are articles of which the public and the shopkeepers will do well to take heed, as those have, among some other things, been lately so constructed.

Our readers will see that the book is useful, and the author recommends it, by professing that all the profits of the sale are to go to the Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution.

* Of gold, one coin out of every journey, (a weight of fifteen pounds Troy—£700 17s 6d. sterling.) Of silver, one coin out of every journey, (a weight of six pounds Troy—£198 sterling.)

Pixus, Latin for a little chest.

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday night's Gazette.)

An account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Vict. cap. 32, for the week ending on Saturday, the 3rd day of April, 1847

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£23,554,640	Govern. debt	£11,015,100
		Other securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion	8,056,355
		Silver Bullion	1,488,285
	£23,554,640		£23,554,640

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£		£
Proprietors' capital	14,553,000	Government securities (including Dead weight annuity)	11,990,079
Rest	3,991,333	Other securities	18,627,116
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend accounts)	6,001,647	Notes	3,699,700
Other deposits	9,562,091	Gold and Silver Coin	681,770
Seven day and other bills	970,294		
	£35,008,665		£35,008,665

M. Marshall, Chief Cashier.

Dated the 8th day of April, 1847.

Since the distribution in May, 1843, the seven northern Synods of the Free Church of Scotland, viz.—Argyll, Sutherland, and Caithness, Glenelg, Orkney, Zetland, Ross, and Moray, have contributed to January last £139,874—immense, considering the general poverty of the people.

Mrs. Newby, a widow lady of large property, residing at Mecklenburgh-square, London, last week, was sitting alone in the drawing-room, when her dress suddenly ignited, while she was asleep, by a red-hot cinder falling out of the grate, and although she quickly awoke, and her screams brought assistance, she was so dreadfully burned, that she only lived until next day.

One of the new converts to the Roman communion is about to build a church in the neighbourhood of London, under the sanction of the Right Rev. Dr. Griffiths. The design has been prepared by Mr. Pugin.

Waterford—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. Henderson, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Wednesday, April 14, 1847.