THE EARL OF SURREY.

(From the Morning Post.)

he Earl of Surrey lately declared, in his e in parliament, that he hoped for the eventriumph of the Roman Catholic religion in country. If his lordship believe that that reon is the best for man both here and hereafwe cannot blame him for the hope he enters; but it is possible that even the Earl of rey may not know to what things men are liawho submit themselves to the absolute gomment of the Church of Rome.

he Rev. Dr. Christopher Wordsworth, Canon Westminster, has lately published a book, in e says (p. 64)—"I revert now, for a few mies, to the question of the supremacy of faith, order to exhibit consequences of this princi- when reduced to practice by the Papacy.—e following document is a public and authoriive one; it has taken its place among the ymbolical Books of the Church of Rome, and te it from one of the most recent editions of dogmatical collection of that Church. It is m the *Confessio Romana Catholica in Hunga- Evangelicis publice prescripta et proposita*; ., from the Roman Catholic Confession puby prescribed and propounded to Protestants in ngary on their reception into communion h Rome. I quote from it the following arles:—

"1. We confess that we have been brought om heresy to the Roman Catholic faith by the ligence and aid of the fathers of the Society of sus.

"2. We confess that the Pope of Rome is head the Church, and *cannot err*.

"3. We confess and are certain that the Pope Rome is vicar of Christ, and has plenary power remitting and retaining sins according to his ll, and of thrusting men down into hell (*in inrnum detrudendi.*)

"4. We confess that whatever new thing the ope of Rome may have instituted (*quicquid Pa- instituerit novi*), whether it be in Scripture or ut of Scripture, is true, divine, and salvific, and erefore ought to be regarded as of higher value lay people than the precepts of the living God *leque a laicis majoris æstimari debere Dei Vi- præceptis.*)

"5. We confess that the most Holy Pontiff ght to be honoured by all with divine honour *onorari divino honore*), with more prostration an what is due to Christ himself. * * *

"11. We confess that the Pope has the power altering Scripture, or increasing or diminishg it according to his will. * * *

"21. We confess that Holy Scripture is imrfect and a dead letter until it is explained by e Supreme Pontiff, and permitted by him to be ead by the people."

The noble lord, who has always been a Roman atholic, may possibly have no notion of these vere conditions of confession and submission, which converted Protestants have been, and ay again be, made subject. They seem rather ard to swallow, but they have this merit bout them, and they are perfectly unambiguous. hey admit of "no mistake." We suppose Sir obert Peel must hate them on that account, otwithstanding the great favour which of late e has conceived towards Roman Catholics, nd for which Mr. Howard, of Carlisle, is so rateful.

Some years ago people were jeered at for being fraid of the Pope; it appears to us, however, that rational fear may be entertained of those who nake the Pope the symbol of absolute authority ver men's minds and actions, higher even than hat of the Deity.

MAINTENANCE OF A MOTHER.—At Guildall police court on Saturday, Mr. Clark, printer nd publisher in Warwick-lane, appeared before ldermen Musgrave and Wood, to show cause hy he refused to contribute to the support of s mother, now chargeable to the parish of Horsoden, in Kent. The defendant asked Mr. Joy, e overseer, if his mother was not living with her econd husband, which Mr. Joy said was so, and ha: husband and wife had three shillings per eek out door relief from the parish, but he only sked defendant to support his mother. Defendant said he had a wife and five children to ring up, and he did not feel justified in taking n himself such a burthen. He had added about alf a crown a week to her parochial allowance uring the winter, to make his mother more comortable. Mr. Alderman Wood intimated his onviction that the second marriage released the on from the liability to keep his mother, and east it on her husband; and, in case of his inability then on the parish. Mr. Ald. Musgrave concurred in that view, and the summons was dismissed.

Desertion from the houshold cavalry has always been of rare occurrence. Several desertions, however, have taken place during the past month in these regiments. A notion has gone abroad that English cavalry soldiers are in great request in the American and Mexican armies.—Two corporals who deserted from the Blues have since obtained commissions in the Mexican army.

Killed and wounded of the American army, under General Taylor, before Vera Cruz, from the landing to the taking possession of the city and castle:—7 officers and 58 men—making in all 65. Officers killed—Captain J. Vinton, 2d artillery; Captain Albustis, 2d infantry; Midshipman Shubrick, navy. Officers wounded—Lieutenant Col. Dickinson, South Carolina volunteers; Lieut. S. Baldwin, navy; Lieut. Davidson, 2d infantry; Lieut. Lewis Neill, 2d dragoons.

STRANGE ACCOUNT OF HER MAJESTY'S 62D FOOT.—We understand that her Majesty's 62d foot may be expected to arrive here about the 17th or 18th. On the 2d inst., after passing Colgong, the regiment was very near meeting with a disaster similar to that which happened to it near the same place on the 6th of September, 1842. It came on to blow a perfect hurricane; the fleet of boats were all dispersed and cast on shore, but we are happy to report that there was no loss of life. Colonel Shortt, Captain Graves, and Captain Oipherts, had a very narrow escape. Just as their boat reached the shore, it took fire, and was burnt to the water's edge in less than three minutes; everything on board was destroyed, including the regimental colours. Had the accident happened before the boat approached the shore, it is probable that all on board would have perished. It was also fortunate that the fleet of boats had been dispersed before the fire broke out, for had they been close together, others would have taken fire, and as they were on a lee shore, the violence of the wind would have rendered it impossible to clear them. As it was, our informant says that it was the exertions of the soldiers, who kept throwing water on the flames, prevented other boats from being burnt. The above mentioned officers are stated to have suffered a loss of not less than a thousand pounds, everything belonging to them having been destroyed. It is mentioned as a curious coincidence, that the regimental colours should have been lost very nearly in the same place where the former ones went down about five years ago, in a boat of nearly the same kind. When the former accident happened, Lord Ellenborough showed his usual liberality to the sufferers. The coincidence is a remarkable one, and may perhaps be accounted for by the Hindoos as the vengeance of some offended local deity.—*Calcutta Englishman, May* 19.

WATERFORD—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Wednesday, May 19, 1847.

The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XXIV. SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1847. No. 2503.

THE ADMIRABLE POOR LAW.

(FROM THE BOYLE GAZETTE.)

It is with extreme regret that we have to announce the resignation of Lord Lorton as chairman of the Boyle Board of Guardians. His constant attendance at the weekly meetings, and to all matters connected with the working of the board, were beyond all praise; and his urbanity and conciliating conduct were subjects of admiration to all who had the happiness and honour of coming into contact with him. To his constant visits may be attributed, under the blessings of the Almighty, the clean, orderly, and healthy state of the house; and to his bounty we are indebted for its ornamental appearance, which is more like a pleasure garden than a public establishment. Every one is by this time acquainted with the difficulty of collecting poor rates, which together with the sudden filling of the work houses, the consequence of the alarming and frightful calamity that has befallen our country, has thrown every one of the poor law unions into debt. The treasurer refused to make advances, the collectors could not collect funds, and the 700 paupers in our house were likely to be left without the means of subsistence. The guardians, through their chairman, applied to the commissioners for a loan, but were refused;—they then applied to the government, and were by them refused. In this dilemma they made an effort to raise money, and on their own guarantee and security obtained £1,000 from the treasurer; the money was expended, and the treasurer, at the earnest request of the board advanced £400 more, in the hope that the rates would come in; but, finding difficulties increasing every day, the treasurer thought he could go no further in the way of advances. The master stated that he had not provisions for more than another week, most of which he obtained on credit; and, without paying the creditors, he could not carry on the business of the house. The guardians, finding themselves placed in this situation, resolved to make another application to the poor law commissioners, and on this occasion they applied for £2,000, adding, in firm but respectful language, that if that sum could not be advanced, the paupers should be discharged, as there was no food for them beyond a day named. To this application they received a reply—such a reply—that the guardians (the unpaid guardians) should raise the money themselves, as the interest would not be much between so many persons!—The commissioners were so particular as to the amount the interest would come to, that they calculated it, taking it for granted, we presume, that the guardians required a lesson in arithmetic, by which, on future occasions, they might calculate interest on sums of £2,000! But this was not all: the refusal of the money and the lecture in arithmetic were not enough, but they were further informed that the resolution, if carried out, would subject them to a criminal prosecution.—Thus, according to the nostrum of the poor law commissioners, it would be criminal to allow the paupers to go out of the house to procure food for themselves, when they had no food to get from the commissioners or guardians in the house.—What wiseacres these commissioners are! It would not be criminal to keep the paupers in a crowded state in the house, with the certainty of having no food, but it would be criminal to turn them out to procure food, and thereby preserve life; yet, to remedy all this, the well-paid commissioners recommended the unpaid guardians to borrow £2,000, and subscribe and pay the interest out of their own pockets. The reading of this communication produced a sensation amongst the guardians, some of whom are now in very moderate circumstances; and it would not have surprised us if a resolution of marked disapprobation had been passed by the board of guardians. But such was not the case; it was not by a resolution expressing regret and surprise that the guardians should have made such a communication, but, as the resolution will speak for itself, we give it insertion:—

"Resolved—That this communication has caused us much regret and surprise, inasmuch as we have already guaranteed the interest of £1,000 to the treasurer: we therefore decline to guarantee the payment of interest on any further sums to be borrowed from the treasurer. We have no hesitation in stating that every exertion required by law has been made use of by us without effect; and on the 29th January a sufficient rate was laid on to cover our debt and the current expenses for nine months; and we have also taken proceedings against our collectors which will take time to bring to a conclusion. We therefore see no objection to the poor law commissioners adopting the threats which they hold out of appointing paid guardians, and we take leave to suggest that it would be advisable also to send collectors of a different stamp to those which we are able to get in this neighbourhood; and we beg to state that at this moment we have no means of procuring provisions for the 700 paupers at present in the house, after next Friday."

In addition to this resolution, we are informed that the noble chairman wrote to the commissioners, and the courtesy of a reply not being attended to, his lordship, we believe, thought that in justice to himself and the board over whom he presided for so many years, he ought not longer to occupy the chairmanship of the board, and the result has been the following correspondence between his lordship and the board of guardians:—

"Rockingham, 16th April, 1847.

"GENTLEMEN—In consequence of the conduct which has been adopted by the poor law commissioners towards the guardians of the Boyle poor-house, by treating their representations, &c., with contempt and perfect inattention (except threats), I beg leave to say that I can no longer act under any such board, and therefore must, with great regret, resign my position as chairman.

"I have the honour to be, gentlemen, with much regret, your sincere and obedient servant,

"LORTON.

"To the Board of Guardians, Boyle."

"Board-room, Boyle, 16th April, 1847.

"MY LORD—It is with sincere regret this board have just received your lordship's letter resigning the chairmanship which you have held so long with such universal approbation. Your leaving us at this moment of difficulty, when we most require your lordship's influence, is deeply to be regretted: and we all anxiously entreat your lordship to reconsider the step which you have taken, and to continue to us that assistance that you have always afforded us in less arduous and difficult times.

"Feeling entire confidence in your kind consideration of our wishes and interests, we have taken the liberty of not entering your letter of resignation on the minutes, until we have the honor of hearing further from your lordship.

"I have the honor to be, my Lord, your obedient servant,

"O. D. J. GRACE."

"Rockingham, 17th April, 1847.

"MY DEAR SIR—I feel particularly gratified by the receipt of your kind communication on the part of the gentlemen composing the Boyle Board of Guardians, and in reply beg leave to state that my resolution to resign the chairmanship was formed after fully weighing the subject, and with sincere regret, arising from the kind consideration of my friends upon all occasions, together with the very cordial manner all had united in carrying on the duties we were engaged in. But when, in the execution of them, and stating plain truths to the Poor Law Commissioners, we were in return to receive threats, and to be told that 'criminality and responsibility would rest upon us,' instead of offering us thanks, appeared to me gross in the extreme; and therefore that it was my business to mark in the strongest manner my opinion of such conduct, and to withdraw from any further communication from those well paid official gentlemen. Having said so much, I shall beg leave to observe, that with your permission, it is my intention to visit the board-room on your meeting days, as long as I remain in the country, and to assure you that I shall always feel a warm interest in the welfare of the establishment, and the excellent staff of officers that attend to the interior economy of it.

"I remain, my dear Sir,
"Your very sincere,
"LORTON.

"O. J. D. Grace, Esq."

FOOD RIOTING IN ENGLAND.

TAUNTON, SATURDAY NIGHT.—The utmost alarm and excitement has prevailed here during the day, in consequence of some serious disturbances by the lower classes, arising out of the present depressed state of trade, and the advanced prices of provisions. To-day was our regular monthly market, and there was the usual assemblage of farmers, millers, and corn dealers from several parts of the country. Whether there had been any preconcerted arrangement for the purpose has not been as yet ascertained; but while parties before referred to were engaged in their business of buying and selling, a large mob assembled, and made an attack upon the market house. Some attempt was made to resist them, but it was unavailing, and the mob drove out the dealers, and took possession of what corn and flour were present, which they insisted upon selling out at what they called "honest prices." Some wheat was sold at 10s. per bushel, (the selling price being 14s.) and some, I am told, lower. Not contented with what they had done, the mob proceeded to seize the stocks of the butchers, which they also sold at about half the usual charges. I am told that they did not themselves retain the purchase money, but handed it over to the parties from whom they took the meat. Their violent proceedings spread terror and consternation throughout the town, and a meeting of the magistrates was held to see what steps could be taken in the emergency. A number of special constables, comprising most of the leading inhabitants, were sworn in, and the high bailiff read the riot act in the market place, and commanded the mob at once to disperse and retire to their homes. Dispatches were also sent to the officers of the yeomanry cavalry corps, inviting them to muster their men, and be ready to act upon the order of the magistrates. A number of men paraded the streets, carrying loaves and joints of meat, and some windows were broken. All the shops were closed, and the most general alarm prevails, not only in the town, but throughout the surrounding neighbourhood.

EXETER, SATURDAY.—The great scarcity of provisions in this city has at length driven the people to desperation, and up to the hour of writing all is alarm and excitement. The first display of public feeling was evidenced about noon yesterday, when a general attack was made on the bakers' and provision shops. Mobs of famished-looking females, with children in their arms, watched a dealer in potatoes, who had been intercepting the country people coming into the city, and purchasing their stock of potatoes, and then disposing of them at a double or treble rate of profit. Fearing injury, he hastened away, and the crowds then pounced upon a baker, named Buckland, who was standing at his door. They assailed him with fearful groans, broke his windows, and then beat him. The fury of the populace was now increasing to an alarming degree. The rioters next proceeded to the corn market and made a savage attack upon the farmers.—For a time the dealers kept their stalls, but they were forced to retreat. The corn market being closed, the mob gave chase to the farmers. Corn dealers' hats were hurled about in all directions, with savage imprecations, and the frenzy of the women was terrific. A general cry was now raised "To the Quay." A rapid movement in this direction took place, and a shower of stones soon broke the windows of the corn stores of Messrs. Sercombe. The residence of Mr. J. C. Sercombe, in Colleton-crescent, was next attacked, and considerable damage done. Many of the bakers threw the bread from their shops to the infuriated crowd, and the women hurried away with it in their aprons. Long previous to this the city authorities had adopted measures for the suppression of the tumult. A large party of police and special constables, headed by the mayor and town clerk, marched out, and found a large concourse in Theatre-street, breaking windows. Two of the principal ringleaders were captured. The mayor next proceeded down Fore-street, and there an excited mob was found standing in front of a baker's shop, and the poor baker, to save his house from destruction, was pitching his bread to the crowd. The mob here was dispersed, the principal leaders being apprehended. These prompt measures had the effect of somewhat subduing the outrage. In the course of the evening, the yeomanry cavalry were mustered at the Topham barracks, and the pensioners were assembled and placed under the authority of the magistrates. Most of the respectable inhabitants have volunteered to act as constables. Although no violent manifestation was made during the night, still great fears prevail of a more formidable tumult. The mayor has called a meeting at the desire of the magistrates, to take immediate steps for the preservation of the peace.

CORNWALL.—The effect of Monday's great advance in the price of corn, throwing an additional burden upon those who before were pressed beyond their strength, has been already felt in the mining districts. Our Wadebridge letter describes disturbances there last evening, by miners and others, who sought to prevent the exportation of corn. Earlier in the day, while Mr. Treffrey was visiting one of his iron mines, in the parish of Withiel, crowds were seen approaching, who proved to be men from the China-clay works, and tin streamers from the higher quarter of St. Austell, hastening to Wadebridge and Padstow, to stop the shipment of grain. Mr. Treffry, observing that they were divided, sent an agent to one part of the mine, to prevent them from taking away any of his people, and took a position himself among others of his men. In a few minutes some hundreds arrived, and attempted to compel the people in the mine to join them. Mr. Treffry remonstrated, advised, and threatened that unless they desisted from interfering with his people, he should swear in special constables, and cause them to be apprehended. On this they desisted from their attempt to lead away his miners, and a few of them turned back; but about 500 went on to Wadebridge.—*Cornwall Royal Gazette* (*Friday*).

(From the West Briton of Friday.)

Extract from a letter, dated Devonport, Friday:—"I am sorry to inform you that we have bad news from Cornwall. The miners took possession of all the corn brought to Collington market on Wednesday, and sold it at 20s per bushel for wheat, and barley 10s, and returned the money to the owners. Yesterday afternoon an express arrived from Wadebridge, that the miners had possession of the town and stores, and requesting assistance. A detachment of the 5th regiment was despatched at 6, p.m., to Wadebridge, which is about seven miles from Bodmin."

GRAND ENTERTAINMENT TO THE BISHOPS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury gave his annual entertainment to the members of the episcopal bench on Holy Thursday, at Lambeth Palace.—The right rev. prelates began to arrive at a few minutes after six o'clock, and before the half hour had chimed the following had arrived at the Palace:—The Archbishop of Armagh, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Durham, the Bishop of Winchester, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop of Bangor, the Bishop of Rochester, the Bishop of Llandaff, the Bishop of Chester, the Bishop of Gloucester, the Bishop of Exeter, the Bishop of Ripon, the Bishop of Salisbury, the Bishop of Hereford, the Bishop of Worcester, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Bishop of Ely, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Bishop of Peterborough, the Bishop of St. David's, the Bishop of Cashel, the Bishop of Tasmania, Bishop Coleridge, and the Bishops designate of Adelaide, New South Wales (Rev. A. Short); of Newcastle, New South Wales (Rev. W. Tyrrell); and of Melbourne, New South Wales (Rev. C. Perry.) At half-past six o'clock prayers were read in the Archbishop's private chapel, the whole of the above prelates attending, and the Venerable Archdeacon Harrison, one of his grace's private chaplains, officiating. The chapel was opened for divine service for the first time on this occasion, having undergone extensive restoration and repair during the past 12 months. At seven o'clock a superb entertainment was served in the banquetting-room of the Palace. The venerable Archbishop presided, and was supported upon his right by the Archbishop of Armagh, and upon his left by the Archbishop of Dublin, the Venerable Archdeacon Harrison and the Rev. Dr. Mill (chaplains to the Archbishop) had the honour of joining the circle at dinner.

FOOD RIOT.

On Friday last a large mob of labourers, to the number of nearly 300, marched from the direction of Bawnmore, near Johnstown, where they had assembled by a general notice through the country, to the village of Galmoy, where they surrounded the meal store of the Relief Committee, and endeavoured to force into the building. They however failed in the attempt, as the caretaker aided by a policeman strongly secured the building on the interior. The Relief Committee was at the time sitting in an adjoining building, the Rev. Peter Marsh, curate of Eirke, in the chair; when the mob, defeated in their first object, broke into the apartment and proceeded to tear the books and papers and offer other violence, but did not succeed in carrying off the relief tickets which had been most fortunately secured by Constable Murphy. There being only two policemen on the spot at the time, no resistance could be offered to the riotous assembly, but R. J. Plunkett, Esq., Sub-Inspector, upon hearing of the occurrence immediately proceeded without delay to Galmoy, where he found that the mob had shortly before dispersed.—Informations, we understand, have been sworn against ten of the principal rioters, and amongst these it is stated there are Check-clerks and Gangers who were in employment, but quitted their work to join in the outrage.—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

ACCIDENT ON THE BELGIAN RAILWAY—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.

The *Independence*, of Brussels, which arrived this morning, gives the following account of an accident on the Belgian Railroad, by which the Queen of the Belgians was placed in imminent danger:—

"The Queen left this morning to accompany his Majesty, who is going to the baths of Wiesbaden, as far as Verviers, and was to return at five o'clock in the evening. As some delay was experienced at the station at Verviers, the train which conveyed her Majesty proceeded at rather a rapid rate; on arriving near the station of Ans it was met at the intersection of the two lines and ran into by the train which left Brussels at 11 o'clock. The concussion was terrible. Her Majesty happily received no injury, but several of her suite were less fortunate; and it is with regret we state that General Chazel was severely wounded, and has, it is said, two ribs broken, but it is stated that no fears are entertained for his life. General d'Hane received a contusion on the head, and one of the other officers of the Palace had an arm broken. The Baronne de Stassart received some slight bruises. Her Majesty arrived this evening at Lacken. General Chazel was carried to Liege. This melancholy accident took place between two and three o'clock in the afternoon. A special engine was immediately sent off with a letter from the Queen to his Majesty, who was to pass the night at Deutz (Cologne), and who would receive the account about seven in the evening. The Queen displayed the greatest firmness and presence of mind, and her first care was to inquire after the individuals composing her suite, and those who were in the other trains. Our informant saw the carriages of the Royal train which experienced the greatest injury, and many parts of which are literally crushed to atoms. The escape of her Majesty was most miraculous, for the *fauteuil* on which she was sitting was much damaged."

In giving this account we cannot refrain from again expressing our astonishment that the legislative bodies of the different countries in which there are railroads do not adopt more severe precautionary measures against offences—we will not call them accidents—of this sort.—*Galignani of May* 11.

A New Chinese Work, on the geography of the western world, has been written by Commissioner Lin, who conducted the negotiation with Captain Elliott; and his book has been sent to Shanghai to be revised for publication by a British missionary.

SPECULATIVE SALE.—On Thursday, was offered for public competition, at the Auction Mart, by Mr. Marsh, a judgment debt of £6,823 against the Hon. Francis Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley, M.P., for Bristol, at the suit of T. Q. H. Leroux, banker of Calais. The cause which led to the recovery of the debt was tried at the Sussex assizes in 1844, when the verdict was given for the plaintiff, with interest at the rate of £4 per cent. per annum. The lot was unsold.

THE MOST SPLENDID SHOP IN THE WORLD.—The following is a description of a dry goods store from *The New York Sun*. The shop is in New York:—"The front is of white marble. The main entrance is between two windows each consisting of a single plate of glass, six feet broad by eleven feet two inches high. The other windows consist of four panes of massive plate glass, in frames of iron. The visitor enters a spacious hall, on each of which are low counters of mahogany, and shelves of maple. This entrance hall opens into another circular hall, over which rises a graceful dome, the apex of which is about *ninety feet* from the ground. The wall opposite the visitor on his entrance is to be lined to the ceiling with mirrors. The ceiling is supported by columns, with stuccoed capitals of exquisite design. The walls and ceiling are painted in fresco. The building contains five stories. The goods on the opening were all new, and their value amounted to 600,000 dollars. To attend to this immense business, there are upwards of 100 clerks. New York can now boast of the most splendid dry goods store in the world."

PROTEST ON BRINGING UP THE REPORT ON THE IRISH POOR RELIEF BILL.

Dissentient 1. Because the 1st clause, concerning discretionary power upon board of guardians to give relief in or out of the workhouse, involves an abandonment of the principle of the existing law, uncalled for by any necessity, opposed to the recommendations of every report bearing upon the subject that had been laid before parliament, and unsupported by a single argument adduced in the course of debate.

2. Because it is of importance to maintain a distinction between those who support themselves by their own labour, or who are supported by that of their families, and those who depend upon the poor law relief—a distinction which is at present clearly established by the administration of relief in the workhouse but which will necessarily cease when it comes to be dispensed at the dwellings of the poor, as the recipients of public aid will generally be as well, if not better, provided for than the families of labouring men.

3. Because the primary object of the institution of workhouses in Ireland having been to afford relief to poor persons helpless through age, infirmity, or defect, and to destitute children, such relief has been given with advantage to those who are the objects of it, as well as with security against abuse.

4. Because the 5th clause, authorising the Poor Law Commissioners to direct the appointment of medical officers to afford medical relief out of the workhouse, never could be necessary if the interests of the industrious poor were duly attended to by the government, by placing the dispensaries and other medical charities of Ireland upon a footing of efficiency, as recommended in various reports that have been laid before parliament.

5. Because the 9th clause, disqualifying any person who holds more than a quarter of an acre from receiving relief, unless he has surrendered his holding to his immediate landlord, "which surrender the landlord shall be obliged to accept" is an interference with the rights of property which may lead to great hardship and inconvenience, and to the evasion of every covenant or agreement by which a tenant might have, at any time or under any circumstances, bound himself, whether to his landlord or to any other party, in virtue of his occupation of land or tenement.

6. Because the 19th clause, for increasing the proportion of *ex officio* guardians of the poor is an interference with the principle of election upon which the board of guardians were originally founded, uncalled for by any necessity, and calculated to impair the usefulness of the institution.

CLANCARTY.
MONTEAGLE OF BRANDON.
(for reasons 1, 2, 3, and 4.)
MOUNTCASHEL.
(for five first reasons.)

James Murphy, a native of Wicklow, was killed last week by leaping out of the Preston and Manchester railway train.

On the night of Saturday se'nnight, at half past nine o'clock, the boat's crew of the Chieftain, seven in number, riding at the road stead, off Galway, put off in a boat to reach the vessel. Unfortunately, being too anxious to get on board, they all stood upon the gunwale of the boat, by which means she was capsized, two only having escaped by the exertions of the crew on board.

A cource of experiments, to test the relative strength of gun cotton with that of the best ordnance gunpowder, has taken place at the Holyhead Mountain, Anglesea, the Holland slate quarries in Merionethshire, and at the Hon. Colonel Pennet's slate quarries, Penryhn, and the results show that the saving by the use of gun cotton is at least thirty per cent; added to which the great advantage, that the miners, by its means, are enabled to obtain the most enormous blocks, and this with little or no waste.

The Dissenters of Bristol have purchased the Etna man of war, for the purpose of a floating chapel, and on Thursday evening week, it was formally opened by a number of ministers. Several sailors were present, and just before the proceedings were concluded, after an allusion had been made to a collection, a thorough Jack Tar sprung up, and pulling out his purse, pushed his way towards the chairman, handed it to him, expressing, "Here's a shot for your locker."

A full bench of magistrates, at Norwich, have decided that all Wesleyan ministers, whose names are upon the circuit plan, are exempt from toll, when going to their own Sabbath appointments.

SEED.—In Hampshire, the farmers are supplying the poor with seed potatoes, on condition that they shall return the same quantity on taking up the crop.

A Yellow Hare, with pink eyes, was lately killed at Chicknall, near Wolverhampton. A farmer at East Benton, Northumberland, has now in his possession a young hare, perfectly white, which was caught on his farm.

DEBT.—It is said that during the reign of Geo. III. the national debt was increased more than £70,000,000—about £25 a minute.

CALEDONIAN CANAL.—Sea-borne vessels, with their standing masts of and under the following dimensions, will find passage across from the Moray Frith to Lock Linnhe Canal, now re-opened for traffic, viz.:—extreme length, over all, 160 feet; extreme width, 38 feet; draft of water in the canal at the standard level, 17 feet.

In Cheltenham last week an officer of rank in the army was solicited by an Irish beggar for a charitable donation, and the reply was—"I have got no small change about me, but as you seem to be in great want, I will give you a shilling if you can give me the change of a sovereign." "May be I can do that same for yer honour," and he pulled out a rag of silver!

The King of Saxony has an agent in England endeavoring to purchase some of the large quantity of rye imported from the former country!

From a parliamentary paper it appears that, after all, Capt. Warner's "long range" is nothing more than a balloon, to drop shells upon the objects to be assailed; and that the recent experiments were woeful and ridiculous failures.

A VETERAN.—There is now a pensioner in Greenwich Hospital, named William Strickley, who has completed his 101st year, having been born at Blandford on the 27th April, 1846. He still enjoys good health and all his faculties, except that his eyesight begins to fail.

LUSUS NATURÆ.—A few days ago, a young cow, in the possession of Mr. Milnes, Locksleys (Banff), gave birth to a calf having two heads; but being the first-born, it was beyond human power to save it alive.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE FROM LIGHTNING.—During the storm which took place on Sunday afternoon last, a house in Mansfield-road, Nottingham, in the occupation of Mr. Thurman, was struck by lightning. The electric fluid descended the chimney, and the sitting-room, which is on the second storey, was instantly filled with smoke. Two panes of glass were broken in the window, against which were standing Mrs. Thurman and her two children, but they fortunately sustained no injury beyond the fright.—We are informed that what appeared to be a ball of fire was seen to roll down the back of the house, and made its way through the passage.—A square of glass in the window of Mr. Pogson, a little higher up the road, was broken by the electric fluid about the same time.—*Nottinghamshire Guardian*.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons—Saturday, May 15.

The house sat for a short time this day, but no business of general importance was transacted. Adjourned.

House of Lords—Monday, May 17.

PUBLIC GRANARIES.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA rose to bring under the consideration of the house the expediency of establishing public granaries. He had reason to believe that the supply of corn in the country was quite insufficient to meet the demand between the present time and the ensuing harvest. Their lordships were well aware that, in 1835, wheat was as low as thirty five shillings per quarter, and if public granaries had been then established 2,000,000 qrs. would only have cost the country £3,500,000 (hear.) He recommended, therefore, that there should be national granaries in the hands and under the control of the government, and that as long as the agriculturist and those who were concerned in the corn trade supplied the working classes at a reasonable and fair price, the doors of these granaries should not be opened, but if a time should arrive when, from any failure of the crops at home, or from undue speculation on the part of the corn trade, corn should be above a moderete price, then he wished that these granaries should be thrown open, so that the price of corn might be reduced to its proper level. It being generally understood that the supply of wheat in this country was insufficient to meet the wants of our own population, he must say that he heard with alarm that the French government had bought a large supply of wheat and flour in the market within the last few days. He did not mean to conclude with any motion, but his object was to call the attention of the house and of the government to the question.

Earl GREY hoped that the noble earl would not think him wanting in respect towards him, if he suggested that the question which the noble earl had raised was too important to be disposed of by an incidental discussion. Other important business was about to come before the house, and he would therefore only say that he had made his remark, not because he agreed with the noble earl, nor because he differed with him, but because he viewed with great anxiety the present state of the country.

DESTITUTE PERSONS IN IRELAND.

Earl FITZWILLIAM moved for an "account from each rateable district (whether union, electoral division, or otherwise), of the rates struck, levied, and in arrear, under the provisions of the act for the temporary relief of destitute persons in Ireland; also, an account of the number of persone, distinguishing males and females, adults and children, to be relieved in each such district, according to those provisions of the said act by which lists of such persons are to be made within each electoral divison; also, a return of the estimates (made by the relief committee of each electoral division) of the sums needed from time to time for the purchase, &c., of food, under the provisions of clause seven of the said act; and also, a statement of the rate per cent. of the rates, where struck or levied, upon the valuation of the district according to the poor law valuation."

Earl GREY said that a return was in course of preparation which would, in another form, give all the information which the noble earl required, and he thought it would be better to have the information in that shape than to distract the attention of the officers by asking for a second return.

Earl FITZWILLIAM said that the information to which his motion referred was very important, and it was most desirable that it should be obtained. The noble earl postponed his motion, with an intimation that he should mention the subject again next day.

FACTORIES BILL.

A great many petitions having been presented in favor of the factories bill,

The Earl of ELLESMERE moved the second reading,

Lord FEVERSHAM seconded the motion, and forcibly impressed upon their lordships the admirable conduct of the operatives during the ten years they were endeavoring to obtain this bill, as an additional claim which they had on parliament for protection and justice. The noble lord entreated the government and noble lords on this occasion to agree in support of this measure, so that it might pass the second reading with a unanimous vote.

Lord BROUGHAM moved as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

The Bishop of LONDON gave his hearty support to the bill.

The Duke of RICHMOND likewise supported the bill.

The Earl of CLARENDON believed that the measure would prove injurious to those for whose benefit it was designed.

The Duke of RICHMOND—Would apply the principle to agricultural labourers if he found that one-half of them were killed by the extent of the present hours of labour.

The Bishop of OXFORD said the operatives were quite prepared to submit to a diminution of one twelfth of their wages in the event of the passing of this bill; but they were willing to make that sacrifice rather than see their daughters grow up in those wasted forms now seen in the factories. There were principles higher than those of political economy, and the wealth acquired by the destruction of human life was unhallowed, and should not be sanctioned by the state. If the people laboured on Sundays, doubtless the produce of their labour would be greater, but their obedience to a higher feeling could not be considered in competition with an infraction of the principles of political economy. He trusted their lordships would agree to the second reading of the bill.

The Bishop of St. DAVID'S thought that the effect this measure would have upon the physical condition of the people was in itself sufficient to warrant their lordships in agreeing to its second reading.

Lord WHARNCLIFFE also supported the bill.

After a division,

The bill was then read a second time, and their lordships adjourned.

House af Commons—Monday, May 17.

The reports on the following bills were brought up:—

Dublin and Belfast junction and Navan branch railway; Dublin and Drogheda railway (purchase of Navan branch), &c.; Dundalk and Enniskillen railway; Great Southern and Western railway extension (Portarlington to Tullamore); Waterford and Limerick railway; Waterford road; Wexford free bridge.

The reports on the following bills were further considered and agreed to:—

Belfast port and harbour; Dublin consumers' gas.

The following bills were read a third time and passed:—

Cork and Bandon railway; Cork, Blackrock, and Passage railway.

Mr. FITZROY'S motion, to suspend for the remainder of the session the standing order that precludes the committees on railway groups from making their reports to the house till the reports on the several lines comprised in the group have been laid before it by the railway commissioners, was rejected, on a division, by 102 to 70.

CONSUMPTION OF FLOUR IN MANUFACTURES.

Mr. FERRAND gave notice that he would tomorow ask the right hon. baronet the Home Secretary the following question:—It was calculated that 183,120,000lbs. of the best flour was annually used to dress warps for the purpose of weaving, and to daub in paste over cottons for the purpose of defrauding the public (a laugh)—and he should, therefore, ask whether the right hon. gentleman the Home Secretary was prepared to bring in a bill to prevent such practices.

QUARANTINE.

Dr. BOWRING inquired of the right hon. gentleman the Vice-President of the Board of Trade whether any and what changes had lately place in the quarantine regulations.

Mr. M. GIBSON replied that orders had been given that the same rules should apply to ships coming from Egypt and Syria as were applicable to vessels arriving from Turkey, which were admitted to free pratique provided they had free bills of health, and were not loaded with suspected articles.

THE USE OF GRAIN IN DISTILLATION.

Mr. BAILLIE—I beg to ask whether in consequence of the high and increasing prices of provisions the government have any intention of putting a stop to the use of grain in distilleries?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—I am quite sure that great inconvenience must arise by violently putting a stop to this branch of our manufactures. It has been proved by experience that nothing proves such a stimulus to illegal distillation as the high price of legalised spirits, and I believe, at this moment, in many places, where the want of food is most severely felt, illicit distillation has been known to exist to a great extent. Were we to prohibit the use of grain in distilleries, it would have very little practical effect. The amount of grain used in distilleries amounts to 1,300,000 qrs. per annum. Of that 1,000,000 qrs. have been already used; and of the 300,000 that remain, 100,000 are now being manufactured, leaving but 200,000 qrs. which could be converted into food. I am happy to say that distillation from sugar is about to take place to a considerable extent in different parts of the country. It has been commenced at Glasgow; and notice has been given by two or three large distillers of the metropolis that as soon as they have worked off their present stock of corn they mean to commence distillation from sugar on a large scale. All the facilities that can be afforded by government will be given; and I believe that this distillation will be carried on to a great extent.—(hear, hear) The advantage is 3d a gallon on spirits distilled from sugar; and perhaps I may mention that there is an additional report from the excise, showing the great advantage of using sugar in distillation.

DUTIES ON BACON, BUTTER, AND CHEESE.

Mr. HUME asked whether the duties on those articles would be reduced?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—On referring to the customs duties bill, my honourable friend will see that the duty on bacon has been removed. I find that on the two remaining articles the duties have been considerably reduced, and that the importation of them has materially increased. I do not find any rise at present in the price of the articles of butter and cheese that would warrant me in proposing a further relief from duty.

REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM TO VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Mr. HUME asked the Under Secretary of the Colonies whether it was intended to give a representative system to this colony?

Mr. HAWES—A measure is not only in contemplation, but I believe I must say in preparation, with the view of giving our Australian colonies the full benefit of our British constitution, and Van Diemen's Land will be included in the scheme. There are some practical difficulties presented by the relative proportion of the convict and free population in that colony; but I can say the subject has been fully considered, and a measure will be brought forward either this session or the next.

Mr. HUME—Is it intended to include some of our West India Colonies, from which representations have, I understand, been made?

Mr. HAWES—I am not prepared to say they will; most have representative institutions already.

TEMPORARY RELIEF ACT (IRELAND.)

Mr. P. SCROPE said he wished to put a question as to the operation of the temporary relief act. That act had passed on the 26th of February, three months ago, and so far as he could obtain information, it had not yet been carried into general operation. The *Evening Post* stated that there were some districts in which no practical steps had been taken, and the greatest tricks had been resorted to in order to evade the operation of the act. The *Cork Reporter* also stated that in Bantry the temporary act had not been carried into operation. The people, this paper continued to say, were swept off at the rate of 1,000 a week, so that within three months 13,000 must have been taken off. It went on to say that the relief committee of Bantry had not completed its preliminaries, though they were begun in March; that this was the more extraordinary, as the committee consisted of twelve persons, while, some time back, two gentlemen who had volunteered their service had prepared the relief lists in six or seven days. He thought these persons could be subjected to a serious charge, if wilful delay were brought home to them.—He had a letter in his hand, in which it was stated that two large pits were dug opposite Lord Berehaven's demesne, and that in one of them 250, and in another 403 bodies without coffins were thrown in, all being the bodies of persons who had died of starvation. It also stated that Lord Berehaven had subscribed but 50s. a month to the soup kitchen, and that that sum was withdrawn, because the list of subscribers was published, and that for a month back he was never seen outside his demesne. He had seen the reports as to the state of the workhouse in Bantry, and if they had not been authenticated by Dr. Steele, he could not believe that such horrible scenes could have occurred. On the 20th of March the last dismissal on the public works took place, and since that, a period of two months, no relief had been given by way of substitute for the employment on public works. If the representations which had been made to him were correct, he had no other mode of characterising the conduct of the persons who ought to have afforded relief, than by saying that, in his opinion, they were guilty of the crime of wilful murder. The lives of the Queen's subjects were as valuable as those of the persons who belonged to the relief committee, and the law made it imperative on them to give relief in a mode which was prescribed. It was the more important that this omission of duty should be noticed, as he observed that in five counties food riots were occurring every day. He wished to know whether there was no mode of appointing paid officers in lieu of those who had neglected their duties? That power had been contained in the poor law, and he was not quite sure that the relief commissioners had not the power of appointing such officers.

Mr. LABOUCHERE—He could not help repeating the remark of his right hon. friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that it was not a convenient course, when a member gave notice of a simple question, to make a speech containing a variety of topics, particularly when charges were brought against individuals. With regard to

Lord Berehaven, he had had communications with that noble lord, and from the interest which he evinced as to the condition of the labourers in his district, he should be very much surprised if that noble lord was found chargeable with the inhumanity which his hon. friend had pictured—(cries of no.) The second report of the relief commissioners would be presented in a few days, and would afford the fullest and most impartial information as to the working of the relief act.—Whatever obstacles were presented to the proper working of that act, they were in no way attributable to the zeal, ability, and energy of Sir J. Burgoyne and his colleagues. He did not deny that they had to contend with great unwillingness on the part of relief committees (he did not speak generally or universally) in carrying into operation the provisions of the act referred to (hear.) He must also say these obstacles were greatly aggravated by the general indisposition of destitute persons to accept of the proposed form of relief instead of that which they had been accustomed to in the shape of wages on the public works.—They had even been induced to resist the new system, in the hope of re-establishing that which had at first prevailed. He trusted, from the firm manner in which the Irish government had acted in checking violence, and from the spirit with which they had shown they were not to be coerced by popular ebullitions, that the minds of those people who had been labouring under such a delusion would be disabused, and that a better spirit would prevail among them in future. He also hoped that the relief act would soon be carried into effect in Ireland, and that it would work beneficially in relieving the really destitute, while it would be free from the abuses of the old system. The most ample information on all the material points to which the hon. member had referred would be contained in a report which would be soon laid on the table, and he hoped the hon. member would be satisfied with the explanations he would find there.

Mr. SHAW rose to deprecate such attacks as the hon. member for Stroud (Mr. Poulett Scrope) was in the constant habit of making against the landlords and gentry of Ireland, as he had done that night, upon no other authority than that of anonymous publications and newspaper paragraphs—(hear, hear.) Lord Berehaven, whom this hon. member (Mr. Poulett Scrope) in total ignorance of facts, and in the absence of authentic information accused, of little less than wilful murder, because he was among those whom the hon. gentleman (Mr. Poulett Scrope) chose to say were systematically neglecting the distressed poor in their neighbourhoods—Lord Berehaven, he (Mr. Shaw) would undertake to assert, was a man of as humane and benevolent a disposition as was to be found in any country.—(hear, hear) He was a constant resident in Ireland, in a very remote district beyond Bantry, where he was incessantly employed in improving the condition and administering to the wants of the people.—(hear, near) If, as the honourable gentleman (Mr. Poulett Scrope) represented, it was attempted by relief committees to extort subscriptions by the threat of publishing lists of names, then he (Mr. Shaw) thought Lord Berehaven, or any other gentleman, evinced a proper manliness by refusing to yield to such threats (hear, hear, hear)—but he did not mean, and he was sure Lord Berehaven would not so act, that the poor should be losers on that account (hear) —but that only each person should be allowed to give in the way he considered most conducive to the advantage of the poor (hear). It was very easy for the hon. gentleman (Mr. P. Scrope) to talk in that house of administering the temporary relief act; but in practice it was extremely difficult in Ireland (hear, hear). He (Mr. Shaw) believed that, generally speaking, the relief committees were exerting themselves to the utmost to execute the act; but he had frequent communications, and these not from the worst parts of Ireland, representing the extreme difficulties they had to contend with (hear, hear)—and the people were not only, as the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Labouchere) had stated, discontented with the particular relief provided by the act, but the applications were so numerous, so almost universal among the labouring and poorer classes for relief of some sort, to which they now considered they were entitled by law (hear)—that you must either give to them all indiscriminately, or (as members of the relief committee wrote to him) have in each union, on an average, about 25,000 cases weekly to investigate (hear, hear). How, under these circumstances, the act was to be administered, he (Mr. Shaw) was unable to see (hear, hear). In conclusion, he (Mr. Shaw) must again advert to the unwarrantable attacks of the hon. gentleman (Mr. P. Scrope) on the resident landlords and gentry of Ireland. Although the hon. gentleman (Mr. P. Scrope) had disclaimed that night any intention to use his position as a member of that house for the purpose of maligning them, he must permit him (Mr. Shaw) on behalf of that body, to tell the hon. gentleman, that he (Mr. P. Scrope) was in the constant habit of abusing his privilege as a member of that house, by applying language there to the resident gentry of Ireland which he would not venture to do out of that house (hear).

Mr. B. OSBORNE thought the honourable and learned member for the University of Dublin might have let the charges pass in silence. The honourable member for the University ought to have taken it into consideration that this sort of attack was excessively popular just now with some constituencies (laughter)—and that if the honourable member for Stroud found his popularity on the wane, he was not to be blamed if he joined in the cry of "mad dog" against people he knew very little about (hear, hear, and a laugh). He quite agreed in the remarks which had been made concerning the ability and exertions of Sir J. Burgoyne, but he believed that his (Mr. Osborne's) anticipations were about to be realised, and that the act would prove a failure. He had that very morning received a letter from one of the poor law guardians of Clonmel, which showed that it had broken down, and stated that the poor people were assembled for twelve hours to receive relief, and that all did not get tickets, though they stood for that time under a pouring torrent of rain. He thought if the honourable member for Stroud would volunteer a journey into Ireland, and act as a member of a committee at a soup kitchen, he would hesitate when he came back how he gave his opinions as to the difficulties of working the measure, or carrying the law into effect.

Mr. J. WALSH asked if the hon. member had taken the precaution of communicating with Lord Berehaven before he brought forward his charges against him?

Mr. P. SCROPE replied he had not taken that precaution. He thought that he himself had reason to complain of being unfairly treated. When general charges were brought forward against the Irish landlords or relief committees there was a general exclamation that anonymous attacks ought not to be made, but that the names of the offending parties should be stated. Yet now, when he had named the party he alluded to, and given him an opportunity of rebutting the charges made against him in his own neighbourhood, he was equally blamed for doing so. He could only say that if such charges were made against himself, he should be glad of such an opportunity of meeting them.

Mr. STAFFORD O'BRIEN observed that the honourable member appeared to think that, provided he mentioned a gentleman's name, it was no matter what charges he brought against him (hear, hear). The state of the case was this—there had been a popular outbreak, and the greatest possible repugnance was manifested to the change of one system for another. At the same time he (Mr. Stafford O'Brien) wished the honourable gentleman would avail himself of the Whitsuntide vacation to obtain a practical knowledge of the state of Ireland by paying a visit to that country.

POOR LAW COMMISSION (ENGLAND).

The house was occupied for some time in the discussion on this bill.

The first reading of the seduction and prostitution suppression bill was postponed.

Adjourned.

House of Lords—Tuesday, May 18.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL.

This bill having been read a third time,

Earl GREY moved an addition to clause 8, the object of which was to render it imperative on a child in Ireland to support its parents in the same way as was provided in the English poor law. Agreed to, as was also an amendment to clause 16 giving Justices of the peace if they did not see fit to act themselves, the power of selecting out of the highest rate payers agents to act as ex-officio guardians.

Some amendments were negatived when the bill was passed and the house adjourned.

House of Commons—Tuesday, May 18.

In answer to Mr. HUME,

Lord John RUSSELL said that her Majesty's Government deemed it absolutely necessary for the present government of Ireland to fill up the office of Lord Lieutenant immediately.

Messengers from the House of Lords brought down the Irish Poor Law Bill with amendments, and the Landed Property (Ireland) Bill which were ordered to lie on the table. and considered on Modnay the 31st instant.

The house at its rising adjourned till Thursday.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Tues	Wed.	Thurs.
3 per Cent. Cons.	85¼	85¼	86⅛
3½ per Cent. Stock	87⅛	86⅞	87¼
3¼ per Cent. Debentures			
Bank Stock	195¼	194	
Royal Canal Stock			
Grand Canal Ditto			
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.			
Ditto 4 per Cent.			
4 per Cent. City Debs.			
4 per Cent Ballast Office Deb. Gov. Sec.			
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.			

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	191¼	India Stock	242
3 per Cent. Consols	87⅛	India Bonds	4pm
Ditto for opening.	—	South Sea Stock	—
3 per Cent. Reduced	87¼	Do. New Annuities	
3½ per Cent	87½	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	1 pm 2 dis.
New 3½ per Cent.	87⅛		

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, MAY 22.

THE LORD LIEUTENANCY OF IRELAND.

(From the Standard of Tuesday.)

The following are the changes consequent upon the death of Lord Besborough, likely to take place :—

Lord Clarendon, after refusing, on the score of health, goes to Ireland. This is fixed.

It is said that Mr. Labouchere takes the Board of Trade, that Lord Normanby takes the Post Office, and that Lord Clanricarde goes to Paris.

(From the Times of Wednesday.)

We have much pleasure in stating that Lord Clarendon has been prevailed upon to accept the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, vacant by the lamented decease of Lord Bessborough. It is rumoured that he will be succeeded as president of the Board of Trade by Mr. Labouchere, at present Secretary for Ireland. Lord Clarendon will be formally appointed at the court.cil to be held at Buckingham Palace to-morrow.

The following brief account of the noble earl and his family is from Burke's Peerage :—

George William Frederick Villiers, Earl of Clarendon, and Baron Hyde, of Hindon, county of Wilts, G.C.B., was born 26th January, 1800; succeeded the fourth earl on the decease of his uncle, in December, 1838; married 3 1 of June, 1839, Lady Catherine Barham, daughter of the Earl of Verulam.

His lordship's family consists of Lady Constance, born 2d September, 1840; Lady Alice, born 17th September, 1841; Lady Emily Theresa, born 9th September, 1843; Edmond Hyde, Lord Hyde, born 30th January, 1845; died Feb. 6, 1846; and Edward Hyde, Lord Hyde, born February 11, 1846.

APPOINTMENT OF LORDS JUSTICES.

Whitehall, May 18.

The Queen has been pleased to constitute and appoint the right Hon. Maziers Brady, Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Most Rev. Father in God Richard Archbishop of Dublin; his Grace the Duke of Leinster; and Lieut. Gen. the Right Hon Sir Edward Blakeney, Knight, commanding her Majesty's forces in that part of the said United Kingdom, to be her Majesty's Justices and General Governors of that part of the said United Kingdom called Ireland.

DISSOLUTION OF PARLIAMENT.

The latest rumour is, that parliament will be dissolved on the 19th or 26th of next month, if public business admits; if not, the dissolution will not be later than the first week in July.—*Globe.*

We understand that the Office of Secretary to the City Grand Jury is removed to Mr. Sergent's, Lady-lane.

A JAW-BREAKER.—The following is the name of a village near the town of Carmarthen—"Bwlchenermalwaslicht!" Talk of Polish hard names after that!

The same disease which has attacked the potatoes in other countries has attacked the cocoa in Jamaica.

Sunday night the corn stores of Messrs. M'Can, Athlone, were broken into, and flour in value to £20 carried away.

The Duke of Argyle proposes to ship 1,000 persons from his estates in the Highlands to Canada.

Mr. Davidson, the publisher, is awarded £3,000 compensation against the Corporation, for his interest in premises under the governors of Bridewell hospital, and required for a new street to Whitefriars.

Miss E. D. Williams, of London, is sentenced to seven years' transportation for forgery of her sister's name to an order on Coutts' bank.

The Court of Queen's Bench has refused to liberate prisoners under sentence of transportation, passed by the Royal Court of Jersey.

Many of the potato fields in the Highlands, abandoned in despair when the stems blackened and died, have, on being turned up, yielded a considerable supply of sound potatoes.

The government contract for 100,000 gallons of rum for the navy was again taken by Lemon, Hart and Son, Fenchurch-street.

The French Minister of War desires the military do their duty in corn riots, without looking for the aid of the police.

Samuel Lane, Esq., of Cork, a most extensive corn merchant and brewer, is dangerously ill of fever, as also the Rev. Mr. Woodroffe, of that city.

In one week the price of Indian corn at Cork has advanced £3, and some holders refuse to sell at £16 10s per ton. American flour is 54s per barrel.

The Marquis of Donegal on Friday was elected Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron, vice Lord Yarborough, deceased.

THE PRESENT FAMINE PRICES.

We would direct attention to the letter of "A Stranger," in another column. That a public inquiry should be instituted respecting the high prices of food in this city, notwithstanding the large quantities actually rotting on hands, must be apparent to all. We hope that the public will take the matter up, and that a thorough investigation into the heartless system pursued in certain quarters will be had, and the individual or individuals connected with it held up to public opprobrium.

IMPORTS OF PROVISIONS INTO WATERFORD.

John Carl, from Newstadt, 800 qrs. barley; Rapid, Trieste, 1800 qrs. Indian corn; Alma, Eckford, 500 qrs. barley; Filomena, Viana, 600 qrs. Indian corn; Buon Padre, Ancona, 1300 qrs. Indian corn; Maria, Corfu, 950 qrs. Indian corn, 90 do. peas; Graf Von Krasson, Stralsund, 1400 qrs. barley; William Penn (s.), Liverpool, 1511 bags, 460 sacks Indian meal, 8 brls. flour, 36 brls. pigs heads.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.

On Saturday last Mr. Protheroe, the Chairman of the Railway Committee, Group XLIII, declared that the preamble of the above bill with respect to the Bansha deviation had been proved; he had on the previous day intimated that the committee were of that opinion, but he was not in a position to make a formal declaration of it then, as the railway commissioners had not made their report. The report having since been laid before the committee, he was now enabled to do so.

The clauses, with some amendments, especially one, which was agreed to between the parties with respect to the way in which Mr. Baker's property should be treated, were then agreed to.

The remaining deviations sought to be made by the bill were from Kilsheland to Lismamuck, and from Garnavilla to Town Park, near Caher, both in the county of Tipperary, which being unopposed, were at once agreed to. The works on the main line, which was passed last session, are proceeding with great activity. Twenty-seven miles between Limerick and Tipperary will be opened to the public in the course of a few days. The report was laid before the House of Commons on Monday.

THE LATE LORD LIEUTENANT.

(From the Standard.)

Lord Bessborough was through life a consistant Whig, but a very honorable and amiable man. His political errors were hereditary, his good qualities were his own. We believe that no member of the Whig party was regarded by political opponents with warmer affection, probably none with an affection so warm; for the rest his lordship was happy in private life. We can now remember with particular pleasure the regularity with which we saw him for many successive years walk with his numerous and beautiful family to Divine Worship every Sunday. It was a fine picture, delightful at all times, especially pleasing at this moment.

SERIOUS FOOD DISTURBANCES IN FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Friday and Saturday notice very serious food riots as having occurred at Lille, Tourney, Cambrai, and other places.

FOOD RIOTS IN SPAIN.

El Heraldo announces that riots have taken place in various parts of Spain in consequence of the high price of provisions. At Carmona they lasted two days, and at Grenada there was a conflict between the people and the troops, when ultimately the town was declared in a state of siege.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.

The Rev. James Walsh, of Newtownbarry, has received a *carte blanche* from W. Harvey, Esq., of Kyle, to draw on the National Bank for any amount he may deem necessary to supply all the Harvey tenantry in the rev. gentleman's district with such quantities of seed as may be required.

LANDLORD LIBERALITY.

Sir Arthur Brooke, of Colebrooke, county Fermanagh, has declared his intention of undertaking the expense of relieving the poor, under the new act, for three months, at his own risk, and without imposing any rate on his tenants.

The five electoral divisions concerned in this most liberal proceeding have a population of 12,000; and no less than twelve other proprietors reap the benefit of it, to the extent of nearly one-half of the whole burden to be borne: that they will now willingly help to bear their share is, of course, not to be doubted.

IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.

Mr. Hatchell, inspecting officer, has issued the following important circular to the chairman of each electoral division :—

Nenagh Union, May 17, 18 7.

SIR—I have the honour to call your immediate attention to the following extract from *Circular No* 35, *Section* 1—"Men engaged in preparing turf for themselves, not for others, at wages in any form, should be considered as in class 3, and with their families, if any, receive rations in the same manner while so employed."

I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. M. HATCHELL,
Government Inspector.

To the Chairman, &c., &c.

The Paris papers of Sunday have not much interest for a foreign reader. From the tenour more than the text of the articles in the Paris papers of Sunday and of several preceding days, and from the minister's obvious excitability, it is quite evident that the moral force of M. Guizot's government is at an end. His foreign policy has lately encountered rude shocks. Madrid, his stronghold, has been evacuated by his ambassador and abandoned by the great ally of France, the Queen-Mother. In Greece his partisan *enraye* has found it necessary to resort to the desperate step of a dissolution of the Chambers rather than retire. The new found accord of Russia and Austria with France on Greek affairs, turns out to have been an illusion, and the intimate alliance with Russia to the exclusion of England "proved," said the newspaper organs of that minister, "by the Autocrat's generous purchase of government stock to the amount of £2,000,000 sterling," has been placed in a point of view so different that the French press seems to have been struck silent by it.

The postponement of the summer assizes is still under the consideration of the government.

The Nenagh guardians have refused to raise the meal and soup contractors' prices.

Price and Co., of Quebec, have given a free passage in the brig Roding from Cork, to 120 labourers for Quebec, and furnished them stores for the voyage.

The Deputy Governorship of Carlow jail is vacant by the promotion of Mr. Young to the superintendence of the convict depot, Richmond bridewell.

A coffin-maker at Oranmore is realising a fortune by the mortality of his fellow-creatures.—There are from ten to twelve deaths per day, and he is employed day and night in making coffins at 5s each.

CORPORATION OF WATERFORD.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

SIR—May I request to be informed through you, if it is usual for Public Bodies to render an account annually or otherwise, as to the receipts and expenses of the property vested in their hands? I confess this is what should be expected at the hands of our Corporation (particularly on the accession into place of a certain official who promised to save at least by economy £2,000 annually.) The public should be anxious to know how their property is disposed of, not that there is a doubt entertained of a wrong application of the funds, for it must be admitted that they have done much by way of improvement, and for which they deserve their meed of praise, yet on consideration this was at best but little better than labor work, and seven or eight thousand pounds annually should give an immensity of employment. May I ask what has been done with the £40,000 borrowed some time since? We ought to see a debit and credit account for this, as it appears that this sum was obtained with a view to economy; and now give me leave respectfully to state to the members of that body that it would be an additional economy *of occasion required* to borrow a further sum which would also be for the most humane of purposes. Only visit our out-door relieving depots, and you will behold there—the able bodied—bone and sinew of our city, many of whom are with a virtuous reluctance accepting the doleful pittance, (which is a premium to beggery) to carry it to a famishing family, who feel themselves degraded in being obliged to seek for this relief in place of obtaining their bread by honest industry. What then it may be asked can the Corporation do with this state of things? Much every way. There is employment for the next six months for at least 100 men on Lombard's marsh; (and the finishing of the pill which I understand the Board of Works mean to do, but they *should* be *urged on* to it.) That foul and pestilential sink to be tolerated in the midst of our city is a reflection and a disgrace upon the *Urbs Intacta*. Until lately it had been a meadow, but by opening the pill into it, it has become an obnoxious effluvia, which must be destructive to the health of the city, particularly at this serious crisis, when fever and famine are fearfully stalking through the land, with our Fever Hospitals over crowded and dispensary patients in number almost unprecedented, and should this summer be as warm as the last, the worst of consequences may be apprehended. What then is to be done? Permit me to suggest again that it is all in the hands of the Corporation, and if they mean to economize both in their funds as well as to preserve the health of the inhabitants, let them employ the able bodied, by which, in the first instance as extensive landlords, they will avoid being subject to the rate that would otherwise be levied for their support, and for which they would have no return, and said moiety of rate would far exceed any interest they might have to pay for money borrowed. In the next they will in a great measure contribute to the health of the city, by having this offensive effluvia removed, and in place thereof provide a recreative promenade for the citizens, as has been allocated by the former Corporation, which if properly laid down will be remunerative to the present body.

Say then 100 men for six months at *1s. 2d. per day would be about £840 for labor. I have been led to believe that there is £1000 granted by Government to carry out this plan, which if not followed they forfeit that boon; this latter sum would answer for stewards, mechanics, and materials.

In fine, by adopting this mode, the Corporation will relieve the distressed by giving them honorable employment in lieu of a miserable pittance doled out to them as if by the cold hand of charity.

They will occupy the attention which otherwise might be brooding mischief, as is the case in other cities, "for Satan finds some mischief still for idle hands to do."

They will alleviate to a considerable extent the oppressive rates upon themselves, and upon an already overtaxed people.

And lastly, they will provide a suitable place of recreation, so much needed in this commercial city—in fact, travel where you will and you will find no city without its walks, except Waterford.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A RATEPAYER.

21st, May 1847.

* This maxim of wages is suggested not with the intention of interfering with the usual hire, or individual or private works.

INIQUITOUS REASON FOR PRESENT FAMINE PRICES.

Waterford, 19th May, 1847.

SIR—With stores literally crammed to overflowing, and with fresh importations of corn of all kinds daily arriving at your port, how is it, that with such a profusion of human food, both in hand and in prospect, and with so many responsible merchants to exercise a wholesome competition, and so secure equitable terms for the consumer, famine prices are notwithstanding pertinaciously exacted for all descriptions of grain? The above is a question, which I have myself asked, and heard asked, a hundred times over since my arrival here, and which I yesterday, for the first time, heard answered in a manner, that, if true, not only reflects eternal disgrace upon the perpetrators, but also loudly demands the powerful force of public opinion to be indignantly levelled against such inhuman cupidity. I vouch not for the fact, but merely state what I was myself told, and which I deem is but doing common justice to all parties to publicly expose.

I hear then, that weekly, or half-weekly meetings of the principal merchants of your city, interested in the trade, are held for the purpose of regulating the prices; and that, at the instigation, and under the direction, of one individual, whose name I at present forbear mentioning, but who, it appears, is permitted to reign paramount, a system of combination, most dishonest in itself, and most injurious to the public, has been hitherto carried on; and further, that upon a recent occasion, where it was urged by some present, that a considerable reduction ought to take place I learn, that this individual not only ruled, that the present disgraceful prices were at all hazards to be kept up, on the grounds *that the people must have food*; but that he actually had the barbarity, and unblushing iniquity, to volunteer advancing loans, out of his own pocket, to parties who could not otherwise afford to subscribe to his arbitrary and unfeeling dictum.

Sir, the public have a right to know, whether those merchants, over whose monopolising interests the prime Minister of England has thrown his protecting shield, have so grossly betrayed the confidence reposed in them. *To uphold them in the exercise of a fair traffic, for the purpose of securing to the nation at large, an abundant supply of provisions, upon more advantageous terms than it was considered could otherwise be done, by the operation of a large and unfettered competition, was the minister's avowed and openly expressed reason for government non-interference with the trade.* This they all know; and if by such *concerted combination*, as that above noticed, they have any where succeeded in defeating the minister's good intentions, it is peculiarly the duty of the local press, I humbly conceive, to immediately expose such breach of honourable trust: and if persevered in, to publish the names of the delinquents.

As this is a subject which materially affects all ranks and classes, but is of vital importance to the *very existence of the poor*, I should suggest a joint meeting of your principal householders and of the neighbouring gentry, to be held at the Town-hall upon an early day, for the purpose of instituting inquiries as to the reasons of the continuance of the present famine prices; and, if deemed advisable, of grounding a petition thereupon, for presentment to both houses of parliament.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
A STRANGER.

To the Editor of the *Waterford Mail.*

P. S.—Can you inform me what the government food depots are doing? Are their doors hermetically sealed against all intruders, save rats and mice; or, are they employed in keeping down extortion and feeding the hungry? I have not been able to get any satisfactory answer to these questions.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

Dungarvan, 19th May 1847.

SIR—Being detained here for the last few days, and having to witness some of the most appaling scenes, yet set forth in the public prints, I had to pass several times through the greatest thoughfare here. I was horrified at a scene which presents itself to the passer by, which, if he be blind, other very useful organs are immediately brought into action, so that you must feel quite sensible that there is close at hand some very malignant sickness combined with all kinds of filth, and of course, hunger and decay. Where, do you imagine, does this truly pitiable and soul-depressing scene present itself? On the public quay, under a long slated shed, but open in front—a place intended for, and constantly used for the sale of fish. In front is a large square used as a general market for vegetables, all of which are now displaced by several unfortunate families who have taken up their abode under this shed for the last two months. I am also most credibly informed that the body of a poor man, who died of spotted typhus fever, was allowed to remain there for *four days*. Is this the way to restrain the progress of this awful visitation with which our unhappy country is visited? How much fitter would it be for the authorities here to be engaged in removing this dangerous nuisance, than to be sitting several days hearing the complaints of one police officer against another for not wearing a certain dress, and for sitting on a certain car with an escort of his men? This investigation is of course attended with much expense and loss of time; it is attended by a number of officers, both civil and military.

A CONSTANT OBSERVER.

Dungarvan, May 19, 1847.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

On Tuesday, the 18th inst., Major Shaw, R.M. from Cahir, M'Carthy Colclough, Esq., County Inspector from South Tipperary, and Francis Percy, Esq., County Inspector, from E. Division of Cork, opened a Court of Inquiry respecting 6 charges preferred by Patrick C. Howley, Es.q, R. M., of Dungarvan, against Sub Inspector Kearns of the Dungarvan Constabulary.

1st. For appearing in undress when on duty at the Dungarvan Workhouse, on the 18th of March 1847.

2nd. For withdrawing himself and his force on same day, without Mr. Howley's permission.

3rd. For only twice attending Ardmore Petty Sessions since 1st of November last.

4th. For not visiting scenes of outrage of which there were in November last 7 reported—none visited.—December, 9 reports—(one without a date)—none visited.—January, 15 reports—(only visited 2 in town and 1 in country).—February, 19 reports—(only one visited, in the next street to Mr. Kearns).—March, 11 reports—(only one visited).

5th. Going to inquest on a car at public expense.

6th. Going to convey felons on 4th of January last on a car hired at public expense.

Mr. Howley objected to Mr. Kearns having a legal adviser, and ordered Mr. Lionel Stephens to sit down.—This was overruled by the Court, who adjourned to 2 o'clock to give Mr. Howley time to consider if he also would have the assistance of a lawyer.

2 o'clock—Court assembled.—Mr. Percy requesting Mr. Howley would not speak again as he had done to Mr. Stephens.

Mr. Howley apologised.

Mr. Walsh, the master of the Poor house sworn and examined—Could not remember the day of the crowd going to the Poor house—could not say whether Mr. Kearns was in plain or coloured clothes; but Mr. Kearns admitted he was in coloured clothes.

Cross examined—Thought it would not be judicious for Mr. K. to return for his clothes and leave his men.

Mr. Howley objected to a question respecting a conversation Mr. Kennedy, now deceased, had with Mr. Walsh and Mr. Kearns.

Court retired and returned, overruling the objection.

Cross examination resumed—Mr. Kennedy told him Mr. Kearns said he did not like to go without his uniform, when Mr. Kennedy, the clerk, told him he could go in again for it, or send for it.

Beresford Boate, Esq., J.P., examined by Mr. Howley—Would not answer whether he thought Mr. Kearns an efficient officer or not.

Court again overruled Mr. Howley's question and told Mr. Boate not to answer it.

SECOND DAY.

Court assembled at 10 o'clock.

County Inspector Percy asked a reporter if he was concerned for the Press.

Mr. Percy—Then you are not to report our proceedings until all is over.

Reporter—I understood the inquiry to be public, and attended accordingly.

Mr. Percy—The other gentlemen have consented to our regulation.

Reporter—The news would be too late for publication, and it would be better to have a correct report, than the misreports which any person present might send.

Mr. Percy—We expect a compliance with our resolution.

Reporter—Then I retire under the circumstances.

The charges preferred by Mr. Kearns against Mr. Howley are to be inquired into by the same court.

John Clarke, Inspector of the County Waterford Constabulary, was examined to prove the propriety of the force being in uniform.

Several slips of paper being handed in to Mr. Stephens, Mr. Howley, with much warmth, protested against suggestions being handed in, every person befriending Mr. Kearns, while he stood alone for justice to the public.

Sir, the public have a right to know, whether those merchants, over whose monopolising interests the prime Minister of England has thrown his protecting shield, have so grossly betrayed the confidence reposed in them. *To uphold them in the exercise of a fair traffic, for the purpose of securing to the nation at large, an abundant supply of provisions, upon more advantageous terms than it was considered could otherwise be done, by the operation of a large and unfettered competition, was the minister's avowed and openly expressed reason for government non-interference with the trade.* This they all know; and if by such *concerted combination*, as that above noticed, they have any where succeeded in defeating the minister's good intentions, it is peculiarly the duty of the local press, I humbly conceive, to immediately expose such breach of honourable trust: and if persevered in, to publish the names of the delinquents.

As this is a subject which materially affects all ranks and classes, but is of vital importance to the *very existence of the poor*, I should suggest a joint meeting of your principal householders and of the neighbouring gentry, to be held at the Town-hall upon an early day, for the purpose of instituting

Richard G. Hudson, Esq., said he was one of the persons.

Mr. Percy told Mr. Howley it was a practice allowed in every court of justice.

Commissary General Hewitson has imported 2,400 bags of rice from London.—*Lim. Chron.*

The "bread stuffs" imports of the last week comprised 8,420 qrs., 200 bags, and 50 tons India corn; 600 barels and 80 tons India meal; 3264 barrels flour; 1,320 qrs. barley; 1375 qrs. wheat; 350 bags biscuit; 293 bags wheat meal; 2,640 bags rice; 220 barrels beef; 112 barrels pork, and 22 hhds. hams.—*Ibid.*

The Limerick exports on the last week return a shipment of ten tons of flour for Bristol; 1000 barrels foreign wheat to Liverpool; 1,050 qrs. foreign rye, and 400 sacks rye meal to Antwerp; 1881 barrels foreign beans to Liverpool; beside 440 sacks flour, beside one 3000 barrels wheat and oats for London.—*Ibid.*

Seven vessels arrived in port with bread stuffs since our last.—*Ibid.*

The market price of Indian meal in Limerick has advanced £2 per ton in this city since Saturday last.—*Ibid.*

LITERATURE.

THE NEWSPAPER PRESS DIRECTORY.

London—C. MITCHELL, Red Lion Court, Fleet st.

This is a most invaluable work, and should be on the desk of every man of business. To the individual desirous of knowing what journal is the most fitting medium of making his announcements known to the public, to the literary man, or the politician anxious of obtaining the best journal suiting his individual taste, or to the head of a family solicitous of ascertaining the most fitting journal to place before those under his charge, there is here presented a book of reference on which neither expense nor trouble have been spared, and which we can safely affirm to be the best work on the subjects coming under notice which has yet issued from the press. The names of the several journals printed throughout Great Britain and Ireland, the days on which and the places where published, the towns through which they circulate, and the political leaning of each are given with surprising fidelity. The advice respecting the law of libel will, we are certain, be duly appreciated by that class who have suffered so much under this head, the proprietors of newspapers throughout the country.

THE SMALL FARMER'S JOURNAL. No. III.

Dublin—M'GLASHAN.

There is in this excellent little periodical some highly instructive remarks on the cultivation of Buck Wheat, which we would recommend to notice, as also remarks on the cultivation of flax, besides other subjects worthy of consideration.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS, THEIR HISTORY AND ORIGIN.

By J. H. BROWNE, Esq., LL.B.

London—SMITH, ELDER, & Co.

At a period when questions of vital importance connected with our shipping interests are agitated, we consider, from the cursory glance which we had at the foregoing, that the brochure to which we direct attention, is as well timed as it is ably and conclusively written. The writer has well studied his subject, his deductions are drawn from correct premises, and his arguments are cogent and pertinent.

OUR PRESENT GAOL SYSTEM.

By JOSEPH ADSHEAD.

London—MITCHELL.

The writer of the pamphlet before us is well known, as the author of works already favourably received, amongst which "Prisons and Prisoners" has attracted considerable attention. In the present publication he forcibly exhibits how depraving to the prisoner, and consequently how injurious to the community is the present system of jail discipline, and points out the means by which those evils may be remedied. When a greater space is at our command, than at present, we may probably present some extracts from this brochure.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF CARBONIC ACID GAS IN THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF FEVER AND DYSENTERY.

By JOHN PARKIN, M.D.

London—ALLAN & Co.

The great experience of Dr. Parkin in the cases of disease on which he treats, and his high standing in his profession must ensure to his opinions on medical subjects a degree of attention commensurate with their importance. The present work, written in language intelligible to the non-professional reader, possesses considerable interest, and would, we doubt not, if extensively circulated, be productive of much benefit.

From the limited period allowed to us for their perusal several works remain unnoticed this post. We desire to give a candid opinion of new publications submitted to our notice, and to judge of their respective merits requires something more than merely cutting the pages, and by adopting the plan recommended by our facetious friend *Punch*, namely, "smelling the paper knife" then pronouncing an opinion. We *read* what we notice in our columns, though the task is at times all but agreeable.

BANK OF IRELAND.

Monday the Bank of Ireland further advanced the rate of discount. The rates now are 7 per cent. on Irish bills having more than 64 days to run; on other bills, 6½ per cent.

Mr. O'Connell arrived at Genoa on the 6th.

There is no Irishman among the Directors of the Killarney and Valentia Railway. Indeed it is doubtful if a single share is held in Ireland.—*Cork Reporter.*

Thomas John Bourke, Esq., Marble Hill, son of Sir John Bourke, Bart., and cousin of Lord Clanricarde, was, on Monday, elected M.P. for the county Galway, in the room of the late Thomas Barnwell Martin, Esq. The new member was proposed by James Hardiman Bourke, Esq., and seconded by Robert Bodkin, of Anna, Esq. Hugh M. Tuite, Esq., M.P., retires from the representation of Westmeath.

Lord Brabazon, son of the Earl of Meath, is expected to be a candidate for the county of Dublin.

Thomas N. Vaughan, Esq., of Newtownforbes, a Roman Catholic magistrate of Longford, is reported a candidate for that county.

Mr. Maurice O'Connell, M.P., states that a large proportion of oats, barley, and potatoes have been sown at Iveragh; and that the people are seen in daily increasing numbers at work in the fields.

In the district leading from Galway to Dublin almost the entire of the ground is laid down with wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes.

The country in the neighbourhood of Cork presents a most pleasing appearance. Vegetation advances rapidly and healthfully. On the whole, the prospects of the harvest are encouraging.—About one-half the usual extent has been planted with potatoes, and much more than the ordinary quantity with corn.

The largest turnip crop ever sown in Ireland is now in the ground, and an immense produce is anticipated.

If the fatal blight does not fall upon the potato fields this summer, the best crops ever grown will be produced, as farmers took extraordinary care in preparing the ground and selecting seed.

Doctors Barker, Curtin, and Wherland, of Cork, have come out with a declaration in favor of water cure treatment of patients.

The Crusheen relief committee had not a pound to expend on Saturday, when Austen Butler, Esq., of Ballyline, advanced them £50 to provide a supply of food for the poor of the district.

On the Lanesboro' estate, the Lord Chancellor has approved the expenditure of £630 to enable tenants to emigrate.

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WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Osprey (s.), Burgess, Bristol, 50 cwt. flour, 40 flitches bacon, 10 firkins butter, 9 hogsheads of porter, 8 casks merchandise, 85 pigs, 75 cows, 387 sheep.
Ranger, Griffiths, Llanelly, 925 cwt. flour, 135 casks porter.
Regulator, Angel, London, 3360 cwt. flour.
Aurora, Llewellyn, Liverpool, 1430 cwt. flour.
Green Isle (s.), Williams, Liverpool, 825 frks. butter, 200 brls. oats, 41 do. wheat.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

19th—Grafvon Krassou, Kracft, Stralsend, barley—Bedford, Rosser, Swansea, coals—William Penn (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, m.g.—Maria, Collins, Corfu, Indian corn.
20th—Somerset, Wilson, Corunna, Indian corn—H.M.P. Prospero, at 9½, a. m.—Washington, Preble, New York, Indian corn—Mary, Randell, Trieste, do.
21st—H.M.P. Adder, at 7, a.m.—Rambler, Kirwan, Skibbereen, ballast—Mischief, Grant, Norfolk, Indian corn and flour.

SAILED.

19th—H.M.P. Adder, at 11, a.m.
20th—Juliet, Hayden, Placentia, gen. cargo—Junior, Hamington, New York, passengers—Tunratta, Blanchard, Havannah, ballast—Rhodes, Bennington, Baltimore, do.—Margaret, Black, Quebec, passengers—John Bell, Carroll, do., do. Margaret, Hardcastle, do., do.—Agent, Mills, do. do.—William S. Hamilton, Joyce, do., do.—Alice Tarlton, Trefethon, Norfolk, ditto—Ellen, Foran, Trinidad, ballast.—Mary, Maclean, O'Brien, Cronstadt, ditto.—Helena. Mahucke, Cardiff, ditto.—Cornet, Griffiths, Liverpool, flour Jabez, M'Dougall, Glasgow, ditto.—Fitzhenry, Roach, Swansea, copper ore.—Roseanna, Wilkinson, Cork, ballast.—Laurence Forristal, Toole, Quebec, passengers.—Pilgrim, Colford, Cardiff, ballast.—Ocean Queen, Humphreys, Basmore, ditto.—Dahlia, Roberts, Liverpool, bones, &c.—Shamrock, Cadigan, Cork, g.c.—Juverna, Sedgwick, Quebec, passengers.—Eliza Jane, Pender, Plymouth, sulphur ore.—Jane, Crowley, Newport, ballast.—Fortitude, Travers, ditto, ditto.—Expedition, Reymond, Llanelly, ditto.—Johannes Decknatel, Petersburgh, ditto.—Adelaide, Griffiths, Cardiff, ditto.—Resolution, Angel, London provisions.—Thomas, Lambert, Wexford, Indian corn.—Piper, Evoy, Bristol, guano.—Endeavour, Eynon, Swansea, timber.—Shamrock, Veale, Bristol, flour.—Ranger, Griffiths, Llanelly, ditto.—Hope, Walsh, Swansea, ballast.—H.M.P. Jasper, at 11 a.m.—Elizabeth Sarah, Bowers, Neath sheep.—Martha Pope, Jones, Petersburgh, ballast.—Eclipse, (s.) Bolger, Wexford, ditto.
Wind—N.W.—W.

The British Relief Association have placed bread stuffs to the value of £1000 at the disposal of the Mayor of Cork, Dean Newman, and Father Mathew, for the destitute poor.

Mr. Chilton, Q. C., has just obtained £500 damages against the London and Croydon railway directors, whose agent had given him into custody, on charge of being a passenger on the train without payment of fare, though he had paid and lost his ticket.

By a decree of the canton of Glaris, in Switzerland, all young men are interdicted from marriage before twenty-two years of age, and the females before twenty.

Mr. Hitchcock, a Suffolk brewer, was convicted in £4,000 penalties on Friday by the Exchequer, for clandestine manufacture of malt.

Mr. A. Rainy, the auctioneer, of Regent-street, London, is made bankrupt for a large sum, and has got a lot of nobility in his schedule.

Interest on the East India Company's bonds is raised from £3 10s to £4 10s per cent.

Mr. James Wraith, his wife, and servant girl, were murdered last week at his residence near Drewsbury, Yorkshire. This tragedy is not yet unravelled, but an Irishman, Michael M'Cabe, is in custody on suspicion.

A discharged servant, named Hammond, of the Earl of Fife, is apprehended for a desperate attempt on his lordship's life at Banff.

On Sunday a party of armed men attacked the house of James Burke, at Drumsally, from which they carried off a gun; but the alarm being given, some of the peasantry pursued the burglars, who were overtaken after a long run, and compelled them to give up not only the gun taken from Bourke's house, but a case of pistols which one of the fellows had. The country people endeavoured to bring them in to the police, but failed in the attempt, and the offenders escaped.—*Lim. Chron.*

On Sunday, whilst the superintendent of public works at Knock, county Clare, was at church, his case of pistols that was laid on a table in his lodgings, was carried away by some of those vile persons who are daily committing like offences in the country. We had to expose a brutal attack on this faithful servant of the board, at Ruan, and as he has been since on his guard, no doubt his pistols were taken with the intent of leaving him without defence, as it is probable another savage attack is designed.—*Ibid.*

On Sunday evening three armed men attacked the house of Thomas Liston, at Tory-hill, in search of arms, and so terrified the inmates that Liston's wife handed them a gun from the bedroom. They subsequently went to the residence of Thomas Hanrahan, in the same locality, but having been threatened with resistance should they attempt to enter, the fellows fought shy and moved off.—*Ibid.*

A gentleman returning to this city from Ennis, on Saturday night, met no less than *three* lawless parties on the road, all *armed*, and patrolling the country.—*Ibid.*

Three loads of meal were plundered from the carriers of John J. Sullivan, Esq., of Dromcollober, near Ballingarry, on Saturday.—*Ibid.*

LOSS OF THE SIR ROBERT PEEL TRANSPORT SHIP.—On Monday last letters were received at the War Office, communicating the intelligence of the loss of this transport ship, Captain Chapman, commander, nearly 800 tons burthen, with troops on board, at Avoca Bay, near Sydney. The ship was chartered, and sailed from Gravesend, on the 21st of September last, for Hobart Town and Sydney. Her passengers, Lieutenant-Colonel Gold, 65th Regiment; Lady Gold and four children; Captain Wilson, 96th Regiment; Captain Cregg, 69th; Lieutenant Elves, 69th; Ensign Cameron, 11th; Assistant Surgeon Clifford. Sixteen sergeants, 45 rank and file, 51 women, and 79 children, of the 65th Regiment; 45 rank and file, one woman, and one child of the 11th Regiment; 21 rank and file of the 58th Regiment, 37 rank and file of the 99th Regiment, and one rank and file of the 96th Regiment, amounting in the whole to nearly 400. The ship arrived at Hobart Town on the 21st of December, and having disembarked some of the troops, proceeded to Auckland, and was on her way to Sydney when the unfortunate accident took place, on Sunday, the 17th of January, at Avoca Bay, about 50 miles from Sydney roads. It appears that the weather became extremely thick, and the captain being led to think himself in the latitude of Sydney, had the ship steered accordingly, when suddenly they found themselves among breakers, and had no other resource to save the lives of those on board, but to run the vessel on shore. The beach was sandy, and all hands escaped, and a considerable portion of the stores and luggage was also saved. By the last accounts received, the troops still remained encamped on the shore, but would forthwith be removed to Sydney, whither news of the disaster had been brought by a steamer which was passing off the coast. The ship belongs to Messrs. Greenwell, of London. She was going to pieces, but it is thought that she was fully insured. No blame attaches to the captain.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS.

THE following Vessel will be despatched from WATERFORD for QUEBEC, on or about the 1st of June, the first class Fast Sailing Copper Fastened Barque,

ALERT,

Captain LAUGHLIN. 700 *Tons Burthen.*

For freight or passage apply at the office of T. S. GRUBB and SON, Ferrybank, Waterford; T. S. GRUBB, Clonmel; or B. MOORE and SONS, Waterford.

A FEW CABIN PASSENGERS TAKEN.

JAMES M'MILLAN & Co's.
New Tea, Coffee, and Sugar ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 6, GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET.

To the Nobility, Gentry, Clergy, and Families in Waterford, and throughout the surrounding Counties generally.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg most respectfully to intimate that they have taken the above Premises, formerly occupied by GEO. WILSON & Co., Tea Merchants, and have re-opened them on their own account, and under the above firm, in APRIL, for the Sale of TEAS, COFFEE, SUGAR, and SPICES.

In introducing this Establishment to the notice of the Public they take the liberty of stating the grounds upon which they expect to merit a *large* share of Public Support. Their experience for the last Fourteen Years in the Tea Trade alone, and from their connexion with Importers and Houses of the highest standing in the Trade both in England and Scotland, together with the recent large and very favourable purchases they have made, they feel confident of being able to offer the Public advantages hitherto unknown in Waterford. Their attention will be particularly directed to every system of economy in their mode of conducting business, being particularly guarded against showy and expensive Establishments, which of themselves must form a very considerable item as a Tax upon the Customers. They will offer for Sale no Teas except such as are characterised by *fineness of quality, richness, of flavour, and intrinsic value*; by strictly acting up to these principles they are resolved to rest their claims to public support and approval on honourable competition and fair dealing, believing the inhabitants of Waterford will not be slow to appreciate the practice of such principles.

The following is a list of present prices:—

TEAS.

Good Sound Congou	3s 6d
Strong Brisk Congou	3s 8d
Very Strong Congou, recommended	4s 0d
Fine Congou, brisk Souchong flavoured, a very superior Tea, recommended	4s 6d to 4s 8d.
Pekoe Souchong, rich and fragrant, highly recommended	5s 0d

☞ Green and Fancy Teas equally Cheap.

COFFEE

The Subscribers beg to state that the greatest care will be bestowed by them in the selecting and preparing of this article, as it has now become equally as essential to the comfort of the majority of the population as TEA, being at once palatable, invigorating, and refreshing.

Good Demerara and Ceylon	1s 2d to 1s 4d.
Fine Java	1s 6d
Fine Jamaica	1s 8d
Mocha and Jamaica	1s 10d
Rich old Mocha, mountain flavoured	2s 0d

SUGARS.

Great inconvenience often occurs by other Dealers refusing to sell Sugars without Teas, therefore M'MILLAN and Co. will always have on hand a choice selection of RAW and REFINED SUGARS at moderate rates.

For the benefit of Families and Country Dealers they have added a choice and well selected Stock of SPICES. The nature of the Premises enable them to do so without interfering in the least with the more important articles of TEAS and COFFEE.

All orders from the country attended to with punctuality and despatch.

The soup kitchen boiler at Miltown Malbay was demolished by a mob. In Kilfenora they carried off the soup boiler and threw it into a lough.

On Sunday night the one-horse car, which conveys the mail from Tralee to Cahirciveen, was intercepted at Bowlershill by three armed men, one of whom seized the bridle reins, while the others struck the driver, John Sullivan, with guns, felled him to the ground, and then robbed the car of the mail bags, five in number, with which they decamped.

The National School House at Cregg, near Gort, was broken open on Sunday night and 110 books stolen thereout.

An infuriate mob assembled at Moate, and proceeded to break open the bakers' shops, from which bread and meal were pillaged to a large amount. The mob then attacked the soup kitchen, but were restrained from doing much damage.

A BRITISH SHIP SUNK, AND THE CAPTAIN AND OFFICERS MURDERED BY THE CREW.—Letters were on Saturday received from Launceston, communicating the particulars of the sinking of the ship Prima Donna, and the murder of the commander, Captain Jones and his officers, by the crew. The vessel, it appears, had called at Lombock for water and rice, being bound from China to Hobart Town and England. In the latter part of December last, the Prima Donna's long boat, containing 14 of the crew, all Manilla men, arrived at the port of Balley (in the Java Sea), the ship, according to their statement, having foundered south of Java, and the captain and his officers had perished. Subsequently, when questioned more fully as to their fate, their statements differed so widely that no doubt could be entertained but they were cruelly murdered, and the ship plundered and sunk. The crew have been placed under arrest, and search is being made in the locality, where the ship is said to have been scuttled, for the remains of the captain and officers. It was expected that several would divulge the circumstances. The ship and cargo were valued at £8,000.

DEATH BY DROWNING.—On the evening of Monday last, a lamentable and fatal accident occurred on our river. The facts are these:—three young men, named Hogan, Craven, and Lyons, went to amuse themselves boating on that part of the river, near the Green, and there being a very rapid flood in the river at the time, the boat was carried violently along, until it reached a treacherous eddy, known by the name of Poulterlough where, sad to relate, it was capsized. Constable Browne, of the county Waterford station, having heard of the circumstance, was in a moment near the spot, and being an experienced swimmer, he dashed into the water, and in the most intrepid manner, rescued two of the lads from a watery grave. But, not satisfied with what he had done, he determined to try and save Hogan, and again plunged into the water, supposing that the body was carried over the weir, he dashed over it, though the flood was tremenduous high, and dived for the body, but all to no purpose, poor Hogan was gone. The greatest praise is due to Constable Browne for his noble and courageous conduct on this occasion, suffice to say, he behaved the part of a brave and humane man, and we sincerely hope his conduct will be appreciated in every quarter where the power lies of doing him a service.—*Tip. Con.*

FOR QUEBEC.

THE LAST FOR THIS SEASON OF WILLIAM WHITE & CO.'S FIRST-CLASS PACKET SHIPS.

The Coppered, A 1, Waterford-built Ship

CURRAGHMORE,

CAPTAIN BALL, COMMANDER,

OF THE BURTHEN OF 700 TONS,

WILL Sail for the above-named Port on the on the 10th JUNE.

The *Curraghmore* has just been newly Coppered, and is now at the Waterford Dock-yard, where no expense will be spared in preparing her for her next voyage. Her height between Decks is nearly Seven Feet; her Sleeping Berths will be securely and comfortably fitted up. She will be well supplied with Bread, Meal, Rice, and an ample supply of pure Water; and under the superintendence of her able and humane Commander, the Passengers per the *Curraghmore* will be made as comfortable as possible during the voyage.

For further particulars apply to the Office of the Owners, WILLIAM WHITE and Co.; or to JAMES KENT, Agent.

TO THE Mayor of Waterford.

WE, the Undersigned, Members of the Regulating Committee of the Fever Hospital, request you will convene a Meeting of the Governors of the Institution, to consider and devise means of obtaining Funds for the support of the Hospital in the present emergency—the house being crowded and heavily in debt.

BENJAMIN MOORE.
THOMAS MURPHY.
HENRY WHITE.
EDWARD CUMMINS.
HENRY GALLWEY.
PATRICK TOBIN.

In compliance with the above requisition, I request a MEETING of the GOVERNORS at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, on MONDAY, the 24th Inst., at ONE o'Clock in the afternoon.

OWEN CARROLL,
Mayor of Waterford.

WATERFORD UNION.
TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Guardians of the Waterford Union are desirous of contracting with competent persons to supply the undermentioned Articles for Three Months, from the 1st of JUNE next inclusive:—

INDIAN MEAL, per Ton.
BREAD (best ranged) per 4lb loaf.

The Guardians will also receive Tenders for supplying the following articles for Twelve Months, from the 1st of JUNE next:—

BEEF, good quality ℔ lb.	MEN'S & BOYS' CAPS.
SKIMMED MILK.	COALS, per Ton.
NEW MILK, ℔ Imp. gal.	TEA, SUGAR, RICE, & COFFEE, per lb.
BARAGON, per Yard.	SOAP and CANDLES, per lb.
FRIEZE, do.	SODA.
FLANNEL, do.	SALT, per Cwt
DROGHEDA LINEN do	WORSTED, per lb.
TWILLED and PLAIN CALICO, do.	SHOE LEATHER.
BLACK and HOUSE-WIFE THREAD ℔ lb	SHOE FINDINGS.
TAPES, NEEDLES, &c.	CRADLES & BASKETS
HORN BUTTONS, per Gross.	GLASS and GLAZING, per Foot.
GINGHAM, per Yard.	TWINE.
BED TICKEN (Canvas) per Yard.	OAT STRAW.
BROOMS & BRUSHES.	PRINTING.
COOPERAGE.	MEDICINE.
TIMBER.	TIN WARE.
	DELF WARE.

Samples (when practicable) must accompany each Tender.

Two Solvent Sureties will be required for the due performance of each contract, and the Names and Addresses of those proposed must be inserted in each tender.

Printed forms of tenders to be had from the Clerk at the Workhouse, no other will be received.

Sealed tenders to be delivered to the Clerk, on or before 12 o'Clock on THURSDAY, 27th May, to be submitted at a Meeting of the Board of Guardians, to be held on that day.

By Order,
JOHN P. HENEY,
Clerk of the Union.

Board Room, 18th May, 1847.

BY THE QUEEN.
A PROCLAMATION.

VICTORIA R.

WHEREAS by an Act passed in the Parliament of the Kingdom of Ireland, in the twenty-eighth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, entitled "An Act for repealing an Act made in the thirty-third year of the reign of King Henry the Eighth, entitled 'An Act for the Election of the Lord Justice, and also for the Election of a Lord Justice and Governor of this Realm, upon the event and in the manner therein mentioned,'" it is enacted, That if at any time after the passing of the said Act, the Office of Chief Governor of the said Realm should be avoided by the death of the King's Lieutenant, Deputy Justice, or other Chief Governor or Chief Governors, or otherwise, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, or Lords Commissioners for the Custody of the Great Seal, for the time being, shall immediately issue or cause to be issued a Proclamation, under the Great Seal of the said Kingdom, thereby in the name of his Majesty, his heirs or successors, summoning and requiring all and every the Members of the Privy Council of the said Kingdom, wherever they shall then be, to meet and assemble together, in the Council Chamber, in the Castle of Dublin, or in some other public and fit place in the City of Dublin, at some certain hour, on a day not later than twenty-one days, nor sooner than fifteen days from the issuing of such Proclamation, for the Election of a Justice or Justices, and Governor or Governors of the said Realm of Ireland, during the pleasure of his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors, and until his, her, or their further or other pleasure shall be known:

AND WHEREAS the Office of Chief Governor of that part of our United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, called Ireland, has become avoided by the death of our right trusty and right well-beloved Cousin and Councillor JOHN WILLIAM, Earl of BESSBOROUGH, our Lord Lieutenant General and General Governor thereof: Now, therefore, according to the said Statute, We do hereby summon and require all and every the Members of our Privy Council of that part of our said United Kingdom, wherever they may now be, to meet and assemble together in the Council Chamber, at our Castle of Dublin, at the hour of One o'clock of the Afternoon of WEDNESDAY, the SECOND day of JUNE next ensuing the date hereof, for the Election of a Justice or Justices, and Governor or Governors of Ireland, during our pleasure, and until our further or other pleasure shall be known.

Given at our Castle of Dublin this Seventeenth day of May, in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-seven, and in the Tenth Year of our Reign.

MAZIERE BRADY, C.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE wherein Alderman REYNETT resides at NEWTOWN, in the Borough of Waterford, with a GARDEN, and with or without a COACH HOUSE and STABLE, for such term as may be agreed on. It is a very desirable Residence.
Apply at said House.

ALDERMAN REYNETT.

May 22, 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,
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.

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.

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.

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.*

GOLD GIVEN AWAY!

ANOTHER FREE GIFT by the PROPRIETORS OF THE PICTORIAL TIMES.

BY subscribing to that Paper for One Year you may OBTAIN a FORTUNE! The last ONE THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING was given in Bank Notes to Mrs. Jane Rutherford, of Sedgfield, in the county of Durham, who only subscribed for one year to the paper. Apply immediately to any Bookseller or News Agent in the Kingdom, or address a letter to the Publisher of the PICTORIAL TIMES, 351, STRAND, London, when all particulars will be immediately forwarded.

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 Alkaline 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.

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 parliamentary reporters have contributed nearly one hundred guineas for the relief of the Irish.

The Markets.

WATERFORD, MAY 21

Since our last report, the trade in all bread stuffs have been in an excited state, and with an improved demand at advanced rates.

Irish prime Mill Wheat	53s 0d to 56s 0d
Egyptian ditto	40s 0d to 50s 0d
Polish Odessa do	50s 0d to 55s 0d
Italian do.	45s 0d to 50s 0d
Barley, malting	31s 0d to 33s 0d
Do. grinding	28s 0d to 30s 0d
Oats black	22s 0d to 24s 0d
Heavy, white	23s 0d to 25s 0d
Light, white	18s 0d to 22s 0d
Indian Corn (Galatz) per brl	45s 0d to 46s 0d
American ditto	42s 0d to 43s 0d
Ditto, white	40s 0d to 41s 0d
Ditto, yellow	40s 0d to 42s 0d
Ditto damaged	20s 0d to 22s 0d
Indian Meal, per cwt.	17s 6d to 18s 0d
Bran, per barrel	6s 0d to 6s 6d
Rye Meal	12s 0d to 00s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt.	24s 0d to 25s 0d
Flour, (superfine)	67s 0d to 69s 0d
Seconds	63s 0d to 65s 0d
Thirds	51s 0d to 56s 0d
Fourths	44s 0d to 48s 0d
Beans, per cwt	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	64s 0d to 00s 0d
Scalded ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto, singed	35s 0d to 37s 4d
Offal, ditto fresh	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Salt ditto	38s 0d to 00s 0d
Butter, (new) per cwt.	92s 0d to 96s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt	43s 0d to 00s 0d
Bacon	75s 0d to 80s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	16s 0d to 20s 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	22s 0d to 25s 0d
Cork Whiskey, wholesale	9s 0d to 10s 0d
Rum, per gallon	9s 0d to 0s 0d
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	6d to 8d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	14d to 18d
Eggs, per doz	6d to 8d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	firkins.	Price.
Wednesday	478	90s 0d to 0s 0d
Thursday	401	90s 0d to 00s 0d
Yesterday	53	90s 0d to 00s 0d

CORK MARKETS.—MAY 19

Barrels.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Currency.
13 White Wheat	55 0	to 00 0	00	0—20 Stone
25 Red Wheat	46 0	to 49 0	00	0—10 do
— Ditto	00 0	to 00 0		
10 Barley	26 0	to 27 0	00	0—16 do.
— Ditto	00 0	to 00 0		
— Bere	00 0	to 00 0	00	0
57 Oats	20 0	to 24 0	20	5—14 do.
— Old Ditto	00 0	to 00 0		
1 Pig	30 0	to 00	0—00	0 per cwt.

LIMERICK BUTTER—MAY 19.

1st quality	100s	5th quality	00s
2d do.	94s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	88s	And 6s 0d over	
4th do.	80s		

CLONMEL—MAY 19.

	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	58 0	to 00 0
Bac'n pigs	00 0	to 00 0	Househld	62 0	to 00 0
Ren. Lard	50 0	to 00 0	Thirds	38 0	to 00 0
Bran	7 0	to 0 0	Fourths	34 0	to 00 0
Bere	00 0	to 00 0	Wool	14 0	to 16 0
Barley	23 0	to 24 0	Potatoes	0 9	to 1 0
Wheat	2 4	to 2 6	Beef	0 6	to 0 7
Do. red	0 0	to 0 0	Mutton	0 5½	to 0 6
Do. ship	0 0	to 0 0	Pork	0 5	to 0 5½
Oats	1 6½	to 1 7	Veal	0 5	to 0 6

WEXFORD—MAY 18.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	100 0	to 103 0	3rds	46 0	to 00 0
Fresh do.	00 0	to 0 0	Oatmeal	24 0	to 25 2
Wheat	48 0	to 54 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 00 8
2nds	50 0	to 00 0	Do. ℔ cwt	00 0	to 00 0

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—MAY 18

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
White wheat	47 0	to 54 0	Rapeseed	00 0	to 00 0
Millers' red	46 0	to 52 0	Oatmeal	24 0	to 27 0
Barley	26 0	to 29 0	Flour	00 0	to 00 0
Oats, new	00 0	to 00 0	Second	27 0	to 28 0
Oats, old	19 6	to 25 0	Indian corn	64 0	to 70 0

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, May 18.

Coastwise and from Ireland, but chiefly from the continental ports of Europe, we have received a good supply of wheat and barley since this day week, with further large imports of Indian corn, corn meal, and flour from America; whilst to the two former destinations shipments have continued to be made freely.

Thronged by a large concourse of buyers again today, our market this morning opened with a strong impulse to purchase extensively; the importers of wheat, however, firmly requiring 6d to 9d per 70lb. over the rates of this day week, the advance was very reluctantly complied with, and notwithstanding the great excitement in Mark Lane yesterday, the transactions in this grain were only moderate.

Flour, being relatively cheaper than wheat, was in very lively demand, American at an improvement of 1s 6d to 2s per barrel, and sack flour was generally 2s to 3s dearer.

Grinding barley was saleable at 2d to 3d per bushel advance.

Malt was held 1s per quarter above our last quotations.

Beans, though not taken freely, were 1s to 2s per quarter higher.

Pease remained steady in value.

Of oats, sales were effected to a fair amount at late prices.

Oatmeal realised Friday's amendment.

In Indian corn, the operations to day were upon a very extensive scale, on both English and Irish account, all good qualities readily commanding 5s to 6s per quarter over the prices of Tuesday last; and several floating cargoes were sold at 62s to 65s per 480lb.

After the market closed, a considerable quantity of flour, some Indian corn, and Indian corn meal, was offered by auction, but being mostly held at the market value, only about 2000 brls. of flour were sold at 46s 6d per brl., for nett cash.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

BIRTH.

At Dungarvan, on the 16th inst., the lady of Henry Owen, Esq., County Surveyor, of a son.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, 20th instant, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. A. Sargent, Charles Hutton Dowling, Esq., Civil Engineer, to Caroline, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Prossor, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

At his residence, South mall, Cork, of fever, James Jones, Esq., surgeon-dentist.

On the 25th of January last, Francis Wayland, of Simcoe, Esq., North America, second son of the late Francis Wayland, of Kilmore, county Tipperary.

At his residence, Glanmore, William Hore, Esq., eldest son of Walter Hore, Esq., of Harperstown, county Wexford.

On Tuesday, the 18th inst., at Shanklen, in the Isle of Wight, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, R. H. Sheehan, Esq., of Mespel House, Dublin, for twenty-five years editor and joint proprietor of the *Dublin Evening Mail*

At Newcastle Rectory, aged 82, the Venerable Jas Langrishe, Archdeacon of Glandelough, Rector of Newcastle, county Dublin, and of Killeshin, Queen's County.

In Dawson st, Dublin, Jane, second daughter of the late Rev. James White, of Clonganny, county Wexford.

Forged Bank of Ireland post bills for £10, payable to M. S. Persse, are in circulation.

It is said that Mr. Crosse, whose researches on the subject of electricity are well known, has succeeded in obtaining pure water from sea water by means of electricity.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland will meet in Belfast on the 1st of June, when the Earl of Enniskillen will be present, and other leading members of the body.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, Friday, Mr. W. Forster brought an action for £900, to compensate him as inspector of traffic on the Irish West Coast railway line, against Mr. Despard Taylor, one of the Provisional Committee. A verdict was returned for the defendant with 6d costs.

Gilbert Macdonald is committed to Newgate for the murder of his wife.

Mary Burns, an Irish woman, is committed to Newgate for manslaughter, she having killed a painter.

HER MAJESTY'S STATE BALL.

The Queen gave a state ball on Friday evening at Buckingham Palace, which was very numerously and brilliantly attended. The company, including the Royal family, the members of the diplomatic corps, the foreigners of distinction at present in town, the ministers and officers of state, the ladies and gentlemen of the Royal household, and the principal nobility and gentry.

The splendid suite of state saloons and the picture gallery were all opened for the reception, and were most brilliantly illuminated with magnificent lustres of cut glass filled with wax lights, and also with chandeliers and candelabra, the two ball rooms exceeding the other apartments in splendour and brilliancy, each of these rooms containing numerous gold branches with wax lights round the sides, in addition to several large cut-glass lustres.

Choice exotics, and plants of the greatest beauty and rarity, were arranged in the recesses of the different saloons.

The grand staircase was lighted up, and the library, sculpture gallery, and grand hall, were prepared for the accommodation of the company.

Soon after nine o'clock the guests began to arrive at the Palace. The Royal Family alighted at the private entrance in the garden, and were conducted to the yellow drawing-room, where her Majesty and Prince Albert received their illustrious visitors.

The Foreign Ministers, Cabinet Ministers, Ladies and Officers of the Household, and Privy Councillors, alighted at a temporary entrance in the garden, extending across the terrace of the Palace, and leading into the library. The general company alighted at the equerries' entrance in Pimlico, where an enclosed platform had been erected in front of the Ionic portico, sufficiently capacious to admit of three carriages setting down at the same time.

All the visitors (with the exception of the Royal Family) were conducted up the grand staircase into the green drawing-room and the picture gallery.

The ladies' costumes, new for the occasion, were composed of the richest and most costly fabrics in silk and satin, of the most elegant design, many of them remarkable for the exceeding beauty of the material in texture and colour. Some wore dresses of lace of the greatest beauty and most enormous value. The dresses were most splendidly ornamented with diamonds, pearls, and precious stones, and the head-dresses almost universally displayed magnificent ornaments of the same valuable and brilliant description.

The Queen wore a very magnificent costume. The dress was of blue gauze over blue silk and tulle, and was trimmed with roses panachese, white and pink. Diamonds were inserted in the roses, and the dress was also ornamented with brilliants.

Her Majesty's head-dress was formed of a wreath of roses similar to those on the dress, and also ornamented with diamonds.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent appeared in a very splendid costume. The dress was of white figured silk, with silver, and was trimmed with red velvet and silver lace. The front, from the top to the skirt, was ornamented with bows of red velvet, having each of them diamonds in the centre. The stomacher was composed of brilliants. Her Royal Highness's head-dress consisted of feathers, red velvet, and silver lace and diamonds.

The gentlemen appeared in uniform or in court dress. The diplomatic corps wore their respective national costumes; the members of the administration and the officers of the Royal household their gala costumes, covered with valuable gold embroidery, the officers of the army and navy, the lords lieutenants of counties, the deputy lieutenants, and the officers of yeomanry their different uniforms. In all cases the members of the several orders of knighthood wore their respective insignia, and several of the principal knights displayed their insignia set in brilliants.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert wore a field Marshal's uniform, with the insignia of the most noble orders of the Garter and the Golden Fleece; his Royal Highness also wore the stars of the order of St. Patrick, the This le, and the Bath.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge was habited in a field Marshal's uniform, and wore a brilliant star of the order of the Garter, and also a Diamond George of great value suspended from the riband. The Royal Duke also wore the insignia of St. Michael and St. George, of which order his Royal Highness is Grand Master.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen wore the uniform of a Bavarian general, of blue turned up with red velvet, embroidered with gold and a baldrick of silver. His Serene Highness wore the insignia of the most noble order of the Garter.

The Duke of Wellington appeared in a field marshal's uniform, wearing the riband, star, and jewel of the Garter, the riband and badge of the Golden Fleece, and the Waterloo medal.

The Yeomen Guard lined the grand hall and sculpture gallery, under the command of Captain Sadler, the Exon in waiting. The other officers of the corps present were Sir George Houlton, the Ensign; Captain Kincaid, Exon; and Lieut. Colonel Fitzmaurice, K.H., Clerk of the Cheque.

Her Royal Highness the Dutches of Kent arrived soon after nine o'clock, attended by Lady Augusta Bruce, Baroness de Speth, Sir George Couper, and Lord James Murray.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge and Prince George were attended by Lady Augusta Cadogan and Colonel Sir William Davison.

The Royal Family were received by the Honourable Misses Stanley and Dawson, Maids of Honour in Waiting; Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, Groom in Waiting; Lieutenant Colonel the Honourable C. B. Phipps, Equerry in Waiting; and Captain the Honourable A.H. Gordon.

At a quarter before ten o'clock the Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and Prince George, and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen, left the yellow drawing room and entered the grand saloon, which was nearly filled with company.

The august party was preceded by Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Equerry in Waiting; Captain the Hon. A. H. Gordon, Equerry in Waiting to the Prince; Sir Edward Codrington, Groom in Waiting; Captain Francis Seymour, Groom in Waiting to the Prince; the Master of the Household; Lord Waterpark, Lord in Waiting; Viscount Clifden, Lord in Waiting to the Prince; the Groom of the Stole to the Prince; the Lord Steward, and the Chamberlain.

Passing through the grand saloon, the visitors dividing on either side, her Majesty and her Royal Consort entered the ball room, the quadrille band playing the National Anthem. The Mistress of the Robes and the Lady and Maids of Honour in Waiting followed the august party, and with the distinguished assembly also entered the ball room.

The Lord Chamberlain, by her Majesty's command, formed a quadrille, and at five minutes before ten o'clock the Queen opened the ball with his Royal Highness Prince George. His Royal Highness Prince Albert and the Duchess of Sutherland were the opposite couple. His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar was also in the Quadrille.

Mr. Henry Bernard's quadrille band, who were stationed in this apartment, played the "Nino" quadrilles.

This band afterwards performed the following pieces:—Quadrilles, "Bondman," "Matilda," by Coote; "Vestale," "Exiles de Siberia," by Bosisio; "Cavendish," composed expressly by Tinney. Waltzes, "Orientalem," by Labitsky; "Goodwood," "Caroline," "Rachael," by Tinney; "Queen of the Ball," by D'Albert. Polkas "Evelyn," "Belfast," by Tinney; "Helena," by D'Albert; "Narcissen," by Labitsky, &c.

The company continued to arrive without intermission until half-past ten o'clock, thronging the whole of the spacious saloons, upwards of 1000 visitors being present, the invitations exceeding 1300.

After dancing had been continued for some time in the ball room, it was commenced in the Throne room, which was also prepared for dancing, and in which a second quadrille band, that of Mr. Weippert, was in attendance.

The following quadrilles, waltzes, and polkas were danced in this ball room:—Quadrilles."Les Canatiens Parisiens." Basisio; Tantivy," Weippert; "Sappho," Julien. Waltzes, "Jenny Lind" Basisio; "Les Perles," Labitzka; "Rita," Earl of Belfast. Polkas, "Princess," Weippert; "Bruce," Oaky; and Galop, "Beaufort Hunt," Weippert.

Refreshments were served to the company during the evening in the Green Drawing room.

The supper was served soon after twelve o'clock in the State Drawing room. The range of tables displayed a gorgeous assemblage of gold plate, and in the centre of the end of the apartment was a buffet, also filled with articles of gold plate, but of a rarer and choicer kind—more of the class that would be properly denominated objects of taste and vertu than applicable to the purposes of the banquet. Along the tables were massive centre pieces, candelabra, vases, wine coolers, and epergnes, some of them from the designs of Flaxman, displaying forms the most classical and beautiful, all of them of great elegance and the most admirable workmanship. To relieve, as it were, the mass of magnificence, at certain distances along the tables were placed the most beautiful flowering plants, in gold vases. The appearance of these bright flowers among the mass of gold plate had a most charming effect. On the buffet surrounding the centre shield were ranged vases, cups, chalices, tankards, and salvers, in profusion, some of them glittering with precious stones, others enriched with exquisite carvings; all of them objects of great interest, independent of the costly material of which they were formed. Wax lights were skilfully interspersed on the buffet, and contributed much to the brilliancy of the display. Amidst this most superb collection, in which the genius of the artist and the utmost skill of the workman were concentrated in a material the most beautiful and valuable, were placed two simple waterlilies, in reduced copies of the Warwick vase in gold, with an effect which it is very difficult, if not impossible, to describe.

AMENDMENT OF PASSENGERS ACT.

The "Act for regulating the carriage of passengers in merchant vessels," passed in the 5th and 6th of the present reign, extends only to ships carrying less than thirty passengere. It is expedient that this provision should be amended, hence the present bill, by which it is proposed that the Passengers Act shall be made to extend to every ship carrying passengers, except steamvessels, provided that when the number of passengers carried in any such ship shall not bear to the registered tonnage thereof a greater proportion than that of one passenger to every twenty-five tons, so much and such parts only as are next hereinafter specified of the said recited act shall extend and are hereby extended to the case of any such ship; that is to say, such parts thereof as relate to the recovery of money in certain cases by way of return of passage money; or as relate to subsistence-money; or as relate to compensation to be made for the loss of passage; or as relate to the giving receipts for money received for or in respect of any passage to North America; or as relate to the receipt of money for or in respect of any such passage by any person as agent, not having a written authority from his principal to act in that capacity; or as relate to the inducing of any person by any fraud or false pretence to engage any such passage; or as relate to any prosecution or other proceeding at law for the recovery of such passage or subsistence money, or of such compensation as aforesaid, or for the infliction of any fines or penalties in respect of any of the matters or things aforesaid; provided also, that if any suit, action, prosecution, or other legal proceeding under the said recited act, any question shall arise whether any ship proceeding on any voyage did or did not carry a greater number of passengers than aforesaid in proportion to the tonnage thereof, the burden of proving that the number of passengers so carried in proportion to the tonnage of the ship was not greater than that of one passenger to every twenty-five tons shall lie upon the person against whom any such suit, action, or other legal proceeding may be brought, and failing such proof, it shall, for any such purpose as aforesaid, be taken and adjudged that the number of passengers so carried did exceed that proportion." (Clause 1). Provisions furnished by the owners or charterers —are to be of good quality, and to be replenished when the ships put out to sea and shall after touch at any port in the United Kingdom. (C. 3 to 6.) To ensure a proper supply of light and air, passengers shall have free access to and from the between-decks, situate over the space appropriated to their use. Should the main-hatchway be not one of the hatchways appropriated to the use of the passengers, the emigration "officer" (no longer to be called "agent,") (c. 9.) at the port of clearance, shall direct such other arrangements for the due access of light and air, as circumstances may, in his judgment, appear to require. Unless these regulations be complied with, the forfeiture of £50 may be incurred (c. 4). To determine the number of persons which can be carried in any ship, in proportion to its registered tonnage, two children under the age of fourteen shall be reckoned as one person, but children under one year old shall not be included in the computation. For every person more than the law allows, the captain will be made liable to a forfeiture of £5 (c. 7).

How to make the most of a Wedding Announcement.—We commend the following, to those courtly scribes who so pleasingly announce the marriage of the 'most noble,' 'right honourable,' 'beautiful and accomplished,' and accomplished,' and so forth. It will show them how a plain republican can undo their long-drawn-out twaddle. The announcement appears in the 'Baltimore Covenant,' an Odd Fellows' journal:—'Married, in Worcester, Massachusetts, Taliaferro P. Shaffner, Esq., Attorney and Counsellor-at-law, of Louisville, Kentucky; Past Grand H. Priest and Grand Patriarch of that State; a Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States from the Grand Encampment of Kentucky; Junior Editor of the 'Covenant,' of Baltimore; Ex-Editor of the 'Freemason,' of Louisville; Corresponding and Recording Secretary and Librarian of the Kentucky Historical Society; Recording Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Captain of the First Company 132d Regiment, 29th Brigade of Kentucky Militia, &c., to Miss Nancy R. Pratt, of the former place. Papers throughout the Union, including Texas, Oregon, and California, please copy.'—The obituaries which sometimes appear in the journals in this country, are far exceeded by some of the American prints in lugubrious and disgusting nonsense. What more do people want to know than that the individual is dead. Right feeling never dictates a long-winded, fulsome announcement of the kind,

DINNER TO HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

On Wednesday, the 12th instant, the Lord Mayor of London and the Lady Mayoress gave a sumptuous entertainment to her Majesty's Ministers, at the Mansion-house.

After the usual toasts had been duly honoured, the healths of Lord John Russell, and the rest of her Majesty's Ministers were drunk, and received with continued cheers.

Lord J. Russell, in rising to respond to the toast, was received with renewed cheers.—His lordship spoke as follows:—My Lord Mayor, I beg, in the name of my colleagues and my own, to return you my most grateful thanks for the honour that has been done us in drinking our healths on this occasion.—Our anxieties are constant; and in adverse times, our exertions cannot be accompanied with uniform success. It is our wish, however, to endeavour so to act that we may enable the country to have all the advantage which she can receive from the administration of sound measures applied in due season —(cheers.) When I say this I do not wish to enter into any controverted topics of politics, which are always out of place in assemblies of this kind (cries of hear, hear.) But let me say with respect to the measures we have proposed, that they have met the general and unanimous assent of parliament. Before it pleased Providence to visit this country with the present affliction, it appeared to the parliament of this country that the course to be pursued was to give greater freedom of commerce—greater freedom of entry and of export—freedom to come in and go out, to diminish restriction, and to facilitate intercommunication. Such was the general sense of parliament, with scarcely discussion, certainly without dispute. In so doing we could not expect—no man could expect—that the calamity with which we have been afflicted would be at once overcome, as though we could reverse the decrees of Providence;—such power is not given to man. But it was an endeavour, by the application of those principles which we believe to be sound, to alleviate the misfortune as far as it was in our power (cheers.) Let me say that there is another mode which does not depend upon legislation—which does not depend upon governments—but which yet, in this time of dearth, has a greater influence in alleviating the pressure of public calamity than those who look merely to the details of measures would believe to be possible; I mean that, while on the one hand we ought to favour as much as possible a free admission of the greatest quantity of food into the country, so likewise it is the duty of every master of a household to economise as much as possible the food we have (cheers.) While the laboring classes and the poorer orders of society have the greatest difficulty in providing for the daily subsistence of themselves and their families, it is the duty, I say, of every master of a household to do what in him lies that that calamity shall not be aggravated by his own waste (cheers.) And while I state that to be a general duty, I am happy to say that the highest head of a household in this kingdom—her Majesty the Queen—has directed that in her own household the utmost economy should be used in the consumption of every article of food (cheers.) There are other matters connected with this subject—not matters of government or legislation, but which, standing as I do before you and this company, I cannot overlook. The calamity which has visited our brethren in Ireland and part of Scotland, has called forth, in a most remarkable degree, the sympathy and the benevolence of those in the more favoured portions of the United Kingdom (cheers.)—They have distressed themselves in order to come with relief to those who were entirely deprived of the means of subsistence; and among those who in this country have been foremost in coming to the assistance of our brethren in Ireland, adding largely to the very liberal and munificent subscriptions that have been made, I will venture to say that none have surpassed those whom I have the honour to call my constituents, the merchants of all classes in the city of London (cheers.) But this spirit of charity and benevolence has not been confined within this city or within the limits of the united kingdom. I am happy to say that day by day we receive the intelligence that those who sprang from the same origin with ourselves have a fellow feeling with us in our prosperity and adversity—(cheers.) The Congress and people of the United States of America have shown their deep sympathy for the sufferings under which parts of this united kingdom have been suffering owing to the failure in part of the food of the people (cheers.) I rejoice in this manifestation of sympathy and philanthropy.—It shows that no remoteness of distance—no diversity of institutions—no records of separation, even though written in bloody characters, have obliterated that sympathy which a people sprung from the same stock with ourselves feel for us, recollecting that they speak the same language, that they read the same authors, that they acknowledge the inspiration of the same sacred truths, that they read and revere the precepts of the same religion on the banks of the Hudson and the Mississippi in the same books with us on the banks of the Thames and the Shannon. I rejoice they have shown this enlarged spirit of charity and liberality, and I am sure that whatever may be the misfortunes of the present crisis, it is among the consoling circumstances of our lot that it will tend to unite these two nations in bonds of brotherhood in time to come. Expressing these sentiments, I will not deny expressing them for the purpose that our brethren in America may know that one who has the honour of holding high office in her Majesty's councils is deeply affected by the sympathy the people of the United States have shown, allow me to add one word with regard to the present circumstances of this country. I do not mean to hold out any flattering hope that we are suffering from a misfortune of a mere temporary character. The extreme dearness of the main articles of food in this country, the dearness at the same time of a great staple of our manufactures, and the other circumstances concurring, must entail upon this country for a considerable time great difficulty, and perhaps considerable suffering. I do not think it would be either wise or manly in us to shut our eyes to the greatness of our difficulty.—But I do trust that by a combination of all classes in this country—by that absence which I am proud to acknowledge of any wish in any party to embarrass the executive government of the country, by the general desire of the legislature to meet the difficulties and calamities as they arise, according as their understanding and feeling show them what is best to be done—by that spirit which animates our warriors on the plains of India, which enables our men to encounter the enemy in the most sultry climates, which enables our forces at the same time to meet every rigour and every difficulty—I do trust that by the power of that same spirit, in humble confidence in the Almighty, these difficulties will be overcome, and that the prosperity and glory of this nation will be preserved.

LIABILITIES OF PROVISIONAL COMMITTE-MEN—ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the Court of Common Pleas, London, on Wednesday, the case of Parratt v. Blunt and Cornfoot was heard.

This was an action against the defendants as members of the provisional committee of the Southern, Eastern, and Northern Jamaica Railway, to recover a claim for advertisements which had been inserted in various newspapers by the plaintiff. At the trial before Mr. Justice Erle, at the Westminster sittings after last Trinity Term, a verdict had been found for the plaintiff; the evidence being that, in addition to both the defendants' names appearing in the prospectuses as members of the provisional committee, Blunt had attended several meeting, but that Cornfoot had not; the latter having only once called at the company's offices and asked for a prospectus, which was given to him, and which contained his name as one of the provisional committee, and, further, that, in reply to an application for payment, he had written to the plaintiff's attorney to say that he had "retired from the very first meeting of the concern." The sole question raised to-day, on a rule obtained some time back to set aside the verdict and to enter a nonsuit, or for a new trial, was whether or not there had been any evidence to go to the jury of the defendant Cornfoot's liability.

Mr. Sergeant C. Jones, and Mr. Wordsworth, on behalf of the plaintiff, contended that there was some evidence for the jury; but, without hearing Mr. Humfrey and Mr. Willes, who appeared for the defendant,

The Court said there was no evidence which could properly have been left to the jury. The defendant Cornfoot never appeared to have acted as a provisional committee-man; but, on the contrary, it appeared that the only act he had ever done was to say that he had nothing to do with the concern. The rule, therefore, must be made absolute.

Rule absolute.

St. Paul's Cathedral, London, cost in building £736,752 2s 3d. The Thames tunnel is 1,300 feet long, and cost £800,000. Southwark bridge cost £650,000.

Ether.—Within two months, 211 operations upon etherized patients have been performed in the Paris hospitals.

The Duke of Wellington and the Rev. Dr. Wellesley alone remain of the five sons of the Earl of Mornington.

The Dowager Marchioness Conyngham is the richest peeress in England.

Fair Example.—A gentleman in Kent has naturalized canaries to his garden. A pair of them built in a bush, and the hen hatched three eggs on the 27th ult.

Good.—Mr. Tyler, of Llancaage, in the parish of Llangarren, Herefordshire, has a cow with three calves, two bulls and a heifer. They are now a fortnight old, and all doing well.

A troop in the 4th Light Dragoons costs £6,000, and in the 11th Hussars, £5,500.

Lieutenant-Colonel Piper received 7,500 guineas on his retirement from the 38th regiment in 1840.

The House of Assembly, at Barbadoes, has raised the salaries of the island curates of the Established Church to £159 each, exclusive of what the Bishop may allow them out of the funds at his disposal. The curates of sixteen churches are provided for by this measure.

Dysentery and dropsy are greatly on the increase through this city and county, and evidently growing out of the sadly impoverished state of the poor.—*Limerick Chron.*

A servant girl received the following written character from a person who meant to compliment her highly:—"This is to Cerufy that Isable Wier serve with us During the last half year, and found her in every respect Credidable and free of Nothing that was song."—*Cheltenham Journal.*

The Roman Catholic clergy of Westport deanery assembled in a body to protest against the present mode of "dragging" the destitute poor every day to the soup depot, to answer the roll call and receive their short rations.

A gentleman was one day composing music for a young lady to whom he was paying his address:—"Pray Miss D.," said he, "what time do you prefer?" "Oh!" she replied (carelessly), any time will do—but the quicker the better."—The company smiled at the rejoinder, and the gentleman took her at her word.

A vast number of the very best seamen who were lately paid off from the *Inconstant* and other ships, have entered on board the Brazilian frigate at Devonport!

A very poor man, who lives at a place called Kilagoona went into a house in Borrisokane a few days ago, he sat by the fire for some time to warm himself, whilst doing so he perceived something like meat boiling in a pot on the fire—he asked what was in the pot, and was told it was a piece of a horse they were boiling for pigs—the poor fellow waited until it was boiled, and eat about a pound of it with an uncommon *gout*; he also took about two pounds of it home to his family.

Make Haste.—A gentleman in want of a wife addressed a passionate *billet doux* to a lady, and added this eligible posteript:—Don't be long in answering, as I have something else in my eye!"

The Rev. H. H. Willman has addressed a letter to the Right Hon. Viscount Morpeth, suggesting the propriety of erecting a monument at the end of New Victoria Street, in front of Westminster Abbey, to commemorate the introduction of printing into England, and of originating a public subscription for the purpose. Viscount Morpeth has expressed his cordial approbation of the proposed scheme, which has likewise the sanction of the Dean of Westminster.

Days of Sailing of Packet Boats.—Mails are despatched from London every 7th, 17th, and 27th of the month, for Lisbon, Madeira *via* Lisbon, Spain, and Gibraltar. 3d and 20th of every month, for Malta, Greece, Ionian Islands Egypt, Ceylon, India, and China. 2d and 17th of every month, for British colonies in the West Indies (except Honduras, Bahamas, and Bermuda) foreign colonies in West Indies, (except Savannah, and St. Jago de Cuba) Venezuela, and Madeira. 2d of every month only, for Mexico, Honduras, Havannah, Babamas, Chagres, and New Grenada. 17th of every month only, for Bermuda, and St. Jago de Cuba. First Tuesday in each month, for Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres From August to January, inclusive, the packet touches at Pernambuco and Bahia, on her outward passage to Rio Janeiro, and the other six months on her homeward passage, 3d and 18th of every month, for British North America, Bermuda, and the United States—except in December, January, February, and March, and then only on the 3d. Last day of every month, for Sydney, New South Wales. When the 3d or 18th occurs on a Sabbath, the mails are not despatched till the following day.

The most shameful jobbing is perpetrated by the rural jobbers at the Nenagh Board of Guardians, in the absence of the ex-officio members. The rate-payers should get up a memorial or remonstrance to the commissioners against the unparalleled system so shamefully carried on.

LOAN DISCOUNT BILL.

This bill (just prepared and brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Green, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Park), consists of two clauses, the first of which provides that interest at the rate of four cent. shall be allowed on all instalments paid in anticipation by the contributors to the loan of £8,000,000. (To be raised this year) The second clause enacts that warrants are to be issued by the Bank of England for the dividends due the 3rd of July, 1847.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

Events in Mexico seem drawing to a crisis; advices received at New Orleans by the steamer Massachusetts, which left Vera Cruz 14th of April, states that an express had come in from General Twiggs, confirming the report that Santa Anna had entrenched himself at Cerro Gordo, seven miles beyond Jalapa, and had 15,000 troops. [Cerro Gordo is about twenty miles this side of Jalapa, and nearly midway between that place and the National Bridge.] Lieutenant-Colonel Johnson was severely wounded in reconnoitering the enemy; and it was said a skirmish had taken place between the Mexicans and the advanced guard of Twiggs. Several had been killed. The brigades of Generals Worth, Peterson, Shields, Pillow, and Quitman, were on the road, advancing to the scene of conflict.

General Twiggs had about 2,700 men, and Santa Anna, who was supposed to have sixty pieces of artillery, would hold him in check till General Scott came up. He was making rapid marches, and the battle was expected to take place on the 14th.

At Tuspan, there had been a fight between officers and citizens, and a detachment from the blockading squadron had left for that place, under the Commodore. Gen. Scott had issued a proclamation enjoining upon the Mexicans to remain at home, and promising them protection.

Santa Anna's inaugural address to the Deputies in Congress manifests a calm, but firm and decided determination to repel the American invasion.

The surrender of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa was published in the city of Mexico on the 31st of March.

Another attempt has been made by the United States to make peace with Mexico, but it met with no success.

From California, we learn that the Americans have regained possession of Pueblo de los Angelos, which was taken from them by Gen Flores and 700 Mexicans, Indians, &c.

Later news from the Pacific informs us that General Kearney, after an unparalleled march of 2,200 miles across the continent of America, had united his small force of 100 dragoons with a corps of some 500 men, led by Commodore Stockton, composed of hastlevies in the country, and of sailors and marines from the fleet, and beaten the Mexicay and California commanders and troops occupying Pueblo de los Angelos, and re-subjugated the country from the sea to the mountains.

MEETING OF LANDLORDS & TENANTS AT THOMASTOWN.

Another meeting similar to that reported in our paper of the 1st inst., took place in Thomastown on Thursday last,

The Hon. C. B. Wandesforde in the chair.

The other gentlemen present were Sir R. Langrishe, Bart; Sir J. Power, Bart; Peter Connellon, Esq., Captain Bunbury, John Hutchinson, Esq., Thomas Shaw, Esq., Wm. Hutchinson, Esq., Benjamin Alcock, Esq., Anthony Nugent, Esq., Wm. Clifford, Esq., John Hayden, Esq., R. Walsh, Esq., and Messrs. R. Walsh, J. Power, James Murphy, John Murphy, P. Cody, &c., &c.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by stating that the principal object of the present meeting was to receive the reports of those persons deputed to wait upon the rate payers generally, (two were appointed for each townland), to explain the benefits which must accrue from their adoption of a proposition which would relieve them of one half the burdens of the new rate struck by the Board of Guardians. He expressed his delight at the prospect of a favorable termination of the subject under their consideration, and concluded by recommending the meeting to adopt a plan calculated to diminish the burdens which would press so heavily upon the industrious classes.

The meeting was subsequently addressed by Mr. Connellon, Sir John Power, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Cantwell, but as they had reference to a subject which was so fully discussed before, we omit them.

Those before deputed to wait upon the rate-payers generously offered to become collectors gratuitously.

The meeting unanimously adopted the original propositions, and then separated.

—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

In the seventy Generals of the Army, the only Waterloo heroes living are seven, viz.:—Sir John O. Vandeleur, Sir James Kempt, Lord Strafford (better known to the service as Sir John Byng), Sir John Lambert, Sir Peregrine Maitland, Sir Colin Halkett, and Sir Frederick Adams, each holding the Colonelcy of a Regiment.

Major-General Sir Harry Smith, G.C.B., is the only one of one hundred and eleven General officers of the last year who has obtained the Colonelcy of a Regiment.

Of 196 Major-Generals, 44 are Waterloo officers, and only three of this number have regiments, viz., Sir A. Cameron, Thomas Dalmer, and Sir H. Smith.

In the staff of 145 Lieutenant-Generals, there are 24 Waterloo officers, of whom 20 have regiments, the exceptions being Sir Henry Askew, Sir George Quentin, J. M. Hamerton, and Henry Wyndham.

The only Colonel of the year 1847, is Colonel M'Douall, 2d Life Guards.

Of the Staff officers of Pensioners, 66 are stationed in Great Britain, 32 in Ireland, and 5, viz., Brevet Major Gray (commanding), Capt. Kenny, Capt. Smith, Capt. A. Macdonald, and Lieut. Hickson, appointed to New Zealand.

Captain Macdonald, 30th, is the only officer on full regimental pay in the roll of Staff officers of Pensioners.

Forty-four officers are in receipt of pecuniary reward for distinguished service.

Sunday was the anniversary of the battle of Albuera, in 1811, where the 3d Dragoon Guards, 4th Dragoons, 3d, 7th, 23d, 28th, 29th, 31st, 34th, 39th, 48th, 57th, 60th, and 66th regiments were engaged.

Every soldier in the 48th Regiment, stationed in Belfast, has contributed a day's pay for the relief of the Irish poor.

The Duke of Sutherland will give £2 each bounty to the three hundred recruits raised in that county for the 93d, in addition to the Queen's bounty.

The Carlow Guardians have raised the salary of Doctor Porter, the workhouse physician, to £100 a year.

Some potatoes set last Christmas by Charles Studdert, Esq., of Newmarket-on-Fergus, present very promising stalks.

MORE AMERICAN BENEVOLENCE—FURTHER FREE SUPPLES.

The subjoined, from the *Cork Reporter* of Saturday, furnishes another munificent instance of the untiring benevolence of generous America towards this suffering country.

We have, says our contemporary, to announce the arrival of the fine barque, Consuello, Captain ———, from New Orleans, with a cargo of provisions for the relief of Irish distress, part of which, as will be seen by the following letter, has been placed at the disposal of Mr. Murphy, United States' Consul at Cove, and the remainder, is consigned to the Society of Friends:—

"New Orleans, March 30, 1847.

"Sir—We beg to hand you enclosed invoice and bill of lading for 1773 bags of corn, shipped by this conveyance, the brig Consuello.

"The corn was purchased by funds subscribed in this city and the neighborhood for the relief of the Irish poor.

"We observe, by a notice in the English newspapers, republished here, that the British government have generously agreed to pay freights on all shipments intended for the relief of the distressed Irish.

"Mr. Mure, the British Consul, has, at our request, notified his government, and ordered insurance on this shipment. We have handed him a bill of lading, which he will forward to the proper authorities, who will, no doubt, give you the necessary instructions respecting its disposal.

"As the representative of our country at the port of destination, we do not hesitate to give you this trouble, and to ask for your kind co-operation in carrying out the wishes of the donors.

"We are Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

"A. D. Crossman,
Mayor.

"committee.

"Sam. J. Penn, John O'Hagan, Thomas Gensis, John Goodwin, Charles Diamond, W. J. O'Hagan.

"J. Murphy, Esq., Consul of the United States of America, Cork."

We had the pleasure of an interview with the Captain of the Consuello this morning, who informs us that while he was taking in his cargo a large number of vessels, grain laden, had sailed for Cork and Liverpool, and a very considerable number were taking in cargoes. He states—what it will be very gratifying to learn—that not the slightest apprehension was felt there as to any limit to the supplies which would be sent to this country, and that when the entire inland navigation was open, the quantity to arrive would far and away exceed the means of conveyance.—When it was known that the Consuello was loading in New Orleans for the relief of Ireland, much larger quantities of flour, corn, meal, biscuit, and pork, continued to pour in than she could carry, all marked "for the relief to Ireland," and the captain estimates that he left behind him, at least, the bulk of two cargoes of free provisions, equal to what he carries.

TO FRANCES.

Whene'er I see her clear calm crest,
As up the moon advances,
So witching, yet so coyly dress'd,
I turn my eyes toward the west
With thoughts of thee, my Frances.

Although I view in every clime
Wherein I cast my glance
The works of art and shapes sublime,
And hear at eve the distant chime,
I'll think of thee, my Frances.

Whene'er a fair one sweetly speaks
Of watchful nights and trances,
Of darkening skies and dawning streaks,
Heroic forms and blushing cheeks,
I prize thee more, my Frances.

Whene'er I muse o'er oft turn'd tomes
Of lovers, knights, and lances,
My fancy then unbidden roams
To that fair town whose spires and domes
Are seen by thee, my Frances.

And should I think 'mid May day wights,
On her that graceful dances,
I will remember long past nights,
When o'er your lake-loved gentle heights
I stray'd with thee, my Frances.

Whene'er I meet a lovely maid,
I prone to dwell on chances;
But when I see her south in shade,
The beam be there so long delay'd,
I turn to thee, my Frances

Though I traverse a foreign shore,
And read the last romances,
I never shall forget the store
Of sense and song and pain'd lore
Possess'd by thee, my Frances.

M. H. Burr, New York.

The Archduke Charles of Austria, who died last month, aged 75, gave the first check to the French army under Napoleon, having defeated them at the battle of Asper, and compelled them to recross the Danube. The terrific battle of Wagram followed soon after, when, after three days' fighting, the Austrian army retired in good order before the French.

The teeth of some antediluvian animal, says the *Bath Journal*, were last week found on the works of the Stour Valley Railway, at Lamarsh, some of them weighing 5lbs. each.

German Catholicism is making great progress in the upper districts of the duchy of Baden. On the 25th ult., M. Fruh, formerly parish priest of Stockach, openly proclaimed his adhesion to the new sect.

A juvenile band of the order of temperance has recently been commenced in Philadelphia. It embraces lads between the ages of 12 and 18—over which latter age no person is admitted among the original "Sons."

The body of a child, with the head and shoulders eaten off by dogs, was discovered in a field near Riverston, on Thursday! It presented a truly awful appearance, and is supposed to have been exposed by its unnatural parent, for whom the police are making active search.—*Tipperary Vindicator.*

In the calls of the clergy, it not unfrequently happens that they often witness coffins with corpse laid in the same bed with the sick and dying whom they attend; and in some cases dead bodies are stretched beside the sick for several hours. Wakes are now almost unknown in the abodes of poverty.—*Ibid.*

The Unfortunate Affair at Scregg.—We are delighted to learn that the victims of that unfortunate monomaniac, Mr. Wilson, are getting on well. This will be a source of gratification to the numerous and highly respectable connections and acquaintances of Mr. and Mrs. Kelly, than whom no family could be more esteemed.—*Roscommon Journal.*

The Governor of the Maryborough jail had to avail himself of an order, from the Resident Magistrate, to obtain the aid of the military, having anticipated an *emeute* amongst some of the condemned prisoners. It is supposed the intended outbreak was the concoction of ten men under sentence of transportation, and whom Mr. Wilson had a few days previous informed that they were the ten selected to be transmitted to the hulks.

Unprecedented cure by Holloway's Pills.—Thos. Symons, formerly of Chatham dock-yard, residing in Gravel lane, Southwark, had been unable to do his work for three years. His lungs were supposed to be affected, having a distressing cough, with feet and legs swelling; besides which he could scarcely ever keep anything on his stomach, and was generally so weak and ill as to barely have power to stand, yet in three months this poor man acquired almost a new constitution by taking Holloway's Pills, and is now become so thoroughly strong and well, as to be able to undertake the laborious duties of a carpenter on board a vessel about sailing to New South Wales.

Waterford—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. Henderson, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Saturday, May 22, 1847.