COURT OF ERROR—MAY 26.

The Londonderry and Enniskillen Railway Company in error v. Sir John Macneill.

This was an action brought by Sir John Macneill to recover a sum of money due to him for his professional service in making the preliminary surveys prior to the incorporation of the company, and a verdict was had for him, £1,500. Objections were taken to the right of the plaintiff below to sue, on the ground that he had contracted, not with the company, but with certain persons who were the promoters of the undertaking, and that the service did not come within the provisions of the 65th section of the general railway act. The verdict was, however, upheld, and the defendant below then sued out the present writ of error.

Mr. O'Hagan, and a junior counsel, were heard on the part of the appellants, to sustain the objections; but the court did not call on the other side to reply.

The Lord Chief Justice pronounced judgment, and observed that the case depended on the construction of the 65th section of the companies consolidation act, and that section provided, "that all the money raised by the company, whether by subscription of the shareholders or by loan or otherwise, shall be applied—firstly, in paying the costs and expenses incurred in obtaining the special act and all expenses incident thereto; and secondly, in carrying the purposes of the company into execution." It appeared from the evidence given at the trial that a number of persons being anxious to obtain an act of parliament to authorise them to carry into execution a great national undertaking, employed Sir John Macneill to make the necessary surveys, and they bound themselves to pay him £3,300 for those services. There were other works he undertook which were out of the case, and need not therefore be considered by the court. The verdict had been given for the amount of services of which the company had availed themselves, and the surveys made were a condition precedent to the company being called into existence. The fruits of Sir John Macneill's labours had been appropriated by them, and when the persons originally contracted with him, they were no doubt fully aware of the value of his services. From the instant the company came into existence the original contractors became divested of the property in the undertaking, which then vested in the company. Under these circumstances, Sir John Macneill, brought his action against the company for the amount of the sum the promoters had contracted to pay, and the question was, whether the services he performed related to the costs and expenses incurred in obtaining the special act and all expenses incidental thereto. How could it be argued that the making of the preliminary surveys was not incident to the obtaining of the act of parliament? It was a condition precedent to the obtaining of the act, that the surveys should be made, and they were clearly expenses incidental thereto. So far with regard to the act, and the position, and the objection made to Sir John Macneill's right to recover was as repugnant to law as to plain honesty and conscience. It was said he should have brought his action against the promoters of the undertaking with whom he made the contract. No doubt they were plainly liable; but did it follow that the company were not also liable? When the special act was obtained, the company was bound to pay the preliminary expenses; and it was quite consistent that the plaintiff below should have his remedy, not only against the promoters, but against the company, whose act could not be obtained without such services being rendered. In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, although parties might contract with the promoters of an undertaking, yet it was a matter of notoriety that they were paid by the company when incorporated; and the legislature intended that those who reaped the benefit of the labour of others should also pay for it. The law dedicated the first sums of money that were were raised by the company to the payment of the expenses incident to the procuring of their act; and it would be most unjust to say that a plaintiff should be turned round and asked to go to third parties, when the company had obtained all the property, and were in the actual enjoyment of the profits of his labour. Why should Sir John Macneill have proceeded against the original promoters, who had been given no funds to pay him, and when all their property in the railway had been handed over to the company, who enjoyed both the funds and the profits of the plaintiff's labour? There was not the slightest ground for the objection that had been taken by the defendants below. There was also authority to support the claim of the plaintiff, as fully appeared in the case of Tilson *v.* Foyle, where the attorney who got the act of parliament was held entitled to his costs against the company that the act incorporated. The objections on which the writ of error had issued were wholly groundless; and he (the Chief Justice) and the majority of the court were of opinion that the case was one in which they ought to give exemplary costs against the company. The verdict should therefore stand.

DISBUDDING FRUIT TREES.—The increasing attention to the cultivation of superior sorts of fruit, gives additional interest to such hints, as emanate from really practical men. In Maund's 'Botanic Garden and Fruitist' for June, the subject of disbudding fruit trees at this season, is so practically treated, that a hint or two from it must be useful. It is founded on the principle of "prevention is better than cure." By disbudding trees early in the summer, the growth of superfluous wood is prevented, and the whole power of the tree is thrown into that portion which is retained as useful for bearing. It will be clear, even to the unlearned in these matters, that this system must be superior to permitting the tree to exhaust itself on that which is to be cut away. Another evident advantage arises from the light being fully admitted to act on, and properly ripen the wood that is retained; for it is stated, "light is more especially required, to act on the leaves belonging to the embroyo buds, or spurs, which are ultimately to produce the fruit." We give one other extract from amongst these directions, very useful for those to remember who cut, or direct the cutting of, trees, many of which are pruned by those possessing no knowledge of the subject. "The plum, apricot, pear, apple, and the red and white currants are instances of fruit trees bearing principally on spurs; whilst the rasberry, black currant, vine, peach, and morello cherry, produce the chief of their crop on the young shoots."

THE FOLLY OF AVARICE.—A very strong proof of the folly of farmers holding their corn in the expectation of realising enormous prices has just been communicated to us by a gentleman of this town, who is well acquainted with the circumstances here represented. It appears that recently a farmer, in the neighbourhood of Beverley commenced threshing some wheat, for which, nine days ago, he refused 70s a quarter, and after labouring from 7 o'clock till 11 in the morning, he succeeded in obtaining four quarters seven bushels, of corn, and the enormous quantity of 3,250 mice!—*Hull Advertiser.*

A Bedridden Person.—Wonderful Effects of Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Robert Stephens, of Barking-side, near the Red House, hurt his thigh 19 years ago, which affected his knee so seriously as to oblige him to relinquish his trade as a shoemaker, and go to the London Hospital for seven weeks; the surgeons wishing to amputate his leg, he left, and for 11 years endured the greatest suffering, two of which he was completely helpless and bedridden, but now by using Holloway's Ointment and Pills in five weeks he is able to dress himself and walk by the aid of crutches with every probability of a certain cure.

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The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XXIV. SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1847. No. 2507.

ARMED INTERVENTION IN PORTUGAL.

"The Paris *Presse* publishes the following protocol of the conference held at the Foreign Office in London, on the 21st ult., and at which were present the Plenipotentiaries of Spain, France, Great Britain, and Portugal:—

"The Plenipotentiaries of Spain, France, Great Britain, and Portugal, having assembled in conference upon the invitation of the Plenipotentiary of Portugal, the Portuguese Plenipotentiary declared that he had learned by despatches received that same day from his government, the inutility of the endeavours made at Oporto by Colonel Wylde and the Marquis de Hespana, to put an end to the civil war in Portugal, on the conditions which the Queen of Portugal has authorised them to make known to the Junta. He added, that as the Queen of Portugal had offered these terms in conformity with the councils of her allies, he was charged by her Most Faithful Majesty to renew the step already made by her towards her allies, who had taken part in the treaty of April 22, 1834, in order to obtain from them the necessary aid to effectuate the pacification of her states.

"The Baron de Moncorvo afterwards declared that the conditions offered to the Junta of Oporto, in the name of her Most Faithful Majesty, were:—

"1st. A full and general amnesty for all political offences committed since the beginning of the month of October last, and the immediate recall of all persons who, since that period, had been constrained to leave Portugal from political motives.

"2nd. The immediate revocation of all decrees promulgated since the beginning of October last, which are in conflict with or in opposition to the established laws and constitution of the kingdom.

"3d. A convocation of the Cortes, as soon as the elections about to take place immediately shall be terminated.

"4th. The immediate nomination of a ministry composed of personages who do not belong to the party of the Cabrals, and are not members of the Junta of Oporto."

"The English Plenipotentiary confirmed the declaration of Baron Moncorvo, and said that the British government had that morning received despatches from Colonel Wylde, announcing that the mission in which he had been employed, conjointly with the Marquis de Hespana, had failed, and that the Junta had refused to put an end to the civil war upon the terms proposed by her Most Faithful Majesty, or even to consent to a suspension of arms.

"The Plenipotentiaries of Spain, France, and Great Britain taking these circumstances into serious consideration, and calling to mind the deep interests their respective governments felt in the well-being of the kingdom of Portugal, with the lively desire of these governments to see the civil war which is desolating the country put an end to, on conditions founded, on one side, upon the respect due to the dignity and constitutional rights of the crown, and calculated, on the other side, to insure sufficiently the liberties of the people; convinced, moreover, that the terms proposed by her most Faithful Majesty were well framed for attaining those two ends, concur in thinking that a conjuncture has now presented itself on which their respective governments might in full conformity with the principles by which they are guided, accede to the demand of succour which is addressed to them by the Queen of Portugal,

"The Portuguese Plenipotentiary, after expressing the satisfaction with which he received this declaration from the Plenipotentiaries of the three powers, showed the urgent necessity there was for taking measures in conformity with these declarations, and represented that, in the general state of affairs in Portugal delay could only add to the blood already shed, and aggravate the calamities with which the kingdom of Portugal is afflicted.

"Having regard to these circumstances, and persuaded of the urgency of the conjuncture, the Plenipotentiaries of the three powers resolved in common to accede to the demands of the Portuguese Plenipotentiary, and it was decided in consequence by the Plenipotentiaries of the four powers that the aid promised to the Queen of Portugal should be immediately afforded; and, according to this determination, the Plenipotentiaries of Spain, France, and Great Britain, engage that the naval forces of their respective governments actually stationed on the coast of Portugal shall take part conjointly and immediately with the naval forces of her Most Faithful Majesty in any operations deemed necessary or opportune by the commanders of these combined forces, in order to accomplish the object of this common act.—The Plenipotentiary of Spain further engages that a body of troops, the number of which shall be agreed upon between the governments of Spain and Portugal, shall enter Portugal with the intent of co-operating with the troops of her Most Faithful Majesty; and that such troops shall retire again from Portugal within two months after their entrance, or sooner, if the object of the expedition shall be fulfilled. The Plenipotentiaries of the four powers promise that orders shall be immediately sent to the officers of the navy of the respective governments, and to the generals commanding the Spanish troops on the frontiers of Spain.

(Signed) "XAVIER DE ISTURITZ.
JARNAC.
PALMERSTON.
MONCORVO."

Superior beef from the Bristol market, was offered for sale on Saturday in the Grand Parade market, Cork. It was well fed, and in high condition, but there were no purchasers. The prime cost of each beast weighing 8½ cwt., was £31 10s, in Cork.

Friday last, at half past ten a.m., four armed men entered the house of Mr. J. F. Cremin, of Ballycreman, Poor Law Guardian, and clerk to the Ballingarry Relief Committee, asked for fire arms, and robbed his wife of what money she had; there were seven more men armed on the road near the house, waiting until the four men who entered the house joined them, when they fired three or four shots, and then went at eleven o'clock forenoon, to the house of Mr. John Hetherman, of same townland, where eight of the party entered, all armed, stabbed his calves, and robbed his wife of what money she had. An armed party, same day, killed the calves of Mr. David Barry, of Kilmocow, and robbed Mr. Jas. Barry's house, same place, of a gun. On Sunday morning, at eight o'clock, an armed party visited the house of Mr. Hederman, of Kilmore, a very respectable farmer, in search of fire arms.—At the Yellow Meadows, parish of Ballingarry, thirty six armed men were seen, and after exercising went in in four parties and committed outrages, taking fire arms from several houses.—*Lim. Chronicle.*

On Sunday last a party of 30 armed men, with their faces blackened, visited several farm houses near Bruree and Rock-hill, and not only took off fire arms, but in many instances plundered the houses of provisions, and also took off lambs and calves from the fields.—*Ibid.*

Several farmers houses at Flain, near Loughill, in this county, were visited on Friday night by parties of armed ruffians, who took off fire arms, and in some instances plundered the dwellings.—*Ibid.*

Commodore Beatty is declared a lunatic by a Cheltenham jury.

DISTRESS IN THE WEST.

Cong Rectory, Ballinrobe, May 31, 1847.

Christian friends, my private funds are exhausted—our committee funds are exhausted—with great exertion our relief lists have been prepared, and sent in for a district of twenty-five miles long—perhaps the largest relief district in Ireland; we can hardly expect to be under the operation of the new system of relief for ten days yet. Above eighty per cent. of our work people have been dismissed; our list for gratuitous issues of meal—from half a stone to a stone and a half weekly—and of soup, 524 quarts daily (our boilers hold no more), contain the names of above 1,100 heads of families; besides which I feed daily at the rectory from fifty to one hundred persons, chiefly aged women and children. With all our exertions, deaths are increasing tenfold; burials, from want of energy and means, are sometimes deferred above a week. The wretched mother may be seen carrying about the putrid corpse of her deceased child from day to day, seeking, as well the means of burial for the one, as to excite compassion for some half dozen others. Fever, in all its varied forms, is surrounding us, and making fearful ravages. Shall I attempt to picture the increased horror of the scene that awaits us—the probable increase of disease, and the certain increase of death, when at the end of this week we shall be forced to close our store and tell our wretched people our funds are expended. I entreat, I implore, in the name of Him whose is the silver and gold, your prompt, your liberal assistance. "Be merciful after thy power—if thou hast much, give plenteously—if thou hast little, do thy diligence to give gladly of that little"—"*qui cito dat bis dat.*"—Your servant in the Lord,

E. L. MOORE,
Rector and Vicar of Cong.

TO T. N. REDINGTON, ESQ.

Achill, May 28, 1847.

SIR—I beg leave to bring under your notice the cruel neglect of those who are entrusted with the distribution of out door relief to the poor of this district. The depot at the village of Cashil is eleven miles distant from some of the people who have to apply for relief, and, often travelling so great a distance, it is quite uncertain that their wants will be supplied. *For the last six days* there has been no food in the depot. The suffering of those who depended on it for the supply of their daily food, is, consequently, dreadful. I found sixty families yesterday, in the village of Duniver, in a state of actual starvation; to save them from that horrible death, I was obliged to issue half-a-stone of Indian corn from our own store to each house. It is a cruel mockery to call this relief, which leaves the poor to perish, while it checks the stream of private liberality. Such is the operation of the outdoor relief which is supposed to be administered in this district. I know not where the neglect lies; but I trust that the fact which I have stated will lead to inquiry, and the application of a remedy.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

EDWARD NANGLE.

P.S.—I should have mentioned that, as the public works have ceased in this district, the outdoor relief is the only legislative provision for our suffering poor.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS IN FRANCE.

All the accounts received from all quarters of the country concur in representing the weather as the most favourable that has occurred within the memory of man. Not only were the prospects, consequently, of the most flattering kind, but benefit from the season had already been realized. "If," says a letter before us—"if bread-stuffs have not yet been gathered, we deduce from the providential season that we enjoy a most important substitute for them in the astonishing produce of vegetables of all kinds.—Moreover, the hay crop, which three weeks since threatened to be short, will, on the contrary, be exceedingly heavy, and admit of the direction of grain and pulse to human food that must otherwise have been given to cattle. Nor is this all. The apples promise this year to be most abundant, and to insure that desideratum in many provinces, and for which beer is the present substitute—cider."

It appears that the summer has set in with an amount of heat rarely witnessed so early in the season. "The thermometer (Fahrenheit) rose on Saturday in Paris and throughout France to 82°," says one of our letters; "on Sunday it attained the (for the month of May) unusual height of 90°. Yesterday (Monday) and to-day it has averaged 76° only. Early this morning some refreshing rain fell, but the barometer is, nevertheless, rising."

The *Echo de l'Agriculture* states that all its accounts from the departments concurred in describing the prospects of the approaching harvest as extremely cheering—a circumstance which had induced the holders to send their grain in greater abundance to the markets, and rendered buyers more circumspect. In Brittany and Normandy it had been ascertained that there was plenty of grain for local consumption, until the ripening of the next crop. A fall in prices had accordingly taken place as also in Picardy and Alsace. At Strasburg, the diminution had amounted to 4f. per hectolitre. At Lyons, Dijon, Besancon, and throughout the south of France, prices either declined or remained stationary.—*Times.*

A grocer announces in the Dublin papers, that he has whiskey on sale which was drunk in Ireland by that monarch of tasteful memory—George IV!

THE OAK HAS WON.—It has been almost invariably observed that when the oak tree opens its leaves before the ash a dry summer will follow; and that when the ash opens its leaves before the oak a wet summer will as certainly ensue. This year the oak is in advance of the ash.

Serjeant Heffernan, and privates Cowan, Carr, and Gaywood, 75th regiment, are in custody for robbing the provision stores at Ballinasloe.

An imperial decree has been published at Vienna, prohibiting the export of corn for 5 months.

An accidental fire consumed Mr. Alder's and several other houses in Cheltenham, on Monday.

The Earl Yarborough has given £1000 to the Royal Naval School, to found an annual scholarship for the Navy.

Colonel M'Gregor has presented Constable Browne, of the Old Bridge station, Clonmel, with a silver "Chevron" as a reward for his exertions in saving two boys from drowning last week. The "chevron" entitles the constable to a sum of money on his discharge.

Malignant fever has broken out in Maryborough and Mountrath. Fever is very prevalent in Tullamore.

At the fair of Clare on Saturday, there was little demand for stock, save heifers. Milch cows sold at a reduction from the prices at the late fairs. Sheep were also low, and in no demand.

We understand there is a requisition in course of signature to William Monsell, Esq., inviting him to become candidate for the representation of this city, on the principle of *Repeal.*—*Limerick Chronicle.*

CITY OF DUBLIN STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

On Saturday last a meeting of this company was held at the Company's Office, Eden-quay, for the purpose of electing three directors. The ballot commenced at one o'clock, and closed at three o'clock, when the chairman declared that John George, William Moore Geoghegan, and Henry Roe, Esqrs., were elected directors. The meeting then separated.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO FISHERIES.

In the electoral division of Ardfield, Lady Carbery, and three or four gentlemen, have expended a sum of about £20 in repairing the boats of the fishermen, and taking their nets, &c., out of the pawn. By this small outlay *they have taken 260 persons off the relief lists.* It is much to be regretted that similar encouragement is not given elsewhere on the coast, for by this means, not only would numbers be rescued from the misery and degradation of out-door relief, but the fish taken might be used in feeding the whole population. A few days ago, the quantity of fish taken by the Ardfield boatmen was so great that they were obliged to throw away a large portion of those caught as the boats were actually sinking under the weight.—*Cork Reporter.*

COURT OF CHANCERY—MONDAY, MAY 31.

Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests v. Archbold.

The above case stood over from last term, to give Mr. Archbold, trustee to certain property in Waterford, bequeathed for charitable purposes, and for whose removal the plaintiffs presented a petition to the Court, time to decide upon the course which he would take, whether he would withdraw from the trusteeship, or abide the decision of the Court upon the subject.

Mr. Baldwin, Q.C., stated that the solicitor for Mr. Archbold had handed him a note from the secretary to the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, intimating that a letter written to them by Mr. Archbold would be laid before them for consideration on next board day. The letter from the secretary of the board had been received only that morning, and was dated the 29th of May.

The Lord Chancellor said that the cause should be further adjourned to that day week, to allow time for the answer of the board.

CONSPIRACY TO SHOOT A MAGISTRATE.—William Kenedy, John Cleary, and John Carroll, residing in Corragh, parish of Lorha, were committed to our county jaol, on Friday last, charged with conspiring to shoot a magistrate of the northern division of the county. It appears that a man named Smith, living in the village of Toomavara, who had been hired to assassinate this gentleman, has turned approver. The principal in the conspiracy is one of the tenants of the gentleman against whom it was concocted, and who, no doubt, would have been shot, only for the discovery of the diabolical plot.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

BRUTAL ATTACK.—On Sunday last, as a man named Butler, employed as ganger on the railway works at Thurles, was returning from that town, he was met by a party of nine or ten men, who knocked him down, beat him in a barbarous and unmerciful manner, in various parts of the body, and fractured his skull with sticks and stones. No hopes are entertained of the recovery of the unfortunate man. Head constable Foote succeeded in arresting five persons whom Butler is able to identify as some of the party who attacked him.—*Ibid.*

INCENDIARISM.—On Monday last, about half past one o'clock, the dwelling of Mr. John Burgees, of Finoe, near Borrisokane, was maliciously set fire to. The family had a most providential escape, for, in about fifteen minutes after the fire commenced, the roof fell in; there was very little furniture saved. Mr. Burgess is steward and caretaker to Edward Waller, Esq., J.P., Finnoe house. Burgess thought that he had not an enemy in the world. He is a man of uprightness and seemed to be popular in his locality. The Constabulary, who stop within about 150 yards of Burgess's house, were promptly on the spot.—*Ibid.*

ATTACK BY AN ARMED PARTY.—On the night of the 28th ultimo, an armed party, consisting of there men, went to the house of a farmer named Collins, of Coolderry, burst open the door, and immediately presented arms at the inmates. The ruffians placed Collin's servant on his knees, put a pistol to his throat and threatened him with instant death, if he did not quit his master's employment. Collins, fortunately for himself, was not at home at the time, for in all probability if he were, his fate would be—death. The fellows then levelled Collins's house to the ground, after which they departed, going in the direction of Toomavara, where they had been arrested by the police of that village, fully identified, and committed to gaol to stand their trial at the approaching assizes of Nenagh. The cause assigned for this villanous attack upon an industrious farmer, was his taking possession of a small farm, from which a former tenant had been ejected.—*Ibid.*

A short time back, an act of the most disgusting brutality was committed by a drinking party at a public house in the New Inkleys. A man in a state of semi intoxication offered to let a member of the company bite off his ear for 2s 6d. The offer was at once accepted, the besotted man laid down his head upon the table, and his ear was actually bitten off by a man who follows the occupation of a rat catcher! Our informant adds, that after applying a little rag to the wound, the fellow sat down to drink the price of his ear, and after having consumed the whole of the proceedings, he offered to part with his other ear also at the same price!—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

THE SEASON—PROSPECT OF THE CROPS.—The accounts contained in the papers from all parts of the country coincide in describing the prospect of the harvest as most favourable, and the effects of the present genial weather as most beneficial. The crops are everywhere looking remarkably fine, and no doubt appears as yet to be entertained of an early and abundant harvest.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock on Saturday night, the house used for preparing food for the poor, at Thomastown, was discovered to be on fire, endangering the store of meal, peas, and other property. Head-constable Garrigan, with a party of police, were instantly on the spot, and succeeded in saving and protecting the property, and some young men present, with laudable intrep dity, assisted in arresting the progress of the flames.—The fire is supposed to have originated in one of the flues leading from one of the boiler fires, and which had some timber employed in its construction. The house is a ruin, but fortunately there was no other injury sustained.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

SLUGS AND GRUBS.—We hear many complaints of the grub destroying the early turnip crops, and that slugs are playing great havoc with beans and peas. Gardens are greatly infested with them this year. Lime, soot, and salt are strongly recommended as remedies for the destruction of slugs. The latter has been tried with great success, but care must be taken in its application, otherwise the remedy may prove as bad as the disease.

AFFAIRS OF SPAIN.

Paris was inundated on Saturday with unfavourable reports respecting Spain, and particularly with regard to the youthful Sovereign of that country. One of those rumours represented her Majesty as about to abdicate; another, that she will ere long, upon a pretext founded on the committal of some eccentricity, be dethroned; in fact, shut up in a madhouse, while the King would ascend the throne, and reign under the title of Regent.

The *Constitutionnel* observes, in a leading article, that—

"All is disorder, confusion, and scandal at the Court of Madrid. The Queen and the King, after some quarrels and reconciliations, of which the public has for some time enjoyed the strange spectacle, have again separated with much noise, under pretence of a struggle for domestic authority. It is said that some ministerial, together with diplomatic intrigues, have complicated the quarrel. The word 'divorce' even has been mentioned. The Spanish journals enter into long dissertations on the fancies of the Queen, on the rights of the King, on the degree of conjugal power which ought to belong to the husband of the Queen after the abolition of the Salic law, and upon the possible consequences of a separation. The Moderados lean towards the husband. The Progressists bear an affection for the Queen.—There are 'the Ministry of divorce,' 'the Ministry of conjugal obedience,' 'the Ministry of the free woman!' Generals as well as ambassadors, senators, and deputies, actively engage in this political intrigue of the boudoir. The constitution has been gravely invoked on both sides—in the Cortes as in the anti-chambers—in the press as well as on the Royal couch. These are some of the consequences of the great policy of Louis XIV.; and our alliance of last year with Spain is, as may be seen, more noble, more pure, more solid, and more glorious than ever! To add a last touch to this picture, the ministerial correspondence from Madrid of this day hazards the following conjecture:—'It is said that the Spanish government proposes to recall Don Manuel Godoy, Prince of Peace, and to restore him a portion of his honours and his rank.'"

THE POOR LAW—RENT-CHARGE.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR—I am anxious to set clearly before my clerical brethren a point which may possibly have escaped the notice of some, and which materially effects their pecuniary prospects. You are aware that rent-charge is payable in two moieties—the one falling due May 1, the other November 1. Very commonly, however, the clergy receive their entire income in one payment, soon after the 1st of November.

To all who thus receive their entire year's income after 1st November next, I am anxious to explain that the enormous rates now being struck under the Temporary Relief Act, can be charged only on the half year's income falling due on November 1. The half year payable on 1st May last, having fallen due before such rates were struck, cannot be made chargeable with them. Thus, for example, I hold a living of £500 per annum. A rate of five shillings in the pound has been struck on May 10, under the provisions of the Temporary Relief Act. In receiving my income next November, I am liable to a charge only upon £250—that is, I am chargeable with £62 10s, instead of 125. This point is of vital importance, as, in fact, an erroneous view of the matter might impose a taxation upon the clergy exactly double what I conceive to be legally demanded from them.

CLERICUS.

Fever is spreading to a frightful extent in Mallow, where several deaths have occurred.

The first meeting of the Irish Council was held on Wednesday in the Rotundo. E. Wilmot Chetwode, Esq., in the chair Sir C. O'Loghlen read the report of the committee (Counsellor Delmege in the chair) calling upon Irishmen of every section of opinion, to watch over and assert the rights and interests of our common country—to mirror its wants and wishes—to create, foster and develope a sound Irish public opinion. William Monsell, Esq., of Tervoe, moved that it be referred to a committee to inquire and report upon the present condition of the labouring population of this country, the best means of alleviating their condition, and the furnishing them with increased means of employment.

The *Nation* of Saturday appears in mourning, probably in imitation of the executioner who masks his face with crape. In that publication it is said that O'Connell never raised his head from the time he was consigned to the dungeon. If this be true, how much more cruel and cowardly the conduct of those who poured poison into his wounds, and embittered the last moments of the dying!—*Pilot.*

A large party of armed men passed from the neighbourhood of Ballyagron on yesterday, some of them with their faces blackened, moving south of Castletown Conyers and Rossmore, by Gurtroe, in the direction of Heathfield, where they turned up the hill, between the police stations of Castletown and Heathfield, within half a mile of the latter, which they passed about 10 o'clock in the morning, and went into a small cabin belonging to a poor family of the name of Hayes, nearly overlooking Glenwilliam Castle, the residence of Wm. H. de Massy, Esq., J.P. which there is good reason to believe they meant to attempt to plunder of fire arms, as soon as the workmen should have gone to dinner at 12 o'clock; but the police at the Heathfield station happened to get information of their whereabouts, when eight of the force under constable Hamilton went in the direction of the house, but the hill, which they had to ascend, being very steep, when they got within a couple of hundred yards of the house in which these ruffians were, the police being, of course, considerably below, a woman taking a can of water to the house, got sight of the police, and gave the alarm; when the armed countrymen, 15 in number, dashed out and ran for their lives,, the police following close, but at great disadvantage, and altho' the countrymen were nearly two to one, they had not the courage to stand and shew fight, (tho' they would have ample courage and resolution to shoot an inoffensive man upon the highway, who had no means of resistance and of course unsuspicious)—the fellows ran down the side of the hill to the demesne of William Cox, Esq., J. P. Ballynoe, where they got into the plantations, and thereby evaded the police. Had the police received the slightest assistance from the people of the country, those desperadoes, who are keeping the peaceable portion of the inhabitants in perpetual fear and alarm, would have been captured. The small party of police deserve the greatest praise.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Two prisoners died of suffocation in the lock-up of Jersey jail, on Saturday.

The Duke of Devonshire visited the Regent's Park barracks bazaar, for the relief of of the Irish, and made purchases to the amount of £500. His Grace previously gave £1,000 towards the relief fund. The receipts on the first day for admission tickets and goods sold exceeded £3,300.

The Admiralty has raised the labourers' wages in Portsmouth dock-yard to 14s per week.

In Dumbarton, Argyle, and Peebles shires, the hills, on Sunday week, were covered with snow.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday, May 31.

SEE OF KILDARE.

The Archbishop of DUBLIN presented seventeen petitions from Waterford, Limerick, and other places, praying for the re-establishment of the diocess of Kildare. He also gave notice that, on some day which he should subsequently name, he should bring in a short bill not having reference to the establishment of the diocess of Kildare, but simply to remove the restriction on the royal prerogative which prevented her Majesty from appointing a bishop separately for each of the districts which had been united in Ireland, and to enable her Majesty to do this without imposing any burden on the ecclesiastical board.

AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.

In reply to Lord BROUGHAM,

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said that the government had received no intelligence of the signing of the convention entered into with respect to the affairs of Portugal, but a protocol had been signed by the three powers who were formally called on to interefere—namely, England, France, and Spain, and the object of that agreement was to contribute, if possible, to the pacification of that unhappy and distracted country, by the re-establishment of constitutional rights to the throne and people of that country.

The Factories Bill went through committee, and was reported with amendments.

The Army Service Bill was read a third time and passed.

Adjourned.

House of Commons—Monday, May 31.

THE CHURCH.

In reply to Mr. COLLETT,

Lord JOHN RUSSELL said that it was the intention of her Majesty's ministers to introduce a bill in the other house of parliament repealing a part of the existing act, by which the bishoprics of St. Asaph and Bangor were united to Manchester, and to provide for a bishop of Manchester, but it was not intended to provide there should be an additional seat in the House of Lords, nor was it proposed that any part of the funds for the payment of those bishops should be derived from any other source than from the funds now devoted to episcopal revenues—the funds of the church.

POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL—THE LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

On the order of the day for considering the Lords' amendments to the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill,

Lord JOHN RUSSELL called on the Speaker to give his opinion whether these amendments, as well as those made by their lordships in the landed property (Ireland) bill, were an infringement of the privileges of the House of Commons.

The SPEAKER said the amendments made by the Lords in both these bills did certainly infringe on the privileges of the House of Commons.—However, there was a precedent for waiving the objection to such an infringement as that made in the poor relief (Ireland) bill; but there was no precedent for waiving the maintenance of the privilege infringed in the landed property (Ireland) bill.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, having expressed his concurrence with the Speaker's decision, said he was not disposed to press the privileges of the house in the case of the poor relief (Ireland) bill, and to all the amendments except one he asked the house to consent. The amendment he dissented from was that whereby the agents of non-resident magistrates, who were *ex-officio* guardians, would be enabled to act in the stead of such magistrates.

Sir D. NORREYS objected to the amendment which omitted the 11th clause, limiting the amount of separate electoral rating.

After a very desultory debate, in which Mr. Callaghan, Mr. Stafford O'Brien, Sir J. Graham, Mr. Lefroy, Sir B. Hall, Mr. J. Stuart, Mr. Watson, and Mr. M'Cartney, and other hon. members took part, the house divided—

For agreeing to the Lords' amendment of the 11th clause	80
Against it	16
Majority	64

The amendment to the 17th clause was rejected; the other amendments were agreed to.

LANDED PROPERTY (IRELAND) BILL.

On the question to take into consideration the amendments made by the Lords in the landed property (Ireland) bill,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that as the Speaker had declared the principal amendments made by their lordships, viz., that which sanctioned the application of a part of the loan to the construction of mills and other buildings, which had not been contemplated by the House of Commons, an infringement of the privileges of the house, he would advise the house to disagree to that amendment. To the other amendments he was willing to assent. The right hon. gentleman moved accordingly.

Lord G. BENTINCK could not see why, as the house had waived its privilege in the case of the poor relief (Ireland) bill, it should not also waive it in this bill.

The lords' amendment, including mills amongst the improvements authorised by the bill was disagreed with; the other amendments made by their lordships in the bill were agreed with.

DESTITUTE POOR (IRELAND.)

The house then went into committee.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER—The house would remember that early this session his noble friend who was at the head of the government announced that as early as possible the government would put an end to the system of relief by public works in Ireland (hear)—and give relief to the destitute by other means. An act was passed for that purpose, in which power was taken for advancing on loan from the treasury, in aid of the rates, £300,000. Subsequently he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) proposed that the sum so to be advanced in aid of the rates for maintaining the destitute poor should be increased to £500,000. On Friday returns were moved for relating to the subject, and he was sorry it had been found impossible to have them prepared before he found it necessary to propose a further advance on loan, on the security of the rates to be made for the relief of the destitute poor until the ensuing harvest. The returns were in a forward state, and would be in the hands of members to-morrow or next day—(hear, hear.)—Since August the advances of public money for the public works in Ireland was £4,700,000. That system was now as nearly as possible brought to an end; throughout the greater part of Ireland the new system of relief had been brought into operation. He was happy to say that, wherever the local gentry and ratepayers had exerted themselves to carry out the law, it had acted well, and had proved a greatly improved mode of relief to that afforded by the system of public works. He believed the system was not popular as that which had been superseded amongst those who had been employed under it. In March 730,000 persons were employed. The relief committees had taken no pains to keep the numbers down; indeed, notwithstanding the utmost exertion of the officers of the government, they had placed many very improper persons upon the public works. His hon. friend had found fault with the number of persons employed by the government; but, upon a calculation, he would find that there was only one overseer to 60 persons employed upon the public works. The government adopted a very strong and forcible measure, in determining that 20 per cent. of the persons so employed should be discharged upon the first of May. Still it was attended with complete success, and it came at the proper moment; and the result was that the greater part of the hands were happily engaged in the preparation of the ground for the growth of the present crops. The measure was repeated at a subsequent period—a further reduction took place, but from that time a passive resistance was offered to the law. The committees were formed, but exceedingly slow; the people were exceedingly slow to take relief in food rather than take money wages for idling over the public works; and unless a threat had been held out to stop the public works altogether on the first of May, he feared little progress would have been made. In the week ending 13th March, the expenditure was £259,000, while in that ending 1st May it was £151,000, while in that ending on the 29th May, which was the last for which they had any return, it was £53,000. Those sums included the expenditure for public works of every kind, and the house would see that the expenditure was reduced to one fifth of what it was in March—(hear, hear, hear). The new system of relief had been adopted in 1980 electoral divisions out of 2050 which was the whole number, so that in all but seventy had been established (hear.) He was happy to say that wasteful expenditure had been put an end to, not only in the north but in the south, the proprietors feeling that it was better to employ the people than to afford them relief in idleness, and no such scenes were offered to view as 2,000 more persons being placed upon the relief fund than there were inhabitants in the electoral division. Generally speaking, the system pursued was that the loan was made up to a certain amount in the pound, and not until then, the grants were made. The last report of the commissioners was up to the 10th of May, and it would be seen there that the sum advanced by way of loan, and placed to the credit of the treasurers of the relief fund, was £77,000, and that the sum granted was £2,859. Since then the whole of the £300,000 voted in March last had been placed at their disposal, and the applications which had been forwarded to the treasurers amounted to £600,000 (as we understand; but the right honourable gentleman's meaning both in this and other portions of his observations was exceedingly obscure.) The great guarantee, therefore, against a lavish expenditure of the money was, that the loans were to be made upon the security of the rates to be levied forthwith. Circulars had been issued to the inspecting officers, directing them to report the amount proposed to be levied, and the progress made in the collection, and where little progress was made, what the course was which was intended to be pursued by the guardians, in order to fulfil their engagements; and he was in great hopes that that system would be available in inducing parties to exercise the greatest strictness in excluding improper applicants from relief. In one district an inspecting officer had reported that the committee had been enabled to strike off 100 improper applicants for relief from the lists, and that the ratepayers had announced their intention to protect their own interests, and keep a strict surveillance over the granting of relief. That was a great change from the old system. With regard to those persons who received food a great check was to be found by the distribution of cooked food, for the raw food previously had been sold by the recipients for tobacco, spirits, and other articles. The distribution then of cooked food had been found the best means of guarding against abuse. Sir J. Burgoyne and Mr. Fox, a large landed proprietor, who had devoted himself to carrying out the provisions of the act, had both reported in favour of the great advantages of the system of distributing cooked food, and he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) believed that the system now pursued would very much promote the welfare of the people of Ireland, and at a far less expense than had hitherto prevailed. That opinion was confirmed, too, by an eminent crown solicitor, who had been employed in the distribution of relief by the British Association (hear). His report referred to the Westport union, where a great degree of distress prevailed, and showed that relief was given at half the cost that prevailed under the previous system; that the same amount of relief was afforded at a cost of £2,275 as had been given under the former system at a cost of £5,000. The present system, too, was more systematic and effective, for since it had come into operation the disheartening crowds of destitute poor had disappeared, and Westport (the report stated), had assumed a more cheering aspect. He had only to regret that the improved system had not been adopted in all other localities as well as Westport, as they should see equally cheering effects produced by it. He need not say more, he believed, but that the applications for loans amounted to £600,000, in addition to what had been already granted; and the sum he would now take was to the extent to which loans had been applied for. If more were hereafter necessary he should take another vote. The estimate of the cost up to harvest next was £2,600,000 or about one-half the loan granted. The right honourable gentleman concluded by moving the adoption of a resolution granting £600,000 in aid of the rates to be made for the maintenance of the poor in Ireland until harvest next.

Sir J. GRAHAM wished to know whether, of the sum of £4,700,000, granted since August, the instalments were to be paid within ten years?—He was also anxious to be informed what was the cost of the 2,200,000 rations issued daily? The questions he had to put were, first, what was the estimated cost of 2,200,000 rations daily; and, secondly, whether in every one of the 1,900 electoral divisions in which rations were distributed, the rates had been levied?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he could not precisely answer the questions at that moment. The statement laid before him by the relief commissioners was entitled, an estimate of the amount required to be advanced by way of loan or grant in aid of rates from May 24 to September 20, to provide rations, by which it appeared that the sum was estimated at £2,651,000, at 2½d per head. As to the next question, he stated that £4,700,000 was the amount issued under the relief act last session, and that it was to be repaid in twenty half-yearly instalments, the first of which would be presented for next summer assizes, and available to the paymaster of the civil services before the spring assizes of 1848. The instalment of that sum, and the first instalment under the public works, being £14,000 and £24,000 respectively, would be collected at the same time. He believed that rates had been struck, or at least notice given, but he had not received any account to show they were in course of levy.

Sir J. GRAHAM [illegible] no second instalment [illegible] government without [illegible] rate not only had been [illegible] progress of being made. [illegible] he believed it would not be [illegible] government to issue it until that fact had been certified to them.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply, said the government had intimated to the relief commissioners that they should inform the relief committees that the second instalment should not be advanced until the rate was in the course of levy.

MR. AGLIONBY and MR. ROEBUCK dwelt

upon the abuses that had attended the administration of relief adopted by the government in Ireland.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL described the difficulties which had to be encountered, not only from the magnitude of the potato failure, but also from the disjointed state of society in Ireland, and asserted that although great abuses necessarily attended the measures of relief taken by the government, the measures themselves had not failed, and had afforded a very great mitigation of the distress. The noble lord assured the house that advances would not be made except upon the security of rates to be immediately levied.

After remarks from Sir D. NORREYS,

The vote was agreed to.

The punishment of vagrants (Ireland) bill and the copyhold commission bill were read a third time and passed.

The highway rates bill was read a second time.

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

House of Lords—Tuesday, June 1.

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

Mr. GREENE and a deputation from the Commons appeared at their lordships' bar on behalf of the Commons, and asked for a conference on the Poor Relief (Ireland) and the Landed Property (Ireland) Bills. The conference was agreed to, and appointed to take place immediately in the royal gallery.

After a short absence the members of their Lordships' house appointed to confer with the Commons returned, and

Lord CLARENDON read the reasons why the House of Commons disagreed with certain amendments made by their lordships in the Irish Poor Relief and the Landed Property (Ireland) Bills.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said he would take those amendments into consideration, and bring them forward on Thursday next.

Adjourned.

House of Commons—Tuesday, June 1.

Mr. GOULBURN wished to know from the right hon. gentleman the Solicitor General whether it was his intention to bring in a bill for correcting what was manifestly an error with respect to the office of taxing-master to the Queen's Bench in Ireland. It was the duty of the taxing-master to investigate all questions of costs, and certain matters with respect to railway companies; thus a great increase of labour had been thrown upon the one taxing master. There were five taxing masters in the Queen's Bench of this country, and the work thrown upon one master was considerable.

Mr. MONAGHAN (the Solicitor-General for Ireland) said the matter to which the hon. gentleman had referred had only been brought under his attention within the last few days. It appeared that the officer referred to was the proper person to tax the costs, but it also appeared that he had objected, because there was no remuneration attached to the office. It was right that an adequate remuneration should be attached to the office. He did not think a bill could be brought forward on the subject during the present session.

Sir R. PEEL said that the noble lord in his speech the other evening did not make any mention of the Irish Railways' Bill. He had had a communication addressed to him by several parties who were most anxious to know the intention of the government on the subject.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that a report had been presented upon the subject, and as soon as it was printed it would be laid before the house.—He was not prepared to take any further vote for these railways this session.—Both the question of the right hon. baronet, and the answer of the noble lord were very indistinctly heard in the gallery.)

Mr. GREENE appeared at the bar, and announced that the House of Lords had agreed to a conference with the Commons, which they had appointed to take place in the Royal Gallery.

Lord John Russell, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, with many other members of the government, and accompanied by several hon. members left the house to attend the conference.

Lord J. RUSSELL shortly after appeared at the bar, and reported that the deputation appointed by the house, had conferred with a deputation of the House of Lords with respect to the two bills—the Poor Relief (Ireland) Bill, and the Landed Property (Ireland) Bill—and stated their reasons for disagreeing with the Lords' amendments and had left the bills, and their reasons for disagreeing with their lordships.

COLONISATION FOR IRELAND.

The Earl of LINCOLN, after the disposal of the private business, rose and moved that an humble address should be presented to her Majesty, praying that she would take into consideration the means by which colonisation might be made subsidiary to other measures for the improvement of the social condition of Ireland, and by which, consistently with full regard to the interests of the colonies themselves, the comfort and prosperity of those who emigrated might be effectually promoted. The noble lord in supporting his motion, after briefly adverting to the magnitude of the subject, and the importance and variety of its details, repudiated everything like party motive in pressing it upon the attention of the house. It was not his intention to bring forward any new plan of colonisation for the relief of Ireland (hear, hear)—or to advocate the merits of any particular plan out of the numerous schemes which had been propounded from various quarters during the last quarter of a century. His object was to endeavour to procure from the government, by means of an unpaid commission, satisfactory information upon the mode whereby a systematic colonisation could be carried out, with reference to the relief of Ireland and the improvement of its future condition. The inquiry which he sought might embrace various important points, amongst which the following might be regarded as the prominent; whether colonisation could be made applicable to the relief and benefit of those who remained behind in Ireland; whether it could be made conducive to the comfort and happiness of those who left the country; and whether it could be carried out consistently with the interests and feelings of the colonies themselves. His motion had reference to colonisation as contra-distinguished from emigration. He wished to bring forwarded no measure which might be justly characterised in its operation as a "shovelling out of the paupers from Ireland." In asking for a *bona fide* inquiry, with a view to legislative action at an early period next session, he did not wish to hold forth systematic colonisation as a panacea for all the evils of Ireland, but as an important subsidiary to other measures of relief, devised and carried out for the amelioration of the condition of that country.

Mr. HAWES said that emigration was rapidly increasing by the voluntary agency of individuals, and were the government to institute an inquiry at present, it would run the risk of checking the current of emigration which was now flowing.

Mr. GREGORY supported the motion of the noble lord.

After some remarks from Mr. V. SMITH,

Sir R. PEEL said he did not see why, because other plans had failed, that no practical scheme of colonization could be effected. They had on the other side of the Atlantic magnificent provinces, imperfectly peopled, by filling which with a grateful and energetic population, they would add to the strength of the country, and leave themselves room for the permanent amelioration of those who remained at home. Together with this, they had in Ireland, the most westerly country in Europe, and the nearest to Canada, a vast surplus of unemployed people, pent up in misery at home, instead of, as they might do, enjoying comfort and happiness in the colonies. This being the case, was it too much to ask the government to grant a commission which would inquire into the best mode of transferring that surplus population from the overpeopled to the underpeopled country, especially when the government would have in its own hands the appointment of that commission? There was no certainty that the potato crop would not fail again this year, and what would be the condition of Ireland and the expense which would be entailed upon this country, unless some mode were devised in time of relieving Ireland from the pressure of her enormous pauper population?

After some discussion, during which Lord J. Russell objected to the appointment of a commission, the motion was agreed to.

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

INDIA.

We have received by express from Marseilles, our despatches in anticipation of the overland mail from India, which left Bombay on the 1st of May. The news they bring, although not of great political importance, is of interest to many, particularly the intelligence of a fearful hurricane which ravaged the coast of India from Ceylon to Kurrachee. This appears to be one of those progressive atmospherical commotions which are periodical in the East. Its beginning is described as moderate, on the 7th of April, at Ceylon; it gradually increased in violence along the Malabar coast until the 22d of April, when it was comparatively calm to the southward while raging at the mouth of the Indus. The extent of its ravages were not known at the time of the departures of the mails.

The barque Mermaid, 338 tons, Rodgers, which left Bombay for China, on the 11th of April, with a cargo of cotton and opium, met the gale to the southward, and having suffered very much, was run ashore near Vingorla. A part of the cargo was saved, but the vessel will become a wreck.

The Buckinghamshire, a large teak-built ship, which left London in January, fell in with the gale, was obliged to have her masts cut by the board, and was drifted into the bay at Vingorla, where she anchored. A requisition to the Indian naval authorities for a steamer to tow her to Bombay was presented by the owners and underwriters; but there are no large steamers to spare in the harbour of Bombay, and their want is very much felt.

There are several ships named, respecting the fate of which great apprehension is felt. Among them was the Hon. Company's steamer Sesostris, which left Aden on the 3rd of April, bound for the Malabar coast, but has not since been heard of. The colonial steamer Seaforth, which left Bombay on the 8th, is said to have experienced rough weather in the Gulf of Manaar, but to have reached Colombo. The Bombay Steam Navigation Company's steamer Victoria, which left Bombay on the 12th, and reached Cannanore on the 17th, was obliged to take to the sea, as well as the steamer Hugh Lindsay, and was driven back to Mungalore, from which place, although she had suffered considerably, she was able to pursue her voyage to the southward on the 20th.

There were many rumours in circulation respecting different merchant ships, and amongst them of two Portuguese vessels which were forced from their anchorage at Goa.

A number of passenger and other boats were missing at the departure of the mails.

The political news is scanty. Lahore, Jamoo, and Scinde are quiet. The British troops in Lahore were making preparations for the rainy season. Gholab Sing was said to be squeezing his new subjects by every means in his power. In Scinde the people appear contented. Sir C. Napier was in excellent health and spirits. In October next the retirement of Lord Hardinge is, according to report, to take place, and the command of Lord Gough will expire after his term of five years. Lord Hardinge was, it has been asserted, provided with a commission to succeed Lord Gough; but as he is not inclined to remain in India, Sir Charles Napier will, it is now said, succeed in that highest of all the military dignities of the East.

There was some confusion in Oude, the Prime Minister of which country, who, as well as his master, is far from being popular, was seized by half a dozen Affghans, and kept prisoners under their daggars until liberated by the British resident, who, as well as the Wuzeer, promised pardon to them, and the latter paid them their arrears as soldiers. They were conveyed for protection to the British residency, but have since been given up to the Wuzeer.

The local news from Bombay mention that Col. Outram has been appointed Resident at Baroda—the best appointment in the gift of the Governor of Bombay. Mr. Frere, the son in-law of Sir Geore Arthur, has been named to succeed the gallant colonel at Sattara.

The Bishop of Madras has proceeded to Europe on account of his health, and the Bishop of Calcutta has been advised to quit India. The Bishop of Bombay is now the only one of the Established Church remaining in that country. He was about to go to Calcutta.

The Gov. General and the Commander in Chief were at Simla, where they were to remain during the hot season.

Our correspondent in a postscript mentions that letters had been received from Cannanore, announcing the arrival there of the steamer Sesostris, on the 21st April. She had expended her coal, and was three days under sail during the gale. The steam vessel Victoria, which reached Cannanore a second time on the 21st, took in coal, and started for Ceylon.

A brig was wrecked off Mount Dilly, and a large barque off Calicut. The disasters on all parts of the coast are said to have been very great.

The following casualties by death in the armies of India are reported since the departure of the mail of the 18th April:—

Her Majesty's Troops—Capt. Lord J. Browne, 6th Lancers, on board the Precursor, on her voyage to Suez.

Bombay—Ensign J. M. Gow, 15th regt., at Ahmednuggur, on the 10th April.

Madras—Lieutenant R. C. Buckle, artillery, en route to Tranquebar, on the 17th of April; Capt. E. Green, 2d regt., at sea on board the Lady Flora, on the 31st May, 1846.

Bengal—Lieut. H. C. Griffiths, 3rd Native Infantry, at Allahabad, on the 1st April, of injuries received by a fall from his horse; Lieut. Colonel J. Rawlins, Artillery, near Calcutta, on the 4th April.

Indian Navy—Mr. Midshipman E. H. Williams, at Bombay, an the 15th April, killed by being knocked from his horse by a collision with a buggy.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM GIBRALTAR, DATED MAY 21.—"The appearance of the Straits for the last three days forcibly reminds me of the return from Epsom on the day of the Derby. I scarcely think it an exaggeration to estimate the vessels pressing on at one thousand, upwards of two hundred had been long anchored at Frogerola, in sight of the Rock, distressed for provisions and water. The French steamers were extremely active in seeking out and taking through the Straits all vessels in which Frenchmen were interested; while England, with her boasted fleet of steamers, had only one lying here, with three leaky boilers, so that if authorised to act, she is compelled to be motionless. I fear a large portion of the English cargoes must be heated, some of them arrived here having been loaded 130 days."

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Tues.	*Wed.*	*Thurs.*
3 per Cent. Cons.	85¼	85¼	87¼
3½ per Cent. Stock	87½	86⅝	88¼
3½ per Cent. Debentures			
Bank Stock	195½	194	194¼
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	7½
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	—
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	—	—	—
Ditto 5 per Cent.	—	—	73
4 per Cent. City Debs.	—	—	—
4 per Cent Ballast Office	—	—	88½
Deb. Gov. Sec.			
Kingstown Railway Deb.	—	—	99
4 per Cent.			

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	194¼	India Stock	240
3 per Cent. Consols	88¾	India Bonds	3pm
Ditto for opening	—	South Sea Stock	—
3 per Cent Reduced	87¼	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent	88¾	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	
New 3½ per Cent.	88¾	1 to 3 pm	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, JUNE 5.

By the death of O'Connell the office of "Leader of the Irish People" has become vacant; and many are the speculations indulged in as to whom the future favoured and chosen one shall be—who is to guide and direct Ireland in her struggle for nationality. Some would place the mantle of office around the shoulders of Smith O'Brien—a man truly well qualified so far as scholastic attainments are concerned—but here there is an end; for literary fame—eminence as a scholar—love of country, as becometh a man, and charity as becometh a Christian, are not the only things requisite in an individual desiring *the high office* of dictator to and leader of an inflamable and versatile nation. Prudence and discretion—meekness and condescension, intermixed with determination, are also some of the necessary qualifications for "a leader"—all of which *he does not possess*. But, suppose he did possess them, he is too independent to be dictated to by the class of persons who endeavour to control the leader's sentiments and direct his acts; their conduct is too arbitrary for a man of *genuine* independence to allow. But there are others also talked of, whose claims it is not necessary to investigate at present.

But it might appear that we were advocating the absolute necessity for, and continuation of, the office of Demagogue-in-Chief of Ireland, and that we sympathise and coincide in the opinion with *the mojority*, that this was a country requiring the support of such a character, inasmuch as she is an afflicted and persecuted country—oppressed for centuries by England's tyranny, and plunged into abject poverty, and her inhabitants rendered into strolling mendicants, by misrule and misgovernment. Tis true, many acts have been unwisely introduced, and with foolish impetuosity forced through the legislative assembly, although the united voices of the country had opposed their passing. But when we lament such things, have we not much greater cause for lamentation when we see the waste of time and much ability exercised in discussing political subjects, when the consideration of those matters which would make Ireland "glorious and free" are completely omitted? How many are the hours unprofitably spent in the *Repeal* reading-rooms of Ireland, investigating the merits of the several orations which may have been delivered from time to time on the subject of Ireland? and when we contrast the zeal and perseverance to acquire information on such subjects with the want of skill displayed by our mechanics and artisans, in their several vocations, we must come to the conclusion that such an office is prejudicial to the people—that it retards their growth in the knowledge of the arts and sciences, and hinders the development of the industrial resources of the kingdom. It appears to us that if the works of Keane were read and studied, more solid advantage would be reaped than was done during the whole course of O'Connell's career. Happy will it be for the people if they suffer their defunct leader to be the last of the line of agitators—if they do not permit themselves to be duped in future—their pockets emptied by designing knaves, who come to them "in sheep's clothing, but inwardly are ravening wolves."

But such is the desire for *aura popularis* that many will endeavour to succeed O'Connell: the proud heart that dwells in man longs eagerly, and pines after glory. We would warn the people against such, and dissuade them from a course of agitation, by which they were never benefited, and were used only as tools in the hands of the great for their aggrandisement, and to raise them to political eminence.

May we ask who, in these trying times of famine and pestilence, have shewn themselves the friends of the poor? Why, those whom they *were taught* to abuse and disrespect—whom they were *commanded* to load with insulting and opprobrious epithets; this, if nothing else ought to unmask the vile traducers and truculent wretches, who made those poor, illiterate *slaves*, the cannon for the firing of the destructive balls which they had prepared.

Oh! when will Ireland look to herself for support, and when will she have a physician honest enough to tell her people that the loathsome disease of which she complains has not been communicated to her by the sister kingdom, but is hereditary? So long as agitation blinds the people, and quackery be successfully practised, so long shall Ireland have cause to mourn in rags and wretchedness over her lamentable condition.

The O'Conor Don is seriously ill with an affection of the heart.

The Hon. W. Brown retires from the representation of the county Kerry.

Of six officiating priests of the R. C. Chapel of Glasgow, four were ill on Saturday with typhus fever.

The Rev. M. Thackaberry, Wesleyan minister, is ill of fever.

The splendid steamer, Ambassador, to New Orleans, with corn, was lost on the 20th ult., crew saved.

Sir Hugh and Lady Dillon Massy have arrived at Fairy Hill county Wicklow.

Lady Harnett Kavanagh and Thomas Kavanagh, Esq. of Borris, have arrived, after a tour through Egypt at Jerusalum.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

Kilkenny, May 31, 1847.

SIR—Through the kindness of a friend, your paper of Saturday has been forwarded to me here, in which a letter, signed "*Anti-Stranger*," in reply to mine of the previous Saturday, is inserted.

To the ireful personalities contained in that letter, inasmuch as they neither concern the public, nor bear upon the subject in question, my answer shall be brief. I can assure the writer that I am, strictly, what my name imports, "*A Stranger*;" that I am not aware I am acquainted with a single individual in the corn trade in Waterford; that I certainly have no personal knowledge of the party to whom my remarks most pointedly referred; that, therefore, I could have had no malevolent, or sinister view, in writing as I have done; and that, if I rightly know myself, my sole object for so doing, was the laudable one, of directing public attention to the sifting, and rectifying, of a great and vital public concernment, an assumed corn combination, for the purpose of maintaining famine prices.

"*Anti-Stranger*" needs to learn, that there is a wide difference between *positive* and *hypothetic* charges. No person is justified in making the one, unless he be prepared to sustain them by real proof, attested by his real signature: the other, as being *avowedly doubtful*, are put forward, by no matter whom; while their proof and accuracy are submitted to the test of popular inquiry. Had my position been that of a resident, and my influence of sufficient weight, I might have been induced to have taken an active personal part in searching into the abuses complained of; and, if real, in instituting "*positive charges*" against the perpetrators. But, circumstanced as I am, any such overt act on my part, would, I conceive, have been highly arrogant and unbecoming; while as a philanthropist, and one of the public, I feel I am entitled to praise rather than censure, in publishing the result of my several inquiries, in the shape of "*hypothetic charges*"—nay, further, I maintain that I deserve the thanks of the very merchants themselves, for enabling them, if innocent, to establish the truth of that position; since popular feeling is at this moment, and wholly irrespective of anything I may have written, inclined greatly against them.

Whether what was reported to me, or what "*Anti-Stranger*" asserts, be the correct state of things, I have no present means of ascertaining. Inquiry would decide the fact. In our definitions of "*stores being crammed*," we might certainly differ; but to the mind of any man, with a pair of eyes in his head, and who has opportunity of seeing the number and tonnage of food ships which daily arrive in your port, the idea of "crammed stores" would not unnaturally suggest itself. Despite of his assertion upon this point then, I must be allowed to hold my own opinion, in common with that of numbers of others, who are apt to place some reliance upon the evidence of their senses. His letter, however, would go to transfer the odium of advanced prices, under a state of constant and heavy arrivals of grain, from the supposed combination of Waterford merchants (who are, in many instances, it appears, but mere consignees) to the real cupidity, and perhaps combination, of the merchants of Liverpool or London—such cupidity being, in his softened phraseology, "the *increased value* of their stocks," inducing the English holders "to place a *higher limit* upon them." Whether this "increased value," which I prefer calling by the vulgar designation of "*avaricious famine prices*," be for the benefit of English or Irish speculators, or of both, is perfectly immaterial. The public, and especially the poor, are the sufferers: and inasmuch as the prime minister of England, for reasons assigned in my last, avowedly forbore all government competition with the trade; the public has a right to know, why the understood compact as regards the latter, has been so grossly violated.

In justice to all parties then, permit me once more to point public attention to the concluding suggestion of my last; and which, if spiritedly followed out, would, in putting the saddle upon the right horse, be also, I trust, productive of more than local benefit. It is, "*That a joint meeting of your principal householders and of the neighbouring gentry, should 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 thereon, for presentation to both houses of parliament.*"

With many apologies for again troubling you, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

A STRANGER.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE

For June is a highly attractive number. The first paper which meets the eye, "Philip Armytage, or the Blind Girl's love," is a pleasing tale—full of beauty; the heroine pure, truthful, loving, constant, "with all we can imagine of the skies." Pity 'tis we more frequently read of such characters than meet with them in this world of sad realities. But, so it is; and we must rest satisfied with the ideal, and assume that falsehood and fickleness are things of rare occurrence. "Architecture in Ireland" is a well written and highly interesting paper; the continuation of "Leaves from the Life of Prince Tallyrand" possesses the same attractive features which engaged our attention on the perusal of the foregoing numbers.—The "Chapter on Angling" is evidently written by a zealous follower of the gentle craft. The eastern romance, under the title of "Neophytus the Monk," is continued; it will prove amusing to many of the readers of the Magazine. The comments on the charge of the Bishop of Ossory, delivered in 1845, is worthy of attention. The Portrait Gallery contains a biographical sketch of the life of the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, which, like all the papers in this department of the University Magazine, is written with considerable ability. The second notice of the Boyne is replete with beauty. The number concludes with a brief review of a letter on "Free Trade and Monetary Difficulties." The number for the present month is, on the whole, an admirable one, and will afford the reader an ample share of both instruction and amusement.

We are informed that a meeting of the landed proprietors, agents, and farmers, of the electoral division of Rathkeran, will assemble at the house of Mr. Nicholas Walsh, Rathkeran, on the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock, A.M., to consider the propriety of adopting measures to avert the pressure upon the district, apprehended in carrying out the provisions of the out-door relief act.

Thursday evening, about four o'clock, a young girl, bathing at Bilberry Rock, went beyond her depth, the tide running out at the time. A policeman present attempted to rescue her, but did not succeed, and she would have inevitably perished but for the exertions of Laurence Walsh, one of the Quay watchmen, who was fishing near at the moment, and who plunged in without taking off any of his clothes, and succeeded in rescuing her, after she had sunk. When brought to land she was completely senseless; but on being carried home by Walsh, and the usual remedies applied, she was recovered. To Laurence Walsh, whom we have had numerous occasions to notice for his successful efforts on similar occasions, too much praise cannot be accorded for his promptitude on this occasion.

PROVISION IMPORTS.

Green Isle (s.), from Liverpool, 1434 bags Indian corn, 831 sacks ditto, 20 brls. Indian meal.

Ellen, Southampton, 600 qrs. Indian corn.

John Colby, New York, 2000 quarters Indian corn.

Susan Green, New York, 1400 quarters Indian corn.

Shnellpost, Pillau, 850 quarters wheat.

William Penn (s.), Liverpool, 1737 bags, 225 sacks Indian corn, 100 barrels flour.

Thomas Mahony, Liverpool, 520 qrs. Indian corn.

Henry Smith, Liverpool, 2873 bushels Indian corn.

Briton, Liverpool, 130 tons Indian corn.

The weather still continues most propitious.—The accounts from all parts of the country speak in most gratifying terms of our future prospects in an agricultural point of view. The English markets are tending still further downwards. On the London Corn Exchange on Monday, the town millers had reduced the price of flour to 75s per sack; in English wheat a fall of from 10s to 15s per qur. on the rates of that day se'nnight took place; the reports from Liverpool are similarly favourable. All this must tend to lower the prices in our own markets; some change, it will be seen, by the extracts from our contemporaries, elsewhere, has already taken place, but a still greater reaction must inevitably follow the rapid decline in the markets in England, and the gripe of the speculator must be loosened. Of the supplies which may confidently be looked for from America, we receive intelligence which places all doubts on that subject at rest.

The following we take from the *New York Herald* which came to hand by the last arrival from the United States:—

"According to the closest, safest, and best calculations we have seen, relative to the surplus of bread stuffs in the United States, at the close of the last harvest, it appears that there was an excess of wheat and Indian corn equal to five millions of barrels of flour, and seven millions quarters or fifty-six millions of bushels of corn, of which two and a half millions of barrels of flour, and seven millions quarters and fifteen millions bushels, or a little more than two millions quarters of Indian corn have been shipped in about eight months. Unless the shipments for the remaining four months of the year, particularly of corn, are more extensive than they have been in the past eight, we shall at the close of the year have a portion of our surplus from the next crop which is likely to be exceedingly large.

"There is very little probability of the foreign demand for our agricultural products being greater than we can supply. We have no idea of the extent of our resources, until some emergency like that from which the people of Europe are suffering, developes them. Without anticipating a demand of any importance from Europe for our breadstuffs, we find within our limits a surplus greater than we can find vessels to transport. We can only imagine what the surplus would have been had a demand equal to that already realised been anticipated, and we can only form a very vague idea of what the surplus will be another year. It will be enormous."

With respect to the capabilities of Russia to afford us help, should we so need it, the *Times* write as follows:—

"A statement just received from Russia, of the amount of various kinds of grain brought from the interior this year to Rybinsk, a large depot on the right bank of the Volga, preparatory to the opening of the navigation, gives on the whole, a striking indication of increased supplies as compared with 1846. In general terms the quantity is somewhat less, but as regards wheat and oats, the additional quantities are remarkable:—

Rye meal (bags)	.. ..	3,033,353 ..	2,557,711
Rye (ditto)	.. ..	755,618 ..	569,411
Wheat (ditto)	.. ..	1,588,398 ..	2,247,133
Oats (ditto)	.. ..	1,284,714 ..	1,927,168

The subjoined is from the *Manchester Express*:—

A *revolution* is in progress in our general markets. The high prices which have ruled during the present year have attracted large supplies—and while consumption has been limited, stocks (of corn) have been accumulating, and are likely to do so. Shippers of grain are at present in a state of bewilderment where to transfer their cargoes, and accordingly we see grain *re-shipped from this country to the Continent coming back again without breaking bulk.*

The prospect of the potato crops is for the most part cheering—the greater number of accounts speak of the healthy condition of this esculent, though we also learn that in some places the disease has partially appeared. We would, however, hope for the best, and trust that under the blessing of Providence we may be spared any approach to the awful visitation of last year.

The *Cork Constitution*, after alluding to the healthy appearance of the potato crop throughout the county, adds, that considerable trickery is employed to produce the impression that the crop is gone, in order to *keep up* the price of Indian corn and meal. We sincerely trust that those blood mongers will find themselves sadly disappointed, and that their efforts to sustain a falling market will be signally defeated.

It will be seen that our provision imports since last post have been considerable.

We are requested by an inhabitant of the locality to notice a dangerous and disgusting nuisance arising from the discharge of the most noxious filth from an establishment in French-street. At a period like the present when disease is so fearfully prevalent, such a nuisance should not be permitted any where, but particularly in so confined a quarter. It is to be hoped that attention will be paid to this subject, and that the lives of the inhabitants may be protected from the evil sure to arise from a continuance of the evil complained of.

Mr. Marshall sold by auction on Friday last at Kilrush, a large quantity of oats, imported by government for seed, but which they could not induce the country people to purchase, although offered at so low as 1s 2d per stone. It realised 1s 7½d by auction, and five per cent. There was over 600 barrels sold, principally to jobbers.—*Lim. Chronicle.*

Mr. Marshall offered a quantity of New York bacon for auction at his mart last week, although many of the trade were in attendance, he could not get an offer beyond 46s per cwt. He since sold the entire to one person at 65s per cwt. —*Ibid.*

Very little cash was exchanged at Rathkeale fair on Monday. Some few horses were bought for the 16th Lancers.—*Ibid.*

A caretaker of R. Q. Sleeman, Esq., at Shanid, had his ribs broken because he refused a party of ruffians a masquet which they insisted he had.—*Ibid.*

On the 26th ult., six armed men burglariously entered into the dwelling-house of a carpenter named Andrew Quinn, residing near Kilnerath, and having placed him on his knees, warned him to quit forthwith his place of abode; and that in case of non-compliance, he would meet with certain death from the hands of the assassins.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

POSTPONEMENT OF THE CIRCUITS.

The *Freeman's Journal* of Wednesday states that the Judges have determined on postponing the Assizes until October. Such a resolution, if our contemporary be correct, would be, in our humble opinion, productive of much evil, in many points of view. Independent of the results arising from keeping the numerous prisoners, now in jail throughout the country, incarcerated till October, thus presenting to disease a further field for its ravages, the results to individuals depending on the issue of presentments at the Assises, to meet their several demands, would be most disastrous.

"If," says the *D. E. Mail*, "if the prevalence of fever be anything more than the ostensible reason for such an inconvenient proceeding, it is strangely in conflict with the determination ascribed to Ministers of dissolving parliament, and holding a general election in the interim.

A general jail delivery cannot be more dangerous to the health of the community than a general election. If it be perilous to assemble the country—judges, jurors, lawyers, magistrates, witnesses, and prisoners, at an assize town in times of epidemic disease—is the convention of the whole constituency with a crowd of agents, assessors, voters, candidates and their friends—and the idle rabblement which invariably attends such scenes of debauchery—at the hustings, a less hazardous experiment? If, as matters now stand, relief committees and soup kitchens be the source of wide-spread and fatal contagion, how will it be, when (as it must be at a general election,) the hustings will become the centre of an epidemic, and every poll-booth a nest of infection? An assize would be comparatively safe.—The multitudes might seek safety by keeping apart until individually required; and the authority of the presiding judge could keep the court-house clear and ventilated. But there is no such chance of escape at an election. The passions and the interests of the people would keep them in anxious, and crowded, if not in tumultuary assemblage; and there are none conversant with such scenes but must deprecate their occurrence at such a period. Are the Quarter Sessions likewise to be suspended? The same reasons which affect the superior courts are equally applicable to them."

The Dublin papers received yesterday contain no confirmation respecting the *Freeman's* statement. Considerable anxiety prevails, and the sooner the public mind is set at rest on the subject the better.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

At the county Waterford Petty Sessions on Tuesday, Edmund Mulcahy, Esq., presiding; W. Ryan, Esq., and Sir Charles O'Donnell, on the bench, a respectable woman complained that a party of persons stopped at her house a few days since on their way to a neighbouring fair, one of whom asked her to change a Ten Pound Note, which she complied with. On going into Clonmel on Tuesday it was discovered that it had been originally a One Pound, but by some chemical process the word ONE had completely disappeared in the body of the note, and at both ends the words TEN were admirably substituted—on the whole, it was most ingeniously contrived, and we feel it our duty thus to guard the public against the deception—especially all not perfectly conversant with notes—the TEN at the foot of the note being put in was not so well done, nor the S in the word pounds in the body of the note.

Flour fell 2s a bag in this city since Saturday.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

REPRESENTATION OF KILKENNY COUNTY.—A "notice" on this subject has been published. We believe that the party to whom it refers is John Greene, Esq., of Greenville, late of the 7th Dragoon Guards, a gentleman of old family and good property in the county, and so far in every respect eligible.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

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We are authorised to state that the Island of Lough Derg will not, during the present year, be opened for the 'Station,' or penitential, and devotional exercises usually practiced there.—*Pilot.*

SOLEMN WARNING.—On Saturday, during the awful thunderstorm with which we were visited, a poor man, named Ritchie, who lived in the neighbourhood of Newtownards, was struck with lightning, which caused his immediate death. He was sitting in his house at the time, when the electric fluid struck a handsaw, hung upon the wall, thence passing over the man in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, quenched his existence, also severely injuring a woman in its rapid flight. He has left a wife and two children, who were likewise in the house, but escaped unhurt, to deplore their heavy loss!—*Belfast Chronicle.*

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON THE GLANMIRE ROAD.—Yesterday evening, about ten o'clock, George Newsom, Esq., late sheriff of this city, who had been spending the day in Cove, came up to Carrigaloe on his return home, but being unable to get a boat to cross the ferry, he determined to walk to Cork, and accordingly proceeded along the road till he had nearly passed the demesne of Foaty. Here he was met by a stout, ill-looking man, who asked him the hour. Having answered him he walked on, but perceiving that he was followed and "dogged" by the person who accosted him, Mr. Newsom quickened his pace, till, on reaching near Mr. Baker's gate, he found something had got into his shoe, and having rested his foot on the footpath to loosen it, he received a violent blow from a stone on the back of the head, which knocked him down, and rendered him nearly insensible. In this state he was laid hold of by the ruffianly assailant, who was proceeding to rob him, when Mr. Newsom rallied himself and engaged the fellow, but the robber, being a very powerful man, got his victim down again, gave him several violent blows on the face which closed up both his eyes and drew copious streams of blood from his nose and mouth, and having thus most cruelly used his victim, he deliberately took from his person a massive gold guard chain and gold watch, besides what money was in his pockets, and went off. Mr. Newsom, after remaining in this deplorable condition for some time, with his eyes closed up and his face bleeding and much disfigured, at length groped his way along the wall to the nearest house, where, having roused the inmates, his wounds were cleaned and bound up, and he was conveyed by a party of police from the nearest station to his residence on the North Mall, where he was immediately attended by Dr. Hobart, who is since in constant attendance on him. It is expected he will recover from the severe injuries inflicted on him, but there is no hope that the sight of the right eye will ever be restored.—*Cork Reporter.*

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THE CHURCH.

The Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint the Very Rev. the Dean of Achonry one of his Excellency's Chaplains.

On Sunday morning the Lord Bishop of London held a general ordination at the cathedral church of St. Paul. Full choral service was performed, and an appropriate sermon having been preached by the Bishop, the following gentlemen were admitted into holy orders by the Right Rev. Prelate:—Deacons of Dublin—William Farmer, B. A., Trinity College; and William Armstrong Russell, B. A., Trinity College, both for stations in connexion with the Church Missionary Society.

On Sunday the Lord Bishop of Worcester held an ordination at the cathedral church, Worcester, at which the following were admitted:—Deacon—Rice, Edward Bennet B. A., Trinity College, Dublin. Priest—Hill, Francis Thomas, M. A., Trinity College, Dublin.

On Sunday last, the Lord Bishop of Limerick held an Ordination at the Cathedral, when the following were admitted into the order of Priests:—Rev. Alex. Patrick Hanlon and Rev. John Gibson, Diocess of Ardfert; Rev. D. Latouche Whitty, do., Limerick; Rev. Samuel Martin and Rev. Henry Johnstone, Letters Dimissory, from Ardagh; Rev. Fitzmaurice Hunt, do., Elphin; Rev. Wm. Sheppard, and Rev. Joseph King, do., Kilmore; Rev. John James Macsorly, do., Dublin; Rev. Thomas Taylor, do., Clogher; Rev. John Cotter Macdonnell, and Rev. James Bamier, do., Leighlin. Deacons—John A. Mathias (son of the late Rev. Mr. Mathias Bethesda), and Charles Edward Mills, Letters Dimissory from Clogher; Wm. James Stacke, and James Armstrong, do., Kilmore; Thomas Bernard Harpin, and John Devereux Fleury, (son of Rev. Dr. Fleury, of Dublin,) ditto, Ossory; Henry Arthur, Glenomera, do., Ferns. A most excellent sermon was preached by the Rev. R. Knox, of St. Munchin's, and so highly approved by the clergy, that they requested the worthy preacher to afford them the pleasure of having it printed for circulation. The Bishop was assisted by the Dean, the Rev. A. Edwards, and the Rev. H. Rose.

The Rev. F. Briscoe, of Stackallen, is appointed Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant.

On Thursday, the new church of Ardkeen, five miles from Portaferry, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Down, in the presence of a large congregation—Rev. A. Bullock is the Rector.—The Church has been erected by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and will accommodate 250 persons.

The living of Clonmeen, diocese of Cloyne, value £310 a year, in the gift of the Bishop of Cork is vacant by the death (of fever) of the Rev. B. Johnston.

The Primate and the Archbishop of Dublin will not hold visitations of the clergy this year.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have at length determined upon putting up to sale the Advowson of the Wardenship of Galway. The order for this purpose reached the Secretary of the Town Commissioners, Rev. John D'Arcy.

The cost of distillation from sugar exceeds the interest of the Excise and of the Irish distiller, 10½ proof gallons being the produce of one cwt. of sugar, one gallon less than the Excise experiment.

The town of Poyntzpass, county Armagh, was visited by a severe thunder storm on Sunday evening. Hail and rain fell so heavily that the crops in the district were materially injured.

The Repealers of Cork propose to elect Mr. John O'Connell for that county, in room of his father.

Last week, the 75th at Dunmore, were called on by the Galway sheriff, to assist him in giving possession of several houses at Glan, under an habere. Upwards of 400 persons collected to resist the authorities, and though stones were thrown, the utmost forbearance was exhibited by the military and police who withdrew after the sheriff had discharged his duty.

John Drury, returning from the fair of Killaloe, was met by four armed men, between Bridgetown and Abarina, county Clare, who beat him most unmercifully, jumping on his body, and injuring his head. After leaving him, as they supposed, in the agonies of death, they said it was a just punishment for his interfering with land.

The Right Hon. H. Goulburn has subscribed £100 to the building fund for an Agricultural College at Esker, near Athenry.

Saturday night, a party of eight men, three of whom had guns, attacked the house of Morty Carroll, of Buncraggy, county Clare, and after breaking the windows and door with stones, five of them entered, and demanded fire arms and money, and fired a shot inside. They did not succeed in procuring arms, although Carroll had a gun which his son armed himself with, and refused to surrender. Carroll's son repaired to the police at Clare, who turned out, and three men, named Pinder, of Tiermaclane, have been fully identified, and committed for trial by Capt. Leyne, R. M.

The magistrates of Nenagh dismissed the charge preferred against Head-constable Browne, who is to be removed to Wexford, with a reprimand, from the Inspector-General.

The Ballinasloe Town Commissioners have reduced the price of gas from 15s to 10s per 1,000 feet.

From the 8th to the 25th of May—a period of seventeen days—fifty deaths occurred in the county Cork jail.

By a memorandum of this month the shabraques of heavy Cavalry are discontinued, and the Hussar saddle and sheepskin are to be used. The epaulette is to be done away with for officers, and the scale worn in marching order, and an aguilette and shoulder-knot in ball-rooms and reviews. The helmets at the new issue are also to be changed and made somewhat similar to the Life and Horse Guards.

Three regiments will be despatched to Portugal, on the arrival of the 17th, 39th, and 63d, from India.

On Monday last, 200 men from the neighborhood of Doonass, attacked a lumber boat on the canal, which was supposed to be laden with flour from the city of Dublin. After examining the cargo, and being disappointed in their booty, they retired, intimating an intention to visit all vessels plying with bread stuffs.—*Lim. Chronicle.*

Last week notices were posted throughout the barony of Cosham, calling on the peasantry to assemble on Toryhill, on Tuesday, for the purpose of going through the country to kill cattle and plunder property. On Sunday the Rev Mr. Enright, from the altar of Croom chapel, denounced the parties implicated in originating the plot, and warned the people againt assembling as required, or committing outrage, which would subject them to the punishment of the law.—James D. Lyons, Esq., D.L., a strong police force, and a company of the 70th regiment, under Captain Timins, were on the alert yesterday—but we are happy to state no meeting took place.—*Ibid.*

Armed men are constantly seen walking together in parties of eight or ten, in the neighbourhood of Liskennett and Ballyvologue cross, near Knockfierna, where a police station is much required.—*Ibid.*

Great distress has been occasioned in the family of a gallant M.P., residing in Notts, by the clandestine departure of his daughter with a gay Lothario. To aggravate the calamity, her husband is on a bed of sickness, and her young family will severely feel the loss of a mother.

The Trades' political union have resolved that the triumphal car which conveyed the lamented Liberator from prison, should be prepared for the funeral procession. Mr. B. M'Garry gave £20 for that purpose.—*Dublin Paper.*

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Confidence, Angel, London, 2596 fls. bacon, 365 frks. butter, 230 bags rice, 20 kegs tongues, 6 hhds. hams, 35 cwt. lard, 1179 cwt. flour, 138 bundles skins.

Bedford, Rosser, Swansea, 1725 cwt. flour, 60 casks, 4 hampers porter, 60 bags copper ore.

Added to outvoice of Britannia, for Cardiff, 1000 cwt. flour.

Osprey (s.), Burgess, Bristol, 60 sacks beans, 85 frks. butter, 63 cwt. flour, 39 casks porter, 118 head cattle, 524 sheep, 2 pigs.

Lady of the Lake, Ham, Portsmouth, 782 cwt. flour, 180 fls. bacon, 1 cask chops, 10 frks. butter, 143 casks porter.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

1st June—Victory (s.), Pedder, Bristol, m.g.—H.M.P. Prospero, at 5, a.m.

2d—William Penn (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, m.g.—Thomas Mahony, Mulcahy, do., Indian corn—Briton, Middleton, do., do.—Pandora, White, do., ballast.

3d—H.M.P. Adder, at 5½, a.m.—Wanderer, Kestell, Liverpool, Indian corn—Thomas and Nancy, Johnson, do., do.—Lady Champneys, Allonby, do., do.—John, Mendus, do., do.—Shannon Packet, James, Llanelly, coals—Commerce, Morgan, Liverpool, Indian corn—Heroine, Kirby, Cardiff, coals—Emeline, Trick, do., do.—Hope, Walsh, do., do.

4th—Pilot, Hayes, Gloucester, salt—H.M.P. Advice, at 5½, a.m.—Isabella, Kelly, Liverpool, Indian corn—Argyle, Connors, Cardiff, coals.

SAILED.

1st June—Osprey (s.), Burgess, Bristol, g.c.—Confidence, Angel, London, provisions—H.M.P. Pigmy, at 11, a.m.—Rainbow, Spouse, Archangel, ballast.

2d—Somerset, Wilson, Cardiff, ballast—Oregon, Churchill, Cape Briton, do.—Washington, Preble, Pictou, do.—Georgio, Lepereaz, Constantinople, do.—Hortense, Manes, Pictou, do.—Two Friends, Mullowney, Newport, sheep—Union, Mulholland, Cardiff, ditto—Dispatch, Jones, Dublin, Indian corn—Green Isle (s.), Williams, Liverpool, g.c.—St. George, Palmer, Rio Janeiro, do.—Brothers, Lamey, Cardiff, cattle—Friends, Burnard, Newport, ballast—H. M. P. Jasper, at 11, a.m.

3d—New York Packet, Dring, Liverpool, guano—Eliza, Jones, Cardiff, ballast—Western Star, Budd, do., do.—Two Brothers, Wheaton, do., do.—H.M.P. Prospero, at 11, a.m.—Jessie, Lawton, Newport, ballast.

4th—Alert, Loughlin, Quebec. passengers.

Wind—E.S.E. to E. and N.N.E.

The public conveyance from Clonmel to Dungarvan, which had been discontinued for some time, is again on the road, much to the convenience of the public.

An immense stalk of maize, grown in Louisiana, has been brought to Liverpool. It is seventeen feet nine inches in height, and bears six ears, each of which weighs a pound, and contains 880 grains upon an average.

The harvest in this district never looked more cheering. Wheat and oats in prime condition, as are all other crops approaching to ripeness, and no disease, thank God, in the growth of potatoes, which appear to be extensively planted.—*Lim. Chronicle.*

The people this year did not rely on the potato as a general article of food, and it is fortunate they did not, for other vegetables and green crops fill the ground to a greater width than was ever before cultivated in Ireland. We do not, however, despair of this year's potato crop, despite the too sensitive fears of habitual croakers. If the farmer, on examination of the stalk at the tuber, find the colour brown instead of a purple tint, he may rely on the fact that disease has set in and will go on. Let every man, however, examine his own crop and judge for himself.

DUTY OF ECONOMISING CORN.—A Buckinghamshire farmer says—"I have been living some time on bread made of wheaten flour, all ground down, no bran or pollard taken out; and consider it better for my general health. I wish our unions, public institutions, and private families would adopt the same plan."

THE MARKETS.—The markets continue falling. The descent has not been less than 18s within a fortnight, and with the prospect that is before us, the sun that was shining over us yesterday, the promise of an abundance, and an *early* abundance on the Continent, and the supplies that will now be every week leaving the Baltic and America, the descent is not likely to rest there.—*Cork Constitution of Tuesday.*

The Lord Mayor of Dublin is to convene a national meeting in the metropolis to celebrate the public obsequies of Mr. O'Connell on the arrival of his remains from Genoa.

The Relief Committee and Board of Guardians of this union, have signed a memorial to Parliament, in favour of a grant by government to the Directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway, to enable them to complete the line, and give employment to the labouring class.—*Lim. Chronicle.*

Mr. James Whiteside, Q.C. the Irish barrister, who so eminently distinguished himself in the state trials of 1844, and who was, since that time, in so precarious a state of health, has now returned from Italy, after an absence of nearly two years. The gentleman's health is now restored.

The health of the Right Hon. Baronet, Sir John Beckett, continues to decline, notwithstanding his removal from his residence in London to the salubrious air of Brighton.

The ancestors of the present Mr. Freeman, of Castlecor, held in trust one-half the Catholic property of the county Cork, and never was that trust betrayed.—*Freeman's Journal.*

ANOTHER MURDER.—On Saturday evening a respectable farmer named Crotty, was met, on his return home from the town of Tipperary, at Shronehill, and savagely murdered; his skull was dreadfully fractured with stones, and from the time he was discovered until his death, which latter event took place on the ensuing day, he never uttered a word. No clue has as yet been obtained of the murderers. It is suspected that plunder was the cause of this cold-blooded butchery, as the unfortunate deceased changed a £5 note in a public-house in Tipperary, a short time previous to its perpetration.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

At the Nenagh May fair held on Saturday, the supply of stock (which was considered to be of a more inferior description than any offered for sale for a length of time,) and the attendance of purchasers was most numerous. Hoggets were in good demand and were bought at reduced prices by the victuallers of Cork for exportation.—Springers of a good description were briskly purchased. The fair was rather dull, buyers manifesting a disinclination to purchase. The day being beautifully fine, vast numbers of the peasantry of the surrounding districts thronged every part of the fair, in the midst of which, and to the horror, disgust, and astonishment of every person, there was offered for sale a large cart load of badly made coffins! At first it could not be believed that such was the fact—but all doubts were at an end when the owner ascended the cart and in a loud and stentorian voice announced that he was selling coffins at "a low and cheaper price than they could be bought and it is the first time such a commodity was offered for elsewhere." Some of the coffins had been purchased, sale at a public fair. The following were the average prices given during the day—store bullocks £9 to £10; springers from £9 to £12; milch cows £6 to £12; yearlings £5 to £6; hoggets £1 to £1 10s; ewes 25s to 40s; fat sheep (fleeced) 30s to 32s; bonnives 2s 6d to 10s, and store pigs from 15s to 40s.—*Guardian.*

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.

IN CHANCERY.

WARINGS, GREENE, &c. Same a. CORRY, &c.

KILMANAHAN CASTLE, County Waterford, TO BE LET, for SEVEN YEARS pending this Cause. The Castle, Gardens, &c., and part of the Demesne of Kilmanahan, late in possession of Col. GREENE, immediate possession can be given. Also a valuable Quarry, also to be let for Six Months from the 15th May, 1847, subject to a redemption, all that part of the lands of Kilmanahan, containing 155 Statute Acres, in possession of LAURENCE HALLAHAN.

Proposals to be sent to

CHARLES NEWPORT, Esq., Waterford.

LAND STEWARD AND AGRICULTURIST.

AN INDIVIDUAL who has had considerable experience in the management of Green, Red, and White Crops, and has a practical knowledge of the subject of Drainage, according to the Deanston system, would undertake the situation of LAND STEWARD and AGRICULTURIST.

Advertiser, who has held situations on the estates of some of the most influential personages in the County Wexford, and to whom he is permitted to refer, understands every branch connected with Agriculture, can keep Accounts, and is enabled to give the most respectable and satisfactory references as to character and capability.

Applications directed to the office of the *Waterford Mail*, addressed P. C., will be promptly attended to.

Waterford, June 5, 1847.

Important and Attractive SALE.

THE Subscriber has been instructed by Mr. BUCHANAN to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at his House, No. 9, MALL, on TUESDAY, the 8th Instant, and following days, the entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, which is of the most modern style and in the best possible state of preservation.

In the DRAWING-ROOM will be found Mahogany Grecian Chairs; Two superior Lounging do., with spring seats; Grecian Sofa, with Down Pillows, (admirably adapted for an invalid); Pianoforte, by Collard; Loo, Card, Breakfast, Pier, and Work Tables; Damask Window Curtains and Holland Blinds; Oil Paintings, *by a first-rate Artist*, in splendid Gilt Frames; some very fine Engravings, in Gilt and Maplewood Frames; Kidderminster Carpet and Hearth Rug; Bronze Fender and Fire Steels; Chimney Ornaments.

The DINING-ROOM contains 12 Mahogany Chairs; superior Grecian Sofa; Pedestal Sideboard, with Celeret Drawer; Dining and Breakfast Tables; Kidderminster Carpet; Hearth Rug; Brass Fender and Fire Steels; Tea Urn; Paintings and Chimney Ornaments.

The BED-ROOMS are furnished with Mahogany Four-post and Eliptic-roof Bedsteads; Feather Beds, Mattresses, and Paillasses; Mahogany Chests of Drawers; Toilette Tables, Looking Glasses, Basin Stands and Ware; Cane Chairs; Towel Horses, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Fenders and Fire Steels.

The HALL and STAIRS contain Oil Cloths, Lamps, Carpets, and Brass Rods. The Kitchen and culinary departments are furnished with every requisite; a variety of Cut Glass, China and Delf.

Sale to commence each day at 12 o'Clock.

HENRY KELLY, Auctioneer.

18, Lombard-street, Waterford, June 4, 1847.

IMPORTANT AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF VERY COSTLY

Pollard Oak Household Furniture,

From the Estate of

COLONEL BRUEN, COUNTY CARLOW.

AND OTHER VALUABLE EFFECTS.

THE Subscriber takes leave respectfully to announce that he has received instructions to submit to unreserved SALE BY AUCTION, at No. 32, MANOR, the late residence of CHARLES FORTH, Esq., County Surveyor, on THURSDAY next, 10th of JUNE, at 12 o'Clock, the entire very valuable effects, viz.:—A first-rate Piano, by Collard and Collard; Piano and Foot-stool; Music Waggon; a splendid Starred Loo Table; Breakfast, Sofa, Card, and Work do.; Pier Cabinet; 2 handsome Book Cases; Balloon-backed Chairs, in Damask; ditto Cane-seated; Two Carpets new; Crimson and Blue Damask Window Hangings; Stair Carpeting and Rods; Hall Chairs; Ditto. Lamp; Oil Cloths; Dinner Service of Delft; Tea Service of China; Cut Glass; Bronzed and Brass Fenders; Fire Steels; Umbrella stand; Plated Ware; Copper Coal Box; Work Stool; Easy Chair, Spring Stuffed; some Framed Engravings; French Bedsteads and Hangings; Paillasses, Feather Beds and Bedding; Mahogany Nobbies, Do. Dressing Tables, Do. Basin Stands; Painted Presses; Commodes, Dressing Glasses, Druggets, Chairs, Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.

The above effects will be found worthy of attention, the Furniture, &c., being all perfectly new, and will be sold without the least reserve.

LORENZO F. O'NEILL, Auctioneer.

Waterford, 3d June, 1847.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

JOHN LOONIE COCHRANE, Plaintiff; ROBERT KEHOE, Defendant.

UNDER and by virtue of her Majesty's writ of *Fieri Facias*, to me directed, I will proceed to Sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at O'NEILL'S AUCTION MART, 58, MERCHANTS' QUAY, on MONDAY next, 7th JUNE instant, at the hour of ONE o'Clock, the Defendant's INTEREST IN THE LEASE OF THE HOUSE, No. 13, situate on the Quay, in the City of Waterford, of which there is an unexpired term of 27 Years, and subject to the nominal Rent of £33 17s 10d per Annum. The Shop part of this Concern is let to the Glass Company, at £24 per Annum.

Also, the said Defendant's INTEREST in the annexed House, of which there is an unexpired term of 29 Years, to run from last March, at the yearly rent of £31 17s 10d per annum.

The above will be Sold in separate Lots.

Seized under and by virtue of her Majesty's writ in the above cause.

WILLIAM CHRISTMAS, Sheriff.

LORENZO F. O'NEILL, Auctioneer.

Waterford, June 4th, 1847.

New West India Sugars,

Ex BEAVER,

DIRECT FROM PORTO RICO.

S. J. WHITE, & Co.,

HAVE just landed a Cargo of the above, of very superior quality, in small sized hhds,, which they will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Thomas-street, 6th month 1, 1847.

GUANO.

WILLAM WHITE AND Co.,

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

ANALYSIS.

Liverpool, March 30th, 1847.

Organic Matter with Ammoniacal Salts	36	5
Phospates of Lime and Magnesia	25	5
Fixed 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.

TO BE SOLD By Public Auction.

THE Subscriber has received instructions to Set up and Sell by Auction, at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, WATERFORD, on THURSDAY, 17th JUNE Prox., at ONE o'Clock, THIRTY-ONE ACRES, or thereabouts, of Land, of the late Irish Plantation Measure, being equivalent to Fifty Acres, Statute Measure, part of the Lands of Kilmaguge, in the Barony of Middlethird, and County of Waterford, now untenanted. This piece of land is held under Lease of Lives Renewable for ever, being part of the Doneraile estate.

It pays a mere nominal rent of 2s 4d per acre. At present it would be a particularly desirable purchase, as the Brook which supplies the Mills, formerly known as the Paper Mills, running through the lands, offers an admirable site for a Mill. Besides this advantage it has many others. It is within Five Miles of the City of Waterford, within Three of Portlaw.

A navigable river runs within a short distance, by which mariners are brought within reach of the agriculturist. It has a very warm Southern aspect, the land lying with a gradual fall from North to South, with a pleasant view of the Young Plantations on the Doneraile property.—It has not an inch of waste and is well supplied with water, which can be applied to the purpose of irrigation. The farm is in shape nearly a square, with a very commodious Farm-house and Offices in the centre—altogether a most desirable thing, for the extent does not exist in the county of Waterford, and it offers an additional advantage to any persons who would be desirous to reside on the premises, that it is surrounded by persons of the highest respectability who reside on their own properties held under similar terms.

LORENZO F. O'NEILL, Auctioneer,

To whom apply for further particulars.

ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERATIVE DISEASES.

Just published, A MEDICAL WORK, in a sealed Envelope, at 3s., and sent, post paid, for 3s. 6d. in Postage Stamps,

MANHOOD;

the CAUSES of its PREMATURE DECLINE, with plain Directions for its PERFECT RESTORATION; addressed to those suffering from Nervous Debility or Mental Irritation, arising from solitary habits or other excesses, followed by Observations on Marriage, Nervousness, and the Treatment of Diseases of the Generative System, illustrated with numerous cases, &c. By J. L. CURTIS and Co., Consulting Surgeons, 7, FRITH-STREET, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

TWENTY-EIGHTH THOUSAND.

Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence; also sold by Strange 21, Paternoster Row; Hannay, 63, Oxford Street; Mann, 39, Cornhill, London; G. Philip, South Castle Street, Liverpool; Clancy, 6, Bedford Row, Dublin; Bolster, & Co. Cork; Advertiser Office, Waterford; Heddon, Chemist, Wexford; Hamilton & Co., Drogheda; Free Press Office, Tipperary; O'Shaughnessy, Limerick; Mercury Office, Galway; Henderson, Castle Place, Belfast; W. and H. Robinson, Booksellers, Greenside Street, Edinburgh; and sold in a *sealed envelope* by all Booksellers

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

"MANHOOD. By J. L CURTIS and Co., (Strange.)—In this age of pretension, when the privileges of the true are constantly usurped by the false and the ignorant, it is difficult to afford the sufferer from nervous debility, the unerring means of judgment where to seek relief. The authors of this work have obviated the difficulty. Their long experience and reputation in the treatment of these painful diseases is the patient's guarantee, and well deserves for the work its immense circulation."—*Era.*

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

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

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

"CURTIS ON MANHOOD should be in the hands of youth and old age. It is a medical publication, ably written, and developes the treatment of a class of painful maladies which has too long been the prey of the illiterate and the designing."—*United Service Gazette.*

Messrs. CURTIS and Co. are to be consulted daily at their residence, No. 7, FRITH STREET, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

Country Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the detail of their cases. The communication must be accompanied by the usual consultation fee of £1, and in all cases the most inviolable secrecy may be relied on.

CAUTION.

In consequence of the numerous complaints made to the Authors by Patients who have been induced to purchase spurious copies of this work, advertised by illiterate pretenders, under titles imitating as closely as possible the word "MANHOOD," *Patients are informed they can have this work forwarded them, by initial or otherwise, to any address, direct from the Authors' Residence, or from any of the above Agents, on remitting* 3s. 6d. *in postage stamps.*

To be Let,

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.

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.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that RICHARD FARRELL, Esq., one of the Commissioners for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Ireland, will hold a Court for the Discharge of Insolvent Debtors at WATERFORD, on MONDAY, the 7th day of JUNE, 1847, at 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon of said day.

Dated this 14th day of May, 1847.

PETER BURROWES, Chief Clerk.

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
Consumption	Sore Throats
Debility	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Dropsy	Stone and Gravel
Dysentery	Secondary Symptoms
Erysipelas	Tic-Doloureux
Female Irregularities	Tumours
Fever of all kinds	Ulcers
Fits	Venereal Affections
Gout	Worms of all kinds
Head-ache	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Indigestion	

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

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

The Markets.

WATERFORD, JUNE 4.

Our market continues in a very dull state, as buyers still evince the utmost caution. The business transacted has been so small that it is impossible to give correct quotations, as some holders are more inclined to force sales than others, particularly that of Indian corn. Bakers' flour participate in the grain market, and to effect sales a great reduction should have been submitted to, though sack flour could be bought 2s to 4s per sack, and American barrel flour 2s to 3s per barrel under Wednesday's prices, and scarcely any inquiry at this reduction. No change in the value of butter.

Irish prime Mill Wheat (brl. 20 st.	48s 0d to 50s 0d
Egyptian ditto	40s 0d to 48s 0d
Polish Odessa do	54s 0d to 00s 0d
Italian do.	45s 0d to 50s 0d
Barley, malting	31s 0d to 33s 0d
Do. grinding	28s 0d to 30s 0d
Oats black (brl. 14 stone)	22s 0d to 24s 0d
Heavy, white	23s 0d to 25s 0d
Light, white	18s 0d to 22s 0d
Indian Corn (Galatz) per brl	38s 0d to 40s 0d
American white	31s 0d to 32s 0d
Ditto, yellow	34s 6d to 36s 0d
Ditto damaged	16s 0d to 20s 0d
Indian Meal, per cwt	15s 9d to 18s 0d
Bran, per barrel	6s 0d to 0s 0d
Rye Meal	12s 0d to 00s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt	24s 0d to 26s 0d
Flour, (superfine) per sack	66s 0d to 68s 0d
Seconds	60s 0d to 63s 0d
Thirds	48s 0d to 52s 0d
Fourths	38s 0d to 42s 0d
Beans, per cwt	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Scalded ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto, singed	00s 0d to 37s 4d
Offal, ditto fresh	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Salt ditto	36s 0d to 00s 0d
Butter, (new) per cwt	85s 0d to 87s 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

CORK MARKETS.—JUNE 2

Barrels.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	Currency.
—	White Wheat	00 0	to 00 0	00	—20 Stone
5	Red Wheat	35 0	to 00 0	} 00 0	—10 do
—	Ditto	00 0	to 00 0		
—	Barley	00 0	to 00 0	} 00 0	—16 do.
—	Ditto	00 0	to 00 0		
—	Bere	00 0	to 00 0	00 0	
39	Oats	18 0	to 23 6	} 00 0	—14 do.
—	Old Ditto	00 0	to 00 0		
0	Pig	00 0	to 00	0—00 0	per cwt.

CORK BUTTER—JUNE 2.

CANT.		CURRENCY	
1st quality	92s	1st quality	83s
2d do	88s	2d do.	79s
3d do	80s	3d do.	71s
4th do.	74s	4th do	65s
5th do.	64s	5th do.	55s
6th do.	56s	6th do.	47s

LIMERICK BUTTER—JUNE 2.

1st quality	86s	5th quality	58s
2d do.	80s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	74s	And 6s 0d over	
4th do.	68s		

CLONMEL—JUNE 2.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter..	84 0 to	86 0	Do black	1 6 to	[illegible] 0
Oatmeal	00 0 to	24 0	Flour 2ds	55 0 to	00 0
Bac'n pigs	00 0 to	00 0	Househld	52 0 to	00 0
Ren. Lard	50 0 to	00 0	Thirds...	38 0 to	00 0
Bran....	6 8 to	7 0	Fourths	00 0 to	00 0
Bere....	00 0 to	00 0	Wool....	14 0 to	16 6
Barley..	23 0 to	24 0	Potatoes	0 9 to	1 0
Wheat..	2 4 to	2 5	Beef....	0 4 to	0 6
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 6 to	1 7	Veal....	0 5 to	0 6

WEXFORD—JUNE 1.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d
Butter...	84 0 to	86 0	3rds.....	46 0 to	00 0
Fresh do.	00 0 to	0 0	Oatmeal	24 6 to	25 2
Wheat...	44 0 to	46 0	Potatoes	00 0 to	1 0
Barley...	26 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 0 to	0 0
Flour fine	58 0 to	60 0	Pork.....	00 6 to	00 8
2nds...	50 0 to	00 0	Do. ℔ cwt	00 0 to	00 0

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—JUNE 1.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d
White wheat	48 0 to	52 0	Rapeseed..	00 0 to	00 0
Millers' red	44 0 to	50 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..	20 0 to	24 6	Indian corn	60 0 to	63 0

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, June 1.

Including further arrivals since Friday, the supplies of the week comprehend a moderate quantity of wheat, chiefly foreign direct, and partly from Ireland, with a fair import of Indian corn, corn meal, and flour from the United States; the shipments hence, during the same time coastwise and to Ireland, continuing to be rather large.

Our Corn Exchange to day, being numerously attended by home and country millers, and holders of wheat in most cases submitting to a reduction of 4d to 6d per 70 lb from the rates of this day week, which is about 2d under Friday's abatement, sales were tolerably extensive; the American news counterbalancing, in some degree, the great decline yesterday in Mark Lane.

Flour was also in good demand, American nearly recovering the above named depression, and home-made, as well as Irish, remaining steady in value.

Barley, upon a very limited sale, was 3d per bushel cheaper.

Malt dull at late prices.

Beans and pease, being in slow request, receded 1s to 2s per quarter. from the terms of this day se'night.

Oats, although more saleable than of late, must be noted 2d below the currency of Tuesday last.

Oatmeal, notwithstanding, fully maintained the rates then stated.

Indian corn met a considerable inquiry for investment, but at lower prices than importers would accept—to consumers and for Irish account, however, the transactions were to a fair extent at 54s to 59s per 480lb.

The total exports of breadstuffs from the United States to Great Britain and Ireland from 1st Sept., 1846, to 14th May, 1847, comprised

189,034 quarters Wheat.

1,656,892 barrels Flour.

1,360,325 quarters Indian Corn.

434,432 barrels Indian Corn Meal.

Besides small quantities of rye, oats, and barley.

From Canada the arrivals in July are expected to be liberal.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

BIRTHS

On yesterday morning, at his residence, Newtown, the lady of the Archdeacon of Waterford, of a daughter.

At 212, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin, Mrs. Holland, of three daughters, all alive and healthy. In her last accouchement, two years ago, she was confined of two sons.

MARRIED.

Edmond Forristal, of Rochestown, in the county of Kilkenny. Esq., to Anne, third daughtar of the late Laurence Strange, of Aylwardstown, county Kilkenny, Esq.

On the 6th April, at Boolundshuhur, East Indies, by the Rev. E. K. Maddock, Major General William Vincent, to Mrs. Becher, relict of the late Captain George Becher.

DIED.

In Dublin, Lieut. Wm. Butler, R.N., fifth son of the late Hon. Colonel Butler, M.P. for the county of Kilkenny, and nephew to the late Earl of Kilkenny.

The Hon and Very Rev. William Herbert, Dean of Manchester, aged 69.

In Dublin, Sir Wm. Fitzgerald, Bart., of Carrigoran, county Clare, in his 68th year.

At Kingstown, Harriet Arabella, second daughter of Mr. John Roberts, of Holyhead.

John Hornidge, of Rundlstown, county Wicklow, Esq., J.P.

In Armagh, of bronchitis and dysentery, Mr. Joseph Soden, editor of the *Ulster Gazette*, aged 68.

In Mallow, Richard Barnett Barry, Esq., of fever, aged 32.

At Toronto, Upper Canada, Eliza, wife of Kivas Tully, Esq., C.E., youngest daughter of the late R. Drew, Esq., of Drewsborough, county Clare.

The Hon. Charles Hancock is chairman of a most influential local committee to secure the election of Counsellor W. Keogh for Athlone.

IRISH MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

(From the Morning Herald).

How vain and flitting—how unreal and unsubstantial are popular favour and popular applause. Well and truly were these hollow triumphs called by Lord Mansfield the echo of folly and shadow of renown. A new proof of this old truth is afforded in Ireland by the death of O'Connell. Twelve or fourteen years ago the man now no more was the maker and unmaker of ministries—the arbiter of the fate, not only of Ireland, but of England—the seat broker general, who could have retured, if it so pleased him, Joseph Ady, or his own faithful valet, Daniel Duggan, for Meath or for Carlow—for Cork or for Dublin—for Dungarvan or for Athlone—for Drogheda or for Galway. Now he is scarcely cold in his bed of death, and ere the grave has closed over him the Irish people receive the account of his demise without surprise and without sorrow, and already are the journals of the sister country speculating as to the effect which it may have on the coming Irish elections. One of them goes even so far as to say that in the new parliament of July, 1847, we shall not find a single member bearing the once popular, but now fallen, name of O'Connell. These are strange and sudden changes, it must be confessed; but the man who could conclude from thence that the people of Ireland are a fitful and capricious people—prone to change and ungrateful to their benefactors—would strangely miscalculate. The real fact is, that the people of Ireland are at length disenchanted of the fond delusions which for the last eighteen years they have been taught, hoping even against hope itself, to cherish; and now finding themselves to have been duped and deluded by artful agitators, who took largely of their money, and only repaid them in barren unperformed promises, they naturally fall back on the territorial arristocracy of the country, from whom they have been too long estranged. Of the very worst landlord among that aristocracy—for that there are some bad landlords among them we do not deny—it may be fairly said, that he has, at least, as deep an interest in the welfare of the people of Ireland as the loudest-tongued of the professing patriots who have been sent to the House of Commons since 1829 or 1830. We shall, therefore, be in no degree surprised to find that in the forthcoming elections Ireland will return a better and a more respectable class of county and city representatives than she has had since the dissolution which took place in the summer of 1826. Previously to the disastrous and despotic parliamentary sway of Mr. O'Connell, always exercised in a ruthless and random fashion, Ireland returned some of the ablest and most useful members in the House of Commons. There were the Grattans, the Plunkets, the Ponsonbys, the Newports, the Isaac Corrys, the Parnells, the Hely Hutchinsons, the Maurice and Vesey Fitzgeralds, the Sir John Stewarts, the Crokers, the Leslie Fosters, the Smiths (Westmeath), the Knoxes, the Hawthorns, the Faulkners, the Alcocks, the Carews, the Norths, the Dohertys, the Lloyds, and the Cramptons, and others, men of genius, learning, intelligence, and ability. For men of family and fortune there were the Hamiltons, the Dalys, the Brownlows, the Talbots, the Leslies, the Dunlowes, the Domvilles, the O'Neills, the Clements, the Fitzgibbons, the Caulfields, the Kavanahs, the Butlers, the Kings, the Brabazons, the Oxmantowns, the Shirleys, the Cootes, the Pritties, *cum multis aliis*. At such a period to be an Irish member was to fill a post of high honour and great social importance. The doors of the best aristocracy of the land and the best society were opened to such members freely—the best clubs in London received them *ad eundem*, so to speak, and every Englishman felt that an Irish M.P. of 1826 to 1830 must have been more or less mentally, socially, or politically distinguished as a gentleman to be elected to that eminent position. But from the moment Mr. O'Connell began to take an active part in elections—*i.e.*, from 1830, men of mind and professsional distinction disdained to come in under his patronage—and men of family and fortune looked on the man with distate. It was the peculiar vice and besetting sin of O'Connell, as it ever has been the vice of a far less able and less gifted man—Peel—to look with jealousy and disfavour on everything savouring of genius, learning, or independence. Hence his early hatred of such men as Sheil, Charles Phillips, Dr. Doyle, North, Crampton, and others, and his patronage of such stupid, undistinguished persons, as the Lynches, Galway; Bridgmans, Ennis; O'Dwyers, Drogheda; Jacobs, Dungarvan; Raphaels, Carlow; Ruthvens, Dublin; Ronaynes, Dungarvan; Burke Roches, Cork; Somers, Sligo; Blackneys, Carlow; Barrons, Waterford; Grattans, Meath; Daunts, Youghal; Bradys, Newry. Hence his thrusting so many of his own undistinguished relatives into the representation, as his sons Maurice, Morgan, John, and Daniel, his son-in-law Fitzsimon, his brother-in-law Finn, and his secretary Daunt. Not one of these men, in point of talent, of fortune, or of station, had or has the least pretension to sit for any of the places represented by them, and now that the great seat broker is gone to his last account we may fairly presume they will find no constituencies to return them, if such of them as are alive were disposed to stand. Against the eminent lawyers returned to Parliament at the period of Mr. O'Connell's "compact alliance" with the Whigs we have no word of reproach to utter. Such men as Woulfe, Perrin, O'Loughlen, Ball, Curry, and Pigott, were well entitled to sit for any town or city which elected them; but it may be here remarked, *en passant*, that these gentlemen were more necessary to O'Connell than the great agitator was necessary to them; and it may be also well doubted, whether if the fact were not so, he would have returned any one of the six, certainly not more than one of them—namely, Pigott, now Chief Baron, who had previously become a precursor, and thus performed a suit and service of which he is now ashamed.

At to Mr. Shiel, he was first returned for Milborne Port, and afterwards for Louth, where he had made for himself a character in 1827 or 1828, as counsel for Mr. Dawson, wholly independent of Mr. O'Connell. The genius and eloquence of the right hon. gentleman were also too remarkable to be slighted even by a man so all-powerful in Ireland as O'Connell was from 1830 to 1846. Mr. Sheil is, in truth, the only person of genius and eloquence produced by the agitation of 1823 and 1825, and it would be too flagrant an ingratitude to attempt to get rid of such a man. But the right honourable member for Dungarvan is thoroughly well aware that not one of the O'Connells ever had the least love of or for him. It has neither been from love or liking for his person or his principles, but from expediency alone, that he has been permitted to hold his seat without opposition from the O'Connellites and priests. To us, therefore, knowing what we know of the O'Connells and Ireland, the outcry of the *Dublin Evening Mail* and the *Dublin Nation* against the Irish members is in no degree strange or unexpected. How can, we would ask the *Mail* and *Nation*, the Irish expect to find energy or ability, or political knowledge, among a set of men who were humble slave seat suppliants—from kneecringers to and thick-and-thin supporters of the late Mr. OConnell? Lacking personal independence; these debased and degraded men lacked every honest and manly parliamentary qualification. They dared not do other than the bidding of O'Connell and the 2500 priests behind him. No wonder then that, as a London contemporary states, boards of guardians, relief committees, benches of magistrates, and all the public bodies, have complained of the negligence and ignorance, and irregular attendance of the Irish members, or members representing Irish constituencies, for there is a difference between the two degraded classes. What, for instance, could two of Mr. O'Connell's ex-members, Mr. Ashton Yates or Mr. Raphael, know of Ireland—what can two of his present members, Mr. Collett or Mr. W. H. Watson, know respectively of the places they are falsely said to represent, Athlone and Kinsale? If it be necessary for the Irish sheep feeders, stocking hoisers, and agriculturists of Athlone to choose a hop seller to represent them let them choose an Irish born hop seller or hop consumer, such as the respectable family of the Guinnesses, who know the country, and not go to Tooley-street, or Union-street in the borough for a fitting and perfect member. If the fishermen and boatmen of Kinsale desire to have an English barrister to represent them, let them, at least, choose an English barrister of Irish birth, or had lived in Ireland; and they will find a half a dozen such, each man knowing Ireland better, and being more calculated to address and engage the attention of the House, than Mr. W. H. Watson. We can name more than half a dozen off-hand, as Mr. Chas. Phillips, Mr. Edward Cooke, Mr. Carroll Watson, Mr. Kirwan, Mr. David Leahy, Mr. Keating, Mr. O'Mally, Mr. Serjeant Murphy, Mr. Andrew Doyle—who all know more of Ireland than the gentleman from Sheffield or Doncaster, named Wm. Henry Watson—an ancient Tory of 1815 1825, and 1829, whom the O'Connell patronage has caused to be elected in 1844 or 1845. But choose whom they may, it were time that the present system should end. Confidence in Irish parliamentary oratory and talent must have fallen to a low ebb indeed when Irish deputations resort to Mr. Poulett Scrope, Sir Benjamin Hall, and even to the anti-Irish Mr. Roebuck, for aid and support. For ourselves we, of course, desire to see men of our own party returned; but if we cannot have such in every instance, let us, at least, have men of character, talent, independence, and abilities, and not slaves of any member of the O'Connell family, or the more rampant and more powerful Maynooth priests, who use them for their own purposes and deep designs.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The members of this body held a special committee meeting on Monday, at 4 o'clock, when the following resolutions were adopted:—

Mr. John O'Connell, M.P. for Kilkenny, in the chair.

The resolutions were then put in the following order, and unanimously adopted:—

Proposed by Cornelius M'Loughlin, Esq., and seconded by Alderman O'Brien:

"Resolved—That amidst the joyous excitement of 1843, as in all the deep afflictions of the present year, we have alike proclaimed what we ever have held, and to the end will maintain—'That there is no hope for Ireland save in the restoration of her native parliament.'"

Proposed by the Rev. Dr. Groves, and seconded by Jeremiah Dunne, Esq., T.C.

"Resolved—That English statesmen and public writers of all parties have utterly and totally failed in proposing, or even suggesting, much more in carrying out anything calculated to be of real or permanent benefit to this suffering country."

Proposed by Ald. Davis, and seconded by John Reynolds, Esq., T.C.:

"Resolved—That we do not stop now to notice the evidences of their want of good will and sincerity of fair professions, rife as those evidences are, even within the last twelve months; but that we attribute the failure plain and shortly to the incompatibility of the legislative union with the well being of Ireland."

Proposed by the Rev. Mr. Wynne, and seconded by Ald. Rooney:

"Resolved that secondary measures, however excellent in themselves, such as improved franchises, municipal and parliamentary—redress of wrongs affecting particular classes—equalisation of minor political rights and privileges, could but little alleviate, and in nothing remedy the wasting disease of the land—the drainage of her moneys, with all its fatal consequences, progressive or accomplished, in the decay of her agriculture, the destruction of her manufactures, and the ruin of her commerce."

Proposed by Wm. Ford, Esq., seconded by Ald. Delahunty, of Waterford:

"Resolved—That the chance even of these secondary measures depends upon the almost impossible chance of such a majority of sincere liberal representatives at the approaching general election of England as would be sufficient to coerce an adverse House of Lords."

Proposed by the Rev. P. J. Gilligan, seconded by John Ferguson, T.C.:

"Resolved—That to rely upon such a chance, or allow it at all to affect our purposes and actions, would be a heavy aggravation of the degrading and treasonable criminality involved in even a tacit consent to the keeping of the Irish nation in a state of miserable tutelage and dependence, and to the withholding of their inalienable and imperishable right to make their own laws."

Proposed by Michael Murphy, T.C.; seconded by J. H. Dunne, Esq. jun.:

"Resolved—That the best interests of the empire are involved in the prosperity of Ireland—a prosperity that can never be attained till her restored parliament check, as it alone can, the ruinous outgoings from her, and in particular the exhausting drain of her remittances to absentees—thus insuring and rendering active the circulation at home of her moneys to increase her capital, revivify her manufactures and her commerce, and stimulate the creation of a ready and abundant market for her agricultural products."

Proposed by Ambrose Sullivan, T.C.; seconded by A. R. Stritch, T.C.:

"Resolved—That as there is no such solecism in the councils of Divine Providence as that the prosperity of one country, lawfully and legitimately attained, can be of injury to that of any other, so neither is there any greater certainty in the course of human events than that which is even now beginning to be demonstrated, that our misery must re-act upon the country that has caused it, and that in our approaching ruin we shall inevitably drag down along with us the already tottering fabric of British prosperity."

Proposed by James Sheridan, T.C.; seconded by John M'Kenna, T.C.:

"Resolved—That consequently it most instantly and immediately behoves all well wishers of the empire to assist in causing Ireland's right to her own parliament to be speedily acknowledged and established, and that if our British fellow-subjects be yet so blinded by their enemies and our own, as not to recognise the necessity, it is doubly incumbent upon us, Irishmen, to labor for this happy consummation."

Proposed by the Rev. Mr. Browne, seconded by Mr. J. Kelch:

"Resolved—That we therefore once more call upon Irishmen of all creeds, classes, and conditions, to support the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland in its peaceful, bloodless, legal and constitutional struggle, which, with the blessing of our beneficent God, must be speedily sucessful in restoring the legislative independence, and with it the enduring prosperity, of old Ireland."

Mr. Cornelius M'Loughlin having been called to the chair,

Mr. Ray (the Secretary) announced that it was the intention of the Repealers of Ireland to go into a general mourning for their deceased leader; but it was not wished that there should be any distinctive mark worn by the members of the association.

Mr. Christopher Woods is appointed clerk of the petty sessions in Birr, vice English, resigned.

The report of the retirement of J. Kelly, Esq., M.P., for Limerick city, from parliamentary life, is confirmed by his address to the electors.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION—MR. JOHN O'CONNELL.

Are you, Mr. John O'Connell, more or less than man? Do you possess human affections, human sympathies, human feelings? Or are you to be classed with those cold blooded lower animals whose pulses are unstirred by aught but miserable selfish instinct? We respected that sorrow which fell, as we thought, like a heavy cloud upon your home and hearth. We looked upon your grief as a sacred barrier against all political warfare. Not a single atom of party animosity mingled with the deep and sincere pity which we felt for the bereaved relatives of him who, though during a public life of half a century filled a larger space in the world's eye than did ever living man, is now of no more account in the scale of creation that the meerest child that gambols in the sun, instinct with the principles of existence.

We suffered no syllable of reproach for the past to cast the most transient slur upon your father's memory. While he was, we warred with him, hand to hand and foot to foot. When he was not, we resolved to inter in his grave every feeling of hostility, even as the Indian tribes bury the tomahawk ere they smoke the calumet of peace to the forgetfulness of past feuds. And in thus sparing the dead we felt that we sheathed a barbed arrow which, did our hearts suffer us to cast it, might have sorely rankled in the flesh-opened wounds of the living.

Yet you, Mr. John O'Connell, with your father—and such a father, who lifted you from insignificance to celebrity—newly dead—with his unburied remains yet in a foreign land—within a week, yes, one little week, from the arrival of tidings which should have stricken you to earth with grief—while yet the loud cry of lamentation is sounding from those journals which lived in his smile—while yet the outward symbols of mourning as for a mighty potentate, border all their columns—you, Mr. John O'Connell, his son—his favourite son—come forth into public, and take the chair at a contemptible political gathering, avowedly for the purpose of striving to perpetuate an imposture, that historians will chronicle as the blot and indelible disgrace of the age!

We break no legitimate rule of courtesy or kindness in thus addressing you. You yourself, with unfilial hands, have cast down the shield which death erected. You have come forth, from what should be a home of sincere woe, to parade your grief before the public eye—to make money of your sorrow. Apologetically you said that if you consulted your "personal feelings," you would not have attended yesterday at Conciliation Hall. But if you had any true regret for the dead—any real respect for his mourning kindred—any little respect for the commonest proprieties, the merest decencies of life, you had not dared, within seven short days since the sad news came that left you fatherless, to take the chair among trading politicians—to puff your stale and damaged ware in the face of a starving nation. True grief unpacks not the heart with words. Sincere sorrow shrinks from all public display—is pained even by the condolence of the dearest friends. Yet before the prying eyes of unpitying strangers—for the *Freeman* tells us that the attendance yesterday was "very numerous"—you hawked your affliction—made a theatrical display of your woe, and this ere the last rites of sepulture have been paid to all that remains of that spirit which has passed from day to darkness?

But even the privacy of your dwelling was not consecrated to regretful recollections. You did not, in yur chamber, shut out from your heart all feelings but those of mourning. You did not weep, as the son of such a father should have wept and refuse to be comforted. No. with the black wing of Azrael casting its shadow around you—under the chastening influence of death, which should have banished every corrupt thought and dissipated every sordid dream, you calmly and deliberately sat down to frame new resolutions for imposture—to lay the foundation of a new edifice of fraud and corruption. Yes, we are fully, amply justified in asserting that in your bosom greed exercised a vile sway over grief—that the tears ostentatiously shed in public for him who gave you being, were like the tears of the fabled monster of the Nile, wept for the allurement of new victims.

What was the last resolution submitted by you to the meeting yesterday—a resolution containing the very pith and marrow of its eight lengthy predecessors? Here it is—

"Resolved—That therefore we once more call upon Irishmen of all creeds, classes, and conditions, to support the Loyal National Repeal Association of Ireland in its painless, bloodless, legal, and constitutional struggle which with the blessing of our beneficent God, must be speedily successful in restoring the legislative independence, and with it the enduring prosperity of Ireland."

Here, now, is the hideous old swindle sought to be revived in all its abominable enormity—sought to be revived at a time when famine slays and pestilence destroys—sought to be revived when the national heart is almost irremediably broken—sought to be revived when burning fever preys on the exhausted frames that hunger has left for its ravages—sought to be revived when unclean brutes may daily be seen "gorging and fighting" over human "carcass and limb"—sought to be revived when widows' shrieks and orphans' cries are unnoticed, almost unpitied, in the terrible presence of that plague which has crushed, in the stricken man's bosom, every sympathy for his fellow, and brought thither all the frighful selfishness of woe!

And you, Mr John O'Connell, have not been ashamed, *at such a time*, to take the lead in this most disgraceful movement. You have not blushed to devote those hours, when all men pitied you and felt for the loss you had sustained, to the plotting of new schemes to uphold a delusion by which you and yours have already pocketed nearly two hundred thousand pounds, extorted from the poorest people upon the face of the earth.

And men assembled round you six days after the fatal message came from Genoa, who reckoned every tear you shed as a profitable investment in Irish credulity. Aldermen and Towncouncillors; and, oh shame! Roman Catholic clergymen, patted you on the back, while you performed a part that no son save yourself would have undertaken, that no man but you could have gone through.

Political opponents potied you before, but wilfully and deliberately you have caused a revulsion in that feeling. They only despise you now. Ay, and your own creatures, though they use you while you fancy that you use them, in their honest souls contemn the bad taste and worse feeling which led to yesterday's most discreditable and utterly disgraceful display.—*Evening Packet of Tuesday.*

The mill owners having given their assent, the works at Lough Corrib, near Galway, will shortly commence; £27,000 is in the hands of the Board of Works, to commence the navigation.

The Defiance, laden with provisions for Westport, was boarded by a large number of countrymen inside the Achill Sound, who plundered her of a large quantity of meal and flour.

DOUBLE MURDER.—In the *Dublin Gazette* of Friday night, a proclamation appears offering a reward of £100 for the discovery of the murderers of two females found on the 20th ult., in the lake of Cushalfane, district of Skull, and barony of Carbery, county of Cork.

Colonial rum, now selling here by the publicans since the reduction of duty, seems to be superseding the Irish whiskey. It is generally sold to dram-drinkers at the price of whiskey; three-halfpence farthing per glass, imperial measure.—*Cork Constitution.*

WORTHY MASTERS—EXEMPLARY SERVANTS.

(From the Evening Packet.)

It is now a notorious fact that, although the Labour-rate Act was passed ostensibly for the purpose of providing employment for the destitute, it was really a monster job, perpetrated by an infamous Government, for the purpose of paying a portion of their part of the bargain by which Repeal was sold. The overseers, the check clerks, the gangers, and all the inferior officers, numbering several thousands, were chosen, as far as possible, from the Repeal wardens, and the other active officials who had been engaged in the monster agitation, and a vast portion of the property of the country was hypotheticated, in order to furnish berths for the agents of imposture. So far, all was well; and the recipients of Government pay subsided from noisy brawlers into quiet, petty placemen, while such of the Repeal wardens as were either rejected or overlooked sought to continue their influence over the people, by exciting the labourers to riot and tumult. If we made this latter statement merely on our own authority, no doubt the faction would term it a base invention, put forth to stigmatise political opponents. But we have the written words of a Roman Catholic clergyman, who deservedly ranks high in the estimation of Irishmen, no matter what their creed or politics may be, and who is the very incarnation of truth, to bear witness that these are no unfounded assertions. We allude to the Rev. Theobald Mathew, who, in writing to Mr. Trevelyan, Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury, at the beginning of last November, used these remarkable expressions:—

"It is more to give expression to the feelings of despondency that oppress me, than to presume to suggest any measure that I may deem calculated to alleviate the miserable condition of our people, I now intrude on your so fully-occupied time. I have been, during the last four weeks, in many parts of the kingdom, and I found every where the population in a state of sullen desperation. The recent, I may call it, abandonment of the Repeal agitation ——— has produced this state of the public mind, much more than the potato blight. The people were elated with false hopes of I dare not say what, and now are, utterly confounded, on finding themselves disappointed.

"The men in the several districts of Ireland, who were accustomed to take a lead in the Repeal movement, acting as wardens, &c., now seek to continue their occupations by exciting to tumult the poor stricken people; hence the riots that have lately occurred."

Here, now, is evidence that cannot be gainsayed, to the effect that the "poor stricken people" were roused into outrage by their quondam political leaders for their own hellish purposes. Hypocrites and scoundrels, from the first to the last—in the beginning they took a lead in the delusion and robbery, and then sought to continue their sway, though attended with the demoralisation and destruction of their dupes and victims. But we have yet further proof of the vileness of the instruments selected for patronage by a "paternal Government"—proof taken too from a source not likely to be swayed by any hostile feeling against their own unworthy hirelings. Here it is:—

[Here follows the Circular No. 41, which appeared in our last publication.]

Enemies of the people, and their worst enemies unquestionably these repeal wardens have been, and yet they were selected for patronage by that government to whom the fortunes and lives of a too-confiding people were basely sold. "It was to be hoped," says the writer of the above circular, "that persons who had been so respectably employed would have endeavoured, by their good conduct, to show their sense of the benefits they had received." Can the leopard change his spots, or the Ethiopian his skin? If there be a brute nature inherent in man, will it not break forth at some period? The moment those pleasant sinecures dropped, for which they abandoned the cause of repeal, they began to excite the people into riot, in the hope, we presume, of compelling the resumption of those useless works which have made our roads impassable, and left our fields untilled. What cared they if, in addition to the two millions of souls at Heaven's gate, accusing Lord John Russell of their murder, thousands more were stricken down in deadly conflict with armed authority? What cared they if, beside the human bones whitening in the summer's sun, the red blood shed in defence of property and life should send forth over the whole island a steam as accursed as that which proceeded from the offering of Cain? What cared they for rapine, for violence, for murder, if they only could secure a life of idleness and a life of pay? Oh! they are worthy of each other, the Whigs, who perpetrated the enormous job, and the Repeal wardens, for whose benefit it was thrust upon the nation.

Imports from Ireland into Liverpool, from the 21st to 26th May:—

231 tons wheat, 3,656 quarters wheat, 554 sacks ditto, 100 barrels wheat, 600 barrels flour, 220 sacks ditto, 366 barrels oats, 26 tons ditto, 148 sacks ditto, 319 loads oatmeal, 47 sacks Indian corn, 20 tons ditto, 50 tons barley, 60 quarters beans, 20 sacks ditto, 111 tons ditto, 60 tons peas.

The truth is coming out, and the corn is coming back! The generous people of England have been sending millions of money and corn to Ireland; the money is most religiously kept, but the corn is returning freely. It will be observed by the returns, that there have been imported from Ireland, into the port of Liverpool, within the last five days, no less than 5,050 quarters of wheat. In addition to this we have received 600 barrels and 220 sacks of flour; 366 barrels, 26 tons, and 148 sacks of oats; and 148 sacks and 319 loads of oatmeal. Besides this, the importation of Indian corn, and other necessaries of life, from the same favoured land, is in the same ratio as that of wheat, flour, and oatmeal. Is it not remarkable that so much corn and meal should come from a country said to be devoured by famine, and its people perishing from a pestilence caused by want? Has speculation had nothing to do with this? An exporting country, on a large scale, begging its bread from a neighbouring one, is certainly an anomaly; but we have already said so much on the subject that we are sick of it. It is time that the people of England should look to themselves.—*Liverpool Mail.*

The son of Lady Arundell was yesterday sent to jail for one month, for assaulting a policeman—he is also sentenced to 2 months imprisonment or £5, for indecently assaulting an Italian organ boy.—*London paper.*

Under the late Horse Guards regulation, a pensioner will forfeit his pay if he neglects to obey the call of a magistrate in preserving the public peace—if a pensioner applies for out-door relief under the Poor Law Act, he forfeits his pension.

The Middlesex magistrates have remonstrated against the demand of Wakley and Baker, coroners, for holding nine inquests, amount £922.

A Liver and Stomach Complaint.—Wonderful Efficacy of Holloway's Pills.—The son of Mr. Thompson, National Schoolmaster, Stokeley, had been in a most precarious way for upwards of three years, and at last became so consumptive as to be apparently in a dying state. Three fistulous sores formed in his chest, so that the stomach usually rejected both food and medicine. Mr. Robert Calvert, chemist, Stokeley, bears testimony that by the use of Holloway's Pills the youth is now nearly cured of all his ailments, his appetite and digestion being good, besides rapidly regaining strength and flesh; yet, be it remembered, this sufferer was at Death's door: is not this truly extraordinary?

POSTPONEMENT OF THE ASSIZES.

The judges have it under consideration to postpone the assizes until the last week in September, or the first week in October. The government has left the question to be decided by their lordships, intimating no opinion on the subject, and the precepts will issue at the usual time. The spread of fever, the consequent danger of contagion, and the probability of a general election in July, all make it almost certain that the assizes will be postponed.

DEATH OF DOCTOR CHALMERS.

Another great spirit—one of those master minds who sway the destinies of communities, if not nations—has departed from the world. Dr. Chalmers is no more. In the ecclesiastical and religious affairs of Scotland, this eminent divine was a leader of paramount importance; and from his talents, learning, and force of character, exercised much influence on the literature of the country. His death was sudden—caused, it is supposed, by apoplexy—having been found dead and cold in his bed on the morning of Monday, the 31st ult., at his own residence, near Edinburgh.

AN ACCOUNT,

Showing the Quantities of Grain, of Meal (stated in qrs.) and of other kinds of Provisions landed in Ireland in each of the Two Weeks ending 1st and 8th May, 1847, respectively, distinguishing the Importations from Foreign Countries and British Possessions from those received from Ports in Great Britain.

(In continuation of an Account, No. 131, presented 7th May, 1847

(N.B.—This Account, with the exception of the Quantities landed in the Port of Newry, is exclusive of Supplies furnished by the Government, and sent in Queen's Ships)

Description.	Week ending 1st May, 1847. From Foreign Countries and British Possessions.	From Great Britain.	Total	Week ending 8th May, 1847. From Foreign Countries and British Possessions.	From Great Britain.	Total
Corn & Grain viz:						
Wheat.. Qrs.	7,328	3,639	10,967	5,085	711	5,796
Barley......	2,524	45	2,569	3,211	150	3,361
Oats........	3,377	..	3,377	..	..	..
Rye........	..	15	15	..	50	50
Peas & Beans	4,676	1,667	6,343	465	321	786
Indian Corn or Maize..	59,418	19,180	78,598	63,822	22,662	86,484
Buck Wheat	..	506	506	1,796	..	1,796
Meal & Flour viz.:						
Wheat Meal or Flour..	5,244	9,392	14,636	5,879	2,983	8,862
Barley Meal	663	..	663	..	..	..
Oatmeal .	95	1,002	1,097	..	534	534
Rye Meal or Flour..	125	..	125	..	..	..
Pea or Bean Meal....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indian Corn Meal......	3,064	2,704	5,768	4,770	3,070	7,840
Buck Wheat Meal......	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total....	86,514	38,150	124664	85,028	30,481	115509
Rice Cwts.	541	5,788	6,329	245	4,175	4,420
Bread & Biscuit......	838	647	1,485	2,068	380	2,448
Potatoes....	1,432	..	1,432	1,332	..	1,332
Oxen, &c No	..					
Sheep and Lambs...	.	..	..	..	..	..
Swine	..	..	..	.	..	.
Beef.. Cwts.	..	668	668	23	48	71
Pork	185	1,049	1,234	425	521	946
Bacon and Hams ..	42	56	80	67	356	423
Salt or Fresh Meat ...	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fish, viz.:						
Cod	..	..	.	..	..	3,153
Herrings bls	..	..	..	..	200	200
Other sorts..	..	..	..	..	..	.

G. R. PORTER.

Statistical Department, Board of Trade, 20th May, 1847.

THREATENING LETTER.—A few days since a letter was found inside the avenue gate of the Rev. J. M'Cheane, Kilmoganny Glebe, threatening the reverend gentleman that if he did not procure employment by some means or other for the distressed inhabitants of the locality, they would knock out the brains of himself and his lady. This outrage was most unprovoked, for the Rev. Mr. M'Cheane has been always an active promoter of every measure calculated to be beneficial to the poor.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

ACCIDENTAL POISONING.—On Thursday last an inquest was held in the Market-house, New Ross, by Travers Hawkshaw, Esq., J.P., coroner for the county of Wexford, on the body of Dominick Alfier, an Italian sailor belonging to the brig Paolina, Le Vincelley, Captain, at present discharging its cargo at that port. It appeared that the unfortunate foreigner had met his death in consequence of having pulled some hemlock, which he mistook for a harmless herb, in a field near the town, and having eaten it, in a few hours after his decease ensued. Two others of the same ship's crew had also partaken of the poison, but being promptly placed under medical treatment, their ultimate recovery is expected. The verdict found in the case of the deceased was in accordance with the above particulars.—*Ibid.*

HASTY INTERMENT.—The French journals abound in instances of too hasty interment after apparent death. *Le Rhone*, a provincial journal, announces a case of hasty burial at Cluney.—A stonecutter had been buried alive, and the sound of the earth, as it fell on his coffin, awoke him from his lethargic sleep. The impression produced by this event was so great as to overturn the reason of the sufferer, who, animated by a supernatural strength, burst open the coffin-lid and fled from the cemetery. He was overtaken with great difficulty, after having been pursued a considerable distance. The *Journal de Bordeaux* announces a similar occurrence a few days before the above. The wife of a rich farmer of Laurne, after a short illness and apparent death, had been buried with the accustomed formality. A few hours after the sexton, passing through the graveyard, imagined he heard groans coming from under the earth. He hastened to inform the curate, who ordered the grave to be opened. The woman gave signs of life, but did not recover her consciousness; and owing to the brutality or the superstition of the neighbouring inhabitants, who refused to have her admitted into their houses, she perished before medical assistance could be rendered.

SCARCITY OF CATTLE STOCK.—We have just returned from a short tour along the banks of the Blackwater, Boyne, and Nanny rivers, and we have particularly observed a great deficiency of cattle stock on the pasture lands, compared to former years. This speaks badly for the future supply of grass beef. Whether this proceeds from a deficiency of stock to purchase, or a deficiency of cash to purchase stock with, we cannot say; but the latter would appear to be the real cause, as large droves of the lean kind, bullocks and heifers, are daily to be seen wending their way to the port of Drogheda, there to be shipped for England.—*Meath Herald.*

FALL IN THE CORN MARKETS—THE HARVEST.

(From the London Advertiser.)

"Down, down," is the order of the day.—Mark-lane yesterday witnessed another tumble. The fall was from five to six shillings per quarter, and had there been buyers, sellers would have submitted to a reduction of at least *ten* shillings. But there were no buyers. There reigned the most perfect stagnation in the market—the best of all possible proofs that the millers are well supplied, and the sure precursor of another fall on Monday. Our prediction of Tuesday, that next Monday's market would give us a reduction of 20s on the Monday's market of last week, bids fair not only to be realised, but exceeded; for the fall is already fully *fifteen* shillings.

With regard to the appearance of the crops, we do not know that we need say anything in addition to our former statements. Our readers are well aware that *all* accounts from the country concur in representing the prospects of the harvest as being among the most promising within the memory of man. And this does not apply to England only, but to Scotland and Ireland also. It has been ascertained, in answer to a series of inquiries which have been made in various parts of England, that taking one part of the country with another, the quantity of land this season laid down with corn, is about *one-fifth* greater than it ever was before; while in Ireland it is very nearly *one-third* greater. This is a most important fact; for if with the promising aspect of the crops, the harvest would have been most abundant, even had only the usual quantity been sown, what must the productiveness of the harvest be when so great an additional quantity of land has been laid down with corn?

And the available amount of the produce of the coming harvest will be increased to an incalculable degree by two circumstances which seem to have escaped the notice of all our contemporaries. We allude to the very abundant hay harvest which is now certain, and to the unprecedented abundance and unequalled quality of the sugar crops, now happily gathered both in the Brazils and the West Indies. The inevitable consequence of the ample hay harvest, now insured, will not only be to make hay cheap—a very important matter to all who, for the purposes of their business or profession, require to keep one or more horses; but it will necessarily to a great extent lessen the quantity of corn which, had the hay harvest failed, or been deficient, must have been used for horses' keep.

Then, again, with regard to sugar. The great cheapness of that article, now a necessary of life, will not only be in itself a matter of unspeakable importance to the industrial classes, but it will supersede to some extent, should that be necessary, the use of grain in breweries and distilleries.

We might also refer, as a most auspicious circumstance, to the superabundant crop of fruit, of every kind, and of vegetables of every variety, which is now fortunately a matter of certainty.—Vegetables and fruits will, during the months which will intervene between the present time and the in-gathering of the harvest, be very largely consumed by all classes of the community, and will, as a matter of course, supersede to that extent the use of corn.

With, then, a superabundant corn harvest, so far as present appearances go—with a most ample and most excellent sugar crop—with a hay harvest unequalled for some years, and the certainty of a quantity of vegetables and fruit, of every kind, never surpassed—we may look forward with hopeful and exultant hearts to the coming harvest as one which cannot fail to prove the prelude to a year of unparalleled abundance and unprecedented cheapness.

Nor will the harvest be, as has been generally supposed, an unusually late one. Some weeks ago it did, it is true, seem as if we were this year to have a very late harvest; but the glorious weather which we have now had for nearly a month has altogether changed the face of the agricultural world. The harvest, if the weather only continues moderately favourable, will *not* be later than usual. It may be a week or a fortnight later than the harvest of last year, because that was one of the earliest harvests on record. But, we repeat that the coming harvest will be as early as the average of harvests. We say this decidedly.—We speak on the conjoint authority of experienced agriculturists and of the provincial journals. The *Bury Post*, a paper published in one of the richest agriculturral districts in England, and a high authority on all such subjects, states that so forward are the crops in that quarter, that, by the 12th of June, or in the brief period of a fortnight, the wheat will be generally in the ear.

(From the Sun of Saturday.)

We heartily congratulate the country upon the change which has already been wrought in its prospects with respect to the staple article of national existence. Often as we have endeavoured to guard our readers against participating in the alarming apprehensions which had imbued the public mind on the subject of the supply of food for the current year, we nevertheless appreciated the difficulty of the task of imparting our confidence to others. The subject-matter itself was of such vital importance that the liveliest emotions of fear were readily excited among the community who, being little conversant with the cereal statistics of other countries, regarded only the excessive prices to which bread of every description had attained in every market, and at once anticipated the worst. The speculators and chief monopolists in corn were keenly alive to the selfish policy of fanning the flame of public apprehension. For interested purposes they adopted as their motto, *spargere voces in vulgum ambiguas*, and, doubtless, thereby succeeded, to a great extent, in compassing their covetous object. Matters, however, are now materially changed. The crisis is passed. Concurrently with the transit to our coast of vast stores of grain, Providence has been pleased to bless, not only our own, but the entire of the European territory, with the most splendid weather, by which we are cheered with the prospect of the ensuing harvest, proving a very abundant one, with every appearance, moreover, should the weather continue propitious, of its being gathered in not later than usual. In all the principal of our home markets the price of corn has happily very considerably abated, and an improved tone of feeling has consequently been everywhere manifested. The growing crops are universally in a most flourishing state. At Uxbridge market, on Thursday, wheat fell £3 per load, taking the average prices, as compared with those of the previous week; and yet, notwithstanding this diminished rate, few sales were effected, the buyers expecting the reduction to be much greater next week. The latest news from Ireland, of the same character, is likewise highly encouraging. The grain crops promise abundance; the potato plant bears, as yet, a healthy and vigorous appearance; butter has declined twopence in the pound, and butcher's meat is lowered in price, owing to the luxuriant show of the herbage. On all sides, then, we derive fresh materials for repeating our felicitations that the United Empire is fast emerging from the gloom which threatened for a time to have more than a transient effect upon the happiness and prosperity of millions of our compatriots.

Stanley Lees, Gifford, Esq., LL.D., of Middleton Square, London, Barrister at Law, will, at the ensuing election, offer himself as a candidate for the representation of the University of Dublin. Doctor Gifford is known as, for more than 28 years, editor of the *St. James's Chronicle*, and as founder, and, for 20 years of its existence, editor of the *London Standard.*

WATERFORD—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Saturday, June 5, 1847.