Richard Henderson

Lord Mornington—I thought it advisable that it should not be mentioned where the money came from. I think it right to state now that I gave it.

Mr. Smith—Lady Mornington refused to receive it as soon as she was told that she was not to know the person's name who sent it.

The case here closed, and all parties left the court.

MORE AMERICAN MUNIFICENCE.

The barque *General Harrison*, from Washington, may be hourly expected in Cork. By her will be received large supplies from the Irish Relief Committee of that city. Her supplies are as follows:—

1500 bags of corn.
2209 barrels of corn.
200 barrels of maize.
160 bags of bread.
1 tierce of beans.
1 tierce of peas.

The following letter, addressed to the Mayor, will more fully explain the particulars:—

"Washington, April 3, 1847.

"*To the Mayor of Cork, or other authority, charged with the distribution or contributions from the United States, for the relief of the suffering people of Ireland.*

"Sir—By the barque *General Harrison*, the Irish Relief Committee of the City of Washington have forwarded to you certain supplies of corn, meal, bread, &c., to be distributed gratuitously in such way, and to such place, or places, as you may deem best for the relief of the destitute inhabitants of Ireland. The kinds and quantities of provision are described in the bill of lading herewith enclosed.

"Understanding that the British government have agreed to pay the freights of all such supplies from the United States, you will please to aid Captain Smith, master of the barque, in getting that matter arranged.

"Wishing that your contribution were ten times as much as it is, and praying for an early mitigation of the sufferings of your unhappy people,

"I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient humble servant,

(Signed) "W. W. Seaton,
"Chairman of the Washington Relief Committee."

Honour to America!

RAILWAY COMMITTEE.—Tuesday.

Group XLI.—The committee resumed its sitting at the usual hour; Lord Seymour in the chair.

DUBLIN AND DROGHEDA (EXTENSION TO KELLS FROM NAVAN.)

Mr. Patrick Ternan, merchant, and Secretary to the Steam Packet Company, at Drogheda, examined—Gave evidence of the extent of the exports and imports of the town of Drogheda, of the large quantities of fat cattle and pigs which came down from the rich feeding counties of Meath, Longford, and neighbouring counties to Drogheda, and shipped to Liverpool. Some of the finest fat cattle in the world are brought from these districts for the English market. He deposed also to the great quantity of grain shipped at that port from the neighborhood of Kells, and to the great imports of coals, &c., &c., from England.

Cross examined by Mr. O'Mally—Did not know that the scheme of the viaduct had been abandoned. There were 25 cabin passengers on an average from Drogheda to Liverpool every week.

Further evidence having been adduced to the same effect,

The committee adjourned till 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Group XLIII—Waterford, Wexford, and Wicklow (Enniscorthy Branch.)—The committee met this morning at 12 o'clock: Mr. Tollemache in the chair.

Mr. Brunel was called to give evidence generally as to the engineering qualities of the proposed line, and from his evidence it appeared there are no difficulties of a formidable character.

Sunday morning, two men and a woman, Jas Finnigan, James Reilly, and Lucy Beck, died in the neighborhood of Clones of starvation.

The Pope has commissioned a number of artists to execute the likenesses of all the Sovereign Pontiffs, his predecessors (258 in number), that these may be copied in mosaic, to adorn the Basilica of St. Paul.

A mine of lead has been discovered on the estate of James O'Connell, Esq. Lakeview, Kerry.

Messrs. Christie and Manson of London, sold the "Adoration of the Shepherds," by Murillo, for 240 guineas, and the "Opening of the sixth Seal," by Danby, for 500 guineas.

Russia has obtained permission from the Persian government to throw a bridge over the Araxes. This on the boundary of Persia, near Teheran, falls into the Caspian. The bridge will be guarded by a post of soldiers of each country.

Colonel Davidson, late 15th Regt., was summoned to the Royal Court, Jersey, to answer a remonstrance served upon him at the suit of Mr. Adam Blandy, setting forth that the Colonel was the author of a letter in the *Jersey and Guernsey News*, representing that "blackguard boys assembled at Blandy's bathing machines to pelt the ladies whilst bathing," Mr. Blandy considering this allegation to be a libel entered an action, claiming heavy damages. Mr. Advocate Godfrey, for the defendant, argued to shew that the article in question was not a libel, but if the Court viewed it as such that he could prove his statement. The Court gave judgment for defendant, who was in consequnce discharged from the action.

Out-door Relief Rates.—Additional warrants have been received by the Kilkenny Board of Guardians from the government, directing the sums here specified to be paid over in the National Bank to the credit of the Relief Committees of the following districts for the extern relief of paupers under the new act, viz.:—Ballyragget, £750; Castleinch, £200; Eirke, £800; Blackrath, £250. According to the valuation of these divisions, the rate which this allocation of money must involve on each for out-door relief alone, will be, Ballyragget, 1s 6½d in the pound; Castleinch, 6½d; Eirke, 2s 3½d in the pound; and Blackrath, 7½d in the pound.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Important to Emigrants.—Mr. Walsh informed the Recorder of Cork that great frauds were committed on emigrants in the following way. It was customary when they went to pay their deposits on engaging a passage, that it was entered in their tickets that the vessel was to sail on a particular day, but when they went to pay up the passage money, the old ticket was taken from them and a new one given, extending the time of sailing sometimes over ten days. A question arose whether the receiving of the new ticket vitiated the first agreement, and whether by the reception of it they did not enter into a new one by which the vessel was not to sail until the date specified in it, and that therefore they were not entitled to subsistence money until after that date. The Recorder was of opinion that the receipt of the new ticket did not at all alter the original agreement, as the entry of the new date of sailing was a fraud on the parties, and consequently they were entitled to subsistence money from the date of the sailing of the vessel in the original ticket.

Waterford—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Wednesday, May 12, 1847.

The Waterford Mail.

WATERFORD MAIL — ONE PENNY — Duty 25 pr Cent

Vol. XXIV. SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1847. No. 2501.

RIOTOUS PROCEEDINGS OF THE PEASANTRY.

(Kilkenny Moderator.)

In consequence of the dismissal of the labourers off the public works, various threatening demonstrations have recently taken place in this county. On the 7th inst a large concourse of the dismissed labourers, amounting to nearly 1000, crossed from this county into Ross, forcibly carrying the bridge, which was guarded by the toll keeper, looking for his dues. They marched to the residence of Mr. O'Brien, the inspecting officer under the board of works, and clamourously called for employment in place of the gratuitous distribution of meal by the relief committees. Fortunately, however, the assembly separated for the present without committing any breach of the peace.

On Sunday last, a notice, of which the following is a copy, was posted on the chapel gate of the chapl of Slievrue:—

"Notice is hereby giving to every persons that those persons as is broke off the public works, two be prepaired against the 24th off May for action and to get sufficient to support nature, and not to let what is granted us by government go with the Poor Law Guardians or Stewards or Clarks or Souphouses. We must have an end to them; we are long enough suffering Vermin and Hunger, Dirt and filth. We must have sufficient support or employment.—We will not suffer a lingering death. Prepair Prepair, first a long life to our Queen and Government and this Parish Priest, and curse to any man that fails to have satisfaction for our Wrongs. Thair is a few stewards and check clarks here who will get sore heads when they are least aware of it.

Signed,
Captain Rynard in Cover.

"Mey 19th, 1847."

On yesterday (Tuesday) morning the inhabitants of Freshford were thrown into a violent state of alarm by a report having been circulated that the labourers struck of the works wece coming in from every part of the surrounding country, to plunder the shops and provision stores.—The magistrates and police authorities were on the alert to provide against the danger, and up to the hour of our going to press no report of disturbance had reached this city.

APPEARANCE OF AN ARMED PARTY.

(From the Same.)

On Sunday last, in the middle of the noon day, a party of three men, one of them armed with a blunderbuss, and the other two also having arms concealed under their great coats, were seen by several persons walking deliberately along the public road at Ballylinch, and to enter the plantations at Mountjuliet. A respectable farmer was stopped by them near the wall of Mountjuliet, and they demanded where he was going; it would appear that they were satisfied with his answer, for they suffered him to proceed, but directed that he should say nothing about meeting them. The man, very properly, hastened to Thomastown, and informed the constabulary of what occurred. G. E. Fortescue, Esq., sub inspector, immediately sent Constable Lynch and the Thomastown party to scour the woods of Mountjuliet, and riding himself to Stoneyford, brought out that party to scour the neighbouring plantations of Norelands, Annamult, &c., but although they obtained tidings of the party having been recently seen in various directions, still they were, we regret to say, unable to find the banditti or obtain any trace of the road by which they had proceeded.

IMPORTANT MEETING AT THOMASTOWN.—VOLUNTARY RELIEF RATES.

A numerous and highly influential meeting of the landlords and their tenantry, as well as of the rate payers generally of the division, took place at Thomastown, on Friday the 7th inst., at the Sessions House. The object of the meeting was to consider the expediency of availing themselves of the government proposition of giving donations in aid of voluntary subscriptions for the relief of the distressed, and so to evade, if possible, the frightful burdens or absolute ruin which must follow the rates struck out under the poor law system by the Temporary Relief Act. Amongst those present we noticed the Hon. C. H. B. C. S. Wanderforde, Sir John Power, Bart., D.L.; the Rev. Sir R. Langrishe, Bart., D.L.; Peter Connollan, Esq., D.L.; Rev. S. C. Foot, Captain Bunbury, John Hutchinson, Esq., J. Blake, Esq., H. Baker, Esq., Benjamin Alcock, Esq., Harry Ennis, Esq., W. Clifford, Esq., R. Shaw, Esq., Anthony Nugent, Esq., and P. Cantwell, Esq.

The chair was taken by the Hon C. B. H. C. S. Wandesforde, who briefly explained the objects of the meeting. He suggested the prudence and propriety of immediate voluntary contributions, stating at the same time that the government would advance a sum equal to that contributed. He hoped, for their own sakes, that the parties concerned would give the matter due consideration, and evade, if possible, the destruction which seemed impending over themselves, and every one connected with the soil.

Sir John Power likewise impressed upon the farmers the necessity of immediately coming forward to rescue themselves, as far as possible, from the ruin which threatened them at the present crisis, in the shape of a relief rating too heavy for endurance, and proffered to see that the object of the meeting was carried out upon his own property.

Mr. Cantwell, P.L.G., addressed the meeting at some length, urging the farmers to adopt the plan proposed for their consideration, and explaining that if the rate to be struck be a shilling in the pound, by subscribing sixpence in the pound voluntarily, the government will grant an additional sixpence in the pound, and thus would they effect a saving to the farmers and the rate payers at large of 50 per cent.

Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Alcock subsequently spoke upon the same topic, after which it was determined that two persons in each townland should be deputed to wait on the farmers generally, and explain the nature and objects of the proposition, and ensure, if possible, their concurrence to a project so manifestly for their own advantage.

It was then intimated to those present that this meeting was merely a preliminary one, and it was decided that there should be a large meeting on Thursday, the 13th inst., when they hoped to be in possession of every object necessary for carrying out a project so evidently advantageous to all under existing circumstances; after which the meeting separated.

In Westport union the out-door relief measure has been put into operation, and 30,000 are receiving gratuitous relief, at a weekly outlay of £1,200!

The Galway guardians have abandoned the workhouse board-room, and hold their meetings at the court-house, as several of their number died of fever, by attending at the former place.

The Tralee Provincial Bank has refused the loan of £1,400 to the guardians of that union.

In all the electoral divisions of the Parsonstown union the temporary relief act is in operation. It is principally cooked food that is distributed.

It has been decided by the Athlone Relief committee that a six months' residence is necessary to entitle the applicants to relief.

ILLNESS OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Subjoined is the bulletin issued on Tuesday morning:—

"May 11th, 10 o'clock, a.m.

"The Lord Lieutenant's state has undergone no material change since yesterday.

"P. Crampton.
"Wm. Stokes.
"W. Purcell.

11 o'clock, Tuesday Night.

There was no second bulletin issued this evening, and the answer to inquiries at the above hour was—"His Excellency continues in the same state."

WEDNESDAY.

The following bulletin was issued this morning:

"Wednesday, May 12.

"The Lord Lieutenant has had a quiet night, but his strength has not improved.

"Philip Crampton.
"William Stokes.
"John F. Purcell."

At four o'clock the answer at the Castle was, that his Excellency continues the same way.

DEATH OF THE ARCHDUKE CHARLES OF AUSTRIA.

Vienna, May 1.—The *Vienna Gazette* announces the death of the Archduke Charles, which took place yesterday about four o'clock in the morning. The immediate cause of his death was a severe cold, with inflammation of the pleura.

JENNY LIND.

The triumph achieved by Mademoiselle Lind on her first appearance has been successfully followed up. The audience on Thursday at her Majesty's theatre was as crowded and as distinguished as that of Tuesday. It is said that a price as high as four guineas has been given for a single seat in the pit.—*Times.*

THE MAGISTRACY.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Ambrose Bole, Esq., of Park-place, Fashinny, a magistrate for the county of Longford, on the recommendation of Col. H. White, M.P., Lieutenant of the county.

Sir Edward Borough, Bart., has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor a magistrate of the county of Dublin, on the recommendation of the Lord Lieutenant of the county.

The Countess of Desart has succeeded the Countess of Charlemont as the Lady in waiting to the Queen; and Lord Waterpark has succeeded the Earl of Moreton as the Lord in waiting to her Majesty.

His Royal Highness Prince Oscar of Sweden is expected in this country on a visit, and will make a tour of the Royal dockyards. The Admiralty have given orders for his reception at Woolwich. His Royal Highness is a naval officer, and has been cruising with a squadron in the Mediterranean.

The Archduke Constantine of Russia.—His Imperial Highness the Archduke Constantine, second son of the Emperor of Russia, was expected to arrive in this country on the 8th inst. Apartments for the accommodation of his Imperial Highness, and a numerous suite have been engaged at Mivart's Hotel.

Remarkable Leap.—A pony belonging to Mr. W. Brice, Newtownards, leaped over a door in his yard, six feet two inches high. The pony is only about thirteen hands and an inch high. The leap has been seen by many persons, and considered an extraordinary one from its height and position, and perhaps unprecedented for a pony of the size.—*Belfast Paper.*

The law of Scotland gives tenants the power to claim an utter exemption from rent, if their crops have failed without any fault of their own.

The Chamber of Commerce of Lyons has voted 5000f. towards the necessary studies as to the best mode of cutting through the Isthmus of Suez.

Wheat.—The quantities of wheat exported from the united kingdom to foreign countries in the month of April, amounted to 134,000 quarters, and the quantity simultaneously imported, to 222,182 quarters.

State of Trade.—At no period during the last few years has trade been in a more depressed state than at the present time, and unfortunately the prospects for the future are not the most encouraging.—*Birmingham Journal.*

Importation of Bullion.—Considerable quantities of bullion reached the Bank of England and private houses, in the course of yesterday. The several steamers from Boulogne to Folkstone have each brought over large sums in gold.—*London Paper.*

Breadstuffs from America.—From the 1st September last to the 10th ult., there were exported from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland 1,420,557 barrels of flour, 325,127 barrels of corn meal, 1,400,942 bushels of wheat, and 8,508,176 bushels of corn. The total export from the States was 2,200,412 barrels of flour, 1,916,367 bushels of wheat, and 9,084,161 bushels of corn.

Great Excitement in Galway.—Since the intimation given in our last publication of the procession of labourers, this town has continued in a state of the utmost apprehension that the unfortunate men would at length be induced to make an attack upon the bakeries and merchants' stores. On Wednesday and Thursday they again paraded with their "flag of distress," each time repairing to the meeting room of the relief committee at the Court-house, to learn whether "bread or employment" would be given them. Of course the only reply was that for the present the giving either of one or the other was not in the power of the committee. Things thus passed off until yesterday, when some provisions which were escorted by the police were plundered at the outskirts of the town, and the police themselves assaulted. Five or sick of the attacking party were arrested. The magistrates on learning the occurrence immediately took measures to preserve the public peace. The military and police were ordered to be in readiness to protect the provision stores in the town should any attempt be made upon them. In the course of the day circumstances proved that the precaution was necessary. The town was in the greatest state of excitement, as a report was spread amongst the people that having peacefully represented their grievances for the previous three days without relief the law justified their resort to violent means to procure it. We are told they even waited on the Colonel of the 49th with a request that in compassion for their sufferings he would not permit his men to fire upon them should the authorities call them out. About one o'clock a large mob collected in front of Mr. H. Comerford's store, Merchant's-road. They made no attack when they arrived, but from all that could be seen an attack was intended. Mr. Comerford immediately went for the police, but Mr. Lynch, S.I., very prudently declined to send his men unless strengthened by the military. The magistrates finding that it was necessary to do so directed the military to be called out. Parties of the military, together with the police, were accordingly stationed at the several stores, and the 7th dragoons were ordered to clear the streets of any gatherings of the people. The mob having dispersed without any attempt to disturb the peace, the military and police continued to parade the town for the remainder of the day, and in the evening retired to barracks.—*Galway Vindicator.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday, May 10.

The Earl of HARDWICKE gave notice that next day he should ask her Majesty's government if they were aware of the quantity of corn which had been exported from this country; and that he should put another question with respect to the quantity of corn which was expected to arrive here.

The Earl of ST. GERMANS presented a petition from the rate-payers of the union of Lisburn, in Ireland, praying for a poor law for that country, so framed as to put one-half the rate on the landlord, and the other half on the tenant.

Lord STANLEY suggested that the army service bill should be postponed till Friday.

Earl GREY said that it was desirable to pass the bill before Whitsuntide; but he had no objection to appoint Friday for the next stage.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

Their lordships went into committee on this bill.

The Earl of WICKLOW rose for the purpose of directing attention to the amendment of which he had given notice on clause 20, when

Lord STANLEY rose and asked the noble marquis opposite if there was any objection on the part of the government to the introduction of a clause in the bill to the effect that the poor law commissioners might be empowered to alter the electoral divisions, as well as the unions where such alteration was deemed advisable? This might be effected by the introduction of the words "electoral division" after "union."

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE apprehended that there was a power of that description under the existing law, and he therefore did not think a re-enactment, such as that to which the noble lord alluded, was expedient.

After a few words from Lord Brougham,

The Earl of WICKLOW then moved an amendment of which he had given notice, to insert in clause 20, after the word "repealed," in the 12th line, the words, "and that it shall be lawful for the said commissioners, when they shall see fit, to form into separate electoral divisions, a town with a population of three thousand or upwards." It would be an act of the greatest injustice to throw upon the towns the burden of the surrounding districts. To make the bill really useful the towns should be supported by the unions at large. He did not insist upon the exercise of the power, he merely gave it, leaving it optional to be exercised or not.

Lord MONTEAGLE had a prior amendment, to introduce words to point out for what purposes alone electoral districts should be altered.

Lord CAMPBELL objected to any words which tended mischievously to limit the operation of the act, as preambles often did.

Earl GREY said the commissioners had already, under the act, powers to limit or extend divisions, as they thought fit.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE thought the amendment was quite unnecessary. Powers existed under the act to extend the divisions, and that being so, if the amendment were agreed to, it would be exercised in a restrictive sense.

Earl FITZWILLIAM contended that if this power were given to the commissioners they would never exercise it in the manner wished by his noble friend. He wanted to know why that small circle called the electoral division was the only portion of the country where a town was situated on which the burden of the town was to fall—he wanted to know why the burden should fall upon the electoral division instead of upon the union at large, or even the kingdom at large.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE said if it were intended to hold the commission responsible for the carrying out of this act, it would be better not to attempt indirectly to limit or fetter their discretion.

The amendment was negatived without a division.

The Earl of WICKLOW proposed a second amendment, to insert the following words at the end of clause 20:—"Provided, nevertheless, that nothing herein contained shall empower the poor law commissioners to alter any union or electoral division without the consent and approval of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland."

Upon the suggestion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the amendment was postponed, and the clause was agreed to, as were clauses 21, 22, and 23.

Upon clause 24 being proposed,

Lord MONTEAGLE said he wished to amend this and the succeeding clause so that the poor law commissioners should have the power to make a union of unions for the purposes of education, and to establish houses of education in which the children might be provided for, and where the education of industry should be superadded to the ordinary branches of education.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he approved of the suggestion, and said it should be taken into consideration.

Lord STANLEY then rose to move the rating clause of which he had given notice. The noble lord said—I believe this will be the most convenient time at which I can bring under your lordships' consideration the important amendment I have placed upon the paper. I am quite sure that your lordships, in proceeding to the discussion, and the consideration of this most momentous subject, will approach it without any reference to, and without any bias upon your minds from the misapprehensions, and the misapprehensions which have been industriously circulated—not within the walls of the house—with regard to the effects as well as the motives which have influenced this clause. I am quite sure you will not consider whether the vote which I shall ask you to give is a vote which shall confer upon you a monetary popularity, or the reverse of popularity. I am quite sure you will not even be influenced by those insinuations which have been very liberally circulated with regard to the possible political consequences of your lordships' adoption of the clause I submit to your consideration. It is said the measure which I propose is a landlord's amendment. I deny that altogether (hear, hear.) I should be ashamed of myself if, connected as I am with property in Ireland, I submitted to your lordships' consideration a clause intended or calculated, exclusively, or even primarily, to benefit that class to which I myself belong. I should be yet more ashamed of myself if that advantage to my own were to be purchased by any corresponding disadvantages thrown upon the other classes of society (hear, hear.) But my lords, my firm conviction is, that so far from being a landlord's clause, if it be anything especially, it is specially a labourer's, and not a landlord's clause (hear, hear.) The object which I have in view, and the object which I am sure all your lordships have in view, is, how best to conduct this perilous experiment upon which you are called upon to enter; upon which experiment you have decided, and on which, notwithstanding all the obligations, and the difficulties, and the dangers, I think, upon the whole, you have wisely decided to enter. But it is your duty to consider, and it is important we should all consider, calmly and deliberately, how to conduct that experiment so as to make the property of Ireland best able to bear the burdens you are about to throw upon it, by the employment of the labourers whom you are desirous of rescuing from the pressure of the poor rates (hear.) My lords, I am not, therefore, deterred by any of the considerations to which I have referred, from submitting to your lordships an amendment which in my conscience I believe to be absolutely necessary. I am not deterred from submitting this question, even by the rather unusual announcement, by that rather extraordinary message from the House of Commons which was conveyed to your lordships a few nights ago by my noble friend (the noble earl upon the cross benches)—(hear, hear.) Nor am I deterred from bringing this question forward by that which would have much greater weight in my mind, namely, the expressed objection of my noble and learned friend, whom I do not see now in his place, still less by those of the noble marquis opposite—(cries of hear, hear, hear). I say I am not deterred from this course, because I think my noble and learned friend spoke rather with reference to that which has been falsely assumed to be the principle and object of the amendment, than to the amendment itself; and because the noble marquis, in stating the grounds of his objection to this clause, urged one which I think is the most dangerous principle upon which public men can act—namely, that you must legislate, not from principle, but from impressions—(hear, hear.) My lords, this is a matter of too great consequence for us to consult impressions—(hear, hear.) We must look at effects and at consequences. We must see that our legislation is not that which may acquire a momentary popularity, but that which conciliates the public and enables it to be safely adopted; and I am fully convinced that unless you adopt the principle of the amendment which I shall submit, your lordships cannot hope that this experiment will be conducted without the most disastrous and the most ruinous results—(hear, hear.) My lords, I ask of you to deal with Irish property as you would deem it safe to deal with English property (hear, hear.) The great body of your lordships are unconnected by property with Ireland; but you are called upon to legislate with regard to that country, and I ask you to decide, to place your hands upon your hearts and say whether you would dare to propose, or believe you could carry into effect, a poor law for England based upon the principle of the poor law for Ireland, deprived of the safeguards which you have in England against abuse?—(hear, hear.) If you cannot, with what conscience, with what grounds of reason, with what hope of a successful issue, can you impose upon Ireland that which undoubtedly you would not venture to impose upon England? At all events, my lords, you must show me that this experiment would not be dangerous for England, if it is safe for Ireland, before you reject the amendment I propose; you must point out the peculiar circumstances which render the provisions less liable to abuse in Ireland than they are in England. Upon you lies the proof of that, and not upon me; upon the [illegible] side I am only asking your lordships that [illegible] system of relief in Ireland should be protected by the safeguards which you have found not only expedient, but necessary, in England. The measure which you are about to adopt will, by the confession of every man, necessarily produce a vast change in the social economy of Ireland. Your object is, and my object is, and that which I confess to be the main object I have in view in this amendment is, to relieve the pressure of the poor rates—not by stingy and niggardly apportionments, not by withdrawing relief from those who are really destitute, not by pinching or grinding down the modicum of relief to cases of real distress—but to supersede the necessity of pauperism by the permanent means of independent labor—(hear). Now, my lords, allow me first shortly to recall to your lordships what is the principle upon which the burden is now distributed between the landlord and the tenant. By the law as it now stands at present, the rate is in the first instance, levied exclusively upon the tenant. By the law as it exists at present, power is given to the tenant to deduct from the landlord's rent not one half the amount of the rate with which he is charged, but a poundage upon his rent equal to one-half of the poundage charged upon the rateable value of the land. Let me point to your lordships how this system works in practice. Your lordships may suppose that, practically, this burden is equally distributed between the landlord and tenant. It is no such thing.—(hear, hear.) It is notorious that the rateable value of the land is infinitely below the fair rental value of it; and I believe I should not exaggerate if I assumed the case of land being rated at £20, and without being over rented, paying a rent of £30.—(hear, hear.) Observe then the operation of the law upon a given rate levied upon the tenant. He pays £1 upon £20; that is to say he pays 20s. He is then entitled to deduct one-half of that poundage from the rent, and he consequently deducts from the rent, not of £20 but £30, and consequently he deducts 15s. from the landlord out of the 20s. which he has been called upon to pay as rate in the first instance. The result, therefore, is that one-fourth of the rate is borne by the occupying tenant and three-fourths by the landlord.—(hear, hear). I do not think this is an exaggerated case. But suppose it be, what I contend it is, below the mark, and that the occupying tenant is called upon to bear the one-third of the rate, and the landlord the remaining two-thirds—the relations between landlord and tenant I may observe in passing, are rather better understood here than in Ireland; the condition of the tenant is infinitely superior in England than in Ireland; besides, the farms here are upon the average larger than they are in Ireland.—I would then, ask your lordships, before you venture to decide, to consider upon what grounds you think it would tend to the due administration of the poor law in England, and what you believe would be the economical, financial, and moral condition of a parish in which the farmers would have the power of levying a rate, two thirds, or three-fourths of the rates being defrayed by the landlords? I do not ask what would be the effect upon the landed property of the parish. That is an important consideration, but it is not the only one, nor is it the most important. But I do ask what would be the effect of it upon the employment of labour—(hear.) What would be its effects upon the multiplication or diminution of paupers in that parish? I ask you where could be the farmer who would employ additional hands to effect improvements upon his holding, if the alternative be not, as in England, that if he employs less he pays for them as paupers? I am certain if you were to attempt to introduce such a system into England, it would lead inevitably to a complete demoralisation of the condition of that parish, to the destruction of the independent labourer, to an increase not only of the rates, but in the number of paupers—that it would absolutely annihilate all exertions and all efforts, and that the parish would be overwhelmed by a flood of pauperism—(hear.) Is there a man among your lordships who would deny that would be the probable consequence in Ireland? Is there a man who is prepared to follow up the legislation for Ireland by assenting to a similar measure for England? Upon what grounds will you refuse it? If you do, the farmers in England may say—"This is what the farmers in Ireland have obtained, therefore this is the burthen which the English landlord ought to bear." If this is wise, is politic, is just, is safe, tell me with what face, with what argument, upon what grounds can you resist the demand to vest the same power, without the same safeguards which you now have, in the hands of the farmers of England?—(hear.) If some venture to deny the dangers of such a state of things as applied to England—if there is none of your lordships who can suggest the argument by which a similar claim may not be made in England—tell me where are the Irish safeguards upon which you peculiarly rely? (cries of hear, hear, hear.) Are the tenants of Ireland more wealthy—are their means of furnishing employment greater—are their relations with their landlords more close or more confidential—are they more thrifty, more likely to be far-seeing, or to see the advantages of employing labour rather than paying for pauperism, than the tenants of England? Unfortunately, my lords, the very reverse of all this is the fact. If there be security in character, in station, and in cordial relations between landlord and tenant, that security exists in England, and it is unhappily lost in Ireland (hear, hear, hear). My lords, I do not know whether I should not sooner venture to entrust such a power as this into the hands of the body of Scotch proprietors and Scotch tenants (hear.) I believe that the habits of that country, the intelligence of the farmers, the extent of their farms, their knowledge of their respective duties and their respective positions is such, that if such a plan would be safe anywhere, it would be safe in Scotland (hear.) I should be sorry to trust to the operation of such a measure as this in England, but I am certain that in Ireland it is absolute and entire ruin (hear.) It is absolute and entire ruin to the landlord, and not to him only, not to him primarily, but absolute and entire ruin to the hopes you entertain (and which I trust may be realized) of introducing a better state of things, of creating a body of independent labourers, and of employing that labour upon the land (hear, hear.) I seek to affirm in this bill—and unless you affirm in this bill you never will affirm it—that which is a true and sound principle (hear, hear, hear.)—I seek to lay down the right principle at the time you impose the burden, and when alone you can make the burden bearable. I adopt the same principle which you adopt in England, but do I ask you to make the transfer now? By no means. I ask you to violate no present lease; I ask you to interfere with no existing compact or agreement between landlord and tenant, as it has been said of this amendment (loud cries of hear, hear, and cheers). But this, my lords, I do ask, that as the principle is sound and just that the occupier, who has the means of giving employment, should be induced to give that employment by the consciousness that if he does not the burden will fall upon his own shoulders and not upon another man's, so you shall say that future leases shall be granted in Ireland subject to the condition upon which the leases of England are granted, namely, that the burden of the rates should be borne by the occupier (hear, hear). I do not propose at once to apply to tenants at will the principle of making them liable for the payment of poor rates; but I propose, in my amendment, that from the 10th of January, 1850, tenants at will shall become liable to the same condition of paying the rates. Now, my lords, the question is, is my mode of the application of this principle a safe one? I do not apply it at once; I apply it prospectively. I save all existing leases; I apply it to all future leases. I save tenants at will for the next two years and a half, and within that time I leave it to the landlords and the tenants to enter upon new agreements, subject to the altered burden (hear, hear). But then I know that there are popular arguments and populour clamour about the hardheartedness and about the griping hands of the Irish landlords (hear). I know the indiscriminate and sweeping condemnations which at this moment are cast upon the whole race of Irish landlords—I know how ready people are to say they cannot stop to pick a few grains of wheat from a bushel of chaff; and that they pronounce the whole body of Irish landlords to be utterly regardless of their duties, utterly indifferent to everything except collecting, in the most rapacious manner, every farthing they can wring from the hard earnings of their unfortunate tenants. I must say there may be some who deserve this character; but it is absolutely unjust to ascribe it to all, yet you are proceeding to legislate for all, and you are visiting upon the whole of the landlords of Ireland the penalty for that which you charge, not unjustly perhaps, upon the smaller and worst portion. If they be the body they have been represented to be, and if there be instances of rapacity and cruelty of so short-sighted a character as that described, do you think you will protect the tenant by your legislation from the rapacity and cruelty of such landlords (hear, hear)? Do you think that some landlords will not still exercise the power of exacting the uttermost farthing from the tenant, screwing out of him not every shilling only, but every penny he can wring from him on any pretence whatever? Do you not think they will endeavour to protect themselves against your legislation, by demanding for the future such increased rents as may, as for as possible, cover the amount of the rates?—(hear, hear.) I have heard it alleged that the tenant has not got the means to pay, and he cannot pay the rate. The fact is the tenant does pay rates. It is from the tenant that the rate is levied. It is by the tenant it is paid, and all the tenant has to do afterwards is to produce the receipt for so much rate to his landlord, as part payment of so much rent. If, my lords, as you say, there is such a determined spirit on the part of the Irish peasant to obtain land at whatever price, and such a determined spirit on the part of the Irish landlord to exact every shilling per acre he can get, do you really entertain the delusion that by saying the landlords shall continue to pay the rate, you will be relieving the tenant of the burthen? The result will be exactly this, that the landlord will calculate so much in the shape of rent as the tenant has paid in rates, and conversely he will calculate in the shape of rent just precisely so much the more as by your legislation you fancied you had relieved the tenant from. I will not turn to the argument, which says that you will have universal resistance to the law, unless this be granted. That is a confession which no government can make without self-destruction—(cries of hear, hear, hear.) That is a confession which is fatal to all law and all authority, and I trust that in your lordships' house it will not be brought forward as an argument against this clause. If the clause be right, if the preamble be sound, if the legislation be just, if the application of the principle be safe and equitable between the parties, I hope I shall not hear what I consider a degradation, the argument that adopting a principle just and sound in itself, and one found necessary in England, it will be met by an organized system of positive resistance, which you will not dare to encounter in support of the law. I need not trespass upon your lordships' attention at greater length in support of the amendment. I entreat your lordships to consider this question as if you were judges upon a question of right, of prudence, and of justice. The noble lord concluded by moving the adoption of the following clause:—And be it enacted, that, save as hereafter provided, it shall not be lawful for any occupier of rateable property holding under any lease or agreement to be made or entered into after the passing of this act, nor for any tenant-at-will, or from year to year, after the 1st day of January, 1849, to deduct from the rent to which he may be liable in respect of such property, any amount whatever in respect of any rate which may be imposed at any period subsequent to the date of such lease or agreement, or subsequent to such 1st day of January, as the case may be."

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE would assert that the adoption of the noble lord's amendment to the clause would prove disastrous to Ireland, disastrous to the peace of Ireland, and disastrous to the success of a measure which he was justified in stating the great majority of their lordships were desirous of seeing pass into a law (hear.)—He would repeat, a great majority of their lordships were desirous to pass this measure, because they had now gone through the most important clauses, and yet, with regard to the most important of the principles contained in them—namely, the extension of relief—they had seen that neither the noble lord on the bench below him (Lord Monteagle), nor the most rev. prelate above him (the Archbishop of Dublin), who were most opposed to the principle of the bill, nor any other noble lord had up to that moment thought fit to take the sense of the house against that extension of the principle of relief (hear.) He would say it was most essential for them to carry with them the feelings of the country in adopting a measure of this kind, and yet at the very moment of introducing by act of parliament a greatly aggravated and new burden upon the country, their lordships were desired to choose that moment in order to throw the whole of that burden on the tenant and to take it off the landlord. Was that the enunciation—was that the herald of peace which the noble lord had chosen to send forth from his ark in order to conciliate the people (hear, hear.)—Was this the proper occasion to adopt a provision, which up to this moment had not been executed, and which he would say could not be executed (hear, hear, and loud cheers.)—But what would be the impression abroad if the amendment were carried into operation? Take the case of a peasant about taking a lease of some ground. The noble lord said that the peasant so acting would proceed with a knowledge of the burden that was to be imposed upon him, and would be on his guard against offering too much rent. He was, however, a person likely to take land on any terms. That was the character which the noble lord assigned to him, and yet the noble lord thought he ought to calculate at such a time the amount of the burdens that were in future times likely to come upon him. Suppose the case of a tenant who had taken a lease, and who, from a sudden increase in the distress of the country—from a sudden deficiency in the crops of the country, found that the poor rate imposed upon him for in-door relief and out-door relief came upon him with a doubly aggravated charge—take the case of such a man, with the rent and tax collectors at the door, and he thought that the noble lord, with all his ingenuity, with all his powers of making the clearest possible statement, would not, if brought into contact with him—if brought into contact with, supposing an O'Sullivan in Kerry, or an O'Brien in Clare—(laughter)—be able to satisfy him that he ought to pay the whole of the rates, and that the legislature had acted wisely and justly in taking care that the entire burden should fall on him, and not a penny of it on the landlord (hear, hear.) With all his respect for the powers of the noble lord, he thought the noble lord would be likely, in such a case, to find himself defeated in argument; and it was probable that among all the peasantry in Ireland he would not get a single convert to his doctrine.—Did the noble lord remember anything that passed in the debates concerning tithes? Did he not remember that the church of Ireland had been induced to abandon a portion of its just rights on no other ground but that the collection of that peculiar rate or tax—call it what they would—was attended with circumstances which rendered it impossible that it could be got in? The church, much to its honour, concurred with the government of the day, and consented to forego a portion of its rights, in order to ensure what had since taken place, the easy and certain collection of the remainder (hear, hear). If there ever were an imperfection in a law of which the principle was good, he would ask their lordships not to let the imperfection in one of the details weigh with them as a reason for departing from a good principle, and that for the purpose of adopting not only a vicious principle, but one which would raise a feeling—and that not without reason—in the country against the execution of the law altogether. On these grounds he would ask their lordships to give their dissent to the amendment of the noble lord.

Lord MONTEAGLE could not give his support to this proposition without throwing difficulties, which he believed to be almost insurmountable, in the way of the working of the bill; and when once it was passed into a law, he begged to assure their lordships that he was determined to give his best assistance in working it out in his own vicinity. The proposal to cast the payment of rates directly upon the tenant became at the present time beyond all measure inexpedient, when their lordships knew that the tax about to be imposed was as the weight of a mountain to that of a molehill when compared with the burden hitherto payable. It would be utterly impossible for them to collect the rate. If, indeed, they were about to effect an alteration in the amount of the tax, by reducing it from 10s in the pound to 1s, they might fairly attempt to cast the weight upon the occupier; but when, upon the contrary, they were about to augment the rate from 1s in the pound to 10s, it would be most inexpedient to attempt such an experiment. The payment of their proportion by the landed proprietors had been hitherto productive of the best results, and in all his experience he had never heard of any proprietor who complained of that part of the law which compelled him to pay his proportion of poor rates. And if there were one thing more than another would give a colour to falsehood, and lend to calumny a strength which it ought not to have, it would be if the landlords of Ireland, under present circumstances, were to refuse to bear their proper share of the public burden (hear, hear). For these reasons he should give his opposition to the amendment proposed by his noble friend.

The Earl of ST. GERMANS thought that it would be most impolitic on the part of that house to deprive it of a chance of success by adopting such a clause as that now proposed.

The Earl of MALMESBURY would support the amendment of his noble friend. If they continued to legislate for the people of Ireland as they had done, they could not expect improvement. If, however, they legislated for them as they ought to do, there would be some chance of the regeneration of the people.

After some discussion,

Lord STANLEY said that seeing the sense of the majority of the house against him, he should not press the amendment; but he should again bring it forward, from a wish that it should appear on the journals of their lordships' house that this amendment had been proposed.

On clause 29 having been read and agreed to,

Lord MONTEAGLE said it was his intention to move that the chairman should report progress, with a view of allowing him an opportunity of moving a clause limiting the operation of certain clauses in the bill to the 1st of September, 1847.

The clause was allowed to be introduced for the purpose of having it printed and laid before their lordships.

Shortly after their lordships adjourned.

House of Commons—Monday, May 10.

The report on the following bills was brought up and agreed to:—

Belfast Port and Harbour.
Cork and Bandon Railway.
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway.
Dublin Consumers Gas.
Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow and Dublin Railway (No. 1).

The Limerick Docks and Harbour Bill was read a second time and ordered to be committed

DISTILLATION FROM GRAIN.

Several petitions were presented against distillation from grain.

Mr. H. BALLIE said that the price of grain had raised 30s a quarter, and there was every probability of a further increase. He wished, under the circumstances, to know whether it was the intention of government to prohibit the use of grain in distilleries for a limited period.

Lord J. RUSSELL should bring before the house on an early day a measure for the further suspension of the duties on corn.

DISCOUNT ON LOANS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER then submitted to the house his resolution for enabling the government to allow interest, by way of discount, on all sums of money made by contractors and contributors to the loan, in anticipation of instalments due on a future day.

Lord GEORGE BENTINCK maintained that by the course the government were pursuing they were starving the people, in order to feed with gold the idol they had set up in the bank charter act—an act that should be repealed without a moment's delay.

Sir ROBERT PEEL approved of the proposition made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and deprecated any discussion, at present, on the currency. The right honourable baronet defended the bank act, and would be willing to go with the government in taking every possible step to relieve the money market, consistent with the maintenance of the present currency.

The resolution was agreed to, and several bills were advanced.

Adjourned.

House of Lords—Tuesday, May 11.

IRISH PROTESTANT CLERGY IN ENGLAND.

Lord MONTEAGLE, in presenting a petition from the Rev. Dr. Thorpe, complaining of the Lord Bishop of London's refusal to license an Irish curate, took occasion to allude to the refusal of the Bishop of London to license Irish curates to officiate in his diocess.

The Bishop of LONDON replied at some length. He had adopted the principle twenty-five years back, when Bishop of Chester, and should continue to do so. He found it necessary to discourage the influx of young Irish clergymen on more grounds than one. In the first place, he did not think that young men educated for the service of the Church of Ireland, and ordained for her ministry, should take the earliest opportunity of quitting that church, especially in the difficulties which surrounded it, for the purposes of coming to England, where the pay is better, the duty less irksome (hear, hear.) So far from being guilty of showing any disrespect towards the Irish church, he conceived he was exhibiting the most sincere regard for it, inasmuch as he discouraged the emigration of her youngest and ablest members, from a feeling of ministerial duty, in which the services of the ablest, the best, and the wisest were required—(hear, hear.) Another reason was the state of education in Trinity College at that time. It was true the education now given there was improved, and that it deserved the character given to it by his noble friend, but at that time a practice prevailed of young men going over from England passing a short time in Ireland, taking a degree at Trinity College, and then coming back to England, nominally qualified for ordination.—He thought this was hard upon young men educated in our own universities at very considerable expense; and this therefore was the second ground upon which the regulations were founded. But the rule at no time had been rigidly adhered to. In cases where he was satisfied there were sufficient reasons for the young men coming over from Ireland he made no objection, and he might mention that at this moment there were in his diocess nearly, if not quite as many, Irish clergymen whom he had licensed under the same circumstances that he had refused in the present case.

The report on the landed property (Ireland) bill was received.

The house shortly after adjourned

House of Commons—Friday, May 21.

THE WHITSUN HOLIDAYS.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that on Friday, the 21st inst., he should move that the house on its rising, do adjourn until Friday, the 28th instant.

SUSPENSION OF THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

In reply to Mr. MITCHELL,

Lord J. RUSSELL said that on an early day he intended to move the suspension of the navigation laws with respect to corn, but he should defer his answer with respect to the suspension of the navigation laws as regarded all other goods to another day.

The report on the loan (discount or instalment) bill was brought up, and no member rising to address the house,

The SPEAKER declared it was agreed to.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned.

SPREAD OF FEVER IN ENGLAND.

Fever has broken out to an alarming extent in several parts of England. Accounts of the visitation from Kensington, near London, Manchester and Liverpool are most distressing. The mortality amongst the Irish families in and about Kensington is most fearful.

THE PROVISION SQUADRON.

Gradually the Admiralty are detaching the steam-frigates temporarily employed in the provison service on the coasts of Ireland and Scotland to their respective ports, some for the purposes of regularly commissioning them, and others to be refitted for foreign service.

SPAIN.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT THE QUEEN.

Madrid, May 5.

Yesterday evening, as the Queen was returning from the Prado, two shots were fired at her carriage by a man who, armed with what appeared a double-barrelled pistol, fired at her from another carriage, in the Calle de Alcala. We were much astonished at the little notice that was taken of the occurrence at the time, though, we understand, that the culprit has been arrested. The newspapers endeavour to make it appear that the reports were produced by some children with crackers, but we ourselves witnessed the scene, and distinctly saw the man fire. French civilization is doing wonders in Spain.—*M. Post Correspondent.*

MAYOR'S COURT—CLONMEL, WEDNESDAY.

(Before the Mayor and Wm. Ryan, Esq.)

The National Bank v. *Wm. T. Power.*

Mr. Lonergan applied to the bench to have Wm. T. Power, whose case has been before the public on several occasions, admitted to bail, according to an order of the Court of Queen's Bench, under a recognisance, himself in £500, and two sureties in £50 each—namely, Michael Keeffe, boat-owner, of Clonmel, and Michael Power, tanner, of Carrick-on-Suir, to appear at the ensuing assizes of Clonmel and Kilkenny, to answer the charges preferred against him. Mr. Ronayne, solicitor, and Mr. Gill, manager of the National Bank, also appeared, to see that proper security was entered into. The court having been satisfied with the sureties tendered, they entered into the necessary recognisance, after which Mr. Power left the court, accompanied by his solicitor, Mr. Lonergan.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
3 per Cent. Cons.	86	85⅞	86⅛
3½ per Cent. Stock	87½	87½	87½
3½ per Cent. Debentures			
Bank Stock	195½	195½	195
Royal Canal Stock			
Grand Canal Ditto			
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.			
Ditto 4 per Cent.	30	74	30
4 per Cent. City Debs.			
4 per Cent. Ballast Office			
Deb. Gov. Sec.			
Kingstown Railway Deb.			
4 per Cent.			

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, MAY 15.

IRISH EMIGRANTS.

The arrivals of Irish poor into the port of Liverpool for the past week amounted to 7,764. As a sanatory measure, and to prevent the great influx of emigrants from Ireland into Liverpool, the following regulations, which came into operation on Wednesday last, have been issued by the City of Dublin, Drogheda Steam Packet, and Dundalk Steam Packet companies:—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

'That no deck passenger can be allowed on board or be taken to Liverpool in any vessel belonging to the City of Dublin Company, the Drogheda Company, the Dundalk Company, or the Newry Company, unless examined by some medical officer that may be appointed for that service at the respective ports, as to their freedom from fever; and also, that no destitute persons who may not be able to support themselves by their own labor, will be allowed to embark between the above ports and Liverpool. On and after the 17th instant the deck fare will be 5s. each way.

'J. K. ROUNDWAITE, Agent,
City of Dublin Company.
'PATRICK TERNAN,
For the Drogheda Steam Packet Company.
'JAMES METGE, Agent,
For the Dundalk Steam Packet Company.
'WM. H. HUTCHINSON, and G. M'TEAR,
For the Newry Company.
'Liverpool, 10th May, 1847.'

There can be no doubt as to the propriety of the first regulation, but we certainly object to the latter as arbitrary in the extreme. How can the unfortunate emigrant who ships himself from this, in the hope of obtaining employment in England, know whether his exertions will be realised? As well might the directors of the companies who issued this regulation be required to state the amount of traffic, of profit and loss in their respective establishments for the next 12 months. The attempt would be impossible. To require it to be made absurd.

The epidemic which is now so fearfully raging in Liverpool has caused the Lords of the Council to issue the following order for the establishing of a conditional quarantine on steamers arriving at English ports from Ireland:—

"SIR—I am directed by the Lords of the Council to state to you, for the information of the Commissioners of the Customs, the desire of their lordships, that instructions may be given to the tide surveyors or other officers employed in visiting steam-vessels arriving from Ireland (having deck passengers) before entering the docks), to hoist a yellow flag, and place such vessel under quarantine, until visited by a medical officer, so that it may be ascertained whether there be amongst the passengers any individuals suffering from fever; and in the event of its being ascertained by the medical officer that there are one or more cases of fever on board, the officer of customs will direct such steamer to be moored alongside one of the lazarets in use as an hospital ship, into which the sick persons must be removed, after which the yellow flag is to be hauled down, the vessel admitted to pratique, and the healthy portion of the passengers to land; and it must be particularly notified to the masters of all steamers so released from quarantine, that after this first indulgence, if they should, in any future voyage, bring any passenger suffering from fever, the ship and crew, with the sick on board, will be placed under the restraint of quarantine, for a limited number of days, according to the state of health of the passengers on board, agreeably to act 6, Geo. IV., cap. 78.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
"W. T. BATHURST.

"Council Office, Whitehall,
May 5, 1847."

We lament the existence of any cause such as that alleged, for the adoption of this latter proceeding. "But," to use the language of the *D. E. Mail*, "if the epidemic be but the apparent cause, if it be only a pretext for enhancing to the poor the difficulties of emigration, and saving English ports from an influx of Irish paupers, then, though we may admire the prudence, we cannot commend the candour of the Lords of the Council.

General Taylor inspected the 47th, and the detachment of the Scots' Greys, stationed at Dungarvan, on Thursday, and was gratified at their appearance and discipline.

An industrious young man, named Quarry, a shoemaker, died of destitution in Dungarvan on Thursday. He was once very comfortable, and he was too highminded to seek relief. The Rev. Mr. O'Gorman, on attending him, left relief for him, and had him conveyed to the hospital, where he shortly after expired.

The Rev. Jeremiah M'Cheane, chairman of the Kilmaganny Relief Committee, gratefully acknowledges to have received from the Society of Friends, Waterford, a present of a 100-gallon boiler, and a supply of Indian meal and rice.

A correspondent in Dungarvan informs us that a most respectable landlord near Lismore had been fired at, and slightly wounded in the back of the head. He forbears mentioning the name, though different drivers reported the occurrence in Dungarvan. The eviction of some of the tenantry is assigned as the cause. We hope the rumour may be unfounded.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. Wm. Wall, clerk of the Lismore union. He died of fever, caught at the workhouse. Several respectable persons are ill in Lismore and Dungarvan, of fever, which is very prevalent in both places.

Two men were committed to prison in Dungarvan for abstracting bread, and breaking the windows of Mr. Wm. Sheehan, Main-street.

The large corn store of Messrs. Hickey and Holahan, at Clonmel, was burnt down on Saturday morning. A spirit store, pawn-office, with powder store, and timber yard adjoining, would have been devoured by the same destructive fire, only for the exertions of Colonel Sir Charles O'Donnell, the Royal Artillery, and 34th Depot, under Lieut.-Col Airey.

WOOLWICH COLLEGE.

At the late entrance into the above-mentioned College, which took place on the 3d ult., Mr. Archbold St. George Mackesy, (son of our respected fellow-citizen, Dr. Mackesy), passed the examination (principally scientific and in the modern languages,) with *great credit*—being placed among the *first*. Mr. Mackesy was prepared for examination at the Waterford School, and had not subsequently attended any of the preparatory schools in England to be "made up," which has hitherto been considered almost indispensable to a successful entrance.

ILLNESS OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

We are glad to perceive by the following bulletin, issued on Thursday morning that there is a change for the better in the health of our respected Viceroy:—

"The Lord Lieutenant passed a quiet night, and feels somewhat better this morning.
PHILIP CRAMPTON.
WM. STOKES.
J. F. PURCELL."

Up to a late hour on Thursday evening his Excellency had experienced no change.

MR. O'CONNELL.

By accounts from Marseilles, bearing date May 5, it appears that a decided improvement has taken place in Mr. O'Connell's health. On the foregoing date Mr. O'Connell was about to sail for Genoa, Livorno, and Civita Vecchia. The honourable gentleman had been so much recovered that it was intended to effect the entire voyage by the same vessel.

CATTLE EXPORTS FROM IRELAND TO LIVERPOOL.

The number of horned cattle exported from Ireland to Liverpool between the 1st January and 20th April last has exceeded that exported in the same period of 1846, by 5,581. The excess in sheep was 2,000, but in pigs there has been the enormous decrease of 100,138.

GALWAY ELECTION.

The election of a representative for the county Galway, in room of the late Thomas B. Martin, Esq., is fixed for Monday next, the 17th instant. Captain Burke is the only candidate in the field. The *Galway Mercury* of Saturday says, "he will have what is called 'a walk over,' and that his return will be unopposed;" as "for the short period that will elapse between this and a dissolution of parliament, it would be folly to agitate the county, and harrass it by an expensive contest."

OLD AND YOUNG IRELAND.

A lengthy report of a "Conference of Repealers," which took place a few days since, with a view of "effecting, if possible, a reconciliation" between Old and Young Ireland, has been published. Mr. J. O'Connell, M. P., was the leader on one side, and Mr. Smith O'Brien, M. P., on the other. The upshot is, that the parties did not agree upon terms, and matters remain as before.

RAILWAYS—CALLS FOR MAY.

It is calculated that the calls for May will not fall short of £3,000,000, making the total amount of money called up in connection with railway schemes, both old and new, at home and abroad, approach to nearly £20,000,000; thus accounted for:—

For January	£6,500,000
February	1,500,000
March	3,500,000
April	4,000,000
May	2,500,000
	£18,000,000

If the calls for June be taken at another £2,000,000, there will then be a clear £20,000,000 called up, and accounted for in the first half only of the year.

From an analysis in *Herapath's Railway Journal*, of all the calls for May on English, Scotch, and Irish lines, we gather the following items of information as regard

IRISH LINES

	Amount of call.
Belfast and Ballymena	£19,250
Killarney Junction	33,750
Midland Great Western Railway & Canal	100,000
Waterford and Limerick	37,500
	£190,500

The markets are still rising, notwithstanding the supplies daily received. The arrivals of bread stuffs into this country will be considerably increased on the opening of the canal navigation of Canada and the United States. We are not of those who look to America for a greater supply of cereal produce than she actually sows, and our expectations of resources from that quarter are formed from accurate data, which lead us to the conclusion that a sufficient amount of grain may be expected from the United States to satisfy our need. Such statements as that which appears in our fourth page are gotten up for the most part by unprincipled speculators, who, having large stocks on hand, would fain raise the markets in order to their personal aggrandisement. In the meantime our resources should be husbanded. Destitution is great, and no matter how great soever may be our imports of provisions economy should be the order of the day.—From London we regret to have received the intelligence that on Saturday there was not a four's night's supply of flour in the city.

The following vessels have been reported since our last:—Harriett, St. John's, Newfoundland, 3010 quintals fish; Caroline, New York, 12,000 bushels Indian corn; Wanderer, Vigo, 600 quarters Indian corn, 200 barrels Indian meal; Catherine, Venice, 800 quarters Indian corn; John Hale, Genoa, 2170 quarters Indian corn, 250 bags rice; Oregon, Buston, 2170 barrels Indian corn, 2 barrels hams.

At Passage there are several vessels laden with Indian corn, &c., for Waterford.

MAGDALEN ASYLUM.—The Rev. T. Dowley thankfully acknowledges the receipt of the following sums in aid of the above institution:—From James Keatinge, Esq., J.P., £1; Thomas Cusack, Esq., £1; Mrs. Ivie, £1; Lady Esmonde, £1 10s; Francis Grady, Esq., T.C., £1; James Delahanty, Esq., £1; Messrs. James and Patrick Power, £1; Michael Downey, Esq., £1; the City Police, per Chief Constable Gannon, £3

REDUCTION OF RENTS.—We learn, with great pleasure, that John and William Tredennick, Esqrs., of Ballyhannon, have made a considerable reduction in the rents of the tenants on their property in the parish of Cappagh, in this neighbourhood. The rent of each holding is to be reduced at the rate of 5s. in the pound on the rent payable at May, 1845, and the tenants are also to be provided, gratis, with all descriptions of seed for green cropping.—*Tyrone Con.*

BOARD OF GUARDIANS—THURSDAY.

Present—Sir Benj. M. Wall, Chairman; Ald. Meagher, Counsellor Walsh, T. Gamble, J. Hackett, Dr. Mackesy, sen.

The Clerk read the minutes of last day's proceedings; also, the following report of one of the medical officers, Dr. Elliott:—

TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

SIR—As I found that the guardians had ordered three windows to be opened in the hospital, as far back as last August; and as it was a measure greatly required, I took the liberty of desiring a fourth window frame to be made, which, I hope, the board will sanction.

JOHN ELLIOTT.

May 13.

N.B.—The dormitories are in extreme want of ventilation.

The Chairman observed, that the admissions and routine business should be in future proceeded with before discussions on any other subject be allowed to take place. It was really too bad that the entire day should be spent in discussions, by gentlemen who retired, after these discussions before the admissions took place.

Counsellor Walsh inquired if the morning list contained the whole number of persons admitted.

Master—All except those in the Fever Hospital.

Counsellor Walsh—It would be as well for the sake of regularity, if that number appeared also.

Master—It can be easily done.

The board then proceeded to the business of admissions, after which

Mr. Phelan, collector of the county Waterford, appeared at the board, and stated his inability to collect the rate, unless allowed two men to assist in removing the distress. Since the last day he appeared there he had done everything in his power to collect—he had distrained in several places, and brought the distress to sale, when he failed in being able to sell—he had cattle even then on Ballybricken.

Counsellor Walsh—Where did you attempt to sell?

Collector—At Kilmacthomas, but without effect. If he thought he could collect the rate and did not, he was then ready to resign his trust to them. Other collectors got assistance of police and others, but he did not want that. If he got the assistance of two men with him, he would undertake to get in £300 in a month.

Counsellor Walsh—Is there resistance to the payment?

Collector—No; but I can't do without the assistance of two men to remove the goods. I want to know what I am to do with the 150 decrees I have in my pocket ready to execute—the bailiffs offer to execute the decrees at 2s 6d each, large and small. It costs me a pound a day going about the country—I cannot pay all expenses.—It is not from intimidation I can't get the money in, but I want the assistance of two men to distrain with me.

Counsellor Walsh—How much are you paid? Collector—One shilling; five would not pay me this year.

A letter was read from Henry Langley, whom the collector threatened to distrain, complaining of being rated for property not in his possession—he proposed to meet the collector and point out the places he mentioned.

Counsellor Walsh—I don't think we have any arrangements to make—let the collector do his duty—the poor rate is the first thing should be paid, he can distrain for it.

Collector—I threatened to distrain, and he told me the place was already under distress for rent.

Counsellor Walsh—The poor rate takes precedence of all other things.

Clerk—The City Collector distrained in a house when the goods were selling by auction, and he was resisted. The Commissioners being written to, they said it was right to resist it under the circumstances.

Doctor Mackesy called on the Clerk to read a resolution, passed at the Board on a former day, relative to an application to the Corporation of Waterford, under 9th and 10th Victoria, for the establishment of public baths and wash houses in the City.—(The resolution was read). He (Doctor Mackesy) was the only person who attended the Corporation, and having made the application, was most graciously received and listened to. A committee, he believed, was appointed. He did not know the committee; perhaps Counsellor Walsh did; but he called at the Town Clerk's office to procure information, but he was not there. Mr. Walsh might be able to give some information.

Counsellor Walsh—The Town Clerk is in Dublin.

Dr. Mackesy—The Mayor said, if necessary, he would convene a special meeting of the Corporation for the purpose.

Counsellor Walsh—As the medical officer appointed by the Board under the provisions of the late Act, can you say how the Act will be likely to operate.

Dr. Mackesy—I cannot say until it comes into operation.

Counsellor Walsh—What is the state of fever in the City now?

Dr. Mackesy—I cannot say the cases are becoming more numerous, but typhus fever is becoming much more malignant. I wrote to the Board of Health sending answers to all the queries required, and suggesting that the City of Waterford should be made the centre of as large a district as possible of all the neighboring electoral divisions. The sanatory state of the City is a consideration of such paramount importance, that it cannot be too strongly urged on the Corporation, the only body who have the power now of legally carrying out the object in view. Doctor Mackesy then retired.

The Bread Contractor applied for the payment of a large sum due to him, when a conversation ensued as to the means of getting money.

Mr. Galway, valuator, said a gentleman of the City had been speaking to him, and told him he was ready to advance a large sum to support the house.

Counsellor Walsh thought the Bank, as their treasurer, ought to advance them some money until the rate would be got in. They had paid them honestly before what they had borrowed. Mr. Hackett had come forward voluntarily and generously advanced them a large sum of money before now. On some further remarks of Counsellor Walsh as to the Bank advancing money, the Chairman observed that they were but the managers of the money of the shareholders and could not do as they pleased.

Mr. Hackett—(to Counsellor Walsh) You objected before now to pay them interest on money they advanced to the house.

Counsellor Walsh—Yes, compound interest.

Chairman—I wonder you don't know better what compound interest is—it is when interest is charged from day to day. Mr. Hanly, the manager, is out of town, and when he returns I will recommend him to make the advance you require—that is all I can do.

A resolution was moved by Counsellor Walsh to the effect that the Bank be requested to advance them a sum of £1000 on the security of the rate at the legal rate of interest, and that the Commissioners be written to, requesting their permission to borrow at interest. The sum first named was £500, but the Clerk suggested that they would require a thousand.

Counsellor Walsh—If the Bank do not give us accommodation, we ought to change our treasurer.

Mr. Hackett—Do not change your treasurer, until you see if you can get another more accommodating.

The Year's contracts having expired according to the Clerk's report, it was ordered that new tenders should be advertised for.

A resolution, on the motion of Ald. Meagher, was passed that the valuation committees should be summoned for next Monday.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Discharged during the Week	60
Died	17
Total in the house	1025
Admitted to-day	80

COLLECTION FOR THE WEEK.

City of Waterford—£36.
County Waterford—*Nil.*
County Kilkenny—*Nil.*

Average cost of a pauper—1s. 8d.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

St. Ernan's, Donegal, May, 1847.

SIR—The high and noble feeling which generally prevails in Englishmen towards their Irish brethren, secures to us all the aid they can give; but that aid is in vain while matters are so ordered that those who are willing to do so *cannot help themselves.* I am, sir, a resident landowner; my life and property have always been devoted to my country's welfare; but, under the present system, it will be my ruin that I employ hundreds of hungry labourers, enable hundreds of unemployed cottiers to emigrate, and render fertile hundreds of the hitherto unproductive acres around me. The more I do *the more I am taxed*; while those who flee the danger, and evade the duties of their station, escape the burdens to which my very fulfilling my duties renders me liable.—(For further information, I refer to two pamphlets, published for me by J. M'Glashan, Dublin, and J. Ridgway, London, "*A word from an Irish Landlord,*" *and* "*A Letter on Poor Law and Labour Rate.*") All English aid to *fettered* Ireland must be in vain; legislation must encourage free exertion of Irish powers, and improvement of Irish soil, so Ireland shall no longer be the shame of England among the nations of the earth, nor the burden of England in her domestic affairs.

Your devoting a portion of your space to the publication of this and the accompanying appeal which I make to England's sense and feelings, will materially help the cause of right and of humanity

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN HAMILTON, Dep. Lieut.,
Chairman of the Finance and of the Relief Committee, and President of the Farming Society of Donegal.

AN IRISH CRY TO ENGLISH EARS.

When a storm-driven ship strikes upon the rocks, the wild cry of terror and despair rings in the ears of the multitude in the comrade ship—moves their feelings, is answered by their shouts, but conveys no distinct idea of the particular circumstances of the wreck, nor of the means by which the sufferers may be rescued from their fearful position.

Such a cry has been uttered from Ireland, and English ears have heard it; it has thrilled thro' English bosoms; the boards of English banks are opened, English arms raised, to aid. Those in the comrade ship are full of sympathy—generous, unbounded, self-devoting; but those on the wreck are not helped.—The ship strikes more and more heavily—her timbers shake—her planks open; a few of the officers and crew seize the boats, and make for the shore, regardless of the fate of the rest. Many are already swept off her decks, drowned in her flooded holds, or drowned in the tumultuous and maddened crowd which throngs her deck. The cry of wild terror, the voice of anguish, screeching for aid, still resounds; and if a steady sailor, who dares to look all danger in the face, and has coolness to consider, and courage to act—if his voice has been raised, to impart to those so ready to help a true idea of the sufferers' position, and to suggest effectual means of saving them from the impending destruction—that voice has been unheard in the tumult, lost in the overwhelming cry; and, listening to a confused and confusing murmur of agony, the endeavours to give assistance have been in confusion too. Individuals have been saved, but the ship, with the mass of sufferers, is each moment sinking into a worse and worse condition.

The officers begin to despair, and the disorder among the mass increases. The only diminution of suffering is from the lessening number of the sufferers by death, and in that wild disorganization which so often prevails in the absence of a gleam of hope; while many sink into apathy, many others add to the horror of the scene by deeds of ruthless violence—destroying, plundering, in a very madness of wickedness, heightened and blinded by despair.

This is Ireland's case now.

England!—ye who look on sympathising, or who strip yourselves to be ready to aid, or who weary yourselves in your brotherly endeavour to save—listen. It is a voice from the wreck,—of an humble individual indeed, but of one who looks on the storm without dismay—sees the position of the wreck without quailing fear—and is aware that destruction threatens him, and all those who are in the ship with him—conscious that the next wave may wash him over, as many a better man has already been lost—yet will not, cannot leave his post, nor cease to use his voice and his hands to meet the increasing exigency, so long as his voice or hand may be his to use.

Ireland is the wreck. England is yet afloat, within the sound of the cry from Ireland—near enough, then, to impart her aid, and near enough, then, to partake of the danger too. If England is still England, she will not quail at the danger, nor fail in the endeavour to aid.

And we may surely hope that the ruling power which so often has strengthened England to overcome an enemy, will much more enable her to help a friend.

Trusting in that power—the power of the helping hand of God Almighty—looking to *England* as the apparent means in the hand of God—this voice from distressed Ireland is uttered.

Loss of food is the cause of our present position. This loss of food may be looked upon, in a religious point of view, as a national chastening for our sins; and, in a political point of view, as a natural consequence of misapplication of national powers, and neglect of national advantages.

Bad piloting, bad steering, bad seamanship on the part of all classes, has put the *good ship* in this bad position.

The hand of God could certainly have put us into the same position, without any fault of the governors or of the people; but this is not our case. Let the fault be acknowledged once for all, and then let every energy of mind and body be applied to the remedy.

For, as Providence has not caused the evil, without our act bringing it on, so Providence cannot be expected to remove it, but by the use of the means placed within our reach.

English brethren! we want food; and we shall (as many of us as survive)—we shall want food next year, and all future years. And where is the food for our millions to come from? From *America*, or other countries producing abundance? If so, who is to pay for it? Not poor, impoverished Ireland, whose only source of wealth was her overabundance of food.

England is advancing the money to pay for our food now. Will England, can England do so next year, and the next, and the next?

England is a merchant—Ireland, a farmer. The farmer's crop fails; his brother, the merchant, generously, but not foolishly, advances to him the means of a present supply for his family, and prudently adds a further advance, not out of the merchant's trade stock, but upon the merchant's secure credit, to enable the farmer—to do what? To buy a store for next year? No, that would be ruin to the lender. To make a good road to the farm-house? No, again. A good road is a good thing, but not the thing to *feed* the farmer's house in a time of distress, or to enable him to pay the merchant's advance.

The farmer must not be employed *in making a road*, when his produce is deficient; nor must he be supported *by going to market*, when he is obliged to feed his family; or else, both farmer and merchant go down together; the farmer is starved, the merchant unpaid.

Loss of food was the first step in the distress of the farmer. *Increase of food* must be the cure. Whence is he to get it? Surely *out of the soil of his farm.*

And his merchant brother, having, in true kindness, made a first advance to feed him, makes, in true wisdom, a second advance, to enable him to feed himself, and to relay the first.

If the merchant has reason to think that improvidence in any degree occasioned the farmer's loss, he will use vigilance to ensure the application of his second advance to the increased and improved cultivation of the soil. But he will not send his *clerks* or *shop boys*, to superintend the details of the farm. If he cannot go himself, or if he desires a more competent judgment to ascertain that all is doing as it should be, he employs a fit person to see about it, so as to secure him, without embarrassing the farmer, by interfering with the operation of his farm. And, if the person so employed were to find the farmer and his family *boiling plenty of good soup*, adding to it a supply of bread, and expending the advanced money thus, while he sat idle, and his land lay uncropped, would he be satisfied?

And if, again, he came and found the farmer and family busy indeed, hard at work, *improving his roads*, breaking stones, levelling hills, and so forth, would that *unproductive industry* satisfy him?

Is it credible, that the merchant, whose liberality and whose credit were so freely used to aid his brother, would send some of his clerks and porters to compel the farmer to expend his advance of money, and the farmer's own precious time and labour, in alternating, *stone breaking* with *soup boiling*, and *soup boiling* with *stone breaking*, while the fertile soil of his farm, able, if tilled, to feed the farmer, pay the merchant, and leave an abounding surplus, was left neglected?

Foolish, indeed, would be the merchant if he were to do this; but what would he be called if he were to send an host of paid servants, to see that the money was all expended, either in feeding the *unemployed*, or in taking care that the employed should, by their labour, *produce no food?*

Mad! Yes, the merchant would, indeed, be pronounced mad who could do this; and the farmer would be ruined.

England is the merchant, Ireland is the farmer. And, in good truth, if the destruction of Ireland's chief food has been a calamity, the madness of the misapplication of England's advance is, beyond comparison, a *greater* calamity.

The comparison of a wrecked ship, or a blighted farm; of a despairing crew, or a ruined family, are no feeble illustrations at all of what must shortly occur, if the system be not changed, and that *soon*. Our people are, in one place, dying, one by one along the road sides, or by dozens in houses, by scores in poor houses, by hundreds in villages, by thousands in towns.

And the living are seen, in lazy crowds, working at roads, which they know cannot return food for the eater, nor seed for the sower; or crowding, with the energy of hunger, in a dense mass, round the soup kitchen. The healthy in close contact with the diseased, while the few of the upper classes, who stand their ground, and do their duty, even in the extremity, endeavour to mitigate the suffering, and to apply the permitted sustenance, as well as, under the restraint of law, and of lawfully constituted authorities, they are able; facing the peril of loathsome infection, and passing their time in scenes of danger and suffering, with which the cannon's mouth, and the battle field, bear no comparison. These are forced by a host together, their duration is short, and the excitement of the hour carries the soldier through. But those are to be encountered nearly, or quite alone; no excitement of the hour to bear up the mind; day after day, month after month, the sad and murderous work goes on, and for the hundreds on a battle-field, the victims of famine and pestilence are hundreds of thousands.

I boldly and deliberately assert, that bad such conduct, from the Imperial Legislature and Government, been exercised towards Ireland, as the merchant I have figured would naturally have used towards the farmer, this state of things would not have been brought on; and that, even now, a wise, energetic exertion, in the direction of common sense, is the only means to save Ireland from increased and abiding famine, and to enable her to return the Imperial advances of money with interest.

Had the labour of seven hundred thousand men, who were kept at work on roads for months, and those the months of preparation for sowing the seed, been directed to the cultivation of the soil, even under the most unfavourable circumstances, and the difficulties arising from the suddenness of the call to provide a remedy for so great a calamity, what would have been the result?

If the energy of the highly paid host of government officers, who have superintended the breaking of stones, and the boiling of soup, had been employed to enforce and direct the exertions of landowners to the cultivation of the land;

If the legislation, which has cost the senate and government so much thought and labour, had been directed to secure to the landowner who does his duty, a *due power* to improve his land, and employ its population, and to compel the reluctant landowner to do his duty, and to secure to the tenant and labourer, who is inclined to exert his honest industry, a sure return for this;

If the advance made from the Imperial treasury had been applied to give means for carrying out a system of cultivation and cropping of the land;

Difficulties would have still been met with, suffering endured, and much remain to be done and suffered still. But the ship would be floated off the rock—the farm would be cultivated—the crew would be under discipline—the people supplied with food.

Matters would never have reached the state of misery which now exists; and Ireland would be in a position for rapid improvement.

If the public feeling in the British empire, even now, demands that Ireland should be saved, and England paid, under God's blessing it will be done.

To excite such a feeling this is written. If it bears the stamp of truth, and of common sense, there will be a responding voice from England, and that voice will be the signal to those who hold the reins of government, how they are to act; that voice will decree, under Providence, Ireland's prosperity, and declare England's sympathy.

The numerous, almost innumerable instances of human and Christian charity, shown by individuals and associations in England, towards suffering Ireland, leave no room to doubt England's desire for Ireland's welfare.

May it return with a thousand fold increase upon the kind hearts, and with the kind hands of England; and it will so return if Ireland be rescued; and Ireland will be rescued if the public feeling of England is once roused and directed to the real means; to which end even so weak an instrument as the writer of this "Cry" may be made available.

English brethren! *you have helped us with food. Let us now be helped to produce food, by our labour, out of our soil, and in our prosperity you shall prosper.*

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STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(From the Limerick Chronicle.)

ATTACK AND DEMOLITION OF SOUP KITCHENS—CONFLICT WITH THE POLICE.

From an early hour on Monday a vast number of peasantry patrolled the districts of Clonlara, Meelick, and Ardnacrusha, expressing indignation at the mode of out-door relief, and protesting against submitting to the operations of the soup depots, no matter how large the rations supplied. They visited several gentlemen in the neighbourhood, and informed them that they would be content with nothing but work and wages to maintain their families. They were remonstrated with by Christopher Delmege, Esq., of Castlepark, who gave them a patient hearing, and after leaving him proceeded to the house of Mr. Edward Hodges Goggin, secretary to the relief committee of Killeely, at Meelick, which they entered in a body, broke open his desk, and destroyed all the relief lists, account books, &c., informing the family that if *he* was there they knew how to manage him. From thence they went to the soup depot in the same district, beat the persons engaged administering food, tore down the boilers, and demolished them to pieces. The carriers from this city with Indian meal, were obstructed on the road by threats and compelled to return to town, the rioters swearing they would not permit it to be stored by the committee. This insane conduct continued and the crowds were increasing until about six o'clock, when excitement was at the greatest height, and it was resolved to destroy the soup depot at Ardnacrusha, which is close to the police station. They entered the village in formidable array, and were in the act of breaking the boilers with hammers, when Constable Taylor turned out his party of six men, to protect the property from such wanton destruction, and deter the mob from injuring the premises. He told them if they persisted in such outrageous conduct, he would make prisoners of their leaders; but disregarding his counsel, they assailed the police with stones, whereupon a man named Patrick Griffin was arrested, and conveyed to the barrack, followed by 300 to 400 persons, who loudly demanded the liberation of the prisoner, which was peremptorily refused by the Police. The result was a volley of stones from the rioters, which demolished all the windows of the barrack, and bruised or cut the police; immediately after the door was forced in, when large stones were thrown and in self-defence the Police fired several shots at first over the heads of their assailants, who appeared determined to slaughter the small party, but aware of the consequences of close conflict, the mob took up position behind a corner house, over which they continued to shower stones at the barracks. Two of the Police party having been sent from the rere of the barrack into this city for aid to disperse the infuriated multitude, and which they did without recognition, lost no time in running the distance of two miles, dripping with blood, and their uniform torn. Mr. Williams, S.I. and Mr. Crips, immediately communicated with Major-General Napier, who promptly despatched in full trot a detachment of the 8th Hussars under Lord Killeen, and accompanied by Capt. Fitzmaurice, the County Inspector, two pieces of R.H. Artillery, under Lieut. Johnson, and a company of the 55th from the Strand barracks, to the scene of action, but on their arrival at Ardnacrusha, the rioters had dispersed, leaving the prisoner in custody of the Police, and the Police barrack a mere wreck. The troops returned to garrison, save a party of twenty men, who remained at the station to prevent a renewal of the attack. Two men named Ryan and Gorman, were wounded by the police fire, one in the leg, the other in the neck, but neither dangerously.

ATTACK ON NANTENANT HOUSE, AND ROBBERY OF FIRE-ARMS.—Last Sabbath day, between twelve and one o'clock, while his family were at Church, fifteen armed men attacked the house of Thomas Henry Royse, Esq., D. L. Nantenant, in this county. Six of the gang entered through the parlour window, the sash of which was demolished, and from thence proceeded to the drawing-room, where Miss Royse, who has been for some time in delicate health, was seated. On hearing the parlour door burst open, the young lady was so alarmed, that she concealed herself behind the door of the drawing-room, which was ajar, and the fellows entered the apartment, without recognising Miss Royse. Having searched for fire-arms, and finding none, they then broke the drawing-room window, and went up to the bed rooms, where they possessed themselves of two double barrelled guns, two blunderbusses, a case of double barrelled pistols, a pocket pistol, shot pouch, powder horn, and a quantity of ammunition, with which they were departing, when the stable boy came up from the kitchen, and was knocked down by one of the party. Having handed the arms to their comrades in waiting outside, the daring marauders left through the back door, and were soon out of sight. Miss Royse was so frightened that she swooned away, and it was not until the maids from the kitchen came to her aid that animation was restored. Mr. H. Royse, jun. having been called out of Nantenant Church from prayers, communicated the outrage to his father, who accompanied him to the house, where they found Miss Royse suffering severely from the efects of terror, and excitement. The police having been apprised of the attack and robbery, went in pursuit of the lawless banditti, but without success. There was lunch placed on the table in the parlour, awaiting the return of Mr. Royse's family from Church, but the marauders never touched it, or any other provision in the house. Miss Royse and some of the family came into Limerick next day with their brother, and are since at Cruise's hotel.

The house of a respectable Palatine farmer, named Hifill, tenant of Lord Dunraven, near Adare, was also attacked on Sunday, by an armed party, who carried off his gun and case of pistols.

The house of Frederick Maunsell, Esq., of Finniterstown, was attacked by six armed men on Sunday last, who dashed in the whole window frame of the ground floor, just at dinner time, and took by force two guns and a carbine.

Three carts of meal were plundered on the road near Adare on Monday, after the military and police had passed on with a convoy of provisions.

On Saturday, the peasantry of the Rathkeale district drove sheep off the lands of Arhdeacon Warburton, and Rev. Mr. Maunsell, but they were subsequently restored through the exertions of the Roman Catholic clergymen.

The Rev. George Massy and Mrs. Massy, whose charitable zeal influenced so many to contribute largely to the relief of the poor in his district, came into Limerick on Monday, in consequence of the threats of the multitude at Bruree to the Rev. gentleman.

Eight threatening notices were posted at Ralahine, on Saturday, warning the gentry that if they did not behave liberally to the starving multitude they may immediately expect to be shot.

Mr. William O'Sullivan, of this city, and his son, returning yesterday, after paying engineers and clerks under the Board of Works, were reconnoitred at Kilmacow, by eight countrymen, bare legged, but *all* armed. The two police escort on the car, which drove rapidly on, were prepared to fire at their approach, but the fellows did not venture out on the road, and were seen to move off for Knockfierna, a notorious rendezvous.

OUTRAGE AT CASTLEMARTYR.

(Cork Constitution.)

On Thursday last about 3 o'clock, about 500 persons entered the town of Castlemartyr, and proceeded to the principal gate of Lord Shannon, and demanded work or food. His lordship, with Colonel Dixon of the Guards, and other gentlemen came to the gate; Dr. Eames, of Castlemartyr, got on the top of the gate and addressed them at some length, and his lordship also spoke to them through the small aperture in the side door and said that he had nothing to do with them, they not being of his tenantry—that he would protect his own people, and desired them to go to their own landlords, who, if any, were bound to protect them. They were almost all from Ballymacoda. They then said that they would go and pull down the bridge, and proceeded down the street for that purpose; some of them stopped at the market house, which they found open, and commenced a pillage of the biscuit and rice stored there for the use of the poor of the town. Whilst there the police shut them in and attempted to detain them there. When the mob from the bridge entered to their rescue, Mr. Bell, a resident magistrate, read the riot act, and was answered with a tremendous shower of stones; he was knocked down and received several severe cuts on the head, besides bruizes in his body, from the effects of which he is confined to his bed. While he was down, a ruffian called out, "You have him down now, trample him." He was pulled into the house of Dr. Eames, and saved from further harm. The sergeant of police was also knocked down, and received severe cuts on his head. Lord Shannon sent off, early in the business, messengers who went through his demesne to Middleton for help; all the gingles in Middleton were in requisition, and they arrived before the street was well cleared, when his lordship's gate was thrown open, and a company of the 95th appeared. They were again placed on gingles and went in pursuit to Lisquinlan, where the mob threatened to proceed for the purpose of attacking Mr. Agar, the protestant curate of Castlemartyr, who is one of the most active persons in administering relief, but, being closely followed, they did not go there.—The soldiers returned with three prisoners, who were forwarded to Cork; the men remained up all night, and next morning went to Killeagh, where they succeeded in arresting eight more, who were sent to jail. The poor men of Castlemartyr kept apart from the rioters and even offered to assist the magistrates and police, which is a good comment on the conduct of Lord Shannon and his amiable Countess in the present trying crisis.

The animus which governed this outbreak may be understood when it is known that labourers who were at work in the fields were forced from their work and obliged to go with the mob.

(From the Same.)

RIOT AT KILLEAGH.—On Friday a number of unemployed persons assembled at Killeagh to seek for work, and went to the Poor Relief Stores from which they carried off some bags of meal. The police remonstrated with them without effect. The ringleaders being identified, were afterwards arrested. The next morning, when the police were escorting them with other prisoners to Middleton, they were attacked, and an attempt was made to rescue. They were pelted with stones, and obliged to retreat to their barrack. Mr. Knaresborough, R.M., Mr. Brown, S.I., with a party of police and military, arrived at Killeagh, when a number of persons, amounting to about one thousand, having assembled, endeavoured to rescue the prisoners while escorting from the barracks, again throwing stones at the police. Mr. Knaresborough, perceiving the mob determined to commit outrage, directed the force to prime and load, and he read the Riot Act. During this time the mob were yelling, some of the body crying out "they preferred being shot to dying of starvation." The police then moved on towards Middleton with their prisoners, and were followed by the country people near four miles of the way.

Wednesday night some persons set fire to the house of a respectable farmer, William Young, at Crans, county Carlow, and who is a tenant to Chief Justice Doherty. The family (Mr. Young's mother excepted) were in bed when the fire took place, and it was to this circumstance they owe their lives; as the house was quickly enveloped in flames, and burnt to the ground.

On Monday all the laborers who had been employed on the public works for five miles around Eyrecourt, proceeded to the house of Mr. Hanly, the engineer in charge, and threatened to tear him to pieces, unless they were employed. They broke open the Commissariat store, in the Court house, and dragged out one bag of meal, all that was in the store at the time, and divided the spoil. A military escort was necessary for the protection of the meal from the Commissariat stores at Banagher on Thursday.

At the close of last week a man from the neighborhood of Gort, arrived at Claregalway, visiting the houses of the people and exhorting them to break out and plunder everything they could lay hands upon sooner than starve. The report of his "doings" immediately reached the ears of the parish Priest, the Rev. T. Hosty, who proceeded to a house where he was harboured, and there procured a rope, and tying his hands behind his back, he conveyed him to the police station. The man was brought before Francis Blake, Esq., J.P., Cregg, who, upon informations being sworn, committed him to Galway gaol.

On Saturday, while Thomas, son to Mr. John Harvey, of Rathkerry, county Clare, was ploughing some land from which a tenant had been ejected, four men, each armed with a pistol, entered the field. Two of the party took a deliberate aim at the horse, worth £20, and having mortally wounded the animal, the others fired at Mr. Harvey. The ball of one took effect, having gone through his hat, inflicting a serious wound on the head.

Within the last fortnight, extensive slaughter and robberies of cattle, belonging to country gentlemen and farmers, have been perpetrated in several parishes in the vicinity of Nenagh, by idle and lawless fellows, who avail themselves of the present unfortunate and disorganised state of the country, to commit acts of aggression on property.—*Guardian.*

STATE OF CLONMEL.—On Monday last this town was thrown into a state of great excitement, in consequence of the appearance of vast crowds of country people, who flocked in from all directions. In a short time the shutters of all the shops which contained eatables were put up, and every precaution was taken against an outbreak. Sir C. O'Donnell, and Wm. Ryan, Esq., J.P., were most active and zealous in their efforts to prevent outrage, and preserve property. They addressed the people several times in terms of kindness, and, at the same time, of determination, and advised them to go home peaceably, and not violate the law, and that anything that could be done would be resorted to to assist them. However, they seemed determined on riot and plunder; they said two days' wages were due to them, and some were bold enough to say, "they would sooner fight for it, and be stretched at once." The crowds at this time were immense, and the wages, we firmly believe, were not due to near one-fourth of them. Sir Charles O'Donnell seeing that they would not take his advice, and repair quietly home, said, he was determined not to be trifled with, and quickly a large force of cavalry and infantry were ordered out, and drawn up in Bagwell-street.—This demonstration seemed to have the desired effect, and the people separated quietly, but we fear the tranquillity is only of a temporary nature.—*Tip. Con.*

DARING OUTRAGE—ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—Yesterday, at the hour of three o'clock, as a respectable countryman named James Delany, was driving into this town, he was stopped by a fellow armed with a gun, at Ardghee-hill, on the Fethard road, who demanded five pounds from him, or else he would have his life. Delany stated he had not so much, that he was a poor man, and that he was merely coming to Clonmel to buy some meal for another person. The fellow then deliberately took aim at him and fired, lodged a ball in his waistcoat pocket, which was prevented from perforating his side by some money which he had in his pocket. The fellow then made off. The moment the police heard of this daring outrage they were on the alert, and scoured the country in search of the would-be assassin, but we regret to state without success.—*Ibid.*

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 £50 a-year.

Reference, Mr. ARTHUR SMITH, William-Street.

To be Let,

ON THE KING'S TERRACE,

A Very Desirable HOUSE, with a good GARDEN attached. The great altitude of this locality, far above the noxious vapours of the Town, renders it the most healthy and salubrious situation in all Waterford.

Apply to MICHAEL O'NEILL, Anne-Street.
May 14, 1847.

NATIONAL

ASSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.

RECEIVED from the Directors, per ARTHUR MASON, Agent, £1479 14s 7d, being amount of our claim in full for loss sustained by Fire at our Rope Walk. For this prompt and liberal settlement we beg to return our best thanks.

WM. WHITE AND CO.
Waterford, 5th Mo., 10, 1847.

To be Let,

OR, THE INTEREST SOLD,

ONE of the LARGEST CONCERNS on the QUAY of WATERFORD, comprising a Spacious and Comfortable Dwelling House, a Large Store with Five Lofts, Flagged Market House underneath, Yard Sheds, &c., and Two Houses, applicable to further Storage, or Warehouses. The Proprietor can Sell the entire, subject to a small head-rent.

Letters addressed to A. B. C., at the Printer's, shall be attended to.
Waterford, 15th May, 1847.

GUANO.

WILLAM WHITE AND Co.,

HAVE this day arrived to them the Barque *Curraghmore*, direct from Patagonia, with a Cargo of GUANO, the quality of which they can recommend as being dry, very strong of ammonia, and much superior to most that has been imported from that quarter (as the analysis at foot will show) and which they are offering on reasonable terms.

ANALYSIS.

Liverpool, March 30th, 1847.

Organic Matter with Ammoniacal Salts	36	5
Phospates of Lime and Magnesia	25	5
Fixed Alkeline Phosphates	4	0
Fixed Alkaline Sulphates and Muriates	5	0
Moisture	20	5
Carbonate of Lime	1	0
Silica	7	5
	100	0

Waterford, 25th of 3d Mo., 1847.

London Newspapers.

THE *Times, Herald, Chronicle, Advertiser,* and *Post* forwarded by the Morning Mails. Charge per Quarter, £1 12s. 6d. By the Evening Mails, per quarter, £1 6s. The *Daily News* and *Express*, per Quarter, 19s. 6d. The *Sun*, and other Evening Papers, per Quarter. £1 12s. 6d. *Illustrated London News, Pictorial Times, Sunday Times, Weekly Dispatch, Bell's Life, Douglas Jerro'd, Lady's Newspaper, Satirist, Courrier de L'Europe, Literary Gazette,* and *Medical Times*. at 6s. 6d. per Quarter. *The Magnet*, per Quarter, 4s. 10½d. *News of the World*, per Quarter, 3s. 3d. *Punch*, stamped, per Quarter, 4s. 4d. The *Athenæum* at per Quarter, 5s. 5d.

The *Shipping Gazette* (daily) £1 19s. per Quarter.

Post office Orders payable to HENRY CLARKE British and Foreign Newspaper, and Advertising Agent, No. 29, Charing-cross, London.

Advertisements promptly inserted in all the London, Country, and Foreign Journals.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ADMINISTRA ION OF THE ASSETS OF THE LATE PATRICK KEANE, OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD, WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT, DECEASED.

To be Sold by Public Auction,

AT THE
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
On TUESDAY, the 25th of MAY Instant,
At ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon,

THE ADMINISTRATORS' INTEREST in the debts appearing to be due to the deceased, amounting as per schedule, to £1,583 0s 8d, (Errors excepted.)

SCHEDULE and BOOKS may be inspected on applying to HENRY GALWEY, No. 14, Little-George's-street, Waterford; or, to LORENZO O'NEILL, Auctioneer, No. 58, Merchants'-Quay, Waterford.

ALSO TO BE SOLD,

N.B.—Walker's Dictionary, and a Case of Pistols belonging to the deceased.

IMPORTANT TO HOTEL-KEEPERS AND PROPRIETORS OF POSTING ESTABLISHMENTS, &c.

UNRESERVED SALE OF
Horses, Carriages, Covered and Outside Jaunting Cars,
DOUBLE AND SINGLE SETS OF HARNESS, FORGE UTENSILS, AND STABLE REQUISITES, &c.

MR. T. CHAPLIN

HAS received instructions to SELL BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 18th MAY, 1847, at the Waterford Arms' Hotel, Carrick-on-Suir, the following Property, viz.:—

10 Excellent DRAFT HORSES, in the highest condition.
1 OPEN CARRIAGE.
1 CLOSE Do.
4 OUTSIDE JAUNTING CARS.
2 COVERED Do.
1 BOX HEARSE,
1 OPEN Do., both in perfect order.

Several Sets of Double and Single Harness, a large quantity of Forge Utensils, and Stabling Requisites, &c., &c.

The above, on inspection, will be found worthy the attention of Hotel-keepers, Proprietors of Posting Establishments, or Gentlemen wishing to procure good Draft Horses. In consequence of the proprietor breaking up his Establishment, the whole will be sold without reserve.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock. Terms—CASH. Purchasers to pay Auction Fees.

THOMAS CHAPLIN,
Auctioneer and Valuator, Rose-inn-street, Kilkenny.
Kilkenny, May 12, 1847.

SEA-BATHING.

TO BE LET FOR BUILDING,

SEVERAL SITES for VILLAS, with small quantities of Land, as may be required, or for BATHING LODGES, at or near the improving Town and beautiful Strand of Duncannon.

Apply to Captain RICHARDS, R.N., Dunbrody Park, Arthurstown.

To be Let,

OR, THE INTEREST SOLD,

WITH POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY,

THAT Eligible SHOP and PREMISES, (lately the Post-Office,) King-street, Waterford. The Shop is admirably adapted for Business, and the Dwelling House very commodious, and newly Papered and Painted.

Apply to T.N. M'QUEEN, 105, Quay; or, to Messrs. ELLIOTT and NEWPORT, Solicitors, Lady-Lane, Waterford.
May 7, 1847.

DUNMORE EAST.

TO BE LET,

FOR the Summer, completely Furnished, the desirable BATHING LODGE occupied by S. D. GOFF, consisting of Three Sitting Rooms, Ten Bed Chambers, Kitchen, Butler's and Cook's Pantries, &c.

A Three Horse Stable, Coach House, Hay and Straw Houses, &c.

This House is situated over the Pier, commands a delightful sea view, and having been Fitted up and Furnished by the Proprietor for his own use, will be found superior in every respect.

Apply to

S. D. GOFF,
Horetown House, Taghmon,
County Wexford.

April 27, 1847.

CHANCERY.

In the Matter of FRANCIS ALLEN, Petitioner; THOMAS P. CAREW, Respondent.

SAMUEL SMITH, Petitioner; Same, Respondent.

And the Act of the 5th and 6th William the 4th, chap. 55.

PURSUANT to an Order made in the first Matter, bearing date the 28th day of January, 1845, I will, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of JUNE next, at the hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers, on the Inns'-quay, Dublin, Set Up and Let to the highest and fairest bidder, for Seven Years pending these Matters, that part of the LANDS of MAYFIELD, otherwise called PROSPECT HALL, with the Dwelling-House thereon, situate in the County of Waterford, and for some time past in the possession and occupation of THOMAS PONSONBY CAREW, Esq., the above named Respondent.

Dated this 1st day of May, 1847.

E. LITTON

The above Lands contain about 37 Acres, and are situate directly opposite the Youghal Ferry.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. WILLIAM CALLAGHAN, the Receiver, 18, Tuckey-street, Cork; THOMAS WARE CORKER, Solicitor for Petitioner in first Matter, 52, Grand Parade, Cork; and to Messrs. BEAMISH and MARTIN, Solicitors, 38, Lower Gardiner street, Dublin.

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.*

TALLOW
FEVER HOSPITAL
AND
Dispensary.

AN Election for the Office of MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT to these Institutions, vacant by the Resignation of Doctor D. HANAN, will be held in the COURT-HOUSE of TALLOW, at the Hour of 12 o'Clock, on MONDAY, the 7th of JUNE, 1847.

Candidates will please forward their Testimonials to the Rev. J. JACKSON, Secretary, on or before the 28th of May, 1847.

CHARLES HANAN,
Treasurer.

Tallow, May 11, 1847.

Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin Railway.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an extraordinary Meeting of the Proprietors of the Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow and Dublin Railway Company, will be held on FRIDAY, the 28th day of MAY, 1847, at the Company's Offices, 449, West Strand, London, at ONE o'Clock precisely, for the purpose of taking into consideration the draft of a Bill, applied for in the present session of Parliament, to authorise certain alterations of the Line of the Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow and Dublin Railway, and to amend the Act relating thereto; which will then be submitted to such meeting for the approval of the Proprietors.

COURTOWN, Chairman.
RICHD. M. MUGGRIDGE,
Secretary.

Dated this 20th day of April, 1847.

THE GREATEST SALE
OF
ANY MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A Very Wonderful Cure of a Disordered Liver and Stomach.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Charles Wilson, 30, Princes-Street, Glasgow, dated February 18th, 1847.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR—Having taken your Pills to remove a disease of the Stomach and Liver, under which I had long suffered, and having followed your printed instructions, I have regained that health which I had thought lost for ever. I had previously had recourse to several medical men, who are celebrated for their skill, but instead of curing my Complaint, it increased to a most alarming degree. Humanly speaking, your Pills have saved my life! Many tried to dissuade me from using them, and I doubt not but that hundreds are deterred from taking your most excellent medicine, in consequence of the impositions practised by many worthless wretches; but what a pity it is that the deception used by others should be the means of preventing many unhappy persons, under disease, from regaining health, by the use of your Pills. When I commenced the use of your Pills, I was in a most wretched condition, and to my great delight, in a few days afterwards, there was a considerable change for the better, and by continuing to use them for some weeks, I have been perfectly restored to health, to the surprise of all who have witnessed the state to which I had been reduced by the disordered state of the Liver and Stomach; would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same astonishing remedy.

(Signed)
CHARLES WILSON.

☞ The above gentleman has been a Schoolmaster, but is now in a highly respectable House, as Commercial Clerk.

A Patient in a Dying State Cured of a Disorder in the Chest.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Robert Calvert Chemist, Stokesly, dated Jan. 29th, 1847.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR—Mr. Thompson, National School-master of this Town, desires me to send you the particulars respecting a Son of his, who had been seriously ill for three years and a half, and who has derived the greatest benefit from the use of your medicines, after trying all ordinary resources without effect. The Boy is eight years of age, of strumous or scrofulous constitution. He seems to have had a pleurizy which ended in a large collection of matter in the Chest, which eventually formed a passage through the wales of the Chest, which ended in three fistulous sores, which continued to discharge large quantities of pus up to May, when he was induced to try your medicines; at this date *he was in an apparent dying condition, and in the highest degree of Marasmus or Consumption.* He had severe hectic fever, the urine depositing large quantities of sediment—constant distressing cough—no appetite—and the Stomach rejecting nearly every thing he took, both food and medicine; he began by taking five of your Pills night and morning, which were gradually increased to ten, which in a short time had the effect of completely curing the Cough, the Stomach affections, and restoring the urine to its natural state. His strength and flesh are also restored, and his appetite keen and digestion good

(Signed)
ROBERT CALVERT.

The Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.

Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st Feb., 1845.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder in my Liver and Stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and all over the Continent, had not been able to effect; nay! not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another Box and a Pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

Your most obliged and obedient servant,
(Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

This Wonderful Medicine can be recommended with the greatest confidence for any of the following Diseases:—

Ague	Inflammation
Asthma	Jaundice
Bilious Complaints	Liver Complaints
Blotches on the Skin	Lumbago
Bowel Complaints	Piles
Colics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
	Sore Throats
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil
Debility	Stone and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary Symptoms
Dysentery	Tic-Doloureux
Erysipelas	Tumours
Female Irregularities	Ulcers
Fever of all kinds	Venereal Affections
Fits	Worms of all kinds
Gout	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Head-ache	
Indigestion	

These truly invaluable Pills can be obtained at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, near Temple Bar, London, and of most respectable Venders of Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each Box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every disorder are affixed to each Box.

The Markets.

WATERFORD, MAY 14.

The business passing in most articles in the trade during this week have been of an excited nature, particularly in bakers' flour and Indian corn, which have met brisk sales at reduced rates.

Irish prime Mill Wheat	53s 0d to 55s 0d
Egyptian ditto	44s 0d to 45s 0d
Polish Odessa do	48s 0d to 50s 0d
Italian do	48s 0d to 50s 0d
Barley, malting	32s 0d to 34s 0d
Do. grinding	20s 0d to 22s 0d
Oats black	22s 0d to 23s 0d
Heavy, white	22s 0d to 24s 0d
Light, white	20s 0d to 21s 0d
Indian Corn (Galatz) per brl	43s 0d to 44s 0d
American ditto	37s 0d to 38s 0d
Ditto damaged	20s 0d to 25s 0d
Ditto, white	40s 0d to 00s 0d
Ditto, yellow	42s 0d to 00s 0d
Indian Meal, per cwt	17s 0d to 18s 0d
Bran, per barrel	6s 6d to 6s 9d
Rye Meal	12s 0d to 00s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt	23s 0d to 24s 0d
Flour, (superfine)	64s 0d to 66s 0d
Seconds	66s 0d to 70s 0d
Thirds	60s 0d to 63s 0d
Fourths	44s 0d to 46s 0d
Beans, per cwt	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	63s 0d to 66s 0d
Scalded ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto, singed	35s 0d to 37s 4d
Offal, ditto fresh	35s 0d to 00s 0d
Salt ditto	38s 0d to 00s 0d
Butter, (new) per cwt	101s 0d to 105s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt	43s 0d to 00s 0d
Bacon	75s 0d to 80s 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 50s 0d
Straw, per ton	23s 0d to 26s 0d
Cork Whiskey, wholesale	10s 0d to 10s 6d
Mutton, per lb	6d to 8d
Beef, per lb	7d to 8d
Veal, per lb	6d to 8d
Pork, per lb	0d to 0d
Dried Hams	7d to 9d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	14d to 18d
Eggs, per doz	7d to 8d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	firkins.	Price.
Wednesday	263	102s 0d to 106s 0d
Thursday	363	102s 0d to 106s 0d
Yesterday	52	102s 0d to 106s 0d

CORK MARKETS.—MAY 12.

Barrels.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. Currency.
4 White Wheat	47 6 to 00 0	00 0—20 Stone
3 Red Wheat	44 6 to 46 0	00 0—10 do
— Ditto	00 0 to 00 0	
8 Barley	23 0 to 31 6	00 0—16 do.
— Ditto	00 0 to 00 0	
— Bere	00 0 to 00 0	00 0
118 Oats	19 0 to 23 9	21 0—14 do.
— Old Ditto	00 0 to 00 0	
— Pigs	00 0 to 00 0—00 0	per cwt.

CORK BUTTER—MAY 12.

CANT.		CURRENCY	
1st quality	108s	1st quality	99s
2d do	104s	2d do.	95s
3d do.	100s	3d do.	91s
4th do.	88s	4th do	79s
5th do.	00s	5th do.	00s
6th do.	00s	6th do.	00s

CLONMEL—MAY 12.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter	90 0 to 98 0	Do black	1 6½ to 0 0
Oatmeal	00 0 to 24 0	Flour 2ds	55 0 to 00 0
Bac'n pigs	00 0 to 00 0	Househld	55 0 to 00 0
Ren. Lard	50 0 to 00 0	Thirds	32 0 to 00 0
Bran	6 7 to 0 0	Fourths	22 0 to 00 0
Bere	00 0 to 00 0	Wool	14 0 to 16 6
Barley	23 0 to 24 0	Potatoes	0 9 to 1 0
Wheat	2 3 to 2 5	Beef	0 7½ to 9
Do. red.	0 0 to 0 0	Mutton	0 8 to 9
Do. ship.	0 0 to 0 0	Pork	0 5 to 5½
Oats	1 6½ to 1 7	Veal	0 6 to 0 7½

WEXFORD—MAY 11.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter	100 0 to 102 0	3rds	46 0 to 00 0
Fresh do.	00 0 to 0 0	Oatmeal	24 6 to 25 2
Wheat	48 0 to 50 0	Potatoes	00 0 to 1 0
Barley	25 0 to 30 0	Beef	00 4½ to 00 7
Oats	17 0 to 20 0	Mutton	00 5 to 00 7
Beans	30 0 to 32 0	Veal	00 3 to 0 6
Flour fine	52 0 to 56 0	Pork	00 6 to 008
2nds	50 0 to 00 0	Do. ♀ cwt	00 0 to 00 0

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—MAY 11.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
White wheat	46 0 to 50 6	Rapeseed	00 0 to 00 0
Millers' red	45 0 to 48 6	Oatmeal	24 0 to 26 0
Barley	24 0 to 27 0	Flour	00 0 to 00 0
Oats, new	00 0 to 00 0	Second	24 0 to 26 0
Oats, old	18 6 to 24 0	Indian corn	54 0 to 56 0

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, May 7.

The steadily improving tone of the country markets and the additional advance in London on Wednesday, have further stimulated the trade here, and upon a fair amount of business daily since our last report, a tendency to higher prices has been manifested—at the same time, cash buyers have found a decided advantage in their purchases, and many bargains of this nature have been closed.

This morning's market was very numerously attended, chiefly by parties from the interior, from whom, as well as from our local dealers we experienced an animated demand for all articles, which, in addition to a moderate sale to Irish buyers, establishes a pretty general advance upon the current rates of Tuesday, viz.:—On wheat 4d to 6d per 70lb, sack flour 3s to 4s, barrels 1s 6d; barley 1d to 2d per 60lb, beans 1s, Indian corn 2s per qr., Indian meal 6d to 1s per brl., oatmeal 2s per load.

Several parcels of Indian corn were taken at the advance, to hold over, which were the only speculative tran actions apparent to day, the great bulk of our demand being for consumption.

TUESDAY, 11th May.

Since this day week the arrivals coastwise and from Ireland are trivial, and from abroad the quantity of wheat is only moderate; whilst of beans from Europe and Egypt we have to note a good supply, and of Indian corn, corn meal, and flour, the importations from the United States are abundant.

The bareness of stocks left over in the sea ports of America in April, and the unusually late period of the season at which the navigation in the States opened this year, will necessarily prevent any large supplies of bread stuffs from the interior until the present month, after which, the exports to this country will be considerable; in June and July, Canada also will export liberally of wheat and flour; and in the course of the summer, the Baltic and Black Seas will afford supplies to some extent for England and the needy countries of the continent—with regard to future prices, however, much will depend on the appearance of the coming crops, which, from the late fertilizing rains, and the present warm weather, are beginning to exhibit a favourable aspect; meanwhile the dependencies in all parts of the United Kingdom are moving rapidly into consumption, and with the inability of the English growers to supply the markets freely, prices throughout the country are forced upwards, beyond any former precedent for many years past.

The extraordinary rise in Mark Lane yesterday, and our Corn Exchange this morning having been literally crowded with buyers from nearly all directions, further considerable excitement prevailed throughout the leading branches of the trade.

At the commencement of business, holders of wheat required much higher prices than could be obtained, which in some degree checked the demand; at an advance of 1s 3d to 1s 6d per 70lb, however, upon the rates of this day week, the operations in most descriptions of this grain were to a fair amount, and the trade closed steadily at the amendment.

English flour was in request at an improvement of 6s to 7s per sack; and American realised 5s per barrel over the rates of Tuesday last, at which the value of various brands were tolerably extensive, although its concluding value was rather easier.

Barley was readily saleable, and 6d to 9d per bushel dearer.

Malt, on the contrary, was little noticed and unaltered in value.

Beans and pease, upon a good demand, advanced 4s to 5s per quarter above the currency of this day week.

Oats, participating in the general improvement, were fully 6d per bushel higher.

Oatmeal supported Friday's amendment.

Indian corn continued to meet a good inquiry for English account, and many further orders by letter came to hand from Ireland, but the latter being limited too low for the sudden advance, could not all be executed. We quote, however, an improvement of 6s to 7s per quarter, and on Indian corn meal 4s per barrel.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

PRICE OF BREAD IN LONDON.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 11d to 11½d; of household do., 9d to 10½d per 4lbs loaf.—*Mark Lane Express*, May 10th, 1847.

PRICE OF BREAD IN DUBLIN.—First quality 10½d; second do., 9½d per 4lbs loaf.

(CIRCULAR No. 34.)

"TO THE INSPECTING OFFICER OF EACH UNION.

"Relief Commission Office, Dublin Castle, 10th May, 1847.

"SIR—The Relief Commissioners desire to draw your attention to the 13th section of the fever act, 10th Vic., cap. 52.

"This section directs that the necessary expenses incurred by any relief committee in carrying into effect an order which may, in certain cases, be issued on the certificate of the central board of health, for the purposes stated in section 3—or in the payment of salaries to the medical officers appointed by the Lord Lieutenant for such purposes—and in the execution of the other provisions of the act—are to be defrayed in such manner as the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury may direct, out of the funds which shall be placed at the disposal of the Relief Commissioners, for the use of such union, pursuant to the temporary relief act, 10th Vic., cap. 7—provided such expenses and salaries shall be in conformity with any regulations which may, from time to time, be issued from the Treasury.

"When, therefore, the relief commissioners may issue an order in respect to any electoral division or relief district of your union, pursuant to section 3, it will be necessary for the relief committee of such division or district immediately to consider the expense that may have to be incurred for each of the purposes in section 3, and transmit an estimate accordingly, through the finance committee, subject to its revision and approval.

"It will also be necessary, before incurring expense in the execution of any of the other provisions of the act, that the relief committee for any division or district in which it may be actually necessary to carry any of these provisions into effect, should, in like manner, frame an estimate of the expenses to be incurred for that object, and to submit it to the finance committee for approval.

"Every such estimate is to be distinct from the estimate for relief, under the act 10th Victoria, chapter 7—it being an object to preserve a separate account of all expenditure incurred under the fever act.

"When a relief committee may consider additional hospital or dispensary relief requisite, under section 3, it will be necessary, in the first instance, to forward from the committee to the central board of health, [Poor Law Commission Office, Dublin,] a report, showing the necessity for such additional means of affording medical relief. By order of the Relief Commissioners,

"W. STANLEY,
Secretary."

FORTHCOMING SUPPLY OF BREADSTUFFS FROM THE UNITED STATES.

As an antidote to the exaggerated representations circulated with respect to the ability of America to supply the wants of the old countries of Europe, an extract from the circular of an eminent New York firm may be interesting to our readers. After allowing for the deficiency of stock at the ports this year, as compared with the last, the writers gives the following as an estimate of the quantity which is likely to be at disposal in the port of New York, for export to Europe up to the 1st of September next:—

	Flour, bls.	Wheat, bush.
"Flour and wheat now in store and to arrive at and be shipped from the various shipping ports on the Western lakes prior to the next harvest.....	952,500	5,100,000
"Deduct from this the drain through Canada	200,000	1,000,000
"Leasing of flour.....	752,500	4,100,000
"The wheat (a large portion of which will be manufactured into flour) five bush. to the barrel		820,000
"Making a total to arrive at tide water reduced to flour		1,572,500
"Allowing that the consumption of this year does not, up to the 1st of September, exceed last year, it was as follows.....		1,537,614
Leaving for export..		34,886

"Now, it is not preteaded that only 35,000 barrels of flour will or can be shipped from this port previous to the 1st of September next. But in view of the extravagant statements recently put forth of "hundreds of millions" of bushels in this country, and that the quantity of flour and grain to be exported will only be limited by the capacity of transportation, it is not surprising, when the facts, as near as they can be come at, are put upon paper, how people can be led away by their imaginations, or perhaps by more interested motives?

"In review of the above estimates and calculations, made, as we verily believe, from the best data which can be obtained, and allowing for all reasonable errors of under or over estimates, and taking into consideration the fact well known to all engaged in the trade, that the usual supplies of flour received at New York and the New England markets from New Orleans and other southern places during the winter, have all been diverted by the export demand to Europe—leaving not only the city of New York, Boston, and other eastern places, but Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Richmond, almost entirely bare of stock—we are led to the irresistible conclusion, that if as large a quantity of wheat and flour are taken for export from this port during the next four months as were last year during the same time, we shall have a serious competition between the consumers in this country and the consumers of Europe for the 'staff of life.'".

AWFUL AND TRUE.—In the parish of Kilglas, this week, the skeleton bodies of seven wretches were found inside a hedge. The dogs of the surrounding villages had the flesh almost eaten off. The police stationed in the place were called out, and shot seven dogs, in the mouth of one of which was a heart and a portion of the liver.—*Roscommon Journal.*

The Castlebar guardians have agreed to give Mr. W. Malley, High Constable, 2s 6d in the pound for collecting the poor rate!

IMPORTANT TO EMIGRANTS.—Patrick Carbery, Thos. Lee, and Patrick Crotty, from the neighbourhood of Killaloe, summoned Mr. Michael Brandon, clerk to Mr. John Gleeson, ship broken, under the provisions of the Emigrant Act, to recover their passage money, the cost of subsistence, and a portion of the compensation to which they were entitled for losing their passage to Quebec, from Liverpool, through the plaintiff's neglect. Mr. Butterfield (formerly an emigration agent) felt an interest in the complainants, and their case was conducted by Mr. Blackall. It appeared that in consequence of an omission in filling up the certificate in this city, the agent in Liverpool declined sending out the parties until same was rectified. In addition to whatever passage money is paid, the holder of a certificate is entitled, besides the cost of subsistence, to a sum of ten pounds, as compensation under the act, should the Justices think fit to award the same, and in this instance the bench ordered that the plaintiffs should be paid £10 each, viz.:—£3 16s *passage money*, £4 14s for subsistence, and £1 10s compensation for loss of time.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

STIPENDIARY CURATES.

The following memorial, on behalf of the stipendiary curates of Ireland, has been presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant:—

"The memorial of the undersigned stipendiary curates of the established church in Ireland,

"HUMBLY SHEWETH.—That a very large share of the spiritual duties of the clergy in Ireland is performed by stipendiary curates, at present more than 750 in number, and that this number is confessedly inadequate to the wants of the church, as appears by the formation, within the last few years, of an 'Additional Curates' Fund Society.' Whatever, therefore, affects the body of curates, must proportionally affect the efficiency of the church and her administrations.

"That your memorialists view, with great alarm, the probable passing of the 'Poor Law Amendment Bill,' the operation of which, by diminishing, to an undefined amount, the incomes of the beneficed clergy, will cause the dismissal of a large number of curates, possibly one-half of those now employed—instances of which have already come to your memorialists' knowledge.

"That the efficiency of the church must be seriously and permanently injured by losing the services of so many active and useful clergymen; while they themselves, in many cases, will be reduced to poverty; and your memorialists submit that these are men who, in the present fearful exigency, have proved themselves willing to spend their incomes, and even sacrifice their lives, in ministering to the wants of their destitute countrymen, of all denominations, without distinction.

"That, therefore, your memorialists respectfully pray, that your Excellency will have the goodness to make to her Majesty's government such a representation of these impending evils as may serve to avert the injury thus likely to befall the church, and save from threatened poverty so many of her ministers.—And your memorialists, &c.

[Signed by forty curates, &c.]
17th April, 1847."

RETURN OF IRISH BANKS OF ISSUE.

By the return issued for the past month, it appears that the total average circulation of the Bank of Ireland for the period embraced in the return has been lessened by £54,275 as compared with that for the previous four weeks; and the average amount of gold and silver held by the bank shows a decrease of £30,794 over the last return.

The Provincial Bank's circulation has been lessened by £28,715; and the bullion has been lessened by £30,043.

Belfast Banking Company—Average circulation, lessened by £21,009; bullion lessened by £29,961.

Northern Bank—Average circulation, lessened by £4,484; bullion lessened by £15,467.

Ulster Bank—Average circulation, lessened by £21,949; bullion lessened by £644.

National Bank—Average circulation, lessened by £51,404; bullion lessened by £11.223.

Carrick-on-Suir National Bank—Average circulation, lessened by £2,195; bullion increased by £83.

Clonmel National Bank—Average circulation, increased by £529; bullion lessened by £2,501.

For the four weeks ending on the 24th ult., there was a decrease in the circulation in all the banks, with the exception of the Clonmel—the total decrease, deducting £529 as regards that bank, amounting to £183,502; the decrease in the bullion held by the banks for the same time, deducting the increase therein as regards the Carrick-on-Suir bank, amounts to £121,555.

THE PROGRESS OF RUIN.

The members of the Relief Committee in the Kilworth Electoral District, from the embarrassing position in which they find themselves, determined on Tuesday the 11th, to pass the following resolutions. At the present time, more than half the population are receiving rations:

That the whole rental of the Kilworth District, according to the Poor-law valuation, amounts to £6,156.

That besides the Tithe Rent-charge, amounting to £585 3s. 8d., the County Rates, which usually amount to £428 per annum, besides the heavy charges to be levied on account of the Public Works in the district, and the current expenses of the Poor-house and paupers therein, for which the accustomed rates must be collected, a sum of no less than £226 10s. or 3s. 1d. in the pound, has been ordered at the suggestion of the Finance Committee to be levied immediately in this poor district, to supply the destitute with rations, only up to the 6th day of next month.

That in consequence of the stoppage on the Public Works, and the increase of destitution, double the number of families must for the following three months be assisted, in consequence of which the Ratepayers will be called on in September to pay an additional rate, amounting to at least *double* what they are now expected to pay.

That in consequence of the absence of capital, the loss of rents by the landowners, and the failure of the potato crop, and the partial failure of the oat crop last year, most of the rate-payers will be unable to meet these demands, and others, if pressed, be deprived of the means of producing food for the future, which must perpetuate misery, distress, and ruin.

That, no Act of Parliament, no civil or military power, can compel men to pay money that they have not.

That, therefore, even with the greatest oppression, only a small proportion of these rates can possibly be obtained, at a period of the year when every body knows the farmers possess no agricultural produce they can turn into money.

That from the enormous and disproportionate pauper population in this district, and its comparatively slender resources, the members of the Relief Committee foresee (unless aided by an adequate grant from Government), the impossibility of their feeding for any length of time the thousands who look to them for relief.

That conscious of their want of resources, and fearing to incur a responsibility which they know they cannot meet, although anxious to do everything they can to provide for unparalleled and frightful suffering, they feel it a duty they owe to the public, to the Government, and to themselves, to resign the arduous office of members of the Kilworth Relief Committee, on the 6th day of June next.

That they are confirmed in this resolution: first, from the clamorous conduct of several amongst the lower classes, and the impossibility of preventing imposition: secondly, from the circumstance of Government having withdrawn from them the assistance and co-operation of the police, at the very time it was most wanting; and lastly, because the Government has thought fit to deprive them of this services of some of the most active, intelligent, zealous, and efficient members of their committee, leaving all the labour and responsibility to a few, who, from various other duties and engagements, can never perform it to the satisfaction of the poor, and also of the rate-payers, whose ruin appears to them inevitable.

A Parish Clerk in the north, the other day, after giving out a psalm, being unable, after several attempts, to raise the tune, at length gravely began to whistle it. The congregation responded by a fit of laughter.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

There is an old maid in Walnut-tree Court, London, who can look so sour that she goes out by the day to make pickles. It saves a great deal of vinegar.

THE CHURCH.

The following was unavoidably omitted in our last publication:—

On Wednesday, the 5th instant, the Parish Church of Corbally was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Kildare. The day was particularly fine, and there could not be assembled within its sacred walls less than 500 persons.

The Bishop, accompanied by his Chaplain and the Dean of Limerick (Chancellor of the Diocess), was met by the assembled Clergy, Trustees, and Churchwardens at the entrance of the church, and proceeded with the impressive ceremony of consecration.

His Lordship preached a truly admirable and eloquent discourse suitable to the occasion; after which a collection was made in aid of the Curates Fund Society, amounting to £16.

It is worthy of record that the Parish of Corbally has been wholly impropriate, and without either church or clergyman for nearly three centuries; and it is owing to the munificent liberality of John D. Hutchinson, Esq., of Timony Park, aided by the strenuous exertions of the present incumbent, the Rev. J. C. Benson, and several respectable parishioners, that this good work has been accomplished.

Henceforth the parish of Corbally will be blessed with a church, a parsonage, and a resident clergyman—and no doubt the Divine blessing will eminently rest on this work and labour of love.

The Rev. C. P. Reichel, A. B., Ex Scholar of T.C.D., has been appointed by the Rector to the vacant curacy in St. Mary's parish, caused by the promotion of the Rev. Jas. Howell to the Prebend of Howth. The Rev. D. Mooney, Curate of St. Mary's, will officiate in the Chapel of Ease, Mountjoy-street.

The Rev. Wm. Eames has been collated by the Lord Bishop of Meath to the union of Rathgraff, alias Castlepollard, vacant by the death of the Rev. Chaworth Browne, the late incumbent. By his promotion the Rectory of Clonfadronan, in this diocess, becomes vacant.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed the Rev. C. B. Thomas, to be Rector of Kenmare, county Kerry, in the room of the Rev. Wm. Godfrey, deceased.

The Rev. W.R. Molesworth is appointed to the Rectory of Drinagh, and the Rev. F. Beamish, Curate of Drinagh, to the Vicarage of Ardfield, by the Lord Bishop of Cork.

The Rev. Mr. Blakeny, Curate of Keelmalchedar, and doing duty at Dingle, has got a living in Fermanagh. The Rev. T. Moriarty is recovering from fever, caught in the exercise of his clerical duties.

The Rectory of Drakestown, Meath, vacant by the sudden death of the Rev. E. NIXON, is valued at £150, and alternately in the gift of the Bishop of the diocess, and the Lord Lieutenant.

Connected with the slaughter and robbery of cattle, belonging to country gentlemen and farmers, a curious incident became recently known. The near relative of a gentleman who keeps a pack of hounds in Clare, rode up to the meet, and informed the owner of the loss of a valuable cow the night before from a field adjoining his residence. One of the sportsmen playfully suggested to lay on the dogs, and no sooner said than done, for the pack having got to the spot where the beast was killed, immediately went off at full cry, upon the trail, and followed the scent at a furious pace for five miles, followed by the horsemen, and without a check, until they ran down upon a village, where the dogs came to set, and soon found part of the slaughtered cow thrown behind cabins, and stuffed into dunghills, some of the beef partly boiled, and partly roast, having been thrown away in the most precipitate haste, to avoid discovery.

The plunder and slaughter of sheep and cattle by night in all parts of the country is on the increase.

RELIEF RATING.—In Schull, we understand, a rate of 12s 6d in the pound has been struck for *three months!* It is a good beginning, but where or how it is to end? We have asked elsewhere, how are landlords or occupiers to pay it: we ask here, how are *Clergymen* to pay it? They pay, not upon valuation but upon *income*, and without any deduction for the 25 per cent.—*Cork Constitution.*

ABUSE UNDER THE OUT-DOOR RELIEF ACT.—A man named John Clinch, in the parish of Ballymacormick, in the Longford electoral division, urged to have his name entered for out-door relief, although possessed of upwards of £100 in cash, and having money lent out on interest. Another person named Finnen, having a couple of cows and eight or nine acres of land, also sought the same privilege. So much for the notion of independence amongst the lower class of our countrymen. They are tenants of Richard Greville, Esq.—*Longford Journal.*

MARRIAGE OF MR. JOHN BRIGHT, M. P.—The *Wakefield Journal* says, that at the Wakefield board of guardians, on Monday, amongst the notices of marriages read, was one between John Bright and Margaret Elizabeth Leatham, for the first time. It is entered in the notice book as follows:—"John Bright, widower, cotton spinner and manufacturer, of full age, resides at One Ash, near Rochdale, and Margaret Elizabeth Leatham, full age, Heath, near Wakefield. Marriage to be solemnised at the Friends' Meeting House, Wakefield.—The Mr. John Bright referred to is the hon. M. P. for Durham."

A notice is posted in the underwriters' rooms of Liverpool, announcing that in future such deck passengers as arrive from Ireland at that port are to be examined in quarantine, and such of them as labour under disease removed to the lazarettos.

A curious circumstance is mentioned respecting the erection of the new English Church at Alexandria. As all the workmen and masons employed on the building are Mahommedans, they may be seen daily, with their faces turned in the direction of Mecca, performing their devotion in the church itself, and occasionally on its walls.

Among some late inventions to facilitate ventilation, a gentleman has registered a pane of glass wherein small holes are drilled obliquely, an inch and an inch and a-half apart, thus giving an upward direction to the current of air, with the view of avoiding inconvenience to the occupiers of the apartment.

The following singular advertisement appeared in a Scotch paper last week:—"Abstinence.—A gentleman addicted to intemperance will be received as a boarder in a genteel family in the country, where efforts, successful in the reformation of others, will be used for his."

The municipal authorities of Weimar have interdicted the bakers of the town from selling bread which has not been at least twenty-four hours out of the oven, under the penalty of one dollar fine for each loaf sold contrary to this decree. A similar measure was adopted in England in 1799, during the great scarcity of that year.—The economy on stale bread is estimated at one quarter.

Typhus fever is raging to an unprecedented extent in Dundee. It is stated that the deaths in the infirmary have amounted to the extraordinary average of 40 a-day.

The Hudson river was quite open on the 12th April and large quantities of flour and grain were passing down from Albany and the west to New York, for exportation to Europe.

A dreadful explosion occurred in Dupont's Powder Mills near Wilmyngton, Delaware, last month. The concussion was felt at Philadelphia, a distance of 30 miles. The packing-house, drying-house, and six thousand pounds of powder were destroyed. 18 persons were killed, all of whom were engaged in the mills.

A MEETING OF HUNGRY MEN.

EYRECOURT, MAY 6.—On Monday last, all the labourers who had been employed on the public works for a circuit of five miles around this town, and who had been dismissed in obedience to the commissioners, marched in a rueful and famine-worn band through the street of this town; the number has been variously estimated at from 800 to 500 able-bodied men. Having proceeded to the house of Mr. Hanly, the engineer in charge, they threatened to tear him to pieces, unless they were speedily employed. By far the greatest portion of this tumultuous assemblage started for the commissariat store, which is kept in the court house. The front door was partly open, and having forced the remainder, they broke down some temporary fixtures inside, dragged out one bag of meal, all that was in the store at the time, and divided the spoil "share and share alike" in the centre of the square, and quite at their leisure. After the committee had assured them that they would write immediately to government and urge the necessity of providing further employment for them, the unfortunates separated without doing further injury. On Tuesday half the number of labourers heretofore employed were reinstated in the works carried on in this town; on some lines through the surrounding country half the number also were set to work.—The men who have been disemployed are complaining bitterly—they say they must rob before they starve. Hunger is a plain spokesman.—*Western Star.*

LONDON AS IT WAS.

The following letter, written by Anna Boleyn to a lady of her acquaintance, previous to her nuptials with Henry VIII, now in the possession of a celebrated antiquarian, may perhaps lead many of our readers on a leisure hour, to compare the past and present manners of the British nation. We have modernised the spelling and the idiom:—

"DEAR MARY—I have been in town almost a month; I cannot say I have found anything in London extremely agreeable; we rise so late in the morning, seldom before six o'clock, and sit up so late at night, scarcely in bed before ten that I am quite sick of it; and was it not for the abundance of fine things I am every day getting, I should be impatient for returning into the country. My indulgent mother bought me yesterday, at a merchant's in Cheapside, three new shifts, that cost fourteen pence an ell, and I am to have a pair of stuff shoes for my Lord Norfolk's ball, which will come to three shillings. The irregular life I have led since my coming to this place has quite destroyed my appetite; you know I could manage a pound of bacon, and a tankard of good ale for my breakfast in the country, but in London I find it difficult to get through half the quantity, though I must own that I am generally eager enough for the dinner hour, which is here delayed till twelve in your polite families. I played at hot cockles last night at my Lord of Leicester's. The Lord of Surrey was there, a very elegant young man, who sung us a song of his own composition on the Lord of Kildare's daughter; it was very much approved; and my brother whispered me that "the fair Geraldine" (for so the Lord of Surrey calls his mistress) is the finest of the age. I should be glad to see her for I hear she is as good as she is beautiful. Pray take care of the poultry during my absence; poor things! I always fed them myself; and if Margery knitted me the crimson worsted mittins I should be glad if they were sent up the first opportunity. Adieu, dear Mary, I am just going to Mass, and you shall speedily have the prayers, as you now have the kindest love of your own—ANNE BOLEYN."

How different from this would be the language of a modern beauty upon her first appearance in the metropolis.

During the late debate on Slavery, in the French Chamber of Deputies, M. Ledru Rollin stated that a planter in one of the French colonies hung the head of a dead ox round the neck of a young slave who was suspected of having poisoned the beast. The unhappy wretch was forced to carry this head until the effluvium arising from the putrid flesh caused his death.

The trade of Liverpool has increased so rapidly within the last year, that on a recent visit of the Chairman of the Board of Customs to that port, it was deemed requisite to have a second Inspector General to supervise the large revenue department established there, and to meet the increased wants of the trade. Mr. F. S. John, an intelligent and active landing surveyor of the port of London has been selected for that purpose, and proceeds to Liverpool in the course of this week.

The South Dublin Finance Committee obtained from goverment an advance of £12,500 for out-door relief.

The British colonies occupy an area of 2,119,700 square miles, with a total population of 107,708,223. Their exports and imports amount £55,533,500.

A FATAL CHARM.—At Newark, the other day, Thomas Dring, a shoemaker, aged 23, bought some French mercury in order to charm his sweetheart. He first, hoever, experimented on himself, and so effectually that he died in consequence.

SHIPPING RETURNS.—A return obtained by Mr. Wawn, shews that the number of British ships which entered inwards during the year 1845 amounted to 21,001, and the number of foreign to 11,651. The numbers that cleared outwards were respectively 20,231 and 12,296. In the year 1846 the number of British and Foreign vessels that entered inwards was respectively 21,273 and 12,548, and the number that cleared outwards respectively 21,079 and 13,323.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.—The total amount proposed for the expenses of the Railway department in the present session is £11,966. The three commissioners enjoy salaries—the first, Mr. Strutt, of £2000, and the other two, Mr. Ryan and Major Brandreth, of £1,500 each; the secretary, Mr. Bruce, one of £1000; the head of the Statistical and Topographical department, Captain Harness, one of £800; and the two inspectors in the Engineer department (Captains Coddington and Simmons) salaries of £600 and £400.

PRESBYTERY OF MUNSTER.—The half-yearly meeting of the Presbytery of Munster was held in the Presbyterian Church, in this city, on Wednesday last. The usual routine business was transacted in the morning. A public meeting was held in the evening, Wm. Frazer, Esq., in the chair; the attendance was large and respectable. Able and interesting addresses were delivered on "Home and Foreign missions" by the Revds. Archibald Lowry and William Kerr on "Sabbath Schools, the nursery of the Church," by the Rev. Mr. Shaw, Independent Minister, and on "Christianity, the friend of civilization," by the Rev. John Nelson, of the Wesleyan body. The proceedings were concluded with an eloquent address by the Rev. Wm. M'Cance, of Waterford, urging strongly the necessity and duty of individual exertion in carrying out the great objects of christian enterprise.—*Lim. Chron.*

FARCY IN THE HUMAN SUBJECT.—A most respectable correspondent, who bears the character of a skilful medical practitioner, informs us that a man named Hugh Quin, residing in the neighborhood of Pomeroy, died on the morning of the 3d instant, from the disease commonly known by the name of farcy, which was generally supposed to be peculiar to the horse. The symptoms were tumours on the upper and lower extremities, general inflammatory appearance over the cheeks, and several circumscribed spots of a reddish hue scattered over different parts of the body. The man had been attending a horse of his own, which was labouring under the same disease, and it is supposed that he must have caught this frightful malady from the diseased animal.—*Tyrone Constitution.*

MINES OF IRELAND.

The condition of Ireland still continues to excite that sympathy and interest which has been manifested by all classes since the first conclusive and fatal evidence was afforded by numerous deaths from starvation, and the attacks of typhus fever, which have so greatly diminished the population, but more especially in certain localities. The failure of the potato crop for two successive seasons, and the frail hopes entertained of the future, leaves but little to expect, without some measures shall be adopted by the legislature, with reference to the position in which the landed proprietors are placed. However, it is not with the state of the country, as regards landlord and tenant, or the remedial measures which may be adopted by government, with the view of tilling the ground, or supplying the *materiel*, whether in money or in seed, that we have to offer any observations, but alone to the employment of the peasantry, who, having the means of purchasing meal and potatoes, with possibly the addition of a pig—the Irishman's best friend when 'gale' day comes round—may encourage the small farmer to apply his energies and labour to the cultivation of the soil, and not to depend upon the philanthropy and charity of others. Let us, then, see whether there are not natural means and resources which present themselves as regards Ireland, which, if properly applied, and rendered available, would, in all probability (and judging by analogy), lead not only to the employment of thousands—nay, tens of thousands—but, at the same time, amply repay the capitalist for the monies advanced in thus affording the means of existence, more especially in those districts where the money would be expended, and which, in most instances, are the most barren and desolate soils—we refer to the mines, collieries, and quarries to be found in Ireland. The minerals hitherto raised are generally of high produce, while evidence is afforded by the results attendant on the operations of the Mining Company of Ireland, the Berehaven Mines, the Wicklow Mining Company, and other establishments, that where capital is employed to legitimate mining, and ordinary care observed in prosecuting the workings, the most favourable results may be fairly anticipated. We regret to say that, with all the fair prospects presented by the "Sister Isle" of the advantages attendant upon mining, there is an indisposition on the part of the English capitalist to embark in mining enterprise in Ireland—while, with all the sanguine temperament which our neighbors enjoy, they have not the means, nor do they possess the talent or ability, to work the mineral tracts—at the same time that the system of a multiplicity of agents, middle-men, over-men, and cabin patronage, is too well known to admit of a mine or colliery being fairly worked, without the introduction of a system such as adopted and strictly observed in this country, where "we keep no more cats than can catch mice." We do not wish, in making this observation, to confound with the many few exceptions which present themselves in the Mining Company of Ireland, the Hibernia Mining Company, the Wicklow Copper Mines, the Berehaven Mines, the Clare Mines, Ballygahan, Connorree, and others which we might particularise, where, in most instances, by a judicious arrangement as to the agents, and proper checks being established, results highly satisfactory have been attendant; neither, let it be understood, do we advocate the appointment generally of agents from Cornwall, Devon, or the north. In the latter case, much care should be observed, and no man employed but who possesses somewhat of an enlarged mind; and, although a good practical man in his own locality, yet one who must have at least seen something of the 'world,' and not prejudiced in favour of one course or system, and opposed to another from early impressions.

In making this remark, we do so with the full conviction that more money is lost, more errors committed from want of caution in the onset, that from the assumed poverty of the mine. Ireland is a country which presents new features to the Cornish miner; the strata is of a different nature; the lodes, their matrix, direction, and underlay vary much from the locality with which we will assume the the Cornish miner to be most familiar—while the mode of working, the men employed, and their habits, present again a different feature—indeed such as requires study ere the lesson is conned of working a mine with judgment and economy. Allowing that experienced and proper men to be placed at the helm, we have no hesitation in saying that the kindly mine may be steered so as to avoid the breakers of adversity, and reach the haven of prosperity, by the united efforts of an Irish crew under the government of an English captain. It has been said that property is not safe in Ireland: to this assertion we must, so far as mining pursuits are concerned, give a decided negative, as the result of our own personal observation and experience—for we have ever found the people too happy to have the means of labour presented to them, not to avail of it with gladness, fully sensible as they are, that any outbreak or injury inflicted on their employers would have the effect of destroying the means of their support. We find that government have resolved on affording assistance to Ireland through the several railroads projected, and in course of construction in that country, wkereby labour may be afforded, and which will, doubtless, have the desired effect in certain districts, of relieving the distress which too universally prevails; but we must not forget that the day will come when no longer can such a source be available. The railroads once constructed, the ordinary labour on the common roads becomes no longer necessary; while the cars to the market towns, and other modes, which give to the small cottier, or farmer the means of meeting payment of his rent, will be no longer in existence—whereas, by the employment of capital in the working of mines, we have every reason to believe that, by a development of the mineral resources of Ireland, we should not only return the capital employed, but a handsome profit, and at the same time secure employment for a period which, judging from other mineral districts nearer home, we may say is hardly to be defined.

Let, then, our legislators and capitalists, and friends to Ireland, aid the object we have so much at heart—the working of the mines of Ireland—and we will not utter complaints as affects the surface, while the mineral ground and substrata shall be productive of the means of employment, and afford remuneration to the capitalist.

We may, in conclusion, direct attention to the produce of the principal mines of Ireland, the sales of which have been effected at Swansea, whereby the importance to be attached to the mining industry of that country will be rendered self-evident and conclusive. The following is an account of the produce of mines in Ireland during the two past years:

	1845. Tons.	Amount.	Tons	1846. Amount.	
Berehaven....	5846	£15,766 15 6..	6225	£15,013	19 0
Knockmahon	6949..	46,921 3 0..	6940..	39,442	12 6
Cronebane	1448..	7,106 5 0..	2235 ..	10,169	16 0
Ballymurtagh	2773..	10,291 9 6..	2918.	9,261	7 0
Ballygahan ..	42..	158 17 0..	56..	175	0 0
Connorree. .	410..	2,069 9 6..	—	—	—
Tigrony.. ..	577 .	2,940 15 0..	614..	2,487	13 6
Lackamore...	119..	1,031 0 0..	124..	941	8 6
Cosheen	125..	2,275 2 ..0	46..	820	0 0
Ardtully.....	120..	945 12 0..	100..	660	8 0
Laxey.....	— ..	— ..	22..	276	0 0
Dhurole.....	102..	345 8 0..	30..	210	15 0
Dublin Slag...	66..	107 4 0 ..	— ..	—	—
Kildinane	75	449 17 0 ..	— ..	—	—
Kenmare ..	— ..	— ..	44 .	202	8 0
Total .	18.650	119,478 11 6	18554	109,652	7 6

—*Mining Journal.*

VANITY OF HUMAN AMBITION.

(From the Morning Herald.)

The deceased Sir Walter Scott was the last of a family which it cost one precious life to create, and for whose perpetuation its founder would have accounted no purchase too dear, and reckoned no sacrifice too costly. It was not sufficient for the head of that house, whose last member has so recently quitted the earth, that he stood foremost in the ranks of celebrated men during life—that he secured immortality upon his departure. Beyond the prodigal gifts of Heaven, he esteemed the factitious privileges of earth, and treated lightly an imperishable wealth, for the sake of dross as poor as it was passing.—The memoirs of the first Sir Walter—albeit penned by no unloving hand—leave painful impressions upon the minds of all who have made for themselves the character of the great magician, as far as it was possible, from his undying works. If the history teaches anything at all, it is one of the saddest lessons that can be brought home to humanity—that of gigantic powers ill used, of insatiable, though petty ambition, derided and destroyed. The vocation of Sir W. Scott was to enlighten and instruct mankind; *he* believed it was to found a family, and to become a great landed proprietor. To achieve the ignoble mission, the poet and the novelist embarked the genius of a Shakspere, and the result is now before us. The family is extinct; the landed proprietor was a bankrupt in his prime. Who that has read the life of Sir Walter but has wept at his misfortunes, and marvelled at the sacrifices heaped upon sacrifices, freely made, in furtherance of a low and earthly seeking? Heaven pointed one way, human frailty another. "Be mighty amidst the great," said the former; "be high amongst the small," whispered the latter. He obeyed the latter, and, lo! the consequence. The small knew him not; amidst the great he still continues mighty. The history of Scott is the history of mankind. We cannot violate the will, expressed or understood, of Heaven, and be happy. We cannot sinfully indulge a single passion, and not be disappointed. The spiritual and moral laws which regulate our life are as constant and invariable as any to be found in matter. Had Scott not enlisted every hope, thought and energy in his miserable aim at power and position, he would in all probability have been alive: o-day.—He was a hale and hearty man when the failure of the booksellers compelled him to those admirable and superhuman exertions which crushed and killed him. The failure would have been nothing to the poet, if the poet had not involved himself in trade in order the more rapidly to secure the purpose which he had at heart, for which he wrote and lived—"The spirits of the wise sit in the clouds and mock us." All that Scott bargained for at the outset he possessed for an instant before he quitted it. He cared not to be renowned—he wished to be rich. To be spoken of as the master of prose and verse was nothing, if the term could not be coupled with that of the master of Abbotsford. The dream was realized. Money came in abundance, and with it lands and increasing possessions. The mansion of the laird rose by degrees, and child after child promised to secure lands and house, as the founder would have them, in the immediate possession of a Scott. Then came, as if to complete the fabric and to insure the victory, honours and titles fresh from the hand of Majesty itself. Nothing was wanting, all was gained, and yet nothing was acquired. The gift melted in the grasp—the joy passed away in the possession. With his foot on the topmost step of the ladder, Scott fell. His ambition was satisfied, but Providence was avenged. All that could be asked was given, but only to show how vain are human aspirations—how less than childish are misdirected aims. Scott lived to see his property, his house and lands, in the hands of the stranger; we have lived to see his children one by one removed. Is there no lesson here?

TO THE "FORGET-ME-NOT."

I love thee best of all the gems
That deck the sylvan grot,
Or shine in Flora's diadem—
Meek-eyed "Forget-me-not."

With robe of heaven's cerulean blue,
Thou lowly lie my lot,
You tell the heart of Friendship true,
And breathe "Forget-me-not."

The same in brake and garden bower—
Fair in the loneliest spot—
Affection's own memorial flower,
The sweet "Forget me-not."

Companion of Life's summer hour,
Though absent, ne'er forgot,
Oh, listen to this speaking flower—
This pale "Forget-me not."

Let memory whisper, though we part,
Give me a lonely spot,
A wayside corner in thy heart,
To sow "Forget-me-not."

And when on earth thou seest a grave
That tells thee I am not,
Oh, may this floweret o'er it wave,
And sigh "Forget-me not."

In 1700, the average annual consumption of wine for each individual in England and Wales amounted to little less than an imperial gallon, while at present it scarcly exceeds one-fourth of that quantity.

POOR LAW JOBBING.—On last Thursday week, after the board of guardians had finished the business of the day, and when but two or three remained in the room, a tender for erecting sheds in the yard was put in by a near relative of one of the guardians, who was accidentally in the chair for that day. The tender was received and accepted at a sum near double the value of the work to be performed. However, the spirited and manly conduct of Mr. P. Mears, on Thursday last, caused the board to annul the tender and contract, which, we learn, were torn to pieces. —*Nenagh Guardian.*

A Gentleman 80 years of age, cured of a very Bad Leg by Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—Mr. Richard Stopher, residing at Saxmundham, Suffolk, had a bad leg, which he was apprehensive would cost him his life, although attended by an eminent surgeon, yet the danger became so great that it was deemed necessary to use Holloway's Pills and Ointment under the surgeon's inspection; by these celebrated remedies alone a perfect cure was effected in a few weeks. The age of this gentleman makes the cure most extraordinary. He is well known, and the fact may be inquired into, as he is even now a Clerk to the Commissioners of Taxes.

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