THE CHURCH.

[O]n Wednesday last we stated that the Lord [Bish]op of Tuam had presented the Rev. Richard [Falk]iner to the district curacy of Spiddal, diocese [of T]uam—since then we learn that Mr. Falkiner [has] been promoted to the cure of Hollymount, in [th]e diocese.—*E. Packet.*

[T]he Lord Bishop of Clogher has been gra[cio]usly pleased to promote the Rev. N. Devereux, [A.]M., to the rectory and vicarage of Drumkee[ran] in the county of Fermanagh, vacant by the [resi]gnation of the Rev. John Richardson, who has [acce]pted the rectory of Galloon and the chancel[lors]hip of the diocese.—*Northern Standard.*

[W]e understand his Excellency has presented [the] Rev. Thomas Woodward (son of the Rev. H. [Wo]odward, of Fethard, to the living near Clon[mel], vacant by the death of the Rev. Chaworth [Bro]wne. We trust that all his Excellency's ap[poi]ntments will be marked by the same judicious [disc]rimination as is exhibited in the promotion [of t]his able and excellent clergyman.—*Evening [Ma]il.*

[T]he Rev. G. Robinson, A. B., has been nomi[nat]ed to the Curacy of Donaghcloney, in the Dio[cese] of Dromore.

[T]he Rev. R. D. Falkiner, for the last six years [cur]ate of Tyhallen, in this county (Monaghan,) [has] been appointed by the Lordbishop of Tuam to [the] district curacy of Spiddall, county of Galway. [Mr]. Falkiner will be succeeded in Tyhallan by the [Re]v. Wm. Evans.

[T]he Rev. George W. Stuart, lately promoted [fro]m the Perpetual Curacy of Muff, to Upper [Ba]dony, has been collated to Lower Badony, va[can]t by the resignation of the Rev. Thos. Stack; [an]d the Rev. Thomas L. Stack, Curate to his fa[the]r in the latter parish, has been promoted to [Up]per Badony, in the diocese of Derry. The im[me]diate cause of Mr. Stuart's change of benefice [wa]s his having received a threatening letter, [wa]rning him not to undertake the Rectorship of [Up]per Badony at the risk of his life.

[T]he Rev. Dr. Hill, Rector of Troubridge, has [ap]pointed the Rev. B. Hodgens (son of the col[lec]tor of excise at Wexford) his Curate.

[The] Rev. Mr. Robins has arrived at Kilrush, in the [roo]m of the late lamented Rev. Mr. Young.

[T]he Rev. George Massy and his amiable lady [re]turned to Bruree Glebe on Saturday, from [Lo]rd Clarina's, where they spent one month.—[N]othing could be more flattering than the joy [an]d pleasure which the peasantry manifested on [th]e happy occasion. They were met at their gate [by] all the parishioners, who lighted a large bon[fir]e, and they all came in a body to request Mr. [M]assy would again attend the Relief Commit[te]e. Mrs. Massy has recommenced her distribu[ti]ons, both in food and clothing, to the poor of [th]e neighborhood.

[]LONDON POLICE—TUESDAY, JUNE 15.

A TIPPERARY MURDERER.

John Ryan, *alias* Gosthee, was placed in the [d]ock, before Mr. Beadon, at the Wandsworth [o]ffice, on a warrant granted by Benjamin Brad[s]haw, Esq., a magistrate of the county of Tippe[r]ary charging him with being concerned with [u]nlawfully attacking William Wayland, Esq. [a]nd wilfully murdering William Crowley, a con[st]able on the lands of Ballybracken, county Tip[p]erary.

Mr. Thomas O'Leary, sergeant of police sta[ti]oned at Annacarthy, near Cappawhite, in Tip[p]eary, produced the warrant and indentified the [p]risoner.

Mr. Beadon asked where the prisoner was ap[p]rehended.

The Superintendent of the B. division said he [w]as taken at his lodgings in Bollinbroke row, Battersea, at nine o'clock on the previous night.

Mr. Beadon supposed nothing then remained [f]or him to do than order the constable, O'Leary, [t]o convey the prisoner to Ireland.

The constable said that there was another per[s]on concerned in the murder, the brother of the [p]risoner, who was still at large. If he had to [t]ake the prisoner back immediately to Ireland, [a]ll clue which he then possessed as to be retract [o]f the brother would be destroyed.

Mr. Beadon remarked that it would be politic [t]o remand the prisoner for a few days. He should [n]ow wish to hear what were the circumstances of [t]he case.

Mr. O'Leary then made the following state[m]ent :—On the first of January last, Mr. Way[l]and, an agent appointed by government to pay the people employed on the public works in Tip[p]erary, was riding in a car escorted by two of the constabulary along the high road, having with him the sum of £300, when, at eight o'clock in the morning, he was way-laid by a band of six men with their faces blackened, four of whom fired at the persons in the car, and one of the constables, William Crowly, was shot dead upon the spot. Mr. Wayland succeeded in making his escape, and witness having been informed of the murder, made inquiries after the perpetrators, which led to the arrest of those suspected parties in Ireland, and he had since come to England in consequence of information received and had tak[e]n the present prisoner into custody.

The prisoner was remanded.

EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS AT THE FUNERAL OF GEORGE GILKRIST, ESQ., OF CASTLEPARK.—On Friday last the church-yard of Kanturk was the scene of rather a curious proceeding, which created some confusion in the town during the time of its occurrence. It having been understood by the country people that the respect gentleman had died a convert to the Catholic faith, they were determined he should be interred according to the rites of their church. This impression was fully confirmed by the Rev. Mr. Verling, who was a particular friend of the deceased, and who alleged that he had convinced him of the errors of the faith which he had previously professed. Mr. Gilkrist's family maintained that he had died a Protestant: and they accordingly invited the Protestant clergyman of the parish to officiate at the interment, at the same time inviting the Rev. M. Verling to attend. The Rev. Mr. Verling having intimated that it was his intention to officiate on the occasion, Mr. Blood, brother-in-law to the deceased, became greatly excited, and insisted that he should not do so. Perceiving that the family were opposed to the Rev. Mr. Verling officiating on the occasion, and that if he persisted a riot would ensue, the Rev. Mr. Collins, and the Rev. Mr. Regan represented to him that excitement may arise, and he consented to forego his original intention. Accordingly the funeral moved on to the graveyard, where the Protestant clergyman prepared to read the funeral service; but he was interrupted by the country people, who were determined that the service of the dead should be read according to the rites of the Catholic Church. This excited Mr. Blood but the more he resisted the people the more determined they became to carry out their intention. At this junction the Rev. Mr. Verling stepped in, and for the purpose of pacificating the people, read a few short prayers over the coffin. But while in the act of doing so, Mr. Blood showed every intention of stopping him. He, however, was prevented by Mr. R. Smith, of Lorhort Castle. The prayers being concluded, the coffin was then removed into the churc, where the service for the dead was read by the Protestant clergyman, and the interment having been concluded, all th parties left the ground. It is stated that this circumstance would be made the subject of judicial inquiry.—*Cork Reporter.*

WATERFORD—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Wednesday, June 23, 1847.

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Richard Henderson

The Waterford Mail.

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ENCOURAGEMENT OF IRISH FISHERIES.

The committee of Irish members of both houses of the legislature appointed to consider the best mode of practically developing the resources of the fisheries of Ireland, met again at Bellamy's, Mr. Edmond Burke Roche, M.P., in the chair. The meeting was not very numerously attended, and the proceedings struck me as being of the most unbusiness-like character. The representatives of two or three projected Irish fishing and fishing-boat companies, with £20,000 in the one instance, and £10,000 in the other, stated to have been subscribed, attended and urged the merits of their respective schemes, leaving nothing undone to impress the minds of the parliamentary men present with the conviction that the prospects were *bona fide*, and certain to turn out highly remunerative. Mr. Lambert, of Galway, and Mr. Saunders, of London, advocated the interests of one company. Mr. Admiral Watson, someway connected with the Marquis of Headford, a second, and a Mr. Davis battled for the interest of a third. Words ran very high between some of those gentlemen, who permitted their seal for the poor fishermen to get the better of their temper, and it was with considerable difficulty that the chairman prevented something like a pugilistic encounter between the aforesaid admiral and Mr. Lambert. After a great deal of discussion the meeting stood adjourned to Friday next. I understand that early in the day the propriety of the Irish peers and members of parliament becoming provisional committee-men in a joint-stock company was mooted, but it had no other effect than that of considerably clearing the room.—*Freeman Correspondent.*

RELIEF OF IRISH DISTRESS.

The central committee, appointed for the collection of subscriptions in aid of extreme distress in Ireland and Scotland, are about to issue a new address, with a copious report of their operations since the subscription has been set on foot. The committee propose suggesting the great desirability of noblemen and gentlemen, who have seats in the vicinity of the metropolis and the other cities of importance throughout the kingdom, to throw open their grounds for the purpose of holding floral fetes and other fashionable out of door amusements suitable to the season. The Duke of Devonshire has intimated his willingness to place the splendid gardens of Chiswick at the disposal of the committee. It is to be hoped that the example set by the noble duke will be followed by many others who, like him, are far removed from the possibility of sharing in that calamity which has ravaged so great a portion of Ireland. It is also in contemplation to hold a fancy fair on the banks of the Thames, at Fulham, in aid of the same object. The committee expect to be able to raise £50,000 in the course of a few months.—*Ibid.*

THE CROPS.

The appearance of the country after the late refreshing showers is most verdant and luxuriant, and all the crops are very forward and promising. Amongst the specimens left at this office, are some rye, seven feet high, which will be ripe in three weeks, and some English barley in ear, grown on the lands of Forrest, by Mr. T. Gollock. Also some forward plants of the Heligoland bean, 30 inches in height, with the blossom well developed, which were planted in February on the lands of Kilberibert, near Kanturk, by Edmond Hayes, a tenant of Mr. Nicholas Dunscombe, of Greenville-place, who has imported some of this ... his tenants and distributed it amongst them gratis, in order to promote the cultivation of green crops. The stalks are strong and succulent and give every promise of an abundant crop. Some very fine Kidney potatoes, full size, were also left here; they were grown by the Rev. Somers Payne, at Upton.—*Ibid.*

PRECAUTION AGAINST CONTAGION.

The following simple and efficacious remedy is recommended by a physician of eminence and experience—Dr. Kingsley, of Roscrea—in a letter addressed to the editor of the *Dublin Medical Press* :—

"We use for this purpose a solution of the chloride of lime, in the proportion of one pound to four gallons of water, which is sprinkled over the floors of the wards by means of a garden watering pot, particularly between and under the bedsteads, several times a day, which has the excellent effect of purifying the air of the wards, rendering it quite sweet and agreeable for respiration. The inhalation of the chloride that is evolved and respired by the patients (who are depressed by low and perennial fever) acts beneficially on them as a stimulant, very perceptibly improving their condition. We at the same time give freely of the liquor sodæ chorinatæ, ½ oz. to 8 ozs. of sweetened water, of which two tablespoonfuls are given every two or three hours to every patient suffering under malignant fever and dysentery."

Bishop Hughes, of New York, has remitted £448 to the Rev. Andrew O'Connell, of Dublin, for poor relief.

Extra freights have been offered by consignees to the masters of corn ships lying in Cove to proceed to Rotterdam and Antwerp.

Hay making has commenced in the vicinity of Cork, several fields having been already mowed down. Hay promises to be an abundant crop.

Colonel Jones, Commissioner of the Board of Works, is making a tour of the coast of Ireland, with a view to the improvement of the harbours and fishing stations. He is to be in Cork tomorrow. Parliament has granted £40,000 for this purpose.

Monday next the railway train from Dublin to Maryborough will travel the distance in two hours and 45 minutes, and thenceforward to and from twice a day.

Nicholas P. O'Gorman, Esq., Q.C., is elected President Dublin Society, in place of D. O'Connell, Esq., deceased.

The Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland will elect a Professor of Botany, in room of the late Dr. Litton, on the 2d of August.

The Earl of Lanesborough, an Irish peer, having died without issue last week, his cousin, Geo. Butler Danvers, Esq., of Swithland, Leicestershire, succeeds to the title and estates. The Earl Lanesborough was many years past a lunatic, and his heir will not only have unencumbered estates in Westmeath, Cavan, and Gloucestershire, but a large sum in the funds

Upwards of 10,000 persons visited the Curragh on Tuesday by railway.

Mr. John Greene, a retired Cavalry officer, is the Repeal candidate for Kilkenny county. Mr. Welsh, of Callan, is also a new candidate.

GRAIN.—Prices are very unsettled, and it is rather difficult, in the present position of markets, to give correct quotations. Wheat and oats may be noted 3d, and oatmeal 6d to 1s lower. Wheat, 16s 6d to 17s 9d to 12s 7d, and oatmeal, 20s to 22s 6d per cwt. Indian corn and meal to be had at a decline of 5s to 10s per ton, and sellers seem anxious to part.—*Banner of Ulster.*

Conciliation Hall Repealers, forsooth! Why, was it not exactly gentlemen in this category who voted against the improvement of the Irish fisheries, and the education of the English Catholics; who openly leagued with the Whig candidate at Galway; who notoriously begged places and notoriously sold them; who have made the name of Irish members synonymous with swindler in the London hotels, with blackleg in the London clubs, with place-beggar in Downing-street, with blockhead in St. Stephen's.—*Nation.*

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

There will be a Conservative candidate in the field for Tipperary in due time, and no mistake. Such a person will be found belonging to the honored house of Pennefather. At the general election upon the dissolution we shall have a second Conservative candidate, but we are not at liberty to name him at present. There is no need of hurry, as the election will not take place probably till October.

The great county of Meath will put forth one Conservative at least and most likely two

The town clerk of Dublin (Mr. Forde) is canvassing the constituency, but he will not succeed. The landlords should bestir themselves. In the altered state of the country their tenants will not oppose them. The people must feel that their landlords are their only true friends.

In the Queen's County Mr. Fitzpatrick has found it necessary to explain the support which he voluntarily pledged himself to give to the Whigs

Richard Maxwell Fox, Esq., of Foxhall, is a candidate for Longford, (Conservative,) in the room of Col. White, who retires.

GALWAY.—At a meeting held in the theatre, Galway, on Sunday, it was resolved that Anthony O'Flaherty should meet the support of the Repeal electors, and that a committee should be appointed to confer with Martin J. Blake, Esq., to learn promptly and explicitly from him whether he shall pledge himself to promote Repeal and the local interests of Galway, not only in Parliament, but in co operation with his constituents.

It is said that Mr. Meagher, the Young Irelander, son of Alderman Meagher, of Waterford, will be put in nomination for this city at the general election.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

TIPPERARY.—We understand that it is the intention of Mr. Osborne to stand for the county, but not on Repeal principles, as stated. Rumour stated that Mr. Osborne will give no pledge.

KING'S COUNTY.—Sir Andrew Armstrong, of Gallen Priory, in a letter to the editor of the *Tipperary Vindicator*, in reference to a paragraph in the *Vindicator* of the 12th inst., states that he has no idea whatever of retiring from the representation of the King's County, in favour of Mr. Cassidy, or any other person

LOUTH.—A candidate on Repeal principles will dispute the representation of this county. Sir Colman O'Loghlen will come forward as one of the candidates, and, if popular enthusiasm be not at a terrible discount, he will be returned. Report also says that T. O'Hagan, Esq., barrister at law, will also be a candidate. We doubt this, though reluctantly, as we would wish to see Mr. O'Hagan exercising senatorial duties. At all events we can positively state that it will not be a "walk over" with the present representatives.—*Newry Examiner.*

THE PRIME MINISTER AND THE IRISH VICEROY.

There is not, I have been assured by most competent authority, the slightest foundation for the paragraph which appeared in a Dublin journal of Monday night, respecting serious difference of opinion having arisen between the Lord Lieutenant and Lord John Russell "with regard to the future government of Ireland, and more especially as to the mode of treating the general election question, in that country." When my attention was directed to the statement, I caused inquiries to be instituted among those members of the House of Commons certain to be in possession of accurate information on a subject of such momentous importance. They one and all expressed their disbelief of the rumour, and I heard the matter canvassed in the library of the house this afternoon, when the noble representative of an English agricultural county stated that if any difference of opinion existed between the premier and the newly appointed viceroy—or if they had disagreed in any particular with regard to the mode of governing Ireland—the Irish Secretary, the Irish Solicitor General, and the Under Secretary of the Home Department, were in profound ignorance of the fact.—*Freeman Correspondent.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—As a decent farmer, named Murphy, who resided at Carrignavar, was speaking to his wife and leaning carelessly on a loaded fowling piece, a little child who was playing in the room, came in contact with the trigger, when the gun exploded, and the whole contents were lodged in his right temple. The consequence was instantaneous death.—*Cork Constitution.*

THE HAY HARVEST.—Hay making has commenced pretty generally throughout the country, and promises to be an excellent yield. Good weather for saving will show an abundance in the end, especially in the lowland, which exhibits a most luxuriant growth.—*Banner of Ulster.*

THE CROPS—THE POTATO.—In reference to a district in the county Down in which it was attempted to fasten the potato disease, we have the following. It is dated from Lawrencetown: "I do not remember to have seen the crops look so fine at this season of the year as they do in this neighbourhood at present. Hay, oats, barley, and wheat, look beautifully; and if we have a continuance of this favourable weather, we will have a very abundant and a very early harvest. Potatoes are looking remarkably well, and no appearance of any disease is among them. We expect to have plenty of new potatoes, beans, &c., in about four weeks, and then, thanks be to Providence, we can bid our grain speculators "good by" for a season." Another correspondent, writing from Stewartstown says —"With respect to the potato crop, I was travelling about Clogher for a week, from thence to Omagh, and from that here, and I never saw the potato crop look better. I heard no complaints at Clogher, but when I came here I heard of there being disease about Clonoe and Dungannon. My father and I examined ours carefully to-day, and could not see the slightest symptom of blight."—*Ibid.*

RUSSIAN RYE MEAL.—The first cargo of this novel importation has just arrived at our port, per *Isabella*, Captain Cobb, from Riga; and we have learned that a considerable quantity of the same article is now on passage to our shores from St. Petersburgh. It is not generally known that the Russian Government have taken a warm interest in the introduction of rye meal in this country, and have sent over ten experienced bakers to teach the public, without pay or reward, the proper method of baking rye bread, and to endeavour to remove such prejudices as may exist against its consumption. These people have already reached London, and one or two of them will be directed to our own town, and may be expected here in a few days. It has been stated by persons who have been accustomed to the use of rye bread, that it is a very palatable, wholesome and nutritious food; not the least attractive part of its merit being the extremely low price at which the Russians will be able to keep us supplied with this valuable addition to our "bread stuffs." It is a curious fact that the cargo of the *Isabella*, about 150 tons, has been sold for re-exportation to a continental port.—*Ibid.*

EMIGRATION FROM THE PORT OF BELFAST.—We gave some time since, a return, furnished to us by the various emigration agents of the port, of the large number of emigrants who had left this and the neighbouring counties for the distant land of America. Since that time to this, when the regular season has nearly closed the tide of emigration has rather increased than abated. It now appears that, since the commencement of the season, there sailed from this port to Canada, 17 ships, with 5,684 emigrants; to the United States, 22 ships, with 3,315 emigrants; to Nova Scotia, 1 ship, with 22 emigrants; and to New Brunswick, 1 ship, with 29 emigrants; making a total of 40 ships and 9,040 emigrants. The *Rosalinda*, leaving this port for Quebec to-day or to-morrow, will carry with her 500 passengers, and will be followed in a few days by the *Swiss Boy*, with 100. This will close the regular season, leaving the entire amount of emigration from this port, up till this period of the year, to be 43 ships and 9,640 passengers.—*Ibid.*

THE W. W. W. RAILWAY COMPANY.

This company has succeeded in obtaining its amended act, but in such a form that the holders in the Kingstown line who object to the sale need not feel much alarm at the result. Not so, however, the illfated shareholders. The following clauses were inserted in the act which will have a very complex operation—one which it would be hazardous to predicate. The clauses are curious :—

"And be it enacted—That it shall not be lawful for the said directors or company to exercise any powers in the said recited act contained, for the purchase, sale, or lease, of any other railway until they shall have proved to the satisfaction of the railway commissioners that they have paid up one half of the capital which they have been authorised to raise by means of shares, and have, previously to the execution of such powers of sale and lease, expended for the purposes authorised by their acts a sum equal thereto.

"And be it enacted—That it shall not be lawful for the said company to guarantee any rent or dividend to any other railway company until the said company shall have completed and opened for traffic their original lines."—*Freeman.*

CORK, BLACKROCK AND PASSAGE RAILWAY.

Yesterday morning a large mob of labourers proceeded to Dundanion, the residence of Sir T. Deane, and in a rather riotous manner demanded employment. Sir T. Deane expostulated with them, promising that they should be employed when the arrangements were fully completed, and that in course of a week about 200 additional labourers would be set to work.—There are now about 70 men employed, and the relief commissioners along the line will be able to furnish men willing and able to work; the magistrates also will have a police force in attendance, so as to prevent any attempt at intimidation on the part of those riotous and misguided persons, who will not work themselves, and foolishly think to intimidate others from working until they shall have brought the contractor or company to their ridiculous and unjustifiable demands. Mr. Boland, of Pembroke, sent up yesterday about 30 able men both willing and determined to work, who arrived, however, too late to be employed. Mr. Moore, the contractor, now purposes commencing the works at Passage, which will be carried on till they meet the operations at Blackrock, and in a short time as soon as this temporary difficulty shall have been overcome, it is to be hoped that several hundreds of the poor will be industriously and remuneratively employed on these works.

The rioters, on quitting Dundanion, attacked some bread shops in Ballintemple, which they rifled. They also stopped a bread van of Mr. Barry's, of Douglas-street, from which they took about 90 loaves, and committed other wanton damage. The same party marched through the streets in the morning in a threatening and disorderly manner, with spades and shovels, and attacked some shops in the Main Street, which they tried to pillage, but without success. They then attacked some bread stalls in the potato market, off the Coal Quay, but they were beaten off by the vigorous resistance of the women in the market. Many of them were persons who were not suffering from distress.—*Cork Constitution.*

PAWNBROKERS.

Aggregate amount of sums lent, and duplicates issued, by pawnbrokers, in the undermentioned cities and towns, for the year 1846 :—

Towns.	Tickets issued.	Sums lent.
Dublin,	3,082,055	£622,016 18 1
Cork,	1,505,714	221,413 3 2
Belfast,	1,079,866	134,601 17 7⅛
Waterford,	253,965	43,718 3 5
Limerick,	840,763	134,931 3 11
Tickets,	7,762,363	£1,156,671 6 2½
Total in other towns,	6,398,789	65,671 17 0
Total tickets,	14,161,152	£1,922,343 3 2½

The *National* states that two expresses arrived in Paris on Monday from Belgium, announcing that the life of King Leopold was despaired of. His Majesty was afflicted with insanity.—*Times.*

A gentleman named Phillips asserts that he has discovered a mode of extinguishing fires by liberating azote and carbonic acid gases; and the Board of Ordnance has ordered a building to be erected for the purpose of testing the invention. This building will be set on fire, and Mr. Phillips has undertaken to extinguish the flames by means of his apparatus.

ATTEMPT AT MURDER, PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—On Friday night about 10 o'clock, private Smith, of the troop of the 7th Hussars, stationed in this town, having been severely reprimanded during the day by Sergeant-major Trout, watched him as he was going the usual rounds through the stables and deliberately fired a loaded carbine at him. The sergeant-major very fortunately evaded the shot. Smith has been just sent by an escort to head-quarters at Athlone, before he is given over for punishment to the civil powers. Smith is an Englishman and has been about two years in the service. We understand that heretofore he has borne an excellent character. He was not intoxicated at the time of the occurrence,—*Ballinasloe Star.*

PROSPERITY.—One of the leading corn houses in Liverpool received eleven hundred thousand pounds in business transactions during the month of May. If this be taken as a criterion of the year's business, it will show transactions to the extent of thirteen millions annually, and if we suppose the profit to be so moderate as half per cent. (10s on every £100), an income of £60,000 per annum would be realised by the house alluded to. We question whether this can be equalled out of Liverpool.—*Liverpool Mail.*

A SAD SPECTACLE.—A gentleman informed us yesterday, that on Sabbath afternoon he passed a hearse which was conveying to the New Burying-ground a father, a mother, and a child of six years old, all of whom had died of fever.—Three human bodies in one receptacle! It was a solemn and a saddening sight.—*Belfast paper.*

EMIGRATION.—On Tuesday, eight jaunting cars, laden with the tenantry and their families, of Lord Ormonde, passed through Carrick, on their way to Waterford, to take shipping for the United States of America, the noble lord having paid all expenses attending their emigration.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

At a confirmation at Norwich, last week, the Bishop of that diocese, in his address, said he should consider it a dereliction of duty were he to pass over without notice the most splendid and impressive sight which he then saw before him—one of the finest churches in the town divested of its pews and incumbrances, and become, as the Church of England ought to be, the poor man's church. Here the sittings were open to all; here the rich and the poor might alike praise their common God; here might they alike offer up their thanks to their common Saviour.

The Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol in addition to the Bishop of Norwich, is directed by an order of council to pay £700 out of his diocesan revenue to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, thus leaving to each prelate the net annual sum of £5000 a year,

THE IRISH FEVER—REMOVAL OF THE PAUPERS.

Prompt measures are being taken for relieving the town of the scourge which has been devastating it during the last three months. The municipal and the parish authorities have been in London during the present week, impressing upon the government the fearful state of things among us, and they have succeeded in persuading the executive to sanction the adoption of a strong measure—no less a one than sending to Ireland the tens of thousands of paupers who have found their way here recently! No other effectual mode, it has been shown to the ministry, can be devised for arresting the fever which is now spreading in all directions, and is producing results so horrid, not only to the poor Irish themselves, but also to the classes above them. The mortality amongst the parochial officers is a sufficient proof of the fact, and this week the death of the sixth Roman Catholic clergyman, from typhus, figures in our obituary! The measure may, in the estimation of some, seem harsh, but it is perfectly justified by the circumstances, and ought long since to have been adopted. Self preservation is the strongest impulse of nature, and no earthly reason exists why the parishioners of Liverpool, or the people of England, should incur the burden of heavy rates, and run the risk of being swept away into their graves in order to spare the pockets of the most worthless race in existence—the Irish landlords.

The parish have advertised for steamers to carry back the unfortunate victims of disease and poverty to the land from which they have come. The previous precautionary steps have proved worthless, and this *dernier resort* will, it is to be hoped under Providence, spare Liverpool the appalling designation already given to it,—that of "the doomed city."—*Liverpool Chronicle,*

On Saturday night last the hall door and windows of the residence of William Kingsley, Esq., of Knigh, were smashed with stones at the time the family had been in bed. Next morning, a notice was found tied to a tree, facing the hall-door, threatening Mr. K. with death, if be carinto effect, an ejectment he was proceeding with against a Roman Catholic clergyman in the parish.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

In Tuam, Loughrea, and Gort, fever rages to an alarming extent. The fever hospital in Loughrea is full, and in the districts where there are no hospitals, and the fever act not yet in operation, the workhouse hospitals are crowded to excess.

At Carlow petty sessions Peter Eustace was sentenced to one month's imprisonment for refusing to go into the workhouse, a portion of his family being admitted therein.

At Kenmare quarter sessions, four persons have been sentenced to transportation; 80 prisoners are sent to Killarney for trial at the sessions for that district.

Tralee jail, built for 130, contains 240 prisoners.

Mr. Herbert, of Muckruss, is to pay his tenant's moiety of the voluntary assessment.

Maurice O'Connell, Esq., M.P., has a letter from his steward at Darrynayne Abbey :—"The crops are looking well, the potatoes in particular, are most promising all through the country."

Sir Percy Nugent, an extensive practical agriculturist in Westmeath, says—I have visited every crop of potatoes within several miles around, and I am happy to say that nothing can be more healthy than their general appearance. I have, besides, inquired of every practical farmer in my way, on the state of the potato crop, and there is but one opinion among them—"That as far as they can judge, the prospect was never better—the plant never more flourishing, or more free from taint." Such is also the result of my observations.

Potatoes were destroyed early in June last year in the forcing beds of the Royal Botanic Garden of Belfast, but those now growing in the same beds are healthy.

At Cintra, in Portugal, celebrated not less for potatoes than the convention of an English General in the Peninsular war, the disease has made its appearance again. and the crop there is ruined.

The Limerick Joint Stock Bakery has commenced the manufacture of second quality bread, at 4d per 2lb loaf: first quality do. 4½d. Both give general satisfaction, but the sale is limited to shareholders in the concern.

The Rev. J. Coghlan, P.P. of Kilmovee, Ballaghadareen, states that Lord Dillon, out of a well paid rental of £22,000 a year, has only given £400 to relieve the wants of his destitute tenantry.

Life hitherto has been preserved in many cases through the exertions of the Rev. M. Sullivan, Wesleyan minister, of Ballinasloe, in distributing amongst famishing creatures meal and biscuit, furnished to him by the Society of Friends, and the Wesleyan relief fund.

A society has been lately formed in London for the redemption or restoration of appropriate tithes to the church. Lord John Manners presided at the meeting.

Lieutenant Colonel Smyth and Captain Gavin' 16th Lancers, left this day for Ballyline, the seat of Austin Butler, and to attend the great horse fair at Spancil-Hill, to-morrow. Lieut. Col. Arthur, 3d Dragoon Guards, is also expected on the look out for remounts.—*Lim. Chronicle.*

Mr. Hartigan, of the horse repository, in this city, bought 23 promising young chargers for the 16th Lancers, and which were shipped at Cork, en route to Brighton, head quarters.—*Ibid.*

An order has been issued by the Governor of Newfoundland, Sir C. Le Marchant, that all vessels arriving from Great Britain should undergo quarantine, in consequence of reports of typhus fever having prevailed in parts of the United Kingdom.

The Commissariat stores in Athlone, were robbed of fourteen bags of biscuit, on Monday night, notwithstanding there was a guard in attendance. The meal store of the St. Peter relief committee was also plundered of a quantity of meal.

Captain Creagh, h.p. 29th, staff officers of Pensioners at Exeter, though a captain of 1832, has not got his Brevet Majority, like others in the force.

DISTILLATION FROM SUGAR.—Messrs. Roe have concluded their sugar operations for the season, and the result is, that they are quite confirmed in the opinion that more than 10½ gallons of proof spirits cannot be obtained from the ordinary run of sugar, whereas the excise experiments showed fully one gallon more, say 11½ gallons. They tried Honduras, Jamaica, and Madras sugars, but found very little difference in the extract, and none whatever in quality. The spirit we have seen, and it is remarkably fine.—*Dublin Mercantile Advertiser.*

FACTORY ACT.—From the 1st of next month no person under the age of eighteen is to be employed in any factory more than 11 hours per day, nor more than 63 hours per week. From the 1st of May 1848, no person under the age of 18 is to be employed in a mill or factory for more than 58 hours per week. Both restrictions are to extend to females above the age of 18.

It has been bruited extensively that a very high functionary, "doing business" on the Quay, has disappeared, not choosing to come into contact with liabilities, said to amount very nearly to a *plum*. Some assert that the distinguished gentleman has gone out of town by *railway*. We can contradict these rumours.—*Pilot.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday, June 21.

The Royal assent was given to-day by commission to 28 bills :—The Army Service Bill, the Loan Discount Bill, the Poor Removal (England and Scotland) Bill, Towns Improvement Clauses Bill, Drainage of Lands Bill, the Lunatic Asylums (Ireland) Bill, Turnpike Roads (Ireland) Bill, Belfast Port and Harbour Bill, Dublin Consumers' Gas Bill, Waterford Roads Bill, &c., &c.

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES (IRELAND) ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

The Archbishop of DUBLIN, in moving the second reading of this bill, adverted to the number of petitions which had been presented, both to that and the other house of parliament, praying for an increase of episcopal superintendence in Ireland, when the circumstances of a district were such as to render it necessary. The bill he now proposed would not compel the Queen's advisers to take any steps whatever, but it would enable them, when a case of necessity arose, to effect the restoration of any bishopric, the re-establishment of which was contemplated as desirable. There were several cases in which existing deaneries or archdeaconries might present the means of calling such bishoprics into activity. In the case of colonies, though the inhabitants were few and scattered over a large extent of country, yet this was not deemed any ground for refusing to maintain the civil and ecclesiastical establishment necessary to their good government and welfare in a state of efficiency. Now, the church of Ireland might be considered as a colony from that of England; though its members might be comparatively few, scattered as they were over a wide surface, it was incumbent on the legislature to provide them with effectual pastoral superintendence. In his own see of Dublin he had felt how great advantage he should derive from the re-establishment of a suffragon bishop at Kildare.—The present bill would give the sovereign the right of re-establishing bishoprics as they were needed, and thereby the means of rectifying any abuses or inconveniences that might be found to spring from the operation of the law as it now stood.

The Bishop of EXETER supported the bill.—Its principle was to enable her Majesty in council to restore some of the forfeited bishoprics, and to that principle it was impossible for him not to give his assent.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE did not think this bill could pass into a law without essentially disturbing the foundations of that settlement made fourteen years ago with respect to the existing church of Ireland, and the object of which, after much consideration on the part of her Majesty's government at that time, and on the part of parliament, and after much communication with the heads of the Irish church, was to limit that church to the amount in respect of its episcopal establishment that appeared to be in fair proportion to the spiritual wants of that part of the empire. After what he had heard from the most rev. prelate, he could not say that his opinion was in the least shaken as to the adequacy of that episcopal establishment to the wants of the Protestant population of Ireland, even admitting the force of an argument which he had always admitted, that the proportion of that establishment ought not to be considered merely in reference to the numbers of the Protestant population in that country, without reference to the fact that they were scattered over a comparatively wide surface. But when he took into consideration that the Protestant population of Ireland did not exceed that of two sees in England, he could not think that the argument which the most rev. prelate had urged on that head would be sufficient to justify their lordships in reversing their past decision with a view to add to an establishment which was ten times greater than what was found sufficient in England. He thought ten bishoprics and two archbishoprics an establishment perfectly adequate for Ireland, and therefore he did not think that a *prima facie* case had been made out for overturning the decision of parliament. The most rev. prelate had referred to his own experience to show the advantage that would be derived from the re-establisoment of the bishopric of Kildare; but the concentrated state of the population in the most rev. prelate's jurisdiction was very different from its condition in other parts of Ireland. Their lordships must be prepared to see this bill carried into effect, if at all, in more instances than one. He held in his hand a petition, from which it was manifest that not a month would pass, were this bill to be carried, and steps to be taken for the re-establishment of the see of Kildare, before a demand would arise for the re-establishment of the bishopric of Dromore, which was now annexed to the diocess of Down (hear, hear.) In the same way other demands would probably be preferred. There was already a provision in the existing act by which the functions of archdeacons were extended, with a view to meet demands for increased superintendence. Believing that the church would derive increased security from that measure, he felt on the part of the church as well as on the part of the country, the inconvenience and hazard of disturbing it. An attempt had already been made to annex the provostship of the University of Dublin to a bishopric under a former administration, which, in consequence of strong remonstrances against it, especially from the University of Dublin, was abandoned.

The Archbishop of DUBLIN remarked that the fellows of that University had unanimously petitioned for the restoration of the bishopric of Kildare, though well knowing that the provostship was to be annexed to it.

The bill was then withdrawn.

The other bills on their lordships' table were advanced a stage, and the house adjourned.

House of Commons—Monday, June 21.

RAILWAYS IN IRELAND.

Mr. CALLAGHAN presented several petitions from the city and county of Cork, for the encouragement of Irish railways by a public grant.

Mr. FRENCH presented about 20 similar petitions from Clonmel, Mallow, &c.

The SPEAKER was summoned to the Lords, and after his return he read the titles of the bills that had received the royal assent by commission.

INDIAN CORN.

Mr. MUNTZ called the attention of the government to a complaint made by certain parties trading in Indian corn at Nenagh and Galway, in Ireland, to the effect that the government agents were underselling them. Those parties represented that they would be losers, and would be unable to carry on further shipments it government continued to pursue such a course.—He wished to know if the ministers were aware of the conduct of the agents in this particular, and if they had given them any directions respecting it.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, not having had notice of the question, could only give a general answer. The government agents had general directions to sell at the usual price of next market town. They had none to undersell, nor did he think they had done so. There had been a great fall recently in the price of Indian corn, and no doubt the agents had reduced their prices according to the market scale. Most assuredly they would not have been justified in pursuing any other course (hear, hear.) If parties who had bought at a high price refused to sell at a low one, while the government agents sold their corn at market scale, it was nothing to be charged against the government.

STEAM BOATS.

Lord INGESTRE inquired whether the government had recalled the order which rendered it imperative that the steamers plying between Holyhead and Dublin should be provided with paddle-box boats? The noble lord asked a question, which was inaudible in the gallery, respecting the breakwater round the Great Britain.

Mr. WARD would be prepared to answer the first question next day. With respect to the breakwater, he was understood to say that government had that day despatched a gentleman officially from Pembroke to make inquiries, and report.

RAILWAY BILL (NO. 2.)

Mr. STRUTT, on moving the order of the day for the second reading of the railway bill, stated the real character of the measure, in order to remove the misconceptions which had gone abroad as to what it contained, and what it did not contain. It had been urged, but most erroneously, as a preliminary objection to the bill, that the measure which passed in 1844 amounted to a compact between the legislature and railway companies, which the bill before the house would violate. He denied that the bill of 1844 precluded the house from further legislation on the subject, and not only so, but in 1845 it was resolved to introduce into all railway bills a clause leaving the power of parliament unimpaired for future legislation, as regarded existing companies. Mr. Gladstone's act was not regarded by the house as a final measure, or compact with railway companies, for it was clearly the intention, both at the time of the passing of that act, and in the sessions which succeeded, that both houses of parliament should further act in regard to the important subject of railway legislation. As he had stated, on the first introducing the bill into the house, it was divisable into two parts, the first embracing the preliminary proceeding to be taken previously to the construction of intended railways, and the other affecting railways already in existence and operation. The hon. gentleman then rapidly adverted to the various provisions of the bill, and stated the alterations which it had been deemed expedient to introduce into some of its clauses. The principal points involved in the first division of the bill were compensation to landlords, preliminary inquiries in the country, the hearing of evidence before the commissioners, and fares and tolls; and, in the second, those providing for the appointment of an efficient police, for the proper regulation of cheap trains, for the conveyance of the mails (the arrangements for which were now in a most unsatisfactory state), and for the conveyance of the military and police. The bill also contained a clause empowering the railway commissioners to call for returns from the different companies, and to test these returns, if necessary, by inspecting their books—a power which was essential in order to secure anything like an efficient inspection. Great opposition was offered to the bill, and the government had received information that the parties opposed to it were determined to oppose it by every means in their power, and to delay it by all the expedients which the forms of the house would allow. Under these circumstances it was clear that, at this period of the session, it was scarcely possible that such a bill could undergo consideration, and become law without involving great delay and great inconvenience at this period of the session. The government had thought it best that they should withdraw this bill, and next session introduce another bill founded upon it. He moved, that the order of the day for the second reading of the bill be discharged.

Colonel SIBTHORP said he had never in his life known such vacillation on the part of a government. Was it fair that the house should be thus trifled with by a government which was, if possible, worse than the last (a laugh). They had been brought down to the house, and sat listening for two hours to a speech of the right hon. gentleman which had ended in nothing. For shame (hear, hear)! Was it fair to hon. members to be brought down to the house, and thus treated with contempt? He asserted that the public were not aware of one-twentieth part of what had occurred with regard to railroads. He knew that the gentlemen who conducted the public press did, as was their duty, give publicity to what was going forward; but in spite of their attention, assiduity, fidelity, and accuracy, they were not aware of many facts of which he possessed a knowledge. He could not sit down without expressing, not his regret, but his satisfaction, at having had an opportunity of witnessing their pusillanimity, so worthy of the government.

Mr. ROEBUCK said a more undignified way of disposing of a measure by a government he had never seen. He was anxious to know whether the noble lord would at once give up the railways (Ireland) bill. He wished to pay every deference to the noble lord, as to the mode in which he proposed proceeding with his own measures, but he must at the same time observe that that was a measure which could not pass without considerable discussion; he therefore wished to know whether the noble lord intended to press it during the present session?

Mr. HUDSON expressed his acknowledgment to the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Strutt) for having withdrawn the bill. It was an extremely wise course. Every suggestion made by the railway commissioners had always been readily attended to by the directors of railways; there was, therefore, no necessity to embody such suggestions in an act of parliament. Without wishing to offer any factious opposition to any future measure which the right hon. gentleman might bring forward, he begged to say that he (Mr. Hudson) and those who acted with him in this matter would avail themselves of every fair mode of opposition, and he was confident that by discussion it would be utterly impossible the bill should pass into a law. If any public good could be obtained by legislation he would at once accede to it; but no good could result from this busy meddling and interfering with the private affairs of men. During the last session of parliament no less than £92,665,844 of capital was sanctioned by the legislature to be invested in railways—£67,223,642 of that sum was for railways not then opened, and £25,442,580 was for the old railways. Surely, this showed that there still remained open a wide field for competition. The government ought to be satisfied with watching the operations of a system, accompanied as it was with so much success, instead of constantly attempting to interfere, and endangering the stability of such great undertakings. The total capital invested in railways, [illegible] prior to 1846, was £115,845,000. Of this sum only £43,873,866 realised an [illegible] per cent; that was to say, on [illegible] was received 10 per cent., [illegible] per cent, on £5,370,000 8 per [illegible] 7 per cent., and on £6,[illegible] per cent. The right hon. gentleman concluded by thanking the government for having withdrawn the bill.

Mr. W. COLLETT wished, before any answer was given to the question of the hon. and learned member for Bath, to observe that, if the money which he considered to have been already granted by the house on account of Irish railways should not be immediately advanced, the greatest possible evils would be produced in that country.

Lord J. RUSSELL—With respect to the railway bill, I certainly am not disposed to say much after my right hon. friend has intimated that it is to be withdrawn for the present session. I

do not think that to term it a vexatious interference with private interests is giving a true description of the bill. That, certainly, is not its object. Its object is to improve the system of railways, and avoid those mischiefs which are not necessarily inherent in the best system that can be adopted. I have already frequently spoken in favour of railways, and I very much agree with the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Hudson) that it is better in this country that we should have the system of railways carried on by private companies, without any direction or interference on the part of the government. At the same time, however, there are certain general rules which it is at all times necessary should be observed; to see that these rules are observed is the proper function of government, but beyond that there is no necessity for any interference whatever. I hope one consequence of the course which the government has taken will be that between this and the meeting of the next parliament, a fuller explanation will be come to between the railway companies and the government, so that the bill next year may meet with a more general consent than the present bill, if persevered in, would have been likely to have obtained. The debate on the principle of the bill would have occupied more than one night, and then the 110 clauses of which the bill consists would have been made the subject of frequent amendments, and very protracted discussion. During the present year Ireland having, by a sudden calamity, experienced a failure of food for the people, what was most urgent and necessary was to apply an immediate remedy to that calamitous state of things. The object of the legislature and the government was in the first place to apply a temporary remedy to a very great evil. We have done that with more success than was to be expected. We have done it at a vast expenditure of the money of this country, but we have done it with great success. The number of persons who have perished for want of food has been very few, while the amount of food imported into Ireland from foreign parts has been very great; so great that the price of food in that country has been reduced far below the prices on the continent of Europe. But there remains a more serious and a more difficult task to be achieved; and that is, to endeavour by various measures, which on the one side shall not be so extensive as to be impracticable, and on the other side shall not be so trifling as to fail of effect, to lay the foundation of a better state of things.—This I conceive cannot be better done than by diminishing the cultivation of the potato, on which a vast proportion of the population of that country has hitherto subsisted, and by accustoming them to a more generous and wholesome description of food. But to accomplish this the people must be employed and receive wages. For this purpose I know of nothing better than that of employing them on great public works. Now, there are no public works of more utility than the great railway lines proposed to be constructed in Ireland under the sanction of the railway commissioners. This is the general view which the government has taken upon the subject. We are, therefore, prepared to press forward that measure, and it will be for the house to judge whether the hon. and learned gentleman, who spoke with some degree of asperity on this subject, is right in his judgment or not.

Lord G. BENTINCK rejoiced to hear that the government were at length convinced that it was a wise policy to promote the formation of railways in Ireland. The noble lord must now feel that it would have been better to have expended in works of public utility, such as railways, a large portion of the £10,000,000 which had been devoted to Ireland, and which had been disbursed unprofitably. With regard to the measures of government, he (Lord G. Bentinck) begged to say, that he should certainly object to the bill for the further suspension of the navigation laws; but it was not his intention to oppose the further suspension of the corn laws. That he could not consistently do, because, under the sliding scale, corn would now be imported at a nominal duty; and he was an advocate for the sliding scale. Of course he should not oppose, but would support the Irish railway bill. He was glad that the government had postponed the English railway bill to another session.

Mr. CARDWELL deprecated the proposal of measures on the part of the government, and their subsequent abandonment under the pressure of opposition.

The order was then discharged.

The corn, &c., importation bill was read a third time and passed.

The second reading of the parliamentary elections (No. 2) bill was postponed till Wednesday next.

The report on the tithe commutation bill was received.

The fishery piers and harbours (Ireland) bill and the Shannon navigation bill were severally read a second time.

The herring fishery (Scotland) bill passed through committee.

After some further business, the house adjourned.

House of Lords—Tuesday, June 22.

In reply to the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH,

The Marquess of LANSDOWN said the amnesty granted by the Queen of Portugal was full and completed.

The Bishopric of Manchester Bill passed through committee, and the house resumed.

The Trust Money Investment (Ireland) Bill, and the Loan Societies Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.

The other bills on the table were advanced a stage, and the house adjourned.

House of Commons—Tuesday, June 22.

The Lords' amendments to the following bills were considered and agreed to:—The Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway; Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin Railway; Wexford and Valentia Railway (Killarney to Valencia.)

The third reading of the Belfast Improvement Bill was passed after a division.

RECLAMATION OF WASTE LANDS (IRELAND.

On re-entering the gallery we found

Mr. SCROPE addressing the house on the motion relative to the above subject, of which he had given notice. It had always been his opinion that a measure of that nature was indispensable as an accompaniment to such a system of poor laws as should be applied to Ireland. This was a most important subject, and it was now just 12 years since he had brought forward a proposition similar to the present for the consideration of the house. He was gratified to hear, at the commencement of the present session, that the noble lord at the head of the government, in introducing those large measures which he contemplated for the improvement of Ireland, intended to make one of them a plan for the reclamation of waste lands. But he had been proportionately surprised to find that plan had been subsequently abandoned, in consequence of the opposition which the compulsory part of the plan had met with. The noble lord might have acted wisely in this respect, but if he had persevered in his proposition, he did think it would have met with the approbation of a large proportion of the population of Ireland. It might be said that it was presumptuous for a private individual thus to bring forward a plan which had been abandoned by the government; but feeling as he did the great importance of the subject, and being strongly convinced of the absolute necessity of adopting some course with respect to this matter, with a view of putting an end to some of the manifold evils which impended over Ireland, he did not feel himself warranted in neglecting to call the attention of the house to the subject at the present juncture. The resolution which he had to move spoke for itself. It was as follows:—"That the waste lands of Ireland offer an available resource for the immediate employment and future maintenance of a part of her population, now apparently redundant; and that it is expedient to apply them to this great national object, making equitable compensation to their present proprietors." The hon. member was proceeding to address the house in support of his resolution, when it was moved that the house be counted.

There having been only 30 members present, the house accordingly stood adjourned to next day.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Tues	Wed.	Thurs.
3 per Cent. Cons.	87⅞	88	88⅞
3½ per Cent. Stock	88⅛	89⅛	89⅛
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	192	192½
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	73
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	42⅛	—	—
Ditto 4 per Cent.	—	—	—
4 per Cent. City Debs.	—	72	71
4 per Cent Ballast Office	—	—	—
Deb. Gov. Sec.	89	—	89½
Kingstown Railway Deb.	—	—	—
4 per Cent.	—	—	99

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	196	India Stock	shut
3 per Cent. Consols	88⅛	India Bonds	3 6pm.
Ditto for opening	88⅛	South Sea Stock	
3 per Cent Reduced	88⅛	Do. New Annuities	88
3½ per Cent	90½	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	
New 3½ per Cent.	90⅛	10 pm.	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, JUNE 26.

ELECTIONEERING POLITICS.

We refer our readers to a notice on this subject, which appears in our advertising columns; but we feel bound to state that we have no means of testing its genuineness, beyond the accompanying half sovereign, as it reached us under a blank envelope. But whether it be genuine or merely a *ruse* on the part of the sitting members, to alarm the more timid of the so-called Liberal Party, by glancing at the possible danger of a contest between *Old* and *Young Ireland*, it behoves every prudent Conservative not only to act upon the suggestion, but to refuse even the promise of a split vote, except on the express understanding that such promise shall not be enforced in the event of a Conservative candidate entering the field.

BY EXPRESS.

OVERLAND MAIL—IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

The overland mail from Calcutta has arrived by extraordinary express; its dates are, China, April 25; Calcutta, May 1; and Bombay, May 12. It brings intelligence that the repeated insults and annoyances to which British subjects had been subjected to by the Chinese, and the refusal of the authorities to give any redress had at length compelled Sir John Davis to resort to hostilities.

Accordingly His Excellency, accompanied by Major General D'Aguilar, left Hong Kong, on the morning of the 2d April, at daybreak, with her Majesty's steamer Vulture, the Company's steamer Pluto, a chartered steamer, Corsau, and her Majesty's brig L'Espiegle, with 900 troops, Captain MacDougall being senior officer in command. In the course of 36 hours General D'Aguilar had captured all the forts in the Bogue and Canton rivers—destroying the gateways, blowing up the magazine, and spiking 879 pieces of Cannon. The General was about to assault the city of Canton, when Keying waited upon the British Plenipotentiary, and agreed to terms dictated by him without reserve and just in time to arrest the destruction of that city.

The remainder of the news by this mail, from India, is of an uninteresting character.

The Governor General and Commander-in-Chief were at Simla. Much regret is expressed at the rumour of Lord Hardinge's return to Europe.

Chief Justice Pollock had been suffering from a liver complaint, but was recovering.

The political news is of no importance.

The above has been forwarded to us by Messrs. Johnston and Co., Eden-quay, Dublin.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—On yesterday morning, a man named Duggan, in the employment of Mr. Ridgway, fell from the top loft through the hatchway, and was taken up apparently lifeless. He was immediately conveyed to the Leper Hospital, where he died during the day. Deceased has left a large family to deplore his loss.

The officers of Bandon Excise department presented a piece of plate to John Wigelsworth, Esq., the Collector, on his removal and promotion to the Newry district.

The Rev. Charles Gayer, of Dingle, is fitting up a fine sail boat for the deep sea fisheries on the coast.

One hundred and twenty sail of vessels, with bread stuffs from America, passed Holyhead for Liverpool, on Sunday afternoon.

John O'Brien, Esq., M.P., will not resign the representation of this city:—*Lim. Chron.*

There are five candidates for the representation of the University of Dublin, three exclusive of the present members, Messrs. Hamilton and Shaw. Mr. Kenealy is on the Repeal interest, Dr. Gifford, of London, and James M'Culloch, Esq., F.T.C.D. and barrister.

The Rev. Tresham Gregg purposes to have Mr. B. Ferrand nominated a candidate for Dublin, against Mr. Gregory.

Nicholas Philpot Leader, Esq., whose father represented the constituency, has come forward as candidate for the county Cork, at the request and with the support of the resident landed gentry and Conservative proprietors, who feel confident of his return.

Sunday last was the anniversary of the death of King William the Fourth, and of the accession of her present Majesty, now ten years reigning Sovereign.

Mr. Dennehy, the new Stipendiary Magistrate at Longford, is brother-in-law of Chief Baron Pigott.

The Treasury have appointed Mr. Anderson, of the Army Pay Office, and Mr. Kirby, of the War Office, to audit the accounts of the officers of the Board of Works in Ireland. Both are allowed two guineas each per day, besides travelling expenses.

The idea of a public procession through London, with the remains of O'Connell, is given up.

A recent order of the King of Prussia enacts that clergymen who preach against any form of religion sanctioned by the State are liable to dismissal, and to imprisonment for six weeks.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS—THURSDAY.

Present—Captain Newport, John Bogan, Thomas Gamble, Thomas Meagher, David Holden, Silvester Phelan, Wm. Kelly.

The Clerk read the minutes of last day's proceedings; also a letter from the commissioners enclosing a copy of the Poor Law Extension Act, which contains a clause changing the period of residence of a pauper to entitle him to be charged to any particular electoral division to two years and a half instead of one year, as heretofore.

The Rev. Mr. Crotty, acting Roman Catholic Chaplain to the house, appeared at the board, and reported a case of a woman who had been sent from the fever hospital to the workhouse in a state of fever, and who died the following day.

It was ordered that inquiry should be made into the subject, with a view of preventing a recurrence of the case.

The Chaplain again reported another case of a man named John Connolly, sent into the house to day in fever, and ordered by Doctor Burkett back to the fever hospital.

Doctor Mackesy appeared at the board, and stated he had to bring before the notice of the board the necessity of procuring sheds to be built for the accommodation of convalescent patients. They were now under the relief act since the 1st of June, some money had come down to them and circumstances were improving. As there was more room in the workhouse than in the fever hospital, it would be much more convenient to erect sheds on the grounds of the poorhouse and prevent the danger of relapses.

The Chairman inquired if the expense was to be paid out of the poor rate.

Doctor Mackesy—Yes; therefore it would be more covenient to build the sheds here.

Mr. Meagher—It may be well to mention that the cost for erecting the sheds for the fever hospital was less than the estimate sent down by the Relief Commissioners.

Dr. Mackesy proposed three separate resolutions, one to the effect of applying to the commissioners, through their chairman, for leave to erect sheds for the accommodation of convalescent patients; one to the effect that the number of beds to be prepared be two hundred, at the estimated cost of £300, & £200 for finishing them; and a third that the building committee be called on to fix on a site for the erection of sheds, which resolutions were put and passed unanimously.

The Chairman mentioned that he had intended to bring before the notice of the board to day, before he thought of being appointed chairman, that he had informed the city valuator he would remind the board of the necessity of his immediately commencing a revision of the valuation of the city, suited to the altered circumstances of property, as a new rate may soon be required.

The Clerk reported that he had received warrants from the Castle to the amount of £15000, for out door relief, the portion of this sum for the the electoral division of Waterford is £5778.

The Valuator undertook to attend to the subject referred to by the chairman.

A resolution on the motion of Mr. William Kelly, seconded by Mr. David Holden, was passed, increasing the salary of the apothecary, Dr. James Kenny, from thirty pounds a year to fifty, during the present increased state of his duties.

The Board then proceeded to the business of admission.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Number in the house .	1034
In hospital	84
In fever hospital	133
Died during the week . .	24
Average cost of each pauper, 2s 1¼d	
Collected for the week—Nil.	

WATERFORD MIDSUMMER FAIR.

On Thursday the supply of cattle exhibited a considerable increase over that of last year, but far from being of a good quality or condition, more particularly as regards horned cattle, of which, the number offered for sale exceeded 1,000, 200 may be considered right good store cattle, that sold well, and about 400 of middling stock that met a lively demand, as they sold on moderate terms—the remaining 400 were of a very inferior description, and could not be sold at any price. The show of horses was rather small, of what were good changed hands at good prices. Store pigs were in good supply and commanded very high rates—annexed we quote the prices that passed there, for the principal sorts of stock:—Strippers, £7 to £10; two year old heifers, £4 10s to £7; yearlings, £2 10s to £5; store pigs, £1 to £4 4s; horses, 5 year old, £15 to £30; 8 to 12 years old, £5 to £12.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY, JUNE 22.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY.—The committee on this line met to day at eleven o'clock, Lord Camoys in the chair.

Mr. Wheatley opened the case for the proprietors, and pointed out the great advantages which would be conferred by the deviations.

Mr. Osborne, C.E., was then examined at great length on the engineering peculiarities of the deviations.

After some further discussion, the room was cleared, and on readmission,

The Chairman announced that the preamble was proved.

DUBLIN, DUNDRUM, AND RATHFARNHAM.—The case for this bill was opened, and evidence partly heard.

The committee then adjourned.

Miss Richardson, a daughter of a tradesman at Kilvedon, Essex, obtained £250 damages in the Common Pleas, against Mr. Steele, of Brighton, druggist, for breach of promise of marriage.

The prospects of the harvest throughout Spain are exceedingly cheering.

The price of grain is falling in all parts of France.

Frederika Asge, a German Baroness, of fashionable exterior, is committed by the Westminster Police Court, for robbery in her furnished lodgings.

Sir Robert Kane, in his celebrated work on "The Industrial Resources of Ireland," states the produce of three acres of flax afforded full employment for an entire year to 216 persons, who received £2,217 for the wages of their labor, and that, after paying all expenses, it left a profit of £332 for the manufacturer.

Foreign lambs sell at Smithfield market, London, so low as 6s each.

Mr. Wakley, M. P., the London coroner, has obtained £50, the total subscription raised in that metropolis to procure the discharge of Privates Mathewson and Cooke, 7th Hussars, who were examined at the inquest on the late private White of that Regiment.

The oldest and most experienced medical officer in Cork, Dr. Beamish, states that if there were 1,000 more hospital beds for fever patients he could fill them within 24 hours.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Dalbiac, a good Calvalry officer, was unhorsed at the grand review in Hyde-park in honor of Waterloo, by holding over his head a very unmilitary and dangerous appendage, an umbrella!

The successor to the vacant Ensigncy in the 69th is eldest son of the late C. Flanigan Tracey, Esq., formerly of the Excise, Athlone, and ex-Scholar and Graduate of the University of Dublin, where Mr. Tracey was pursuing his studies immediately before joining the Regt. in which he has got his commission.

The canvass of Gen. Caulfield for the vacant directorship of the India House is so successful that it is likely no ballot will be taken—a rare occurrence in Leadenhall-street.

REMAINS OF MR. O'CONNELL.

We learn from the *Freeman's Journal* that the remains of Mr. O'Connell are expected to arrive in Dublin about the 20th of July, and that the Oriental Steam Packet Company, have, to quote the words of our contemporary, "through their excellent secretary, Mr. James Horlay, intimated to the committee that they would claim the honour of carrying home the remains of O'Connell free of all expense and charges whatsoever.—This public spirited body have gone even farther in their anxiety to pay a tribute of respect to this country, and have intimated their desire not only to convey the remains at their own charge, but to place a private cabin at the disposal of the *suite* of the deceased, and such other friends as are to accompany the remains from Genoa to Southampton.

In expressing his, "sense of this compliment," the *Freeman* says—"We have now to record an act of private liberality and of public spirit which does credit to the individual and reflects credit on the country which gave him birth. Mr. Hartley, the secretary of the Oriental Steam Packet Company, well known to most of our countrymen as one of the largest employers in Ireland, and universally respected by all who have the good fortune of his acquaintance, for his private worth and public spirit, has given orders for the preparation of one of his own steamers to carry the remains from Southampton to whatever port the Cemetery Committee may select. We understand that 'The Queen is the steamer selected by Mr. Hartley for this duty, and that he has directed his workmen to erect on the deck a mourning canopy, beneath which the coffin is to be placed, and that every other requisite arrangement shall be made to give the vessel a character consistent with the melancholy duty she is destined to perform. This expense Mr. Hartley will permit no person to share with him. For the service of the vessel he will accept no remuneration—the whole must be his own act. For such generous conduct we feel too grateful, for adequate expression in mere words."

EXTENSION OF FEVER.

The Cork-street Fever Hospital contains 513 patients, being 13 above the number allowed by the government; and the governors were this morning obliged to refuse admission to upwards of 100 persons. Fever is also on the spread to a frightful extent in the parish of St. Bridget, and the sum doled out by the Central Relief Committee for sanatory purposes was only £20.

A shed was opened there this morning for 50 patients. It should have been for 200. Medical aid there is none save what is volunteered by some medical gentlemen.

The Dublin letter carriers have escaped from fever and every other disease, though residing for the most part in localities where fever has prevailed more or less, and in the habit of visiting daily all parts of the city and suburbs.—*Evening Packet.*

BASE INGRATITUDE AND INCENDIARISM.

On Sunday night, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, the haggard of Wm. Forward Austen, Esq., of Grange-hill, Fermoy, became the scene of a most dreadful conflagration, which lasted upwards of 8 hours, during which time the entire quantity of hay and straw therein fell a prey to the fury of the devouring element; and had it not been for the timely attendance of her Majesty's Royal Scots Greys, 66th, and 16th depots, the farm houses immediately adjacent to the haggard would have shared the same fate.—The reason why Mr. Austin has been made the target of a ruthless band of ungrateful mendicants is, from his noble, untiring, and strenuous exertions to check the many abuses existing in the relief depot of the electoral division of Fermoy.

The Drogheda Guardians have, on appeal to Quarter Sessions, reduced the valuation of the Dublin and Drogheda railway property in that town from £2,250 to £420.

LEITRIM.—An anonymous candidate is spoken of, but Mr. Godley is likely to be the chosen one.

FEVER VESSELS.—In compliance with a request to the government, the Admiralty have ordered two ships at Pembroke to be immediately cleared out and fitted as fever ships for Liverpool, to which port they are to be towed by steam vessels as soon as they are ready. The Saturn, old 74, is one selected, and will be fitted as soon as possible.

Sir Samuel O'Malley, a Staunch Conservative, has addressed a letter to Lord John Russell, defending Bishop O'Higgins against a charge of ingratitude made in the *Times* newspaper of the 17th instant. The worthy baronet has proved to a demonstration that gratitude to her Majesty's present ministers cannot be due by any Irishman, and that, consequently, whatever may be the Bishop's crime, it cannot be called ingratitude.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint Bernard Multenin, Esq., A.B.H.A., to be miniture painted in order to the Lord Lieutenant.

Their Excellencies the Lords Justices have been pleased to approve of George Robinson, Esq., of Armagh, being appoited a Deputy Lieutenant for the county of Armagh, in the room of Lord Lurgan, deceased.

Mr. John Cahill, of Thurles, is the professional agent of Mr. Bagwell for the Tipperary election. Mr. Laffan has declined being engaged for Mr. Bagwell in the contest.

On Saturday evening some fellows assembeld outside the Blackboy turnpike, for the purpose of depriving the country people, on their return home, of their provisions purchased same day in this market. In the struggle which ensued, one of the gang named John Digan, received a severe beating from the farmers whom he attempted to plunder. Digan is dangerously ill, and under treatment in the county Infirmary.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Tuesday night, an armed party attacked the house of Mr. Patrick Lyons, of Knockanaerse, near Hardingrove, broke his windows, and fired shots into his residence. They also threatened Mr Lyons that if he did not "mend his manners" they would come again and complete their errand. This is the third attack made on this unoffending man during the last three months. Knockanaerse is on the road leading from Charleville to Croom, and a considerable distance from any police station. Many outrages and robberies have been committed in that neighbourhood, and armed parties are seen prowling about there at noon day. Last week the Derawlin police pursued a party of them for several miles through the country. A police station is much required in that locality.—*Ibid.*

VAGRANCY.—DUTIES OF THE CONSTABULARY.—The following instructions have been issued to the Constabulary, by Colonel M'Gregor, in reference to the 59 Geo. III., cap. 41, passed for the prevention of contagious diseases in Ireland. The 7th and 9th sections of the act are fully quoted for their guidance, with the law adviser's opinion thereon, as follows:—"The Constabulary are bound to aid the magistrates, churchwardens, and officers acting under the provisions of this act, and are bound to execute the warrants of the magistrates, or if a magistrate, commit on his own view, to assist him and obey his commands, in apprehending such beggars, &c., and when either a magistrate, churchwarden, or officer of health is present, acting in stopping, removing, or apprehending vagrants or beggers, the constabulary are bound to assist them, as directed by the 9th section of the act. But Constables cannot act except in the presence, and in the aiding, of a magistrate, churchwarden or officer of health, or on a warrant of justice of the peace."

THE CHIEF SECRETARYSHIP.

It has been settled that Sir Wm. Somerville will succeed to the Irish Secretaryship which Mr. Labouchere vacates for the Presidency of the Board of Trade, immediately after the dissolution of Parliament. The appointment of Sir William Somerville to so important a post, combining, as he does, excellent qualities of head and heart, and most business-like habits, together with an unquestionable desire to serve Ireland, cannot be regarded otherwise than as highly satisfactory. There is not, I believe, the slightest truth in the rumour which attributed to Mr. Sheil a wish to have been Mr. Labouchere's successor. Sir William Somerville's appointment was, I understand, definitely settled at the meeting of the Cabinet Council, on Saturday, the Earl of Clarendon being present.—*Freeman Correspondent.*

PORTUGAL.

News has arrived that the Junta have suddenly refused to accede to the terms proposed by Col. Wylde, on the part of the British government, and that all negociation with them was consequently at an end.

Of course the blockade of Oporto has been renewed under Sir Thomas Maitland, in the America, having with him the Gladiator and the Portuguese brig.

Accounts from Lisbon have been received to the 15th instant.

It appears that on the 14th Sir William Parker, with the British steamers, accompanied by the Portuguese, French, and Spanish vessels, entered the bay and harbour of Setubal, and summoned Sa da Bandeira and his troops to surrender under the conditions of the amnesty. Propositions were made by Sa da Bandeira, some of which were accepted, and some refused. Among the latter was a demand that the troops should retain their arms. While these negociations were going on, in the course of the night of the 14th, the troops evacuated the town in separate parties, retiring towards the south, and Sa da Bandeira, Meleo Taipa, and about 200 men surrendered to the allied forces.

SUMMER ASSIZES, 1847.

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

County of Clare, at Ennis—Tuesday, 12th of July, at 12 o'clock, noon.

County of Limerick, at Limerick, Saturday, 17th of July, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

City of Limerick—Same place and time.

County of Kerry, at Tralee—Wednesday, 28th of July, at 3 o'clock, p.m.

County of Cork, at Cork—Tuesday, 3d Aug., at 11 o'clock, a.m.

City of Cork—Same time and place.

JUDGES.

Baron Lefroy, and Mr. Justice Jackson.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

22d—Allison, Robinson, Alexandria, wheat—Eyble, Miller, Venice and Cork, Indian corn—Leila, Orfeur, Ancona, do.—Florentia, Webster, Trieste and Cork, do.

Pet—Merrick—Maria, James.

23d—H.M.P. Jasper, at 8, a.m.—Kingston, Richards, Malta and Cork, Indian corn—Wm. Baley, Tyaik, Alexandria, do.—Marrietta, Searpa, Venice, do.—Mary Seton, Meldrum, Norfolk, do.—Victory (s.), Pedder, Bristol, m. goods—Coquette, Rooke, Liverpool, Indian corn—Egeo Risorto, Marapei, Trieste, do.—Wm. Penn (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, m.g.

24th—Elora, Manning, Dunkerk, ballast—Sarah, Riley, Milford, general cargo—H. M. P. Prospero, at 7, a.m.—Buda, Negovetich, Constantinople, Indian corn—Casket, Connell, Youghal, do.—Fame, Barfield, Penzance, ballast.

SAILED.

22d—H.M.P. Prospero, at 11, a.m.—Osprey (s.), Burgess, Bristol, general cargo—Britannia, Jack, Galatz, ballast—Emeline, Trick, Cardiff, do.—Landshipping, Hore, Liverpool, flour, &c.

23d—Green Isle (s.), Williams, Liverpool, g.c.

Alpha, Rogers, Cardiff, flour, &c.—H.M.P. Pigmy, at 11, a.m.—Science, Westcott, Gloucester, barley—Sea Flower, Codd, Dublin, flour—Britannia, White, Cardiff, cattle—Speedy, Wall, Neath, flour.

24th—H.M.P. Jasper, at 11, a.m.—Christian, M'Farlin, Newcastle, g.c.

25th—Lavinia, Ryan, Galatz, ballast—Caledonia, Murphy, Llanelly, do.—Maria, James, before mentioned—H.M. Steamer Blazer, from Waterford, at 5, a.m.—William Penn (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, general cargo.

Wind—S.W. to W.S.W. and W.N.W.

Lieut. M. Combe and crew of the Coast Guard, Folkstone, are awarded by the Admiralty Court £150 salvage claim on the Invincible, which ran ashore at Dungeness.

It is believed that the limitation of Naval decorations to gold-medal actions will be removed.

Col. Sir Charles O'Donnell, commanding at Clonmel, will inspect a portion of the troops, near the confines of Tipperary, in this district.—*Lim. Chronicle.*

By a statute of Edward I., there is a provision that the plaintiff or defendant in a suit should pay nothing for admisson into a court, but that those who had no real business should pay 1d. each for admittance, so that the spirit of this law if attended to, would tend much to prevent the spread of contagion at the coming assizes in Ireland. At the Lent assizes of Taunton, in 1730, some prisoners infected the Court, and Chief Baron Pengeley, Sir James Sheppard, Sergeant John Pigott, High Sheriff, and some hundreds besides, died of the jail distemper.

At Six-mile-bridge Quarter Sessions, Denis Lyons, Thos. Corcoran, John O'Dea, Jas. Hanneen, and Michl. Gnerin were tried at the prosecution of Captain Fishbourne, R.N., Government Relief Inspecting Officer, for the disgraceful and violent attack on that functionary at Newmarket-on-Fergus. The three former were found guilty of a common assault, and the latter acquitted.—*Clare Journal.*

The *Nation*, the organ of Young Ireland, thus disposes of the member of Kilkenny's qualifications for leadership, in its publication of Saturday:—"Leader, quotha! A leader, look ye, gentlemen, in one that leads a nation. A fat young gentleman of five-and-thirty, without eloquence to sway the multitude, or passion to stir them, or imagination to elevate them, or humour to please them—is he a leader? Is a man without depth, or sagacity, or temper, or prudence, to win the confidence of the great middle classes, (wanting whom a political movement is a *Jacquerie* or a *cabal*,) a leader? Is a short life, full of huge blunders, the novitiate of a national chieftaincy? Want of tact, want of temper, want of capacity—are these the negative qualities to form a great tribune, who shall beard the high and curb the low? Is it out of gutter in which a reputation lies buried with the Dublin Remonstrance, we must pick our true Irish Kings?" What a flowery bouquet this to Mr. John O'Connell.

COUNTY OF MAYO.—It is believed in intelligent and well-informed circles that G. H. Moore, Esq., of Moore Hall, and Charles M. Kirwan, of Dalgan Park, will offer their services to, and solicit the suffrages of, the electors of this country. It is said that Joseph Myles M'Donnell, and R. Dillon Browne, the present representatives, have succeeded in borrowing £350 each to defray the expenses of a contest, which will, if prosecuted, cost some thousands to each candidate. A friend having exclaimed, "£350 each!" in a tone of amazement, his informant exclaimed, "Oh! do not wonder, have they not the pirnats into the bargain?"

ELECTIONEERING.

THE CONSERVATIVE ELECTORS of the City of Waterford are requested to hold themselves ENTIRELY disengaged, as a Gentleman fully qualified to represent the general interests of the City, in the Imperial Parliament, will solicit their suffrages.

Waterford, June 25, 1847.

VALUABLE

FEE-SIMPLE ESTATE

IN THE CONNTY OF KILKENNY,

Within Six Miles of the City of Kilkenny,

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, together or in Lots, to suit the convenience of Purchasers, by the Trustees for the Sale thereof, the MANOR and ESTATE of UPPER WOOD or UPPER COURT, called

The Freshford Estate,

with the Manorial Rights and Tolls of the Town of Freshford. The Estate contains about 2000 Acres, Statute Measure.

The MANSION, which is in perfect repair, comprises every requisite for a Nobleman's or Gentleman's Family, and is situated in a beautiful Demesne.

The ESTATE produces about £2,700 a-year of as well paid Rents as any in England or Ireland, exclusive of NINETY-EIGHT ACRES of WOODS and PLANTATIONS, the Timber upon which is of considerable value.

The Tenantry on the Estates are of a very superior class, and the Property one of the best circumstanced in the County of Kilkenny.

Freshford is a Market and Daily Post-town.

The situation requires no comment, Kilkenny being one of the best counties in Ireland, and resorted to by the Aristocracy of both Countries for its Sporting advantages.

By means of the Great Southern and Western Railway it is now within a few hours' journey of Dublin, and there is daily communication with Waterford, from whence Steamers leave regularly for England.

Proposals for the Estate, together or in lots, will be received by Messrs. JAMES and THEOBALD BILLING, the Trustees, or Mr. HENRY WRENFORDSLY, Solicitor, 11, Beresford-place, Dublin, where further particulars may be had, and where a Map of the Estate can be seen; or of Mr. JAMES GORBN, Solicitor, South Molton-street, Oxford-street, London.

ATLAS

ASSURANCE COMPANY,

92, *CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.*

ESTABLISHED 1808.

DIRECTORS.

John Oliver Hanson, Esq. Chairman.
Wm. George Prescott, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Sir Wm. Baynes, Bart.
Arthur E. Campbell, Esq.
Thomas Chapman, Esq.
William Laforest, Esq.
Donald Maclean, Esq.
Samuel E. Magen, Esq.
Moses Mocatta, Esq.
James Wm. Ogle, Esq.
Emanuel Pacifico, M.D.
John Peter Rasch, Esq.

Auditors—Francis Bligh Hookey, Esq., and Joseph Pully, jun., Esq.

Actuary—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.

Solicitor—William Bovill, Esq.

Surveyor—Thomas Hooper, Esq.

Assistant Surveyor—Thomas Lloyd, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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

RENEWALS.—Policies due on the 24th of June should be renewed within fifteen days thereafter (viz. July).

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

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

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

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WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Mary Kitty, Rees, Llanelly, 575 cwt. flour, 20 brls. pork, 4 do. hams.

Alpha, Rogers, Cardiff, 738 cwt. flour, 80 casks porter.

Erin, Rees, Dublin, 900 cwt. flour.

Green Isle (s.), Williams, Liverpool, 1801 frks. butter, 250 cwt. flour, 14 bales rags.

Speedy, Wall, Neath, 400 cwt. flour.

Osprey (s.), Burgess, Bristol, 250 cwt. flour, 9 hhds. porter, 7 pigs, 284 cows.

Sea Flower, Cole, Dublin, 1575 cwt. flour.

PROVISION IMPORTS.

Green Isle (s.), from Liverpool, 1133 bags Indian corn, 200 bags Indian corn meal, 16 hhds, 15 brls. pork.

Spy, Alexandria, 1440 qrs. Indian corn.

Wm. Penn (s.), Liverpool, 424 brls. Indian meal, 100 brls. flour, 418 sacks, 140 bags Indian corn, 100 brls. beans, 50 bags rice.

Ellen and Margaret, Malta, 970 quarters Indian corn.

Wm. Bayley, Alexandria, 1400 quarters Indian corn.

Kingston, Malta, 872 qrs. Indian corn.

Cybelle, Venice, 1200 qrs. Indian corn.

Mary Seaton, Norfolk, 3000 quarters Indian corn.

Florentia, Trieste, 3156 qrs. Indian corn.

Naid, Galatz, 850 qrs. Indian corn.

Saturday last a considerable quantity of Indian corn changed hands at public auctions in Belfast. At Messrs. Greer, Sons, and Co.'s sale, 400 bags, slightly damaged, went at £10 to £10 5s per ton, and 1,800 bags white at £10 7s 6d to £10 15.—At another sale, 100 tons mixed, and good quality, sold for £12 5s to £12 7s 6d, and 1,300 bags white at £12 15s to £12 17s 6d. A quantity of American peas at £13 5s per ton.

By the death at Bath of George Ogle Moore, Esq., formerly M.P. for Dublin, a considerable pension reverts to the Crown, and a large increase to the salary of Morgan O'Connell, Esq., the Registrar of Deeds.

Deputy Commisary General Bishop has fallen a victim to typhus fever, at Belmullet, Mayo.

ARRIVAL OF PROVISIONS.—A ship from New Orleans containing 1,000 tons of provisions has arrived at Westport, consigned to the Marquis of Sligo and George H. Moore, Esq., which, we understand, is to be given to the tenantry on their estate at first cost.—*Mayo Constitution.*

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FOR QUEBEC,

The Fine Fast Ship,

MINERVA,

Of AYR, Burthen 450 Tons,
ALEXANDER PARKER, Commander,
To Sail from WATERFORD on or about the 6th of JULY.

THIS beautiful vessel has just arrived from New York in 26 Days, laden with Food and Clothing for the Destitute Poor of this district, which she has delivered in beautiful condition to the Relief Committee, and being (as will be perceived), a very fast sailer, presents a most desirable opportunity to those persons who have been too late for the *"Anne Kenny."* A further inducement is, that the experienced Commander is well accustomed to the Passenger Trade.

For Freight or Passage apply to BENJAMIN MOORE and SONS, or ANTHONY JACKSON.

Waterford, 25th of 6th Month, 1847.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000,
IN 100,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH.

TRUSTEES:
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
JOSIAS BOOKER, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh J. Saunderson, Esq., and Charles Turner, Esq.
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John Campbell, Esq.	Edmund Molyneux, Esq.
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Hugh Neill, Esq.
SURVEYOR,
Samuel Holme, Esq.
SOLICITOR,
Septimus Booker, Esq.
ACTUARY AND SECRETARY,
Percy M. Dove, Esq.

MR. C. B. COLE,

Of No. 3. QUEEN-STREET,

AGENT TO THE SAID COMPANY FOR WATERFORD AND ITS VICINITY,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he continues to receive orders for Assurances.

The large Capital of the Company, and the number and influence of the Proprietors, enable it to rank with the most eligible Offices in the Kingdom, with respect to the advantages offered to the public.

FIRE INSURANCES will be effected at the usual rates of premium. The Company will ever distinguish itself by its "promptness in the settlement of Claims."

No charge made for the Policy.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE and FARMING STOCK will be Insured at Three Shillings per Cent. per Annum without the average clause, and Two Shillings and Six-pence per Cent per Annum with the average clause.

LIFE BRANCH.

The important advantages afforded by the Company in this Branch will include the following, viz.:—GUARANTEE OF AN AMPLE CAPITAL, MODERATE PREMIUMS, LARGE PARTICIPATION OF PROFITS BY THE ASSURED, AMOUNTING TO TWO-THIRDS *of its* NET AMOUNT, SMALL CHARGE FOR MANAGEMENT, *the Expenses of the Office being borne in due proportions by the two Branches, and* EXEMPTION OF THE ASSURED FROM LIABILITY OF PARTNERSHIP.

EXTRACT FROM RATES OF PREMIUM:—

Age.	Rates of Premium with Profits.	Rates of Premium without Profits.	Age.	Rates of Premium with Profits.	Rates of Premium without Profits.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
15	1 15 2	1 10 11	40	3 4 1	2 18 6
20	1 19 4	1 14 11	45	3 14 6	3 8 5
25	2 4 2	1 19 7	50	4 8 3	4 1 7
30	2 9 9	2 4 10	55	5 8 6	5 1 1
35	2 16 2	2 11 0	60	6 14 4	6 6 0

PERCY M. DOVE, MANAGER,

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
IN THE YEAR 1720-21,
ALSO FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES

LIFE INSURANCES,

WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

TWO THIRDS of the net profit which shall appear to have separately accrued on British and Irish Insurances, effected on and after the 1st day of January, 1842, for the whole term of life, will be apportioned septennially among those Policies of each class respectively, then subsisting, on which at least Three Annual Premiums shall have been paid.

This bonus will be applied, according to the option of the person effecting the Insurance, in either of the following modes, viz.—

1. BY ADDITION TO THE SUM TO BE PAID BY THE COMPANY AT THE EXTINCTION OF THE LIFE ASSURED.
2. BY AN EQUIVALENT REDUCTION IN THE PREMIUMS, PAYABLE BY THE ASSURED, SUBSEQUENT TOTHE SEPTENNIAL INVESTIGATION.

The Fund available for such Bonus will be charged with only a moderate share of the expenses of management; and THE LARGE PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS, enjoyed by the Assured, will involve them in no NO LIABILITY in the nature of Partnership, or of charge for guarantee of capital. The Capital Stock of the Corporation, its long experience, and the prudent management of its financial resources, afford the strongest guarantee that the important objects of Life Insurances will be fully realised by those for whose ultimate benefit they may be intended.

The Public will accordingly perceive that those who effect Life Insurances with this Corporation, will enjoy the combined advantages of undeniable security and profit without liability.

Assurances effected on single Lives to the extent of £5000.

And, by special agreement, to the age of *Seventy five years.*

No extra Premium charged for Lives Assured serving in the Army or Navy (in the time of peace only) within the limits of the empire.

All claims paid immediately after proof of death of the life insured.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Company insure all kinds of Manufactories, Distilleries, Corn and Flour Mills, Machinery, and Stock therein; also, Merchandize in Custom-house and Queen's Stores, from Loss or Damage by Fire

Common Insurance (private dwellings and contents)	s. 6d.	per Cent
Hazardous (Building or Goods)	2s. 6d.	
Doubly Hazardous	4s. 6d.	

*** Farming Stock Policies are now issued free of Government Duty, heretofore payable, as also from houses under the Poor Law Guardians, on the production of their order.

Insurances transferred from other Offices free of expense.

ELLY & HANDY,
Agents at New Ross.

NENAGH, TUESDAY.—The price of all description of provisions is on the decline. This week wheat was purchased by millers at a reduction of two shillings in the barrel, Indian meal has sold for 2s in the cwt. less than it was offered for last week.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of PEAS, BEANS, and WHOLE WHEATEN MEAL; also, a few BARRELS of PRIME PORK and TIERCES of AMERICAN BEEF.

Inquire at the Commissariat Store, No. 101, Quay, Waterford.

The Protestant Elector.

ON MONDAY JUNE 28th, will be published, to be continued three days a week, for fourteen weeks, "THE PROTESTANT ELECTOR," price Threepence stamped, eight pages quarto.

As the amount for the fourteen weeks will be but 10s. 6d., it is hoped the friends of the cause in every Borough and division of County, will at once forward their subscriptions by Post-office Order.

Advertisements and Letters to be addressed to the Publisher of "THE PROTESTANT ELECTOR," 3, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street, London.

WATERFORD HARBOUR.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Commissioners for Improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford, give Notice that they will receive Proposals for the Repairs required to Two of the Quay Hulks, and Three Gangways.

Also, for the supply of One or more Vessels, suitable for placing as Hulks and capable of sustaining the weight of two gangway seach.

Further particulars may be known on application to the Secretary, Ballast Office, by whom Sealed Tenders will be received, on or before the 1st prox.

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

Ballast-Office, 22d June, 1847.

WATERFORD ENDOWED SCHOOL.

Rev. Dr. PRICE, Master.

COURSE OF EDUCATION:

HEBREW, GREEK, LATIN, GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH, GEOGRAPHY, and HISTORY, (Ancient and Modern); MATHEMATICS, (comprising an extensive course of Science, practical and theoretical,) preparatory to the Universities—to Woolwich, Sandhurst, as well as to the profession of Civil and Military Engineers, Surveyor, &c., &c.; ALGEBRA, NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, (with suitable apparatus); ARITHMETIC, WRITING, &c.

After an accurate examination of the judgments obtained during the preceding session, First, Second, and Third honours were adjudged to the Young Gentlemen whose names follow.—The rank of each Pupil is decided according to *absolute* merit, *relative* merit is regarded and notified by the order of names in each class.

Dr. PRICE has adopted the present system of deciding the Premiums at the Half-yearly Examination, as being at once likely to insure *persevering* and *regular* exertion, and to do justice to the industrious pupil, in preference to that formerly pursued, wherein merit was estimated by superiority of answering in a *limited portion* of business, prepared a short time previous to the examinations.

FIRST HONORS—Denny, M'Cance, Dobbyn, 1mus; Bayly, 2dus; Price, Bayley, 1mus.
SECOND HONORS—Lett, 1mus; Lett, 2dus; Dobbyn, 2dus; Hassard, Boxwell, Hall, Mortimer, Lawson, Ryland, M'Clean, Williams, Nicholson, 1mus; Lewis, Carroll, 2dus.
THIRD HONORS—Nicholson, 2dus; Benson, Hickey, Collins.

Premiums for eminence in the following branches during the past session were adjudged as below:—

MENTAL ARITHMETIC—Price, Dobbyn, 1mus; Ryland, Bayley, 2dus; Collins, Benson.
ARITHMETICAL EXERCISES—M'Clean, Lewis, Dobbyn, 1mus; Bayley, 2dus.
ASTRONOMY and GEOGRAPHY—Price, Bayley, 1mus; Carroll, 2dus.

At the Public Examinations held June 23d, premiums were adjudged as follows:—

EUCLID—Lett, 2dus; Bayley, 2dus; Hall.
ASTRONOMY and GEOGRAPHY—Lawson, Dobbyn, 2dus; Hassard.
ARITHMETIC—Ryland, Benson, Lawson.
DRAWING—Denny, Williams, Lett, 1mus.
WRITING—Denny, Dobbyn, 1 mus; Lewis, Benson, Boxwell, Cooke, 3tius.
FRENCH—Bayley, 1mus; Bayley, 2dus; M'Cance (cut with) Dobbyn, 1mus.

The Medals for Good Conduct and Regular Attendance were obtained by Lannigan, 1mus, and Lannigan, 2dus, (cut with) Bayley, 1mus.

Since Dr. PRICE'S appointment to the Waterford School, his Pupils have obtained Moderatorship, Scholarship, Sizarship, High Places at Entrance, together with Distinctions in Classics, Science, Hebrew, Divinity, Composition, French, &c., &c.

The following Honors and Distinctions have been recently obtained by former Pupils at the Waterford School:—

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.

HILARY TERM, 1846.

Mr. Ryland .... Science Honor.
Mr. Ryland .... Classical Honor.

TRINITY TERM.

Mr. Ryland .... First Science Honor.
Mr. Ryland .... Classical Honor.

MICHAELMAS TERM.

Mr. Ryland .... Science Prize.
Mr. Ryland .... Classical Prize.

JULY ENTRANCE (AMONG 123 CANDIDATES.)

Mr. Wm. Nicholson .... 5th place } on equal
Mr. John Nicholson .... 6th place } terms.
Mr. Wm. Nicholson .... Hebrew Premium.
Mr. John Nicholson .... Hebrew Premium.

HILARY TERM, 1847.

Mr. Ryland .... First Science Honor.
Mr. John Nicholson .... First Classical Honor.
Mr. Wm. Nicholson .... Classical Honor.
Mr. Wm. Nicholson .. Catechetical Premium.

TRINITY TERM.

Mr. Ryland .... First Science Honor.
Mr. Wm. Nicholson .... Catechetical Premium.

WOOLWICH COLLEGE.

Mr. Archbold Mackesy placed among the *first* at entrance; he having been prepared at the Waterford School, and not having subsequently attended any of the Preparatory Schools in England.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT

Conducted by a Gentleman (formerly of the Belfast Academy, and for several years head of a similar Department in the Royal School for Enniskillen.)

Dr. PRICE is anxious to direct attention to this Department, in which a system has been adopted capable, as well of imparting knowledge in the highest branches of science, as of interesting and thus gaining the attention of the *more youthful Pupil* by its *simplicity* and the *practical nature* of its application.

Dr. PRICE would invite the Public to *witness* the proficiency displayed by classes in MENTAL ARITHMETIC, ALGEBRA, PRACTICAL MATHEMATICS, ASTRONOMY, NATURAL PHILOSOHY, &c., &c., and thus form an opinion of the merits of the system pursued.

VACATION will terminate AUGUST 7th, 1847.

Artificial Teeth.

MR. JONES,
SURGEON-DENTIST,

WILL commence his Professional attendance in WATERFORD on MONDAY, 28th Instant, for a few days,

At Mr. CONDELL'S, Mall.

Pressing engagements in Cork will preclude his remaining a longer period.

Cork, South Mall,
June 22, 1847.

Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland.

IN CHANCERY—IRELAND.

James Dawson, Jonathan Pim, Arthur Bennett Keene, Hugh Magill, Wm. Richardson, John Sibthorpe, and Gustavus Wilson, Plaintiffs; John Miller, William James, John Hartley Hind, John Shaw, and David Cannon, Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given, pursuant to the 22d Section of an Act passed in the Session of the 8th & 9th years of the reign of her present Majesty, entituled "An Act to facilitate the winding-up of the affairs of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland," that by the decree of the Right Honourable the Lord High Chancellor made in this cause, bearing date the 25th day of May, 1847, the reports of EDWARD LITTON, Esq., the Master in this cause, bearing date respectively the 1st and 28th days of April, 1847, *are ordered to stand confirmed;* and the *several persons named* in the 5th Schedule to said report of the 1st day of April, 1847, are declared to be *liable* to the *payment* of the several *sums* therein set opposite to their respective names, and described as the amounts which ought to be contributed by them *for the payment* of the *debts* and *liabilities, costs* and *expenses,* incurred in and about the *winding-up* of the *affairs* of the said *Company;* and the said several persons are ordered to pay into the Bank of Ireland, or transfer so much Government 3½ per Cent. Stock as will be equivalent thereto, to the credit of this cause, with the privity of the Accountant-General of this Court, within four months from the date of the said decree, the several sums in said report and decree mentioned, for the purposes aforesaid.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1847.

ROBERT MAUNSELL,
Solicitor for plaintiffs, 11, Merrion-square South, Dublin.

☞ A New Volume of the Economist commences on the 3rd of July, 1847.

THE ECONOMIST,

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL TIMES, BANKERS, GAZETTE, AND RAILWAY MONITOR.
ESTABLISHED 1843.
Published every Saturday Morning, at the Office, 340, Strand, London.
A valuable LIBRARY and OFFICE NEWSPAPER, to file and bind for present use and future reference.

THE extensive and increasing support which the *Economist* continues to receive from the Mercantile, Banking, and Manufacturing Classes, without reference to political party, and being quoted as a high authority on matters connected with the Commerce and Statistics of the country, induces a constantly increasing care to render the Commercial and Statistical Department of this paper as complete and accurate as possible, and thus to combine, with the discussion of principles, a practical current usefulness and work of future reference.

THE ECONOMIST CONTAINS—

First.—Leading articles on Political, Financial, Commercial, and general subjects, discussed on economical and free trade principles; also important occasional Reviews of the Position of each of the great articles of Commerce.

Second.—A careful digest of the Proceedings and Debates in Parliament.

Third.—A careful abridgment of the News of the Week, with a notice of the Theatres and Public Amusements.

Fourth.—Literary Notices, and particularly of all Works on Economical, Financial, and Commercial subjects. This department is now under the superintendence of an Eminent Reviewer.

Fifth.—Foreign and Domestic Correspondence and Articles on the progress and Development of Commerce in other countries, and on subjects of Commercial and Statistical interest.

The Bankers' Gazette contains a careful Account of the Money and Discount market, a Review of the Foreign Exchanges, of the Returns of the Bank of England, and the state of the general circulation of the whole Kingdom; with remarks on all new and important questions connected therewith.

Commercial Times.—The BOARD of TRADE OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS, of the IMPORTS and EXPORTS of the WHOLE KINGDOM, are given regularly, when the returns are made, in a SUPPLEMENT to the *Economist.* A carefully compiled Table of the Distribution of the Exports of Manufactured Goods to the various markets of the World, is published along with these Accounts. These Accounts are published in the *Economist only.*

Corn Markets.—Great attention is given to the subject of the Foreign and British Corn Markets, with the latest information from all places affecting our supplies. And the Official accounts of the Imports of Foreign Grain and the quantities taken for consumption in the United Kingdom are published for each week as the year advances.

Prices Current.—The *Economist* contains a accurate PRICE CURRENT, the price of each article which are carefully revised on the evening of every Friday by an Eminent House in each Department. The same of RAILWAY SHARES, PUBLIC FUNDS, FOREIGN SECURITIES, and BANKING COMPANIES.

The Railway Monitor contains a careful digest of all the Railway News of the week, Public Meetings and Parliamentary Proceedings, with Tables of the Prices of Shares of British and Foreign Lines, and a carefully compiled Traffic Table. The fullest accounts of Continental Railways are furnished, in which so much British Capital is now invested; and for that purpose Special Correspondents have been established in France, Belgium, Holland, and Germany.

Such a publication, filed and preserved in every counting-house, cannot fail to be of the utmost importance, for present and future reference, to all individuals engaged in Commerce, Manufactures, or Banking.

Foreign and British Corn Markets.—The great importance at this moment to all the varied interests of this country of correct information with respect to the present state and future prospects of the FOREIGN AND HOME CORN MARKETS, has induced the conductors of the *Economist* to make even more extensive arrangements than heretofore, in order to secure the earliest and most exact information from every important market in the world. This feature in the *Economist,* which has proved so valuable during the past year, it is believed, will be even more important during the ensuing year. An *Official Account* of the quantities imported into the *United Kingdom* is published every week in the *Economist.*

The *Economist* consists of THIRTY TWO PAGES, of a most convenient size for binding, and is the largest sheet admissible under the Stamp Act.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION—THIRTY-NINE SHILLINGS.

Orders addressed to the Publisher, 340, Strand, will be punctually attended to.

The *Economist* can also be had by order of all Newspapers.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The *Economist* being now established as a most important Commercial and Family Newspaper, and having a circulation of 4,600 weekly, offers important advantages to Public Companies, Booksellers, Manufacturers, Shipping Agents, Commercial Brokers, Outfitters, &c., &c., as an advertising medium.

SCALE OF CHARGES—Eight lines, or under, 5s; Column, £3 10s; Whole page, £9 9s.

Advertisements forwarded to the Office, 340, Strand, London, will be carefully attended to.

☞ *Post-office orders to be made payable to* JOHN BIRRELL.

In the press, and shortly will be published, in 1 Vol. 8vo. Price 10s.

CAPITAL, CURRENCY, AND BANKING: being a collection of a Series of Articles from the *Economist,* on the Bank Act of 1844 and on the recent crisis.

By JAMES WILSON, Esq.

London: published at the office of the *Economist,* 340, Strand.

£3,000

TO BE LENT, at 6 per Cent. The Security of a First Charge on Landed Property will be required.

Apply to WILLIAM SHEARMAN, Solicitor, 12, Henrietta-street, Waterford, and 32, Kildare-street, Dublin.

18th June, 1847.

House to be Let, on the Quay.

THE House contains a SHOP, Parlour, Kitchen, and Yard, on the Ground Floor, and 6 Rooms above. Terms very moderate.

Application to be made at the *Mail Office.*

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.

MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL

Life Assurance Society,

25, *PALL MALL, LONDON.*

RECEIVED of the Directors of the Medical Invalid Assurance Society, Six Hundred Pounds Sterling, being the sum Assured by Policies No. 617 and 673 of said Society, and payable on the death of Alice Delahunty, late of Thomas-street, City of Waterford, and which said Policies of Assurance and all Interest thereon were assigned to me. And I hereby surrender the said Policies, and undertake to hold the said Directors harmless from all future demands thereon.

JOHN POWER.

(Witness)
JAMES B. RAYE, Surgeon.
JOHN MACKESY, M.D.

I think it due to the Directors of the Medical Invalid Assurance Company, to acknowledge with thankfulness the prompt manner in which the above claim was paid.

JOHN POWER.

Agent for Waterford, JOHN MACKESY, M.D., Mall.

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.*

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Bear Haven Light House,

SOUTH WEST COAST OF IRELAND.

THE CORPORATION FOR PRESERVING AND IMPROVING THE PORT OF DUBLIN, hereby give Notice, that a Light House has been erected on *Roancarrig Island,* Bantry Bay, County Cork, from which a Light will be exhibited on the evening of the 1st of August, 1847, and which will thereafter be lighted every night from sun-set to sun-rise.

Specification given of the position and appearance of the Light, by Mr. Halpin, Inspector of Light Houses.

The Light House built on Roancarrig Isle, at the Eastern entrance to Bear Haven, is in Lat. 51° 39' 10" N and Long. 9° 44' 49" W. and bears from North Point of Whiddy Island,

			sea miles.
	dy Island, *Gust open of Mehal Point)*	W. by N.	distant 10½
,,	Ducallia *(half tiderock)*	W. by N. ¾ N.	,, ½
,,	Gerane West Rock *(off S. W. point of Whiddy Island*	W. by N. ¾ N.	,, 7½
,,	Sheep's Head	N.E. by E. ¾ E.	,, 7½
,,	Carrigavadra *(or Dog Rocks)*	E.	,, 1
,,	Lonehort Point *(Bear Island)*	E. by S. ¾ S.	,, 1½
,,	Illaunnakeragh,	E. S. E.	,, 5½
,,	Sea Point,	E. S. E. ¾ S.	,, 4

The Light will be a *fixed bright light,* shewn to seaward and to haven, from E. to S. to W. N. W. ¾ N. and at an elevation of 55 Feet over the level of high water *spring tides.*

The Tower is circular, coloured *white,* and having under the projecting gallery a belt of *red* colour

A building of oblong form is attached to the Tower.

The Bearings stated are Magnetic—Var. 28° 30' W.

By Order,

H. VEREKER,
Secretary.

Ballast Office, Dublin,
29th April, 1847.

THE GREATEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A Very Wonderful Cure of a Disordered Liver and Stomach.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed)
CHARLES WILSON.

☞ The above gentleman has been a School-master, 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
Bolics	Rheumatism
Constipation of the Bowels	Retention of Urine
	Sore Throats
Consumption	Scrofula, or King's Evil,
Debility	Stone and Gravel
Dropsy	Secondary Symptoms
Dysentery	Tic-Doloureux
Erysipelas	Tumours
Female Irregularities	Ulcers
Fever of all kinds	Venereal Affections
Fits	Worms of all kinds
Gout	Weakness, from whatever cause, &c., &c.
Head-ache	
Indigestion	

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

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

The Markets.

WATERFORD, JUNE 25.

We have had dull markets since our last, and the demand very limited; to effect any sales in flour and Indian corn much lower prices should have been submitted to. We make no change in our quotations.

Irish prime Mill Wheat (brl. 20 st.)	45s 0d to 47s 0d
Egyptian ditto	45s 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	31s 0d to 32s 0d
American white	26s 0d to 29s 0d
Ditto, yellow	30s 0d to 31s 0d
Ditto damaged	18s 0d to 23s 0d
Indian Meal, per cwt	14s 0d to 14s 6d
Bran, per barrel	5s 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	59s 0d to 62s 0d
Seconds	54s 0d to 56s 0d
Thirds	48s 0d to 52s 0d
Fourths	40s 0d to 43s 0d
Beans, per cwt	18s 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	75s 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	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	17s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton	40s 0d to 43s 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	7d to 8d
Beef, per lb	7d to 8d
Veal, per lb	6d to 7d
Pork, per lb	0d to 0d
Dried Hams	6d to 8d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	14d to 18d
Eggs, per doz	6d to 8d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	firkins.	Price.
Wednesday	651	87s 0d to 90s 0d
Thursday	696	87s 0d to 90s 0d
Yesterday	91	87s 0d to 90s 0d

CORK MARKETS.—JUNE 23

Barrels.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. Currency.
— White Wheat	00 0 to 00 0	00 0—20 Stone
13 Red Wheat	32 0 to 33 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
63 Oats	16 0 to 22 0	} 00 0—14 do.
— Old Ditto	00 0 to 00 0	
2 Pigs	38 0 to 00 0	—00 0 per cwt.

CORK BUTTER—JUNE 23.

CANT.		CURRENCY	
1st quality	87s	1st quality	78s
2d do	85s	2d do.	76s
3d do.	82s	3d do.	73s
4th do.	78s	4th do.	69s
5th do.	70s	5th do.	61s
6th do.	58s	6th do.	49s

LIMERICK BUTTER—JUNE 23.

1st quality	86s	5th quality	62s
2d do.	82s	6th do	00s
3d do.	76s	And 5s 0d over	
4th do.	7 s		

CLONMEL—JUNE 23.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter	86 0 to 89 0	Do black	0 0 to 0 0
Oatmeal	00 0 to 24 0	Flour 2ds	32 0 to 00 0
Bac'n pigs	00 0 to 00 0	Househld	48 0 to 00 0
Ren. Lard	50 0 to 00 0	Thirds	30 0 to 00 0
Bran	5 9 to 0 0	Fourths	18 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 2 to 0 0	Beef	0 5½ to 0 7½
Do. red.	0 0 to 0 0	Mutton	0 6½ to 0 7
Do. ship.	0 0 to 0 0	Pork	0 5 to 0 5½
Oats	1 6 to 0 0	Veal	0 5½ to 0 6

WEXFORD—JUNE 22.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d
Butter	87 0 to 88 0	3rds	46 0 to 00 0
Fresh do.	00 0 to 0 0	Oatmeal	24 0 to 25 2
Wheat	40 0 to 45 0	Potatoes	00 0 to 1 0
Barley	26 0 to 28 0	Beef	00 4½ to 00 7
Oats	16 0 to 20 0	Mutton	00 5 to 00 7
Beans	26 0 to 30 0	Veal	00 3 to 0 6
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 22.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d
White wheat	47 0 to 51 0	Oatmeal	24 0 to 24 6
Millers' red	43 0 to 48 0	Flour	00 0 to 00 0
Barley	26 0 to 28 0	Second	26 0 to 27 0
Oats, new	00 0 to 00 0	Indian corn	48 0 to 51 0
Oats, old	20 0 to 24 0	(per 480 lbs.)	
Rapeseed	00 0 to 00 0		

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, June 22.

The very numerous arrivals into this port, during the week ending yesterday, furnish from Ireland, Canada, the United States, and Europe collectively, a large supply of wheat, a fair quantity of other grain, a superabundant increase of Indian corn and corn meal, with upwards of 120,000 barrels of flour.

To meet these extraordinary large imports, we had a very numerous attendance of both local and country buyers this morning, and a good demand for most descriptions of English and foreign wheat at a further decline from that of Friday, making the reduction 4d to 6d per 70lb from the currency of this day week.—Flour, being taken freely, the transactions were considerable, prime western brands really commanding 40s, and lower quantities 37s to 39s per barrel.

Compared with the range of prices quoted on Tuesday last, barley has receded 6d per 60lb, malt, beans, and pease 2s per qr., oats 5d per 45lb, and oatmeal 2s per load, with a very limited sale for each. The importers of Indian corn, submitting to a further abatement of 5s per 480lb, a large portion of the supply of prime conditional yellow was eagerly cleared off for Ireland, and future resale here.

Influenced by considerable importations of breadstuffs into Ireland last week, the markets there had become generally depressed. The arrivals into Cork alone were estimated at 42,000 tons, comprised in 132 cargoes, many of which were heated from the length of time they had remained on board

Although our advices from various parts of the United Kingdom describe the weather as wet and cold for the month of June, no injurious effects are stated to have been produced beyond that of apparently protracting the time of harvest, the crops being almost universally reported to exhibit the most favourable aspect.

With the exception of a few slight showers the weather has been fine here since the middle of last week, and continues so to day.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

MARRIED.

At Carlow, Mr. John Murphy, to Anne, daughter of the late Webb Nowlan, of White Walls, county of Kilkenny, Esq.

At Cork, John Osburne, Esq, M.D., of Lindville, to Katharine Lumley, daughter of the late Sir Anthony Perrier.

At Gort, Joseph William Wright, Esq., C.E., son of W. E. Wright, Esq., C. E., to Horatio Elizabeth, third daughter of Robert Triphook, Esq.

At Paris, F. H. O'Neill, Viscount Tyrone, descendant of the senior branch of the great O'Neills, Princes of Ulster, to Mdlle. H. L. de la Ponce.

DIED.

On the 18th instant, in the prime of life, at his residence in Arthur-street, Belfast, John Pim Jackson, Esq, leaving a beloved wife and three children to deplore his loss. The decease of this gentleman has caused a deep sensation in Belfast, from his usefulness in endeavouring to alleviate fever from amongst the poor of that town and neighbourhood—his exertions in the numerous cases undertaken by him having (under kind Providence) proved eminently successful.

Wednesday, at his lodgings, on the Quay, the Rev. John Ryan. This esteemed, zealous, and highly talented young clergyman, died of fever taken in the discharge of his arduous duties as Catholic Chaplain at the Union Workhouse

At Lismore, Trevor F. McCarthy, Esq., son of the late Justin McCarthy, Esq, M.D., Surgeon Royal Navy.

At Newfort, Wexford, the residence of her son, E. Turner, Esq, in the 80th year of her age, Penelia, relict of the late Rev. John Jacob.

At Rosecrock, Wexford, Jane, wife of Edw. Hanlon, Esq., late of Dublin.

In Wexford, Miss Sarah Nun.

Of fever, Thomas Barclay, Esq., of Ballyartney, a magistrate of the county Clare.

Mr. Sergeant Shee disavows having authorised any one to propose him a candidate for the county Cork.

THE IRISH COUNCIL.—JUNE 22.

There was a special meeting of the Irish Council held this day at the Rotundo, after 3 o'clock. On the motion of Sir Colman O'Loughlen, the chair was taken by Lord Cloncurry, who addressed the meeting for a considerable time, when W. S. O'Brien, Esq., M.P. read the following report:—

Second Report of the Committee of the Irish Council on the State of the Labouring Population.

Your committee having, in their first report, taken a cursory view of the social condition of the country, and suggested in general terms the measures which appeared to them to be most conducive to its amelioration, have confided the principal topics therein suggested to separate sub-committees, to be considered in detail; and as the first fruits of the labours of these sub-committees, your committee beg to lay before you the subjoined queries, which the sub-committee on manufacture have prepared for circulation, in order to obtain the fullest information on the subject which they have undertaken to investigate.

Pending the result of these inquiries, your committee consider that much good will result from the adoption by every board of guardians, and by the grand jurors now about to assemble, of a resolution to the effect, that all articles used in the institutions over which they exercise control, should, as far as it can practically and conveniently be done, be supplied of Irish manufacture; as by the adoption of such a resolution, the workhouses, jails, and other public establishments will be rendered direct instruments in increasing the employment of our labouring population, and diminishing the pauperisation of the country. Your committee would also recommend that in every district in the country reproductive committees should be formed, whose duties it should be to ascertain what manufactures are carried on in their immediate locality, in order to dispel the ignorance which now prevails throughout the country, respecting our existing manufactures. To enable these committees to proceed without delay, your committee would suggest that advantage should be taken of existing organisations, and with that view your committee would recommend that the board of guardians in each union should be invited to appoint sub-committees to act in their districts as reproductive committees. In cities and boroughs the corporations and town commissions could form similar sub-committees, and those sub-committees when organised, could communicate to each other the information they should acquire, and then the public would become aware of what articles and native manufacture they can obtain, and where those articles are likely to be procured.

As a further means of giving an immediate stimulus to home industry, your committee would also beg to suggest to the different boards of guardians and the boards of superintendence throughout Ireland, whether fish, either dried or fresh, might not be with advantage introduced as an article of permanent diet into our public establishments, which would thus create a home market for our fisheries; and as a means of advancing this latter branch of industry, your committee would likewise suggest to the different boards of guardians along the coast, whether the paupers in the workhouses under their control, might not be advantageously employed in the construction of nets for the use of the fisheries in the neighborhood.

In making those further suggestions, your committee desire to have it distinctly understood that they by no means put them forward as completing the subject they embrace. From time to time your committee will report any practical suggestions which may appear to them to be useful; the present they put forward as means of relief which demand no legislative authority to render them available—which in fact only require the will of the people themselves to be carried out—and which, should they meet with approval and adoption, your committee feel satisfied, would have a most beneficial operation throughout the country.

WALLSCOURT, Chairman.
SAMUEL FERGUSON,
COLMAN M. O'LOGHLEN,
Hon. Secretaries.

MANUFACTURES.

SIR—We have been directed by the sub-committee on manufactures of the Irish Council to submit to you the following queries:—

Name, ...
Site, ...
Post-town,
What articles do you manufacture?

RAW MATERIAL.

Where do you obtain the raw material used by you?

Is it imported directly from the country in which it is produced, or from an intermediate port?

Could such raw material be produced in this country?

If produced at present, can its culture or preparation be improved—and by what means?

MACHINERY.

Do you employ machinery?

Is your machinery made in Ireland or imported?

Can such machinery be repaired in your neighbourhood?

What mill power do you command? steam or water?

Is your supply of water constant throughout the year?

Can your water power be increased and its supply rendered more regular?

OPERATIVES.

What number of persons do you employ?

State average number, or maximum or minimum?

Could you employ additional hands, if there was an increased demand for your manufacture?

In such case could you obtain the requisite number of hands without difficulty?

What time would be required to train such hands?

Where have your operatives learned their trade?

Has your manufacture been impeded by combinations amongst the operatives?

What is the general character of the operatives employed by you, in regard of skill, intelligence, sobriety, and general good conduct?

WAGES.

State generally the rate of wages obtained by the different classes of operatives employed by you?

Do you pay them by the piece or by the day?

State comparative wages obtained by same classes of workmen in England, Scotland and other countries?

COMPARATIVE PRIME COST COMPETITION.

What circumstances give you an advantage in competition with the produce of other countries?

What circumstances place you under a disadvantage in such competition?

How would you propose to obviate these disadvantages?

SALE.

In what markets are the articles manufactured by you generally sold?

By whom are they sold wholesale or in retail in this country?

Do you supply the public establishments in your district with such articles of the description manufactured by you as they may require?

Have you had reason to complain of an unjust prejudice against your manufactures, either on the part of consumers in general, or specially of the public departments?

IMPORTS.

Are articles similar to those manufactured by you largely imported into Ireland?

If so, why is not their demand supplied by Irish producers?

State relative prices of the imported articles, and of Irish goods of similar kind or quality?

What do you estimate to be the annual value of the goods so imported?

What is the gross value of the articles consumed in Ireland, of a description similar to that which you manufacture?

IMPEDIMENTS.

Is your trade fettered by any regulations imposed by law, or by any other description of interference?

Has the manufacture in which you are engaged been more flourishing in your district formerly than now?

If so, to what causes do you attribute its decline?

ENCOURAGEMENT.

State in detail your views as to the best mode of giving encouragement to your manufactures?

Would the formation of schools of design and of other industrial schools aid in advancing your manufacture?

Would more frequent exhibitions of Irish manufacture be useful?

Would local exhibitions in the large provincial towns be practicable?

Could articles manufactured by you be used as a substitute for articles which are now imported into Ireland?

As it is possible that you may be unwilling to answer some of these queries, the "Irish Council" beg you to understand that it is their object to encourage, not to impede your operations, and therefore wish you to use your own discretion upon this point, but will feel much obliged for such information, whether general or particular, relative to your trade, as you may feel at liberty to communicate.

SAMUEL FERGUSON,
COLMAN M. O'LOGHLEN, } Hon. Secs.

THE WATERLOO BANQUET.

Friday week being the 33d anniversary of the memorable victory of Waterloo, his Grace the Duke of Wellington gave his annual banquet to his gallant surviving companions in arms in that eventful battle, at Apsley-house.

The banquet was laid out with its accustomed splendour in the Waterloo Gallery, the truly magnificent decorations of which have on former occasions been so fully described as to render repetition unnecessary.

Field-Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by the Marquis of Abercorn, Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Bowater, and Col. Bowles, honoured the noble and gallant Duke with his presence, arriving at Apsley-house about half-past seven o'clock.

At eight o'clock dinner was announced, and the guests immediately passed from the saloon to the gallery, which presented a most gorgeous appearance, the sideboards being covered with the choicest plate, embracing testimonials to the noble Duke during his memorable career in Spain and Portugal; while the table which was richly ornamented with a profusion of gold vases and candelabra, presented a display alike imposing and magnificent.

The noble Duke occupied a seat in the centre of the table, and was supported on the right by his Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

Their Excellencies the Hanoverian and Neapolitan Ministers, the Marquis of Anglesey, and Major-General Sir Harry Smith, also occupied seats in the immediate vicinity of the chair. The noble Duke was attended by his uniform field marshal; the Marquis of Anglesey wore the dress of his old regiment, the 7th Hussars, and Sir Harry Smith, that of the Rifle Brigade. The other veterans wore the costume of their respective ranks, all displaying Waterloo medals and other honorary decorations.

Covers were laid for nearly ninety guests.

The following is a list of the guests, so far as we have been able to ascertain them:—Field Marshal the Marquis of Anglesey, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H., Colonel of the Royal Horse Guards, (Blue); General Lord Strafford, G.C.B. and G.C.H., Colonel of the 29th foot; General Sir Peregrine Maitland, K.C.B. Colonel of the 17th foot; General Sir Collin Halkett, K.C.B. and K.C.H., Colonel of the 31st foot, and late of the German Legion; General the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Adam, G.C.B. and G.C.M.G., Colonel of the 21st foot; Lieutenant General Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart., K.C.B. and G.C.H., Colonel of the 14th Light Dragoons; Lieutenant-General Sir A. F. Bernard, G.C.B. and G.C.H., Colonel of 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade; Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Askew, formerly of the Grenadier Guards; Sir Alexander Woodford, K.C.B. and G.C.M.G., Colonel of the 45th Foot; Lieutenant- General Fitzroy Somerset, K.C.B., Col. of the 53d foot; and Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief; Lieutenant-General Sir James Macdonnell, K.C.B. and K.C.H., Colonel of the 79th foot; Lieutenant-General Sir J. W. Sleigh, Colonel of the 9th Queen's Royal Lancers; Lieutenant-General the Earl Cathcart, K.C.B., Colonel of the 11th Hussars; Lieutenant-General the Hon. E. P. Lygon, Colonel of the 13th Light Dragoons; Lieutenant-General Sir George S. Scovell, K.C.H, Colonel of the 7th Dragoon Guards; Lieutenant-General Lord Saltoun, K.C.B. and K.C.H., Colonel of the 2d foot; Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Bowater, K.C.H., Colonel of the 49th foot; Major-General Sir John George Woodford, K.C.B. and K.C.H.; Major-General D'Oyly, late of the Grenadier Guards; Major-General Sir H. D. Ross, K.C.B., Deputy-Adjutant-General to the Royal Artillery; Major-General Sir De Lacy Evans, K.C.B.; Major-General Sir Harry George H. Smith, Bart., Colonel of the 2d battalion of the Rifle Brigade; Major-General Lord James Hay, Major-General Lord Saudys, Major-General Bowles, Major-General U. L. Walton, late of the Coldstream Guards; Major-General Doughlas Mercer, C.B.; Major-General Robins, late of the 18th foot; Colonel Lord Rokeby, Scots Fusilier Guards; Colonel C. P. Ellis, Colonel Lascelles, Grenadier Guards; Colonel Berkeley Drummond, Scots Fusilier Guards; Colonel Lord Hotham, Colonel Henry Dawkins, Colonel Hunter Blair, C.B.; Colonel the Hon. George Cathcart, Colonel the Hon. George Anson, Aide-de-camp to the Commander-in-Chief; Colonel E. W. Bouverie, Royal Horse Guards; Colonel Beuninck, Coldstream Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel J. Furlong, K.H., 43d foot; Lieutenant-Colonel George Wilkins, K.H., late of the Rifle Brigade.

At the close of the banquet.

The Duke of Wellington proposed "The health of her Majesty the Queen."

The noble Duke next proposed "The health of Field Marshal his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

His Royal Highness the Prince Consort, in returning thanks said he felt highly flattered at being the only officer not present on the ever memorable field of Waterloo who had the honour of a seat at their banquet table. He was fully sensible of the privilege he enjoyed, and could not adequately express to their noble and gallant chairman the gratitude he felt for the opportunity thus afforded to him of being associated with so many brave men, whose lives had been devoted to the service of their country (hear, hear). He begged to return his most sincere thanks for the kind manner in which his health had been received, and, in conclusion, requested permission to propose a toast. His Royal Highness added, with marked emphasis, the toast I refer to will be better conveyed in one expression than in any number of words. I shall, therefore conclude by proposing the health of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, and long may he live to serve his country."

The toast having been drunk with every possible mark of enthusiasm.

The Duke of Wellington responded in a brief address, marked with much feeling. Before resuming his seat, the noble and gallant duke gave as a sentiment, "The memory of the many gallant fellows who fell in the brilliant battle of Waterloo."

This sentiment, as usual, was drunk in solemn silence.

The Duke of Wellington, on next rising, said he had the pleasure of seeing around him many officers who had for some years past been employed on various and arduous duties abroad, and who had now returned to their native country full of honours, having performed the duties of their respective stations with honour to themselves and advantage to their country (hear, hear). The noble duke dwelt especially on the services of Sir Peregrine Maitland, and concluding by proposing the health of that gallant officer and his brethren in arms who had recently returned to England.

The toast having been drunk,

Sir Peregrine Maitland briefly, but feelingly, acknowledged the compliment on behalf of himself and brother officers.

The Duke of Wellington then rose, and said that, having alluded to those officers who had so recently returned to their native country, he desired more prominently to allude to one distinguished officer who had recently come among them from the scenes of the several actions in which he had been engaged, and which had cast so brilliant a lustre on British arms, and rendered such essential service to their common country. He need, perhaps, scarcely add that he alluded to an officer who was well known to all of them—whose services in the Peninsula were as active as they were conspicuous—whose exertions during the late Kaffre war were of eminent importance, and whose distinguished conduct on the banks of the Sutlej, during the recent Indian war, had rendered him justly distinguished in the eyes of his native country (cheers). The noble duke added—"I beg to propose to you 'The health of Major-General Sir Harry Smith.'"

The toast having been responded to with every possible mark of enthusiasm,

Sir Harry Smith rose, evidently labouring under feelings of intense emotion. After a momentary pause the gallant general proceeded to acknowledge the toast in the following terms:—"Immortal Duke of Wellington! the present moment I truly say is one of the proudest of my life. To have my health thus flatteringly proposed by the great captain of the age, while surrounded by many of his gallant and veteran generals, and among so large an assemblage of my old comrades, so famed for deeds of arms, is an honour which I could scarcely aspire to, and which I feel unable adequately to acknowledge (hear, hear). To your Grace I owe all the military honours I have received—to your Grace I owe the uniform I am now proud to wear.* To the high opinion expressed of me by your Grace I am indebted for the warm reception with which my name has been greeted here to-day, and for the honours I have recently received from my Sovereign and from my native countrymen (cheers). We, in this age, so far as in us lay, have endeavoured to steer your Grace's course, having witnessed the eminent services which our country has derived from your Grace's exertions in its behalf. May posterity continue to do so (cheers). Your Grace's course has been through good and evil report, through the changes of events and circumstances—a course undeviating and unerring in devotion to the service and honour of our Sovereign and the welfare of our native country (hear). Again I thank your Grace for the honour you have done me with all the warmth of heart of one of your old fellow-men." The gallant General was warmly applauded on resuming his seat.

The next toast "The health of the Earl of Cathcart," who returned thanks.

The Duke of Wellington gave as the next toast, "The health of Field Marshal the Marquess of Anglesey and the Cavalry Brigade." The noble Duke prefaced the toast with a few appropriate remarks, highly eulogistic of the character of his noble and gallant companion in arms.

The toast having been duly honoured,

The Marquess of Anglesey returned thanks in an eloquent and appropriate address, in the course of which his lordship dwelt on the prospect of war, the necessity of being provided for any emergency, and the blessing to the country that the Duke of Wellington still lived to lead the British army on to victory.

Some other routine toasts having been disposed of the company retired from the gallery to the saloon, where tea and coffee were served.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert took leave of the noble and gallant Duke about eleven o'clock, shortly after which the party broke up.

It was generally remarked that the Duke of Wellington appeared in better health and spirits than on any similar occasion for some years past.

*In allusion to the colonelcy of the second battalion of the Rifle Brigade recently presented to Sir Harry Smith by the Commander-in-Chief.

IRISH CONVICTS AND IRISH PAUPERS.

(E. Packet.)

In one respect the present government has established an unquestionable claim to the epithet "paternal." Its solicitude for the comforts of the perpetrators of crime in Ireland, is proved beyond all controversy. Whatever may become of the thousands still suffering from the gnawing pangs of hunger in our unfortunate country, there is one class of persons who shall have no reason to complain of the insufficiency or bad quality of food—

"Aude aliquid brevibus Gyaris et carcere dignum,
Si vis esse aliquis; probitas laudatur, et alget."

was the cutting remark of the Roman satirist, some eighteen hundred years since, in reference to the dispensation of rewards and punishments; and the same may be applied with perfect truth to the state of affairs in our own time under the new fangled policy of the Whigs.

In an advertisement, headed "Provisions and Stores required for the Irish Convict service," which appeared in the last number of the *Packet*, will be found among the articles to be supplied by contract, the following.

They are thus set out:—

"Beef, per pound.
"Best oatmeal, per cwt.
"Best household bread, in 2lb loaves.
"Pure new milk, per imperial gallon."

Here every thing must be of the *best* and *purest* description. It is true the quality of the beef is not distinctly specified, but from the precaution taken with respect to the other articles of food, it may be fairly presumed that nothing of an inferior kind will be tolerated. Fortunate convicts! your lot is indeed an enviable one. "To be good is to be happy," was a maxim laid down by the ancient moralists, and sanctioned by the approval of every enlightened people of the world, save the ministers of the Russell school, who may well exclaim, *nous avons change tout cela*. According to their code of ethics, the rule is reversed, and, so far as the humbler orders are concerned, it is the peaceably-conducted alone who are doomed to privation and misery. The greater the villain the more certain is he of being amply provided with all the necessaries, and even some of the luxuries of life. How many thousands are there among the labouring population of Ireland who cannot taste household bread, much less beef, or any other species of fresh meat, from one end of the year to another? These poor creatures are left to prolong a precarious existence on the most loathsome garbage, frequently on sea-weed and nettles, while the most audacious scoundrels, the very pests and scourges of society, are pampered in idleness.

This is holding out encouragement to the commission of outrages, and offering a bounty on the perpetration of crime. Had the Whigs not suspended, if not virtually abolished the transportation laws, the convicts now supported in indolence at home, would have been compelled to atone for their offences in our penal colonies. But our rulers, in their mania for experimentalising, have willed it otherwise, and the consequence is an additional drain on the already exhausted resources of the country.

TO THE CONSTITUENCIES OF IRELAND.

Dublin, June 19, 1847.

I have read with feelings of the greatest pleasure the address of the Irish Council to the constituents of this country, and perfectly agree with every word contained in that address, and do sincerely hope it will be attended to, and the objects of it fully carried out, as it behoves all parties in this country, no matter what be their creed or politics, now, in the time of her deep distress, to fling aside party interests, and in the ensuing general election return men of independence, ability, and uprightness, as their representatives; who will fearlessly, and without regard to self interest, prefer the interests of their country to that of any other; men who will not be led away from the duty they owe the country of their birth by any government, no matter whether Whig, Tory, or Radical, as some members heretofore elected had done, and for whom their constituents have lost their valuable time, their money, and incurred the displeasure and ill will of their nearest and dearest friends—men who have failed to perform the fair promises made by them at the hustings—but, once elected, forgot all but self interest; men who have been led away from the duty they owe their country by some sinister motives.

I would now call on you not to vote for any man, be he who he may, no matter of what politics, who is not independent, of ability, and upright, and who will not pledge himself that he will faithfully discharge his duty, and go to the House of Commons unfettered and unshackled by party motives or self interests, and who will not pledge himself to fling aside party interests and support the interests of his country, as those feuds and animosities which have heretofore unhappily existed, but I sincerely hope not too late to be remedied have been the means used and taken advantage of by her enemies to carry every thing which has brought her to the state she is now in, bowed down with poverty and wretchedness, desolation, and general bankruptcy; and unless something shall be done, and all join hand in hand in common cause for her good, she will be plunged deeper and deeper into the abyss of wretchedness and despair. I do not call upon any man to abandon his principles or politics, but I do, in the name of heaven, call upon you at the next ensuing election, for once lay aside your politics, and send men to parliament who will not allow themselves to be bullied into measures which may tend to the injury of our country, but who will without fear alone support her in this her trial, and insist on all and every measure which will conduce to her interests and future happiness, and raise her to what she ought to be, one of the finest countries in the world, instead of what she is a country of wretchedness and misery, brought on, I may say, by our own dilusion and discord. Look at the state of the country, death staring us in every quarter with starvation, fever raging through the country, murderers and robbers going about in open daylight, in defiance of the laws of the land, committing acts of violence regardless of creed or party, friend or foe, all brought on, no doubt, through want of employment and of habits of industry. Why not encourage home manufactures, fisheries, reclaim waste lands, of which there are thousands and thousands of acres lying unproductive capable of cultivation, and no one to assist in the undertaking—and why—because we are too much engaged with politics to attend to such matters, and stirred up by persons to keep us disunited for their own self-purposes. If the people were employed they would not be so occupied. The Irish are proverbial for their kind heartedness and generous disposition, and only want encouragement. Let them be encouraged and employed, and you will see they will not be engaged in such wickedness, but for want of employment they have time to do that which they are not inclined to do, as "Satan finds mischief for idle hands to do." Are we not men gifted with the same sense, understanding, and talents as the men of England and Scotland? But they are encouraged and we are not. Look to their habits of industry—they do not embroil themselves in party feuds—they have more sense than to do so—they have raised themselves by their industry to independence—they mind their business and do not concern themselves with politics. Let us do the same. It is not too late, and all may be well yet. Show me the men who have heretofore engaged in politics, save a few, who have not done so for the purpose of self-interest or self-aggrandisement, and others who have engaged in such matters with all their energy thrown aside as useless members of society, and forgotten by those for whom they have sacrificed their time, their money, property, and all that is dear to them, their friends. Do let me, therefore, entreat of you to pause for a moment and reflect, and let us consider what is now to be done to heal our country's grievances, and let us bury all our animosities, rise from our lethargy united, and make common cause for our country's good ere it be too late. Now is the opportunity, let us embrace it; prevail on our noblemen and gentry to come and reside amongst us at least for a time, and instead of spending their money amongst those foreigners who are their bitterest enemies, and who only care for the "Or Anglais," would rather have their room than their company. This would give employment; and I beg leave to suggest that if they do not come and reside with us that an absentee tax should be imposed, to be applied towards the support of our poor or in reduction of our enormous taxation. This is the only country where absenteeism is suffered. Look at the other countries of Europe; the noblemen and gentry are allowed to leave their residences for a time, but they must report themselves as present, at least I think once a year; but here they are absent, not for a season, but for two, three and five years, and even longer, and draw an enormous revenue out of the country, to spend in enriching foreigners, instead of in the country of their birth. Look at our squares, our fine streets, the houses of the nobility turned into shops, and occupied by professional men, all occasioned by absenteeism; and unless something shall be done, and that soon, we shall have neither professional men, shopkeepers, or any others to occupy them, as I fear awful times are close at hand, overburthened as we are with heavy taxation, want of employment, want of trade—all occasioned by whom? *By ourselves*, from want of union amongst us, stirred up with animosities and strifes—alienated from our common cause and country's good by parties for their own self-interest, without looking to ourselves—giving our enemies an opportunity of depriving us, in course of time, of our properties our homes, and reducing our country to a mere speck in the ocean. Finally I do implore of you to use your united exertions in behalf of your country, that she may, under the mercy of him who watches over the nations of the earth, be raised out of her present state of misery and desolation to what she ought to be—a country of happiness and prosperity. Trusting you will excuse this letter, I am your obedient humble servant,

GUSTAVAS HAMILTON,
30, South Frederick-street.

The price of new potatoes in Dublin is 4d a lb., and in a month we anticipate it will be that for a stone of same.

A most singular cure effected by the use of Holloway's Pills.—Mr. George Scott, aclerk, residing at Charlton, near Woolwich, had been suffering for nearly thirty years with bad digestion, liver and stomach complaints, besides having a great difficulty in breathing. Worn down by these complicated disorders, he became so weak and debilitated that he expected they would terminate in consumption. Various were the remedies he tried, and numerous the medical practitioners whom he consulted, but all in vain; yet, wonderful to state, by the use of Holloway's Pills, he is now enjoying the blessings of health, which he had been deprived of for nearly thirty years.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We *(E. Packet)* have received a file of the *South African Advertiser* to the 21st of April. They do not bring much news of importance. Liberal additions continue to be made to the subscriptions in aid of the suffering Irish and Scotch. A concert was given at Cape Town, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to their relief.

A curious case of assault had been tried at Cape Town. It was a prosecution instituted by a soldier named John Smith, against Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsay, 91st regiment, for having, while in command of Fort Peddie, in the middle of last year, caused him, without trial, to be stripped, tied up, and flogged, for refusing to go out and cut firewood for the post, at a time when the country around was infested by Kafirs.

Damages were laid at £1,000. The case was dismissed, and the question of costs was referred to the Supreme Court.

Yesterday the new Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henry Young, arrived in Table Bay in the Pottinger, steamer. The appointment of this gentleman has been spoken of in the highest terms of approbation at home, and taken in connection with the commissions of Sir H. Pottinger and Sir G. Berkeley, the colonists receive it as another proof of the determination of her Majesty's government to restore and maintain good order in the Eastern Provinces. The selection of a "civilian" for the office of Lieutenant-Governor implies the continued presence of a military officer of high rank in the army, to command on the Frontier. It may look prospectively, also, to a separation more or less complete in the judicial and other civil institutions of the two provinces.—*Advertiser*, 10th April.

There is nothing from the frontier this week except some details that indicate a determination to resist to the last on the part of some of the Kafir tribes. Two men have fallen, and some officers of rank, it is said, the governor and the commander of the forces amongst others, have had narrow escapes from the balls of lurking enemies.—*Advertiser*, 14th April.

MEXICO.

THREATENED DESTRUCTION OF THE CITY.

The royal mail-ship Trent arrived at Southampton, on Sunday, with the West India mail. The most important features in the news brought by the Trent is, that the Mexican Congress had given Santa Anna instructions to set fire to and burn the whole city of Mexico, rather than that it should fall into the hands of the Americans. This information was extracted from an Havannah paper received on board at St. Jago de Cuba. The same paper also gave a detailed account of the battle at Cerro Gorro, together with the taking of Santa Anna's dinner service of plate, his carriage, and 18,000 dollars.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—MONDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a special jury.)

CHARGE OF LIBEL.

Rev. Denis Leyne Brasbie v. the Rev. Laurence F. Renehan, President of Maynooth.

This was an action of libel, brought by the Rev. Denis Leyne Brasbie against the Rev. Dr. Renehan, President of Maynooth College. Damages were laid at £5,000. The action was founded upon an expression used by the reverend defendant in a confidential communication, in reply to a letter from the Lord Bishop of Worcester. The facts of the case are briefly these:—The plaintiff had been a Roman Catholic priest; and in the year 1845 conformed to the Established Church. He was about being employed in England as a curate, at a salary of £100 per annum, by the Rev. Mr. Bull, and the bishop of the diocese wrote to the president of Maynooth (Dr. Renehan) for a certificate of Mr. Brasbie's ordination, as deacon and priest of the Catholic church. The defendant replied to the bishop, enclosing the certificate, which he copied from the records of the college, and appended to his private letter the following words, which were used by the plaintiff as the ground for his action. "I would beg leave, my lord, to add that I have copied these historical extracts solely at your lordship's request, and that my readiness to do so should not be understood as implying any doubt on my part of Mr. Brasbie's having been justly suspended for misconduct by his bishop, or any opinion that he has been for some few years past a fit person to be employed as a minister of the Established Church or any other." Counsel for the plaintiff urged that that communication caused the bishop not to issue the license for the appointment of Mr. Brasbie as curate, and argued that substantial damages should be given against the defendant.

Counsel for the defendant contended that no evidence of malice was apparent, or had been proved; that it was a privileged communication sought, and confidentially given, and that the words of the communication bore internal evidence of their being written by one evidently impressed with a belief that he alluded to a fact which was generally known. Upon these grounds it was submitted that the defendant was entitled to a verdict.

It appeared in evidence that the reverend president was mistaken as to the fact of the suspension, and that he had corrected the mistake in a subsequent letter, written to the Bishop of Worcester for that purpose.

Evidence was adduced on the part of the defendant to show that he had not been president of the college at the time of the supposed suspension of Mr. Brasbie, and that it had been stated frequently, and was the current opinion of persons supposed to have been well informed on the matter, that the Bishop of Kerry, in which diocess the plaintiff officiated, had suspended him for some irregularity. On these general rumours, distinctly repeated in conversation by one of the witnesses to the very rev. president, it appears, was founded the impression which led to the writing of the passage on which the action was brought; a passage whose plain meaning counsel insisted was merely to intimate that the writer (the president) did not, in copying the words, mean to contravene the supposed suspension by the bishop of Kerry.

The case did not close until five o'clock, at which hour the jury retired, and at half-past eleven o'clock they were locked up for the night as they had not agreed to their verdict.

TUESDAY.—The jury were discharged at half-past eight o'clock, having agreed to a verdict for the plaintiff of £25.

Grouse shooting commences on the 20th Aug. in Ireland.

ARREST OF LARKIN, ONE OF MR. PRIM'S SUPPOSED MURDERERS.

On the night of Saturday last, Constable Stephen Agar, of the Hugginstown station, succeeded in arresting, at Lismatigue, James Larkin, the last of Mr. Prim's and Constable Yates' supposed murderers, who was at large, and who had so long continued to elude the vigilance of the constabulary. It appears that this most notorious ruffian was induced to meet a person on that night upon the road at Lismatigue, who gave Agar information thereof. Under the supposition that there was no evidence against him, which he had been industriously led to believe, the miscreant proceeded to his place of tryst unarmed. The constable had promised the person who had given him the information to bring neither carbine nor bayonet with him, and not having pistols at hand, he was also on the spot without arms of any sort. Larkin, however, made no resistance, merely remarking when arrested—"It's over now, I see I'm sold." He was brought into town by the constable on Sunday, and fully committed by Joseph Greene, Esq., R.M., to take his trial for the double murder and robbery, at the ensuing assizes. Constable Agar deserves great credit for the extreme activity and diligence with which he tracked this villainous gang since the barbarous murder. On the night of the 1st of April, he arrested James Daniels, of Templeorum, one of the persons charged with the actual commission of the crime, and on the same night he took, in company with Daniels, John Power, a supposed conspirator in the foul and bloody deed; so that he has the credit of arresting three persons who it is likely will be all convicted for the atrocious and revolting crime. Constable Agar and his party were most strenuous in their exertions to arrest the sanguinary bandits on the morning of the murder, and the constable on the following morning proceeded himself to Waterford, and was the means of preventing Larkin from leaving the country at that time—an attempt in which the villain was twice afterwards baffled in Cork and Waterford.—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE DURING THE PAST WEEK.

A great quantity of rain has fallen during the week in different parts of the kingdom; our advices from the agricultural districts state that there has been quite sufficient wet for the growing crops, and that more would do injury to the wheat plant.

Haymaking, which has commenced in many of the southern counties the first week in June, has been a good deal interrupted, and the produce is not likely to be equal, either in quality or quantity, to that of last year.

As regards potatoes, the reports are still of a very conflicting character, but, where one well authenticated case of the re appearance of the disease is made out, we have at least twenty stating that the crop is healthy and promising; we are therefore inclined to think that the blight is very partial.

The arrivals of British grown grain have rather fallen off than increased since our last notice; but good supplies of wheat and flour having been received at London, Liverpool, and other large maritime ports, with the expectation of still more liberal receipts, the trade has remained in a dull state, and prices have given way materially.

At Liverpool, on Tuesday, considerable surprise was felt at the dull tone of the London advices; and though the market was tolerably well attended by local and distant buyers, wheat receded 9d. per 70lbs., and flour 2s. 6d. per barrel.

The advices from Hull and Leeds are of a similar character; and at Birmingham, Bristol, and other towns in that part of the country, the decline has been equally great.

Whether the downward movement will continue, or prices again advance, will depend entirely on the weather, and it would, therefore, be absurd to venture on a positive opinion.

The arrivals of wheat coastwise into London have been very small since the close of last week, but on Monday we had a good show of samples at Mark-lane by land-carriage from the neighbouring counties, which, with the then fine weather caused the millers and dealers to decline buying at former terms, and, before any progress could be made in sales, a reduction of 6s to 8s per quarter on the currency of that day se'nnight had to be submitted to.

On Wednesday the demand was again slow, but, having very little fresh up, no further abatement took place.

Of foreign wheat the supplies have been liberal and importers having manifested some anxiety to realise from on board ship, purchasers have been enabled to buy on favorable terms.

Good Dantzic has been sold as low as 85s, and superior sorts would not have commanded over 90s. On Wednesday a large cargo of fine Rostock was placed at 88s, which was not obtainable on Monday.

The town millers reduced the top quotations of flour in the beginning of the week to 75s per sack, and other kinds have receded in proportion; the bakers have, nevertheless, bought cautiously since then, and business has been the reverse of lively.

Barley has come to hand sparingly, but the quantity brought forward has proved more than equal to the demand, and a reduction of about 2s per qr. has occurred. Malt has also declined 1s to 2s per qr. in value.

The arrivals of oats from our own coast have been scanty in the extreme, and the foreign supply has fallen off materially. The dealers and consumers have, however, continued to act on the reserve, and the little business done on Monday was at rates quite 1s per quarter below those of that day se'nnight, but on Wednesday rather more firmness was displayed.

Beans and peas have excited very little attention, and prices have given way 1s to 2s per quarter.

The supplies of Indian corn have exceeded the demand, and quotations have become very irregular.

FRIDAY EVENING.

Nearly the whole of the English wheat left over from previous arrivals was sold to-day at prices quite equal to those current on Monday, and the trade was altogether firmer than in the beginning of the week.

Foreign was taken to a moderate extent at former terms. Although 23,000 barrels of flour have arrived this week from America, fully as much money was obtained for the article to-day.

Barley, beans, and peas were neglected, and in the absence of business quotations of these articles remained nominally unaltered.

Oats were in very short supply, but the dealers bought sparingly, and prices were not higher.

On Monday last, the anniversary of the Battle of Vittoria, the 2d battalion 1st Royals, under Lieutenant Colonel Bell, of Salford, Eanchester, were presented with new colours by Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, commanding the district.

WATERFORD—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Saturday, June 26, 1847.