The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XXIV. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1847.

IRELAND—ITS DISTURBED DISTRICTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING HERALD

SIR—The present increasing outrages bear a parallel to those which marked the early stages of violence which became so formidable in Ireland in the years 1816 and 1817, and which called forth the military interference of the government. The writer having been employed in those years in more than one proclaimed district, ventures to give a slight sketch of the duties he was ordered to fulfil, and of the ultimate result.

In the spring of 1816 a military force was ordered into Westmeath. That part of the regiment which occupied Old Castle soon learnt that scarcely a night passed without farms in the neighbourhood being burnt. Magistrates were attacked in their houses; the police force beat off from townlands and estates where fines were attempted to be levied or rents collected thus rendering military aid of absolute necessity.

That well-remembered magistate, Mr. William Webb, was at that period in full force, and no individual could more effectually have served his country. Mr. Webb took the Old Castle detachment under his orders; it was well calculated to inspire confidence to witness the business-like manner in which he instantly set about righting the mischief which had grown out of the insufficient civil force hitherto at the disposal of the magistrates. The first orders were for the party to proceed to a hamlet about two miles distant—to arrive an hour after midnight—every house to be immediately entered and searched for arms. Village after village underwent the same search up to the borders of the county of Longford. The search was most effectual; and the moral result yet more so. The well-affected were no longer influenced by intimidation; but to secure the peace of their own homes compelled the ill disposed to surrender the arms they had concealed.

"I shall require the men about midnight," said the worthy magistrate, as he dismissed the party from their first day's duty. At midnight he was at the head of the men, mounted on his well-known grey hunter, and wrapped in his light drab coat, a mark, indeed, for any lurking shot, but none was ever ventured against him that the writer heard of, and there seemed a respect shown to his bold, cool daring, even by the most ruthless of assassins. After a short march the soldiers surrounded a low house by the road-side; an individual was apprehended and placed in a post-chaise, which set off with the prisoners for Cavan gaol. A young priest was the subject for this night's duty; his red-hot angry zeal had burst forth, and burnt far beyond all limits of discretion or endurance, carrying his flock by the easily moved passions of his flock, who readily suited the action to his exhortations, and farms and houses blazed, and policemen came off with broken heads. This was the cause of my young prisoner being committed to the correction of the laws.

As the following day drew to a close, my indefatigable civil commander, seated on the steady but certain grey, tapped at the window of my quiet lodgings. I have, whispered he, an ejectment to see served. We will be on the estate to-morrow morning long before day-break—prepare the men for sharp work; so were they prepared, and we proceeded to serve the ejectment on Lord B.'s estate which lies between Old Castle and Virginia. Farm houses were levelled with the ground, murderers and thieves and lawless holders of the lands were up the holes called chimneys (as the party beat in the doors), and rolled down the thatched roofs naked as they sprung from their beds. The women and children were taken care of and the ejectment was served.

The duties which one short week effected restored happiness and peace to the neighbourhood of Old Castle. From the hour the troops entered the neighbourhood not an act incendiarism occurred, not a murder or act of violence committed, and in three months from that period the magistrates and country gentlemen were assembling in the proclaimed baronies to petition government to remove from them the mounted police and the heavy incidental expenses.

I am, Sir respectfully yours,

AN OLD OFFICER.

THE CATHEDRAL OF MEXICO.

The clergy do not, for obvious reasons, desire that their wealth should be known to its full extent, but quite enough is exhibited to strike the beholder with wonder. The first object that presents itself on entering the cathedral is the altar near the centre of the building; it is made of highly wrought and polished silver, and covered with a profusion of ornaments of pure gold. On each side of this altar runs a balustrade, enclosing a space about 8 feet wide and 100 feet long. The balusters are about 4 feet high and 6 inches thick in the largest part; the handrail from 6 to 8 inches wide. Upon the top of this handrail, at the distance of 6 or 8 feet apart, are human images, beautifully wrought, and about 2 feet high. *All these—the balustrade, handrail, and images—are made of a compound of gold, silver, and copper, more valuable than silver.* It was told that an offer had been made to take this balustrade, and replace it with another, of exactly the same size, and workmanship, of pure silver, and to give half a million of dollars besides. There is much more of the same balustrade in other parts of the church; I should think in all of it not less than 300 feet. As you walk through the building, on either side, there are different apartments all filled from the floor to the ceiling with paintings, statues, vases, huge candlesticks, waiters, and a thousand other articles, made of gold and silver. This, too, is only the every day display of articles of least value; the more costly are kept locked up in chests and closets. What must it be when all these are brought out, with the immense quantities of precious stones which the church is known to possess? And this is only one of the churches of the city of Mexico, where there are between 60 and 80 others, some of them possessing little less wealth than the cathedral.

CHARGE OF COLLUSION WITH SMUGGLERS AGAINST THE COAST GUARD.—We understand that an inquiry of three days' duration terminated at the Dover Custom-house on Thursday last. The investigation touched the conduct of the members of the Coast Guard at the Townsend station—viz., chief boatman Rule and ——— Fox, and was conducted before the commanding officers and lieutenants of the Preventive Service. The allegations against the men, reports say were that Fox had left his guard, while a boat, laden with contraband goods, was worked, and that Rule was also implicated in the transaction. The accused parties have been suspended, and the evidence has been sent to the central board in London, who will decide definitely what course is to be pursued towards the men.—*Canterbury Journal.*

DESTRUCTION OF TOADS.—Since the opening of the atmospheric railway from Paris to St. Germain, they have found round the rails of the metal tube, chiefly in that part under the tunnel to the viadict, an immense number of dead toads. Some chemists, being desirous to discover the cause of this mortality, have found the paint in the tube has a singular property of attracting these reptiles and poisoning them. They say, in many localities, a complete scourge; and the means of destroying them may not be unacceptable. This composition, or paint, is formed of forty-five parts of white creosote oil, fifteen of gum lacque and five of caoutchouc. In those districts, this might be used with great advantage by agriculturists in panntinting their [illegible]

WATERFORD—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Morning of Wednesday and Saturday—Wednesday, November 24, 1847

NEW CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, CORK.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

SIR—I am certain it will gratify many of your readers as well as yourself to learn, that on Thursday the foundation stone of a new church, dedicated to the worship of God, and in which the pure and unadulterated Word of the Most High will be taught as I heard, was laid here by that gentleman of sterling Protestant principles, Lord Viscount Bernard. Prior to the ceremony, Divine Worship was celebrated at the Episcopalian Free Church, and a sermon preached by the Rector of St. Nicholas, Rev. John N. Woodroffe.—His text was taken from Ezra, 11th and 12th verses of the third chapter—"And they sang together by course in praising and giving thanks unto the Lord, because He is good, for His mercy endureth for ever towards Israel. And all the people shouted with a great shout when they praised the Lord, because the foundation of the house of the Lord was laid. But many of the Priests and Levites and chief of the Fathers, who were ancient men, that had seen the first house, when the foundation of this house was laid before their eyes, went with a loud voice; and many lifted up their voice aloud for joy." The text was well chosen and admirably applied, and spoken to by one on whom the Holy Ghost has descended in palpable reality, who speaks thereby and not of himself.—I consider myself peculiarly favoured to have been able to attend, and many a person can truly say the same. I may as well endeavour to restrain an eruption of Vesuvius or heat back the fiery lava by laying my hand over its crater, as to attempt to describe the preaching of the reverend gentleman; *he must be heard*; and I do wish some fortunate circumstance would call him to your city, even once, and when the congregation had heard, they could judge if your correspondent has written truth as regards his gifts. His preaching had fruits: though the weather was exceedingly unfavorable, the congregation followed the reverend gentleman to the church-yard of St. Nicholas, where a temporary covering had been prepared to enable the parties foremost in the good work to lay the foundation stone.

Under and about the covering I perceived Lord and Lady Bernard, Hon. Miss Bernard, Hon. C. Bernard, Hon. H. Bernard, Miss Phair, Major Beamish, K.H., W. L. Perrier and Lady, Mrs. Woodroffe, Adam Newman and Lady, Miss (Geo.) Atkins, Thomas G. French, of Merino, J.P., who subscribed the goodly sum of £100 towards building the church; Sir James Pitcairn, the Revds. Woodroffe (Cove), Lombard, Jellett, Alcock, Finny, Clifford, and many others.

After the suitable service, read by the Reverend John Nun Woodroffe, he presented Lord Viscount Bernard with a handsome silver trowel, and said:—"My Lord—It is my pleasing privilege and duty to present to your lordship this trowel for the purpose of laying the foundation stone of the new church of St. Nicholas. I wish that it had fallen to the lot of some person better qualified"—(it was very evident at this moment that many suppressed the question hovering on their lips, to be?)—"than I am to do so; but at the request of the building committee, rather than oneying any desire of my own, I undertake the task they have imposed upon me—happy at least in the occasion, the erection of a new temple to be dedicated to the service of God, and at the opportunity of exhibiting a feeble tribute of the respect and esteem which, in common with the members of the church in Ireland, we feel for your christian character, your moral consistency, the unwavering support that you have at all times given to the maintenance of that grand Protestant principle, liberty of conscience, in opposition to the illiberalism and infidelity of the present day—the able assistance you have yielded the friends of truth in advocating the cause of scriptural education—Heaven's birth-right privileges to man—and for the preservation of which the children's children will arise and call you blessed."

As it is my intention to forward you a verbatim copy of the rev. gentleman's address, and ask you as a favour to publish it, I shall not add more to the foregoing for the present.

Lord Viscount Bernard returned thanks, and expressed his gratitude for the kindness conferred upon him by requesting he would lay the foundation stone of a temple dedicated to the living God; in which the Word of that God would be preached pure, and unadulterated by the notes and comments of wily men; and that it would be distinguished by setting forth that doctrine which was the test of a standing or falling church, justification by faith alone in the blood and righteousness of the Lord Jesus Christ our Saviour and Redeemer; and that the errors of the church of Rome, and the vile heresies which were abroad. would never be heard within its walls but for the purpose of exposure of the falsities set forth by that church. His lordship regretted the wetness of the day prevented his speaking to the subject long as his inclination prompted him to do, and having again returned thanks with much feeling and eloquence, his lordship took the mahogany mallet and silver trowel with which he spread some mortar, and the stone was low-red in its place "in the name of the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, and the blessed and undivided Trinity."

The trowel bore the following inscription between the Bernard arms:—

Presented to the
Lord Viscount BERNARD, M.P.,
on occasion of his laying the foundation stone
of the Parish Church of St. Nicholas, Cork,
on the 11th November, 1847.

John Nan Woodroffe, Chancellor and Rector.
William Lumley Perrier,
John Ballard,
Church Wardens.

The church is to be cruciform in shape and Gothic design, and is calculated to accommodate two hundred persons, which is more than any church in Cork can contain; and will, I have no doubt, be well executed by Mr. Butler, of Cork, the builder of the Queen's College and the new Prison.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have acted most liberally. They have, since the appointment of their present architect, Mr. Welland, erected seven handsome buildings, amongst which is the church at Bandon. *There is something progressing at the present time* in the erection of fifteen distant churches. Cork at one time will have a cluster of thirteen Protestant churches, and, by the assistance of God, will again,

I am, Sir, faithfully yours,

H. E. R.

November, 1847.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.—We have much pleasure in stating, that Robert Anderson, LL.D., Barrister-at-law, has been appointed a member of the National Board of Education, in the room of Mr. Holmes, who has resigned.—*Northern Whig.*

THE GOVERNESS, SULEYMAN, NAPOLEON'S INTERPRETER.—Souleyman, who was an interpreter to Napoleon when in Egypt, died on Wednesday in Paris. He was a Persian, but attached himself to the fortunes of France, and rendered valuable services to her army when it was led to the foot of the Pyramids. He lived upon a pension granted him by the government. His wife and children in Persia, for whom he had in vain, but ever refused permission on the part of the resident in Egypt. The Persian ambassador in Paris had promised to use his influence in procuring the assent of the government to the return of Souleyman, but death has put an end to the hopes.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SWITRERLAND.

The Bernese correspondent of the *Journal des Debats*, in a letter dated the 4th inst., describes as follows the attack of General Salis Soglio on the canton or Argan:—

"The bold dash which the combined troops of Lucerne, Schyiz, and Sug, made on the 12th into the canton of Argau, had, if not complete success, at least an advantageous result. The assailants captured the village of Menziogen, which was obstinately defended. They forced the passage of the Reuss at Sais, in Catholic Argan; they advanced to Ottenbach, at half a league from the secularized convent of Muri, and being compelled to retreat, they carried with them about 200 men of Argau and Zurich, partly prisoners, partly deserters. Lucerne and the small cantons are beginning to suffer much from a scarcity of provisions. A pound of bread sells there for 4d, and there is an almost complete want of salt. The only open passage between these cantons and the Valais, a country abounding in provisions, is the Col of the Furka, which may be closed at any moment. These facts demonstrate that the allied cantons had made no preparations to act on the offensive."

At a late hour in the afternoon of the 14th, the Executive Council of Berne published the following terms of the capitulation of Friburg:—

"CAPITULATION.

"The following convention was concluded between his Excellency the General commanding the troops of the federal army, on one part, and the plenipotentiary delegated by the government of Friburg on the other:—

"Art 1. The government of Friburg formally engages to renounce in an absolute manner the alliance of the Sonderbund.

"Art 2. The federal troops will take possession of the city of Friburg in the course of the day, beginning by the out forts, which will be occupied in the morning, and subsequently of the gates and internal posts of the city.

"Art 3. The city will supply quarters for the troops, and the necessary provisions, according to the federal regulations,

"Art 4. The government of Friburg will immediately disband the troops. The arms of the landwehr will be deposited in the arsenal, and an inventory of them prepared, which will be delivered to the federal authorities.

"Art 5. The federal troops will occupy all the gates, guarantee the security of person and property, and assist the constituted authorities in maintaining public order.

"Art 6. Should any difficulties arise beyond the military jurisdiction, they will be submitted to the decision of the Federal Diet,

"G. H. DUFOUR,
Commander-in-Chief of the
Federal army.

"Belfour, Nov. 14, 1847.

"In the name and as special delegates of the Executive Council of Friburg,

"F. OBER, Syndic of Friburg.
"MUSELI, Counsellor."

At ten o'clock in the morning of the 15th, 15 federal battalions made their entry into Friburg. General Defour had addressed the following despatch to the president of the Diet:—

"I have the honour to inform you, that the city of Friburg opens its gates to-day to the federal troops, in virtue of a capitulation of which I enclose a copy. I hope you will be pleased with it, since the alliance of the Sonderbund is thereby broken up, and this result will only have lost us a few marches and a very short period of time. We shall thus be enabled to direct our course towards Lucerne, and this evening four battalions will leave proceeding in that direction. Having but little to dispose of, I confine myself to these short explanations, and pray your Excellency to rest assured of my distinguished consideration.

"G. H. Dufour,
Commander in Chief.

"Head-quarters of Belfour,
November 14."

The diet assembled at Berne on the 15th after the reading of the despatch relative to the occupation of Friburg. The chairman of the war committee proposed that federal commissaries be sent to that canton with instructions, of which he submitted the draft to the assembly. M. Drucy, of Vaud, protested against the 5th article of the capitulation, and was anxious that the sovereign people should be allowed to overthrow and punish its government. The deputies of Basle and Neufchatel reproved such a principle; and the member for Berne also thought that the diet should not promote any popular movement. After some further discussion the Diet elected the following federal commissaries:—

Messrs. Stockmar, M. Berne, Reinert, of Soleure, and Grivez, of Payerne, and issued the annexed decree:—

"After taking into consideration the terms of the capitulation, concluded on the 4th inst. at Betlaus:

"Whereas it is stated in the 6th article of that document, that all the difficulties beyond the competency of the military department are to be expressly reserved to the decision of the high diet.

We have decreed:—

"1. The appointment of three federal commissaries, who will proceed immediately to the capital of Friburg.

"2. The temporary occupation of the canton of Friburg by the number of federal troops necessary, the effective force of which will be fixed by the commissaries and the commander of those troops.

"3. The federal commissaries will present, without delay, to the diet, a report on the measures which it may be expedient for that assembly to adopt in the interest of the internal security of the confederation, as also in that of a durable pacification of the canton of Friburg. Should circumstances, however, require it, they are authorised to adopt of themselves the measures necessary to attain that end.

"4. The troops occupying the canton of Friburg will remain at the disposal of the federal commissaries, and assist them in fulfilling their instructions.

"5. The federal directory will immediately communicate the present decree to the federal commissaries, as also to the commander in chief of the Swiss army."

RETIREMENT OF THE FRENCH AMBASSADOR FROM BERNE.

The *Journal des Debats* of Saturday contains the subjoined intelligence, which it conspicuously publishes:—

"It is affirmed that M. de Bois le Comte left Berne on the evening of the 17th instant, and retired to Bale with his whole embassy. M. de Bois le Comte, wishing to send to Lucerne one of the secretaries of the embassy, is said to have demanded a safe conduct for him of Gen. Dufour. It would appear that this demand had not been acceded to, and that in consequence M. de Bois le Comte had considered that it was no longer possible for him to remain at Berne."

REPEAL OF THE UNION.—At a meeting of the constituents of Mr. Urquhart, held last week, the Mayor of Stafford in the chair—a resolution was passed requesting the hon. gentleman to bring forward a measure, in the ensuing session of parliament, to Repeal the Act of Union, and restore to Ireland her own legislature. From the known opinions of the hon. gentleman we need scarcely add he will find little difficulty in acceding to the request.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN.

(From the Correspondent of the Times.)

MADRID, Nov. 13.—The *Presse*, in its number of last night, makes allusion to certain reports which have been for several days past in circulation respecting the state of her Majesty's health. Notwithstanding the extraordinary care taken to cover in impenetrable mystery all that takes place in the palace—yet now and then rumours ooze out to the public—many, it may be, unfounded, some exaggerated, and a few, perhaps, true. Of the last class, we are assured are those relating to the change in the health of her Majesty. In alluding to the subject, the *Presse* declares that the illustrious personage in question has undergone a remarkable change. Instead of that cheerful temperament which she heretofore enjoyed, the result of robust health and youth, she has become sad and melancholy. There is one paragraph in the *Presse* which is most important. The paragraph is as follows:

"Though the Spanish people have been always remarkable for attachment to their kings, *never so much as at the present moment were most fears entertained for the health of their Sovereign.*"

The words in italics are printed in the paper from which they are taken in large characters.

The *Pays* denies the statement regarding the sadness of the Queen.

Notwithstanding the denial of the *Pays*, there are persons professing to be well informed who believe that the news given in the *Presse* is substantially correct. It is said that her Majesty is subject to fits of melancholy and extreme depression of spirits, and that these sad periods come on suddenly, and form a striking contrast with occasional sallies of the most buoyant gaiety. She remains, we are told, sometimes four hours sitting alone, and is often surprised in tears without being able to account for her grief. Her appearance in public is much less frequent than formerly, and it is remarked that she has become much thinner than before, and that her face has acquired a sad and care worn expression.

I shall not now allude to the stories—some of them almost incredible—in the mouths of the people. I shall merely say that an impression is abroad that the health of her Majesty is anything but robust, and that her mind is often oppressed by sadness of the gloomiest kind.

To the historical student it is scarcely necessary to say that her Majesty is not the first of the Spanish Bourbons in whom a natural vigour of mind often struggled with attacks of melancholy. Both Philip V. and his son Ferdinand VI. were afflicted with that most sad of all visitations, hypochondria; and it required the exercise of all the stronger mental health, and constant practice of the most laborious occupations of Charles III., to save him from being bowed to the earth by the malady of his race. The violent exercise of hunting saved him from the disease which hurried his brother to the tomb. The dark spirit that held enchained the soul of Philip V. could only be exorcised by music, and the "voice of the charmer" was summoned to minister to the "mind diseased."

REPRESENTATION OF KILKENNY.

Mr. Michael Sullivan, whose address appeared in our last publication, commenced his canvass on Monday, and we understand met with a very flattering reception from the constituency. Two new candidates have been announced within the last few days; the *Freeman's Journal* stated that Mr. M'Carthy, recently defeated at Cork, would stand for our city, but we understand that that gentleman, though he came here for that purpose, has since intimated his intention of not proceeding in the matter. It was confidently asserted here yesterday that the Solicitor General would be a candidate. However, we believe it is considered on all hands that a citizen should have the preference. The interest of the Repeal Association is not likely to be of much assistance to any candidate just now, as the committee of that body is far from being held in the odour of sanctity by the Kilkenny Repealers, who seem quite indignant at their recent assumption of a right to interfere in the dispute between Limerick and the "Faire Citie" on the question as to which borough John O'Connell should sit for in Parliament.—*Moderator.*

KILKENNY CONFEDERATE CLUB—DR. CANE'S SECOND LECTURE.

The second lecture of Dr. Cane, upon our National History, was given last Monday evening in the meeting rooms of the Confederate Club of this city, which, by the way we may mention has been aptly designated—"The Club of the City of the Confederates." The interest excited by the first lecture being very great, the rooms were on the present occasion even more densely crowded than upon the former; and the gallery appropriated to the use of ladies was far from sufficient to contain the fair advocates of the Confederation principles present, a large portion of whom were therefore accommodated with seats in the body of the lecture room. However mistaken may be some of the views of Young Ireland, the sight of an intelligent and orderly assemblage of ardent and enthusiastic youth, full of honest hope and truthful purpose, must ever be gratifying to the genuine lover of his species.—*Moderator.*

LOSS OF THE MERMAID, WITH ELEVEN PERSONS.

The town of Glin has sustained the direst calamity of any other upon the Shannon from the tempest of Sunday last, by the total loss of the Mermaid, sail boat, laden with corn and butter, for Limerick, which swamped upon a shoal opposite Glin, with eleven unfortunate men and women, whose dead bodies were soon after cast ashore by this merciless waves, and subsequently waked in Glin chapel, amidst the cries and lamentations of relatives and friends, the most heart-rending that ever were heard in that town. The Mermaid, of Glin, Thomas M'Coy, owner, was laden there on Saturday last with a cargo of corn and butter.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

EXTRAORDINARY!—The following extraordinary narrative appears in the Liverpool correspondence of the *Times*:—"An incident in the affairs, political and commercial, of Ireland, has been mentioned on 'Change to-day, which is worthy of attention—and authenticated, worthy of more serious regard. A Liverpool merchant received from a party residing in the South of the sister country an order for teas to the amount of some £200. The teas were forwarded accordingly, and with them a copy of the invoice. Subsequently payment was applied for, but not made. Repeated letters were therefore sent, and at length a policy of insurance upon the life of a magistrate residing in Tipperary was forwarded. A policy of insurance was plainly not cash—merely inconvertible paper; and a remonstrance to that effect was forwarded to the sender. In reply it was written to this effect—" Send the deed and a golden shilling, and the paper shall be remitted as cash." There is no reason to doubt the correctness of this statement.

LAW APPOINTMENT.—We have been informed, on what we consider undoubted authority, that the Hon. Mr. Trench, brother of Lord Ashtown, has been appointed to the office of assistant barrister for the county of Westmeath, vacant by the decease of the late Mr. Ellis.—*Freeman's Journal.*

TENANT RIGHT MEETING AT ENNISCORTHY.

On Monday last the meeting of the county of Wexford for the purpose of petitioning for tenant right, was held at Enniscorthy, Thomas O'Neale Moore, of Barnadown, Esq., in the chair. The proceedings, as we perceive by the report of the *Wexford Guardian*, were marked by a total absence on the part of the speakers, from politics, or any allusion that could by any means tend to inflame the minds of those assembled; and while protection to good tenants was warmly advocated, it was as strenuously urged that bad tenants should suffer the consequences of their dishonesty or neglect. Several resolutions in accordance with the views of the meeting were unanimously adopted, as well as the following petition to Parliament:—

TO THE KNIGHTS, CITIZENS, AND BURGESSES IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The Petition of the Undersigned Landlords, Clergy, Farmers, and other Inhabitants of the County of Wexford in public Meeting assembled,

HUMBLY SHEWETH—

That Petitioners have leave most respectfully to approach your Honourable House, and to submit to your consideration some of our most pressing grievances. It is unnecessary to allude particularly to our present deplorable condition, as every member of your Honourable House is well aware of the misery, now almost irremediable, to which mis-government has reduced the people of this country.—The present unsatisfactory relation between Landlord and Tenant, and the well-known insecurity of all industrial property, consequent thereon have in the opinion of Petitioners mainly contributed to this disastrous result. To this prolific cause are to be traced all those prevalent agrarian outrages—bloodshed and revolting murders which are, now alas! fearfully on the increase in many districts of this unhappy country. Petitioners, therefore, implore your Honourable House, in order to restore peace to this distracted land, and to place our social system on a firm and healthy basis, to pass such a law, regulating the relations between Landlord and Tenant, which, whilst it will secure to the Landlord what in justice belongs to him, will at the same time secure to the Tenant, to the fullest extent, whatever property his skill, capital, and industry may have created in the soil; and petitioners are strongly of opinion that this desirable object can be attained only by empowering tenants in occupancy, whether from year to year or by lease, to sell possession of their holdings to the highest bidder, affording full guarantee that the rent shall not be raised except at a fair valuation: and they humbly implore your Honourable House to pass a law to this effect.

MORE DISASTERS TO THE KERRY MAIL

Early on Friday morning as the Kerry mail car was proceeding out of town, it had only got to the corner of Great George's-street, when both springs broke and all the passengers, including Mr. Trollope, the post office inspector, were pitched off, and a heap of luggage piled on and about them. How the mail was forwarded we have not ascertained, but we have here an instance of the ill arrangement made for conveying the mail, coming under the cognizance of the officer of the post office, and if something is not immediately done for the public safety, the post office authorities should at least have some regard for their own lives in this matter, to put a proper conveyance on the road. In fact so convinced was Mr. Trollope and the other passengers of the danger there was in proceeding in the mail car, that they wisely deferred their journey by it, and preferred waiting at great inconvenience until the Kerry Company's coach went out at 8 o'clock, on which they all took seats. But the disasters of the day did not end here, for on the road between Cork and Ballincollig, the horses under the return car coming in in the evening, stumbled and threw driver and passengers to the ground, and the driver barely saved his time at the post office by another bare-backed adventure after the fashion of the Russian couriers, with all the mail bags hanging about him like a string of monster sausages. A change from a well appointed four horse coach travelling at the rate of 11 miles an hour, stoppage included, to a miserable one horse drag, would not be tolerated by the most minor town in England, and should the city of Cork with its large trading community, allow its communication with the interior to be so retarded and impeded.—*Cork Examiner.*

We understand that the parishioners of Ardcolm, and other friends of the late Rev. Henry Wynne, being anxious to testify their respect for and perpetuate the memory of their late pious pastor and esteemed friend, have subscribed a fund for the purpose of erecting some monumental memorial of him. It is pleasant to think that even in these days, some respect is paid to departed worth.—*Wexford Independent.*

We have just noticed the promotion of the Rev. H. Hinson, by the Lord Bishop of London, to a benefice of some importance in London.—We revert to this appointment with pleasure, as we recognise in the gentleman a son of the late most esteemed and respected Rector of Rossdroit, in this county.—*Ibid.*

CHLOROFORM A SUBSTITUTE FOR ETHER.—On Saturday an unusually large meeting of medical men and students took place in the Operative Theatre of King's College Hospital, to witness three severe surgical operations performed by professor Ferguson, while under the influence of this new preparation. The chloroform was administered by Mr. Robinson, dentist. The results attending the inhalation of this preparation were most complete and satisfactory to all present. One of the cases was melonosis, or the removal of the eye from the socket altogether. Another was fistula lachrymalis, a very painful operation of the eye. The third was a case of hydrocele in which iodine was injected.—*Morning Post.*

On Sunday evening, about six o'clock, a party of armed ruffians, having their faces blackened, went to the house of William Wall, Burntwood, about a mile from Clonghjordan, and knocking gently at the door asked was Mr. Wall within. A girl then opened the door, but on seeing their faces besmeared, and judging thereby what they wanted, quickly shut and strongly bolted it, at the same time calling on her father and brother to make immediate preparations to meet an attack, which was going to be committed on the house they then ran into a room for arms, and while there the door was forced in, and the two blackened faced ruffians entered; they desired Mr. Christopher Coughlan who was standing in the kitchen not to stir, or if he did he would mark the consequences, but, notwithstanding this threat, he moved, and was going to give assistance to Mr. Wall and his son to capture the fellows when one of them, who was within four yards of Coughlan, took deliberate aim and fired at him. By a fortunate and sudden change of position Coughlan prevented his life for the ball passed under his arm and lodged in the wall behind him. The ruffians then made off, swearing that Coughlan was shot dead. They were hotly pursued for a considerable distance by Wall, his son Coughlan, and a police patrol, who, on hearing heard the report of the shot, came to the scene of outrage. Their pursuit proved ineffectual.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

TENANT RIGHT.

Drumsnat, County Louth,
Nov. 23, 1847.

SIR—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a printed letter, dated the 9th inst., from you "as Secretary to the Managing Committee," solicitating my signature to a "requisition convening a public meeting of the gentry and tenantry" of the county of Kilkenny, "to discuss the merits of the Land Tenure question." I consider the invitation an anything but a compliment. I am not so devoid of common sense as to imagine that a meeting composed of several thousands could "discuss" any such subject, or that this can will serve any purpose but that of an arena for demagogues to court popularity at the expense of strife between the classes interested in the question.

I remain your obedient servant,
J. B. C. WARDESFORDE.
To Patrick R. Welch, Esq.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Saturday last being the day appointed for the election of the annual officers of the University, the following appointments were made for the ensuing year:—Vice Provost—Rev Dr. Wall.
Registrar, Auditor, and Professor of Civil Law—Rev. Dr. MacDonnell.
Catechist—Rev. Dr. Singer.
Examiners—Rev. Dr. Singer, Rev. Robert V. Dixon, A.M.
Bursar—Rev. Dr. Moore, Rev. John Hewitt Jellett, A.M.
Registrar of Chancellor—Rev. Dr. Todd.
Censor—Rev. Dr. Sadleir.
Regius Professor of Greek and Senior Lecturer—Rev. Dr. Luby.
Greek Lecturer—Rev. J. W. Stubbs, A.M.
Assistants (Lecturers for Classical Honours)—Mr. Ingram, Mr. Poole, Mr. Lett.
Sub-Lecturers—Hewitt S. Poole, A.B.; Lecturer for Ethical Moderatorship; Richard Townsend, A.B.; Lecturer for Science Honors (Junior Sophister Class); John Kells Ingram, A.B., Science Honors, (Senior Freshmen Class); Wm. Thomas Lett, B.A., Science Honors, (Junior Freshman Class.)
Examiners for Honours—In Mathematics and Physics—Rev. Samuel Haughton, A.B., Rev. John W. Stubbs, A.M., Richard Townsend, A.B.
In Classics—John Kells Ingram, A.B., Hewitt R. Poole, A.B., William T. Lett, A.B.
In Ethics and Logics—Rev. Dr. Sadleir, Dr. Hart, Rev. S. Butcher, A.M.
Preachers for the Year—Rev. Dr Singer, Rev. Dr Luby, Rev Dr. Todd, Rev. Dr. Sadleir, Rev. Samuel Butcher, A.M., Rev. Joseph Carson, A.M.
Donellan Lecturer—Rev. S. Butcher, A.M. Subject—"The various names of the Deity in the Scriptures."

The Professor of Music will give his First Lecture on this day (Saturday), the 27th of November.

Wednesday evening last a countryman knocked at the door of Mrs. Drew, a widow lady, in Clarestreet, and when the door was opened by the servant, he handed her a letter, and deposited a basket at her feet, and then ran off. The basket was stuffed with hay, on which was laid a very fine female child, carefully wrapped up. Before the door had been opened the man cried out that he had a message and letter from Mr. George Drew. The letter was neatly folded in an envelope, sealed with black wax, written in a bold female hand, and bore signs of having been penned by one of the more respectable class of society.—Its contents were as follows:—

DEAR MADAM—Having heard that you are a kind, charitable lady, I take the liberty to trespass on you, as the man that brought me to misfortune has not the means at present, but will remit fifteen pounds to you in 1849. I trust, from your kind Christian feelings, you will see justice done to the child—both as regards its spiritual and temporal welfare.

I pledge myself to you, dear Madam, that I am not imposing on your kindness, and that the money will be remitted to you at the time mentioned before.

I remain, kind Madam,
Your obedient and
SORROWING SERVANT.

The infant appears to be about a week old, and had a knitted cap of green and white worsted, lined with silk; a wrapper of blue striped calico trimmed; a frock of pink calico, with good flannel clothing, and a lawn shift. There were also night clothes in the basket.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The gun taken from Mr. Burris has been returned the Parish Priest, on condition that Mr. Burris would not prosecute the fellow who robbed him of it, and whose well known.—*Nenagh Guar.*

ROBBERY OR ASSAULT.—On Sunday night last, five armed men visited the dwelling of Michael Kilmartinand having forcibly effected an entrance a ruffian, who acted as commander of the twilight party, ordered them to "stand at ease and present your guns whenever Kilmartin or his wife dare to raise their heads." He then placed two sentinels at the door, and having commanded his men to "shoulder arms," which they readily did, they marched into Kilmartin's bed room (who with his wife was trembling with fear at the kitchen fire, which they were compelled to partially extinguish,) where they fired shots and found a double barrel gun, with which they decamped without doing further injury.—*Ibid.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.—As Timothy Dwyer was returning home from Borroleigh on the evening of the 15th inst. he was met on the road at Corrahaha by four men, who dragged him off the car on which he was sitting, prostrated him to the ground, ransacked his pockets and robbed him of two pounds, the proceeds of a firkin of butter, the property of his employer, Mr. John Aardill.—*Ibid.*

We understand that a trial trip between this and Tipperary was made this day on the Waterford and Limerick Railroad, which is so rapidly approaching so far to completion. The line from Ballybrophy to Thurles will shortly be traversed, and in the beginning of the year, we expect that the entire communication between Limerick and Dublin will be open.—*Limerick Chronicle of Wednesday.*

Patrick Cleary, who on the 6th instant, was fired at by his way from this city to Broadford, died on Monday of lock-jaw, the result of the fatal wound in his breast. It is remarkable that this unfortunate man was shot in mistake for a policeman in coloured clothes.—*Ibid.*

Head Constable Daly, of this city, and Constable J. Cronin, of Galbally, arrested at Liverpool, on Friday last, Andrew Dea, a principal in the barbarous murder of the late Edmond Murphy, of Dantryleague, and of which a brother of Dea's was capitally convicted at last assizes.—The prisoner was brought in custody to Limerick on Monday last. It is worthy of note that Inspector Williams apprehended this very runaway upon suspicion of the same murder about a fortnight since in this city, but he was then discharged for want of identification.—*Ibid.*

GALWAY LAWLESSNESS.—Things are in an awful state, for although our tenants do not murder their landlords and their drivers, as they do in Roscommon, Limerick, Clare and Tipperary, still they pay nothing. In the meantime the landlords are pressed by every one to whom they owe money, and the banks will give no accommodation, while the tenants are making bank lodgments of the rental which should be in the unfortunate and persecuted landlords' pockets.

The following petitions against returns from Ireland will be prosecuted this session:—Carlow against Mr. Sadleir's return; Kinsale against Mr. Guinness's return; Dublin against Mr. Reynold's return; Athlone against Mr. Keogh's return; Dundalk against Mr. M'Tavish's return.

THE CHURCH.

The Lord Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, has collated the Rev. James Reed to the union of Horetown, in the diocese of Ferns, and the Rev. Dawson Massy to the vicarage of Killeshin, in the diocese of Leighlin.

The Rev. William Boyle, late curate of Kimeen, county of Down, has been appointed to a chaplaincy in Calcutta by the Hon. the East India Company.

The Rev. Hugh Boyle late curate of Annahilt, has been appointed to the curacy of Kilmegan, diocese of Down, by the Rev. John Forbes Close rector of Kilmegan.

We regret to hear that the Rev. Richard Maunsell, the worthy rector of Castle Island, is ill with fever, taken in his solicitude for the poor in that locality.

The Bishop of Ossory having vindicated his superior jurisdiction in the cathedral of Kilkenny, has prohibited any further renovation or improvements by the dean in that ancient edifice. The arches and lancet lights are still in part obscured by whitewash. The bishop has commanded the dean to replace the font and stone, and also Foulke's monument.

The Rev. Henry G. White is collated to the rectory and vicarage of Kilmalenogue, diocese of Cloyne, by the Lord Bishop of Killaloe vacant by the death of the Rev. James Hannagan.

The suit of the advowson of Galway is postponed at the request of the Town Commissioners.

The Rev. Edward Kent, A.M. (formerly rector of Annahilt, in the diocese of Dromore,) has been collated to the treasurership of the Cathedral Church of Dromore and the rectory of Dromore in said diocese. Tatton, the Lord Bishop.

The Rev. James Anderson, A.M., has been licensed to the curacy of Drumgath, in the diocese of Dromore.

THE BANK—RAILWAYS.

The *Times* has the following:

It is expected that the Chancellor of the Exchequers will, this morning, recall his letter to the Bank, stating that, as its reserve is now near five millions, and confidence is in a great measure restored, the intended object is answered; and government will not, therefore, be driven to make immediate appeal to the legislature for the relief of any fresh emergency that may chance to arise.

In connection with this subject, we may mention by the way, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer will at once lay on the table of the house his bills for the extrication of the public from its railway embarrassments. In these it will be proposed to give two years' additional time for the completion of all works already commenced. Where the land is bought, but the works not actually begun, it will be recommended to require from a decided majority of the shareholders, within six weeks, the distinct expression of a wish to proceed. With respect to the bills carried over from last session, and those which may now be introduced, parliament will be advised to appoint a committee for the purpose of considering them as a whole, and deciding which of them shall be permitted to proceed.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SWITZERLAND.

The *Presse* publishes a letter from Berne of the 17th inst

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Tues	Wed.	Thurs
3 per Cent. Cons....	—	—	82¼
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	84½
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	190½
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	—
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent...	—	—	40
Ditto 4 per Cent.....	—	—	69¾
4 per Cent. City Debs....	—	—	—
4 per Cent. Ballast Office	—	—	90
Deb. Gor. Sec	—	—	—
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.....	—	—	99

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, Nov. 27.

The result of the opening discussion in the new Parliament, on Tuesday, consequent on the delivery of her Majesty's speech, we are inclined to look on favourably as relates to Ireland. Briefly as this country is alluded to, there are presented in the Speech from the Throne, some features which lead us to expect that effective measures, corrective and sanatory, will be adopted towards Ireland. Corrective, for the repression of crime, and sanatory, as regards the social condition of the people. As regards the former, it will be perceived that Sir George Grey has given notice of introducing a measure, entitled by its opponents, "coercive," and to prevent the passing of which, if possible, not only has Mr. John O'Connell expressed his intention to die on the floor of the house, but Mr. Feargus O'Connor has registered his intention of sitting, eating, and dying on the benches, before it pass! Pass, however, it will, despite the *arcades ambo*. What the nature of the measures to be introduced by ministers for the repression of assassination in Ireland, is, we are not yet informed, whether it will be the authorising of the Lord Lieutenant to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, or the disarming of the peasantry. That the measures will be stringent ones we may confidently expect from the language of the ministerial supporters in both houses.

As bearing on the social condition of the people, we are informed by Sir George Grey that it will be attempted to fix on a sound, permanent, and equally advantageous footing those undefined relations between landlord and tenant, from which, in this unhappy country, so much misery and bloodshed are daily arising. It were to be hoped that the subject of employment for the people, and the giving a stimulus to the progress of Irish railways, had been alluded to. We trust, in the meantime, that the Irish members will vigorously apply themselves to these vital subjects, and force them at an early period on the attention of government.

The subject of the currency, so momentous in the present condition of the empire, will occupy the serious and early consideration of the legislature. A stability, or as it has been justly termed, an *equability*, in the currency of the country is absolutely necessary, preventing us on the one hand from having recourse to foreign aid in time of need, and on the other hand, preventing its rising or falling, its expansion or contraction by accident, or the caprice of private individuals.

We have so little space at our command, that we can but thus briefly allude to the proceedings, which will be found reported as amply as our limits afford in another column. They are, of necessity, presented in an abridged form, but containing the substance of all that is given in the London papers, which are almost entirely occupied with the debates. Lord Stanley's speech in the Lords is worthy of notice.

PROVISION IMPORTS.

The following supply of bread stuffs have been entered since our last:—

Per the Concordia, from London, 800 barrels of flour.

Pacific, from Liverpool, 200 quarters of Indian corn, 200 do. wheat.

Eliza and Anne, from Liverpool, 400 quarters Indian corn.

Guard, from Malta, 1000 quarters of Indian corn.

We have again to return our thanks to the proprietor of the *Freeman's Journal* for an extraordinary edition of his publication of Wednesday, containing her Majesty's Speech.

The energy displayed by the Messrs. Johnston, of Dublin, in expressing the Queen's Speech, with the debate of Tuesday, is beyond all praise. Through their exertion the London journals of Wednesday morning were received on Thursday morning in Dublin, *seven* hours before the ordinary mail arrived.

We have seen in the last number of the *Waterford Chronicle* a paragraph contradicting a portion of the report of the investigation at the sessions of Tramore, published in our number of the 17th instant. Mr. O'Neill may be right as to the fact he states, but the report of what was stated and sworn to is substantially and literally correct. Lest there should be any doubt about the matter, our reporter waited on Mr. E. Netterville Barron, who confirmed the accuracy of the report. If anything incorrect was stated in court, Mr. O'Neill will have an opportunity at the proper time, of contradicting it.

The Earl of Devon (and not the Earl of Chichester) has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Poor Laws in England.

The workhouse at Kilrush is full, and the poor in the vicinity of Kilrush and Kilkee are starving. Nocturnal depredations are becoming much more frequent. Turnip fields are plundered in a wholesale manner, nor are the haggards spared, although the farmers are on the alert.

The High Sheriff of Kerry has postponed calling a county meeting for the recommendation of Valentia as a government packet station. The Earl of Kenmare denies having expressed the opinion attributed to him at the Limerick meeting—"that he preferred Limerick to Valentia as a packet station."

Maurice O'Connell, Esq., M.P., is a candidate for the Aldermanic gown in Dublin, but is opposed by Mr. Taggart.

Aldermen Boyse, Egan, and Butt, have left the Dublin corporation.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS—THURSDAY.

The usual weekly meeting of the Board took place to-day—

W. MORRIS, Esq., in the Chair.

Other Guardians present—Captain Newport, George Wyse, Counsellor Walsh, Alderman Phelan, Patrick Carrigan, David Holden, Patrick A. Power, John Bogan, Mr. Assistant Commissioner Burke, John Hackett

The Clerk read minutes of last day's proceedings, after which the board proceeded to the admission of paupers.

Mr. Commissioner Burke addressed the following suggestions to the board:—He had observed that, although the law authorised them to give out-door relief, yet none was given. He thought it would be useful in some cases to give a small weekly stipend to a widow and two children—aged, disabled, and infirm. There are many who may have a son, or brother, who might afford some trifling assistance, and spare the house from being encumbered. Your house will be filled—you will take another, and that will be filled also to suffocation. By affording a small sum weekly to those who may be able to pick up a little more to assist them, you will prevent many from becoming permanent burthens on the house. If your house becomes full, a class of able-bodied may come to your house, and say, you must give them relief. It occurred in Ross lately; but, on calling the parties up for examination, most of them slunk away, and would not come in. In Ross, Dungarvan, and other unions, they have tried out-door relief on a small scale, giving a shilling, ninepence, and other small sums. This will enable them to live out, and enable the guardians to have room in their house for more extreme cases. In Ireland, when the times are good, parties are anxious to give whatever support they can to their parents.

Mr. Wyse thought it would increase the number of applicants.

Mr. Burke—Why not increase them?

Chairman—The Commissioner's observations are most valuable. If he would attend and assist us to examine the house, we may be able to make a good selection.

Commissioner—I will attend to-morrow, if you wish.

Captain Newport—The suggestions are valuable; but it is no new view of the case. We directed our master to make out a list, but there were so many children on it, we thought it necessary to have it revised.

Mr. Wyse—The system may apply to small unions, but I do not think it would suit Waterford.

Commissioner—Do you mean to say you are to take houses *ad infinitum*, and have them filled up, and never make an effort to lessen the number.

Alderman Phelan—The Commissioner has experienced the working of this system.

Commissioner—I have seen it in Dungarvan and Ross.

Mr. Wyse—Then this will become a permanent charge on us.

Counsellor Walsh—You cannot have better advice than the Commissioner's, who has had experience in other unions.

Captain Newport was no advocate for indiscriminate out-door relief, but he thought the suggestion of the Commissioner so valuable that it ought to be carried out. He would be for giving a small stipend in certain cases.

The following resolution was then passed unanimously:—

"That this Board do meet at the workhouse to-morrow, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A.M., for the purpose of examining into the circumstances of the aged, infirm, and widows in the house, with the view of considering to what extent a small weekly stipend may be given, and thereby create increased accommodation for the able-bodied destitute poor."

Captain Newport reported that a meeting of the landlords and farmers of the electoral division of Crook was held, and they found the rate struck amply sufficient to defray all their expenses, and that a three-penny rate on that division would be sufficient for the next rate.

The following resolutions were passed at that meeting:—

"In accordance with a resolution of the Board of Guardians, on Thursday, the 18th instant, a meeting of Landlords and Farmers, of the Electoral Division of Crook, in the Union of Waterford, was held at Upper Woodstown, on the 23d instant—

"Right Hon. Lord CAREW in the Chair.

"Moved by the Right Honourable the Earl of Huntingdon; seconded by Mr. Meade, Farmer, of Crook:

"Resolved—That on inquiry, it appears the landlords of this Division are giving extensive employment to the labouring poor—that it does not appear that there are any able-bodied men out of work, and, therefore, it is unnecessary to take any steps at present in regard to the labouring poor of this Electoral Division.

"Resolved—That this meeting do adjourn until Wednesday, the 8th December next, when (if necessary) we shall appoint a committee, and adopt such measures as may be expedient to prevent applications for relief at the Union Workhouse.

(Signed)
"CAREW, Chairman.
"S. NEWPORT, Guardian."

Commissioner—That report is most gratifying, and should be held up as an example to other Divisions. It is merely a matter of economy to themselves, and saves expense. By a report in the papers, I have seen that in the Oldcastle union a revision was made, and 166 able-bodied paupers picked out, when a resolution was come to that every rate-payer, for every 20 acres of land he possessed, should take an extra labourer, and by this means every one of the 166 was taken and employed.

It was moved that the resolutions of that meeting should be received and inserted on the minutes.

Doctor Mackesy brought forward the subject of which he had given notice last week, relative to the sanatory state of the city. He thought it right to bring the subject before the board, in consequence of the overcrowded state of many of the lanes of the city. The great extent of the illness prevailing in the city for some time past has been caused by the want of proper precaution being taken in time. As an instance, he should mention Revell's Lane, where the houses are crowded to almost suffocation, and from whence a great number of fever patients had been sent to the hospital. He merely mentioned this as an example of what is to be found in many other lanes in the city. He therefore thought it a proper question for the consideration of the board who must defray the expenses of the hospital out of the rates. Thus there were £30 or £40 expense thrown on the rate payers, by what, if attended to in time, might be prevented. If not on the grounds of humanity at least, on economy it ought to be attended to. Having said so much, he would beg to suggest that a sanatory committee or town committee should be formed to meet the evil complained of; or perhaps a public meeting might be called, but public meetings of late were hard to be got to assemble, so few wished to attend. He would suggest that a committee of this board, to the number of seven, be appointed to call on the corporation and Chamber of Commerce, to appoint from their bodies committees to co-operate with them and visit the narrow lanes in the city with a view to cleansing and ventilation. Seven from the guardians, ten from the corporation, and some others from the Chamber of Commerce would be able to effect much good. He held in his hand a number of the *Journal of Public Health*, in which the following paragraph appeared, which, being applicable to the subject, he would beg to read for the meeting:—

"That dreaded scourge of humanity, the cholera, appears to be sweeping slowly and silently towards the provinces of western Europe. For some time past, it has ravaged the cities of the East, and is now following a course somewhat similar to the one it took during the last fearful visitation. Our object, in alluding to this subject, is not to excite alarm in the public mind, but rather to warn the government and our local authorities, in order that proper means may be adopted to avert as far as possible the danger that threatens us. To be forewarned is to be forearmed in regard to many epidemic diseases; and however deep that obscurity may be which veils the whole history of this terrible malady, there is one fact which has been established by universal experience, and that is, *that cholera is always most virulent in its attacks in those localities where sanatory measures are most neglected.* The establishment of this fact is one of the fruits of the dear-bought experience of former years, and any neglect of it appears to us to involve a degree of moral guilt altogether criminal in its amount."

The Relief Committee was still in existence, and in possession of all the powers vested in it by the legislature. Dr. Mackesy here read an extract from the act to shew the powers possessed by the Relief Committee as regard the preservation of the health of the city.

A resolution was accordingly drawn up by Dr. Mackesy, and having been seconded by Captain Newport, passed unanimously.

Commissioner—The subject is one of the utmost importance, and should not be lost sight of—in choosing your committee select seven worthy men, not those who will put down their names only for a holiday exhibition—care should be also taken to communicate with the Relief Committee, who alone possessed powers to act, as read by Dr. Mackesy, one of your first-rate medical practitioners.

Counsellor Walsh could answer for the Corporation, that they will be anxious to join the committee in their labours. The corporation had already done much in flagging the narrow lanes of the city, and attempting to remove uncleanliness.

Dr. Mackesy—There were two cases which were thought to be cholera, but were cases of intense dysentery—one medical practitioner of the city, Dr. Cane, has suffered much from the examination of one of the bodies.

The Commissioner inquired what steps had been taken with regard to suing Mr. Phelan's sureties.

The Clerk answered that the time given to Mr. Waddy expired on the 9th inst., of which he had informed the board the following Thursday, who directed him to write to Mr. Waddy, which he did, and received no answer—he learned on inquiry that the gentleman was in London.

Commissioner—It is idle to wait longer, the parties have been treated with too much indulgence already.

Captain Newport suggested before that some other solicitor should be employed, as their agent seemed unwilling to prosecute the claim of the board.

Counsellor Walsh—Was Mr. Fleming directed to sue the parties?

Clerk—He was; and directed again to stay proceedings.

Commissioner—There are nearly now £500 due to the board, and no time should be lost to recover it. I must impress on the board the necessity of taking immediate steps, and shall feel it my duty to report to the Board of Commissioners.—Directions were given accordingly.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Number in the house this morning ..	1262
Discharged during the week	82
Died	6
Admitted	80

COLLECTION.

City, per Mr. Cosgrave.....	£203	11	4
County Waterford, Mr. Jones.	59	6	7
Do., per Mr. Gamble	135	13	4
Co. Kilkenny, Mr. M'Donald	65	2	11
Total	£463	14	2

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Flora, Manning, London, 2561 frks. butter, 1220 fls. bacon, 958 cwt. lard.

Rambler, Gibbs, Glasgow, 2430 cwt. flour.

Lady Stewart, Nugent, Gloucester, 532 brls. wheat, 208 brls. Indian corn.

Rose (s.), Burgess, Bristol, 1584 fls. bacon, 30 frks. butter, 240 brls. oats, 95 do. barley, 10 do. buck wheat, 13 casks porter, 742 pigs, 32 cows, 10 sheep.

Victoria, Jones, Liverpool, 1000 cwt. flour, 288 brls. wheat.

John, Mendus, Milford, 1175 cwt. flour.

Janet, Grennon, Wexford, 59 tons of Indian corn.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

23d—Put back—Ross Macroom, Power—H. M. P. Adder, at 1½ p.m—Fear Not, Beacke, Memel, timber—Ninus, Randfill, Oporto, wine and fruit.

24th—Thomas Edward, Pennell, Galatz, Indian corn—Victory (s.), Stacey, Bristol, m.g—Maria, Omelia, Cardiff, coals—H.M.P. Pigmy, at 1, p.m.

25th—Neptune, (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, m.g—H. M. P. Prospero, at 11 a.m.—Mary, Walsh, Placentia, fish and oil—Union, Brown, and Cremona, Casey, (reported on the 21st inst.,) are gone to Waterford.

26th—Green Isle (s.), Williams, Liverpool, m. goods—Jane, Mahony (reported on the 22d inst.) has gone to Waterford to discharge.

SAILED.

23d—Sir John Newport, Nicholls, London, provisions—Flora, Manning, do. do.—Rose Macroom, Power, (before mentioned)—H. M. P. Advice, at 11 a.m.—Rose (s.), Burgess, Bristol, gen. cargo.

24th—H.M.P. Advice, at 11 a.m.

25th—H.M.P. Pigmy, at 11 a.m,

Wind—S.S.W. to S.W., and at 8, a.m. calm.

CAUTION TO SPIRIT RETAILERS.—Upwards of three hundred persons in the spirit retail trade in Dublin have been ordered to be summoned for neglecting to take out the annual police license from the magistrates of the Head Police Office. The license is only 10s.—*Freeman.*

Sub-Constable Gorman, charged at Wicklow quarter sessions, with having stabbed his comrade, acting Constable Young, is sentenced to a month's imprisonment, and be dismissed the service. The prosecutor, Young, has also been dismissed. Head Constable Gardiner has been reduced, and removed to Baltinglass.

There are 30 convicts under rule of transportation in our county jail, which is crowded with persons charged with murder, attacking houses, seizing arms, and other heinous offences.—*Lim. Chronicle.*

The Ballast Board of Dublin have an income of £55,300 a year, and the naval officers ascribe the loss of the Stephen Whitney, American packet-ship, and 92 lives to the want of a proper light at Crookhaven.

Since the present epidemic set in, 37 medical men attending the poor within their houses or in the fever hospitals of Connaught, have been attacked with fever, and 17 out of that number have died.

The numerous Presbyterian body in Ulster are incensed at the recent outrage committed on the corporation, and some others from the Chamber of Commerce would be able to effect much

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday, Nov. 22.

Lord CAMPBELL took his seat on the woolsack at three o'clock. The continued indisposition of the Lord Chancellor prevented his lordship from attending.

Prayers having been read, the swearing in of a number of peers commenced.

Their lordships rose shortly after four o'clock.

House of Commons—Monday, Nov. 22.

The SPEAKER took the chair to-day at half-past 12 o'clock, and the swearing in of members was then proceeded with,

Sir R. Peel entered the house shortly before two o'clock, and took the oath with the batch of members that were called at that hour. The right hon. baronet appeared in excellent health and spirits, and upon being introduced to the Speaker, after the oaths had been administered to him and he had signed the parliamentary roll, he conversed with him for some time. The right hon. baronet, upon being called on by the clerk to produce his qualification, discovered that he had come down to the house without it, but after retiring for a few minutes he returned with it.

At four o'clock the house, on the motion of Mr. Tufnell, adjourned till next day.

House of Lords—Tuesday, Nov. 19.

The session of Parliament was opened this day by royal commission. The hour appointed for the commission was two o'clock, but as early as 12 o'clock the usual search was made by the officers of the Lord Chamberlain under the House of Lords in order to guard their lordships from the danger of another gunpowder plot. The proceedings consequent upon the opening of parliament attracted comparatively little interest, partly in consequence of its being known that it was not the intention of her Majesty to open the house in person, and partly in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather. The Earl of Sheffield was chosen speaker, *pro tem.* The oaths having been administered to several peers,

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE commanded the Usher of the Black Rod to summon the Commons to the bar.

In a few minutes the Speaker attended by a large body of members appeared at the bar, when

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE read her Majesty's most Gracious speech which was as follows:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"Her Majesty has ordered us to declare to you the causes which have induced her to call Parliament together at the present time.

"Her Majesty has seen with great concern the distress which has for some time prevailed among the commercial classes. The embarrassments of trade were, at one period aggravated by so general a feeling of distrust and alarm, that Her Majesty, for the purpose of restoring confidence, authorised her Ministers to recommend to the Directors of the Bank of England a course of proceedings suited to such an emergency. This course might have led to an infringement of the law.

"Her Majesty has great satisfaction in being enabled to inform you that the law has not been infringed; that the alarm has subsided, and that the pressure on the banking and commercial interests has been mitigated.

"The abundant harvest with which this country has been blessed, has alleviated the evils which always accompany a want of employment in the manufacturing districts. Her Majesty has, however, to lament the recurrence of severe distress in some parts of Ireland, owing to the scarcity of the usual food of the people. Her Majesty trusts that this distress will be eventually relieved by the exertions which have been made to carry into effect the law of the last session of Parliament for the support of the destitute poor. Her Majesty has learnt, with satisfaction, that landed proprietors have taken advantage of the means placed at their disposal for the improvement of land.

"Her Majesty laments that, in some counties of Ireland, atrocious crimes have been committed, and a spirit of insubordination has manifested itself, leading to an organized resistance to legal rights.

"The Lord Lieutenant has employed with vigour and energy the means which the law places at his disposal to detect offenders, and to punish the repetition of offences. Her Majesty feels it, however, to be her duty to her peaceable and well-disposed subjects to ask the assistance of Parliament in taking further precautions against the perpetration of crime in certain counties and districts in Ireland.

"Her Majesty views with the deepest anxiety and interest the present condition of Ireland, and she recommends to the consideration of Parliament measures which, with due regard to the rights of property, may advance the social condition of the people, and tend to the permanent improvement of the United Kingdom.

"Her Majesty has seen with great concern the breaking out of civil war in Switzerland. Her Majesty is in communication with her Allies on this subject, and has expressed her readiness to use, in concert with them, her friendly influence for the purpose of restoring to the Swiss Confederation the blessings of peace.

"Her Majesty looks with confidence to the maintenance of the general peace of Europe.

"Her Majesty has concluded with the republic of Equador a treaty for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

"Her Majesty has given directions that this treaty should be laid before you.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"Her Majesty has given directions that the estimates for the next year should be prepared, for the purpose of being laid before you. They will be framed with a careful regard to the exigencies of the public service.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

"Her Majesty recommends to the consideration of Parliament the laws which regulate the navigation of the United Kingdom, with a view to ascertain whether any changes can be adopted, which, without danger to our maritime strength, may promote the commercial and colonial interests of the empire.

"Her Majesty has thought fit to appoint a commission to report on the best means of improving the health of the metropolis, and Her Majesty recommends to your earnest attention such measures as will be laid before you, relating to the public health.

"Her Majesty has deeply sympathised with the sufferings which afflict the labouring classes in the manufacturing districts in Great Britain and in many parts of Ireland, and has observed with admiration the patience with which their sufferings have been generally borne.

"The distress which has lately prevailed among the commercial classes has effected many important branches of the revenue; but Her Majesty trusts that the time is not distant when, under the blessing of Divine Providence, the commerce and industry of the United Kingdom will have resumed their wonted activity."

The Earl of YARBOROUGH and BESSBOROUGH moved and seconded the address, which was as usual an echo of the speech.

Lord STANLEY then rose, and, after observing on the circumstances of alarm and anxiety under which parliament had been summoned, complained that he found nothing in her Majesty's speech bearing on the real condition of the country, or the causes which had led to this early opening of the session. It certainly sympathised fully with the effects of certain great national misfortunes, but it said nothing of the views of the government as to the causes which brought those misfortunes about. The noble lord then proceeded to consider the speech in detail, and, beginning with the commercial difficulties under which the country was labouring lamented that the government had not resorted sooner to an infringement of the Bank Charter Act, and that they had not seized the earliest opportunity of declaring what course they intended to pursue respecting it. After alluding to an admission which had fallen from Lord Yarborough, to the effect that a portion of the present commercial distress owing was to an enormous importation of corn, and contrasting this state of things with the glowing picture drawn by Mr. Cobden as to what the condition of the country would be under the influence of free trade, he turned to the state of Ireland, which he declared to be worse than that of civil war.—One by one the best members of society fell victims to a system of assassination, and it was now an admitted fact that it was safer in that island to violate than to obey the law. The Romish priesthood, too, instead of denouncing this horrid system, aided and abetted in it. The time was come for prompt and effectual measures, and he called on the Government in the name of civilization to introduce them instantly. The noble lord then commented on that part of the speech which touched on the Swiss question, and after entreating the Government to interfere as little as possible in the internal affairs of foreign countries, observed on the absurdity of giving the petty state of Equador a place in the speech, while all mention of our West Indian colonies was omitted. He then concluded amidst loud cheers, with an assurance to the Government that they might reckon on his cordial support in all measures which concerned the vital interests of the empire.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE defended the commercial policy of the Government, and denied that they had violated the Bank Charter Act, for all that they had done was to tell the Bank that, in their opinion as individuals, it would be justified in pursuing the course it had since adopted. It was open to the Bank to take or to reject the advice, and to follow the law or to disobey it as they pleased, relying upon the view which Parliament in the latter case might take of the course they had selected. With regard to Ireland, though the orderly behaviour of the mass of the people under their privations was most laudable, still it was not to be supposed that the abominable crimes which disgraced some counties could be tolerated, and he was therefore rejoiced to hear that the Government might reckon on the noble lord's support in the attempts which they might feel it necessary to make for the security of life and property in Ireland. After referring to some other points touched on in Lord Stanley's speech, the noble lord sat down, expressing a hope that commerce would speedily flow back into its accustomed channels, and that the people would again find themselves in the possession of all the blessings of prosperity.

Lord ASHBURTON was understood to say that the act of 1844 was a great experiment which had signally failed, and that the Government must be charged with blindness and indifference to the opinion of the country if they did not attempt to alter it.

Lord BROUGHAM praised the Government for calling Parliament together so soon. He thought that the interference with the Bank Charter Act was justified by the circumstances of the case. As for Ireland, she now stood in a hateful and shameful pre-eminence of crime, and he trusted that effectual measures would be taken to disarm the people, and to protect life and property.

After some observations from Earls GREY and FITZWILLIAM, the address was agreed to, and ordered to be presented on Thursday.

Their lordships then adjourned till Thursday.

House of Commons—Tuesday, Nov. 23.

After the usual preliminary proceedings, the Speaker having read the Queen's Speech as delivered in the House of Lords, the address upon the speech was then moved by

Mr. HEYWOOD, who lamented that he could not congratulate the house on the flourishing condition of the country. He attributed the existing depression to the enormous amount of railroad speculations, on which £161,000,000 had been already expended, and for which £138,000,000 more were now required. There must also be added the deficient harvest of last year, the failure of the potato crop, the deficiency of the supply of cotton, the over-speculation of many East Indian houses, and also the over-speculation in corn. Alluding to the state of Ireland, and the atrocious crimes which had recently disgraced it, he observed that they must be put an end to by vigorous measures of repression before remedial measures for its social amelioration could have any chance of success. After some remarks on the favourable prospects which our foreign relations presented, he adverted to the necessity of instituting a further examination into the Navigation Laws, and of providing the country with better sanatory legislation to meet the approach of the cholera. He concluded with a vivid description of the sufferings of the working classes in the manufacturing districts, and with an eloquent eulogium on the patience and equanimity with which they had borne them.

Mr. C. S. ADAIR, in seconding the address, referred to the embarrassments of the trade of the country, and to the opportune proposition of the government for their relief, and advocated the necessity of examining into the operation of the Navigation Laws. After a passing glance at the propriety of introducing forthwith a Health of Towns Bill, to meet the approach of the cholera, he went at some length into a discussion on the sufferings, endurance, and crimes of the people of Ireland. His heart positively sickened over the horrible and astounding murders which were now so frequent in that country. To render life desirable it must be rendered secure; and if such crimes could not be repressed by the judge's ermine, they must be repressed by the soldier's bayonet. He trusted that government would lose no time in staying the moral pestilence which was now devastating Ireland, and in putting an end to these suggestive denunciations, which were almost as deadly as the assassin's blow.—When security was restored, we must educate and improve the moral appreciation of the Irish people—we must teach them that all classes had duties as well as rights; and when we had done that, we must call into exercise the immense productive resources of Ireland by a large, a generous, and a comprehensive policy.

Mr. GRATTAN was compelled by an imperative sense of duty to object to the address which had just been proposed. He thought that there were other and better means of probing the wounds of Ireland than by the soldier's bayonet. He reprobated the atrocious crimes which had been recently perpetrated in Ireland, and felt that he was stripped of half the armour which he ought to wear in defence of his country by the deadly weapons wielded by some of its unworthy sons. The members for Ireland were not of opinion that enough had been done to relieve the distress of Ireland. They did not think that the Poor Law had answered—they knew that it had failed—they were aware that six boards of guardians had either resigned or been superseded—they believed that the property of Ireland was gone; and therefore, they were determined to propose an amendment calling for further relief. He wished to see a solid union between Great Britain and Ireland—not an union between wealth and poverty, productive of no amalgamation between the two countries—not a mere parchment union—but an union of hearts and interests. Mr. Grattan concluded a speech, of some length, by moving an amendment declaratory of the necessity incumbent upon Government to devise immediate measures to avert pestilence and famine from a large number of her Majesty's faithful subjects in Ireland.

Mr. ROCHE was obliged to admit that the state of agrarian crime in six counties of Ireland was far worse than any description of it which had yet appeared in the public press. The state of poverty and social disorganisation was frightful to a degree—it was not a class against class, but it was a complete state of social anarchy. It was, therefore, an occasion on which the seconder of the address should propose something more than the mere vulgar expedient of the bayonet. He then proceeded to trace the prevalence of crime in Ireland to three causes:—1st. The universal poverty and distress of the people; 2dly, the unfortunate state of the relations between landlords and tenants; and 3dly, misgovernment, not only in past times, but also in the present conduct of the executive. He next vindicated the people of Ireland from the charge of being assassins and murderers, and denied that there was anything in the Celtic blood which rendered those in whose veins it flowed prone to disorder and crime. He, therefore, could not accede to any Coercion Bill, until the government had first inquired into the social evils of the country, and had afterwards done its best to remedy them. He thought that the existing law was sufficient to meet the present outrages, if that law were systematically and effectively enforced, which as yet it never had been by the present government. After showing that the system of judicial trials in Ireland was ineffective, that the police system was equally inoperative, and that the management of the executive department in Dublin was very defective, he called on the government and parliament to do justice to Ireland by settling the existing relations between landlords and tenants, by feeding the starving, by not letting the population die of want, and by reorganising the executive government in Ireland.

After an explanation by Mr. ADAIR, and a counter-explanation by Mr. ROCHE,

Mr. DRUMMOND denied that any proof had been offered that the poor law in Ireland was a failure—the proof which Mr. Grattan had offered of that position only showed that the Irish proprietors did not like to carry it into execution.—Justice to Ireland required that life should be preserved within it, and there would be no justice to Ireland until Thuggism was eradicated, and until the clerical instigators of it exercised their functions properly.

Sir Gr. GREY felt himself bound on the part of the government to oppose the amendment, as it was opposed to that spirit of self reliance which all parties who wished for its regeneration were anxious to excite in Ireland. Because a necessity existed that relief should be extended to the starving population of Ireland last year, ought the people of that country to be encouraged this year in the belief that similar relief would again be extended to them? He denied that the poor law had been a failure in Ireland; on the contrary, the exertions which had been made, in various parts of the country, to carry it into effect fully justified the expectations of parliament in passing that law, and the terms in which it had been spoken of in the speech from the throne. After entering into some details to prove this assertion, he observed that there was a large store of grain in the government warehouses at the end of last year, and that government would avail itself of that store to meet any local emergency which might arise. He believed that there would be no occasion for any future advance of money to Ireland by the Government, though on that point he should be able to speak with more certainty as the winter advanced. He declined alluding at present to the subject of crime in Ireland, as he should be called upon to enter into it fully on an early day, when he should have to ask for leave to bring in a bill for the better security of life in that country. He considered Mr. Roche to have volunteered very unnecessarily a defence of the people of Ireland. He had seen no statement that the Irish were a people of assassins; on the contrary, he had seen several statements which induced him, and indeed every member of the Government to believe that in most parts of Ireland life was as safe and murder was as much abhorred as in England. Mr. Roche had not done justice to the government in his discussion on the remedial measures which ought to accompany coercion; for, in her most gracious speech her Majesty had recommended to the consideration of parliament measures which, with due regard to the rights of property, were calculated to advance the social condition of the people, and tend to the permanent improvement of Ireland. Though a landlord and tenant bill was not specifically mentioned in the Queen's speech, that subject had attracted the attention of the Lord Lieutenant, and would be brought forward as soon as possible. He concluded by expressing a hope that all measures for the benefit of Ireland would be discussed this session without any admixture of party spirit.

After some remarks from Mr. John O'Connell, Sir B. Hall, Mr. Maurice O'Connell, and Mr. S. Crawford,

Sir W. SOMERVILLE considered this amendment to be unnecessary, and hoped Mr. Grattan would withdraw it.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN supported the Address.

Mr. H. GRATTAN withdrew his amendment.

The Address was then agreed to, and the house adjourned.

BIRTH

At Sidney, the lady of Astill Thomas Welsh, Lieutenant of the 80th Foot, of a daughter.

DIED

On Tuesday last, Mr. William Lovergan, Clerk to the Dungarvan Petty Sessions Court, which situation he held for many years, and gave every satisfaction to the Magistracy.

Nov. 15, at 11, Summerhill Parade, in the 77th year of her age, Sarah, relict of the late James Walsh, Esq., formerly of Dungarvan, Solicitor.

Nov. 20, at Fethard, county Wexford, of scarletina, Jane Ellen, daughter of Michael Rossiter, Esq., aged two years and eight months—a most engaging and interesting child.

The cost of the out-door relief afforded extensively in the districts of Ballingarry, Newcastle union, will, it is said, amount to 10s in the £1.

Mr. Shine Lawlor carried a resolution at the Killarney board of guardians, declining any connexion with Mr. Sinnott, the Agricultural lecturer, sent to that county by the Lord Lieutenant and Royal Agricultural Society.

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WATERFORD HARBOUR.

TO BOAT OWNERS.

THE COMMISSIONERS of WATERFORD HARBOUR will receive Proposals for the supply of a suitable YAWL and CREW, to perform Duty under the Pilot Master, at PASSAGE, for ONE YEAR, commencing 1st of JANUARY next.

Further particulars may be known on application to the Secretary, Ballast Office, by whom Sealed Tenders will be received on or before the 7th proximo.

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

Ballast Office, Waterford, 23d Nov., 1847.

HOLY GHOST HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

TO BE LET BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY, the 29th Day of NOV. Instant,
AT THE
TOWN HALL, MALL, WATERFORD,
At the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon,
In Lots, the particulars of which may be known on application to WILLIAM EDWARDS, Esq., the Agent and Receiver,

THE several DWELLING-HOUSES, TENEMENTS, and PREMISES, late in the possession of the Representatives of CATHERINE WHEELER and JOHN MORTIMER, situate in BAILEY'S NEW-STREET, commencing at the Corner of FRENCH CHURCH-STREET and extending to the House of WILLIAM MEARA.

The Tenant will be required to take out Leases for the usual term of 41 years, from the 1st day of November instant, and to pay a Fine equal to One Year's Rent, according to the usage of the Charity.

Waterford, 17th Nov., 1847.
HENRY KELLY, Auctioneer.

Pianoforte and Music WAREHOUSE,
CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY, *WATERFORD.*

THE HARMONIUM,

The most extraordinary Musical Instrument ever invented.

F. T. HOWARD

BEGS to inform the Public that he has imported another beautiful HARMONIUM (the former one having been disposed of the day after its arrival) from DEBAIN & Co., Paris, in a highly finished Rosewood Case, containing the following Stops:—

Flute, Clarionet, Fifre, Hautbois, Cornet, Bourdoon, Clarion, Bassoon, Forte Treble, Forte Basso, Sourdine, Cœleste, Grand Jeu, and Stop of Expression.

It possesses the tone and power of a large Organ, and is one of the most marvellous combinations of the tones of different instruments which human ingenuity has yet produced.

Its powers are extraordinary, now swelling with the rich deep tones of the Horn, and then wailing like the most exquisite warbling of the Flute, changing with a rapidity and ease of the most wonderful kind at the will of the performer.

This instrument is well adapted for the Drawing-room, Concert-room, Church or Chapel; occupies no more space than a square Pianoforte, and requires no tuning.

ALSO FOR SALE,

A large BARREL ORGAN, containing Seven Stops, Six Barrels, and pla s Fifty Tunes, Price £12; a double action HARP, nearly new, made by EGAN, of Dublin.

PIANOFORTES of all kinds for SALE or HIRE, on most reasonable terms. Every article in the Music Department kept. "The Book of Beauty," for 1848, splendidly illustrated by BRANDARD, and a large supply of the Newest Music.

Nov. 12th, 1847.

UNPRECEDENTED NEWSPAPER LIBERALITY.

The WHOLE PROFITS being DIVISIBLE AMONGST the FIRST TWO THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS.

On the 1st of January, 1848, will be Published, Price 6d,

"THE COURIER."

A LONDON GENERAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER, of Politics, Commerce, Agriculture, Law, Literature, and the Fine Arts. Anxious only for the promulgation of the great principles of good government in Church and State, to advocate which this Journal is started, the Proprietors have put forth a plan by which, with the co-operation of two thousand interested parties, they trust to extend its sale throughout the British Empire—Home, Colonial, and Indian. Their object is, not the receipt of profits to themselves, but the wide-spreading influence of their principles. To attain this, their chief object, the plan now submitted to the public has been adopted, and with every prospect of the most triumphant results. The profits of well-conducted weekly journals are enormous. That of the "Dispatch" is said to be £36,000 per annum; and of the "Illustrated News," £20,000; the former of which profits would give £18, and the latter £10 per annum, to each of the two thousand Subscribers. And as the "COURIER" will be conducted with talent unsurpassed by that employed on any Journal in the Metropolis, it will be seen that the Subscriber must gain, as he will have a first-rate Weekly Paper for his money, besides the Bonus he will be entitled to, which may, in the course of time, reach, if not surpass, the profits of either of the papers named; whilst no Subscriber will be bound beyond the amount of his quarterly subscription, should he feel inclined to retire.

OUR MISSION.

THE CHURCH: We shall uphold the Established Protestant Episcopalian Church, but shall demand its Reform, in the abolishment of Pluralities and Sinecures, the equalisation of Clerical Incomes, the reform of Cathedral Institutions, and the extinction of the Ecclesiastical Court.—We shall also present an uncompromising front to Popery, whether in the shape of Puseyism, Romanism, or sham Liberalism. INDIA AND THE COLONIES: We shall require that these portions of the British dominions be recognised as integral portions of the empire, have free commerce with us, and Representatives in the House of Commons. THE EXCISE: We shall urge the removal of all the needless and vexatious restrictions at present imposed, and shall heartily co-operate with the Anti-Excise Association of Scotland in their movement towards the accomplishment of this end. POLITICS: Thorough independence—Measures, not Men—our Motto.

As a general Newspaper, the "COURIER" will equal any in the Metropolis, containing an unrivalled summary of all the News of the week, Political, Commercial, Agricultural, Clerical, Legal, Naval, Military, Literary, Dramatic, and Sporting, and no pains will be spared to place it in the front ranks of the British Press.

* No liability whatever is attached to Subscribers.

Quarterly Subscriptions, 6s 6d payable in advance, by post office order, to Peter Simmonds, Esq., 6, Barge-Yard, Bucklersbury, London.—Immediate application is absolutely requisite, to prevent disappointment.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT FIFTEEN TONS OF EXCELLENT NORFOLK AND GLOBE
TURNIP.
Can be had by the Ton at 15s.
Inquire of Mr. IONS, at the Waterford Veterinary Establishment.

TO BE SOLD,

THE STABLE MANURE of 72 HORSES, at the ARTILLERY BARRACKS, at WATERFORD, for 6 Months, from 1st DECEMBER next.

Application to be made to Mr. ABRAHAM STEPHENS, Duncannon: or to Mr. W. C. DREAPER, Waterford.
22d November, 1847.

IMPORTED SEED WHEAT.

General Garden and Farm-Seed Warehouse,
QUEEN-STREET, WATERFORD.

P. K. REID

HAS now ready for delivery his Autumn assortment of SEED WHEATS, consisting of all the new and beautiful varieties worthy of cultivation, viz.:—

Spalding's Prolific Red.	*Red and White Satin, Red Chaff.*
Oxford Prize White.	*Red and White, Kent, do.*
Grey, Red, and White Lamas.	*Red and White Chevalier.*
Isle of Thanet White.	*Glory of England:*
The English Pearl Wheat, White.	*White and Yellow Danzig.*

Also, a few Barrels of Genuine WINTER VETCHES, RYE and BERE BARLEY, for immediate Sowing, and a few Hampers of fine sound early Battersea, Ash Leaf, Egyptian, and other Kidney Potatoes.

Sporting Gentlemen can be supplied with Pigou, and Wilkes, and Hall and Sons Gunpowder, in Canisters and Packages. Gun-wadding Shot and Percussion Caps, Blasting Powders from the best makers. Patent Safety Fuze, &c., Wholesale and Retail.

Millers and Dealers can have some thousands of very superior sacks of English, Irish, and Scotch Manufacture on very liberal terms.

Indian Corn and Meal; Old Oats; Beans and Pease for Horses; Flour, Oatmeal, and Bran, at Mill Prices; Linseed Meal; Oil Cake and Rape Cape, for Stall and Calf Feeding; Guano; Cannel Coal; Stone Coal; Shipping Mats; Birch Brooms.

Ornamental Vases, Pedestals and Figures, for Pleasure Grounds, in great variety, Garden Pots and Mats; Garden and Farm implements of the newest design, amongst which will be found Gardner's Patent Turnip Cutter, and the Draining Implements recommended by Mr. Smith, of Deanston.

Some very rare Genoa Orange and Lemon Trees, Green House Plants, &c.

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Experienced Gardeners and Lands Stewards recommended.

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,

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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 an dCo, Consulting Surgeons, 7, FRITH-STREET, SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

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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.*

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"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.*

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AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,
OR,
THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of LOWER BUTLERSTOWN, in the County of Waterford, held for a Term, of which 930 Years are unexpired, containing about 25 Acres Imperial Statute Measure, at the Yearly Rent of £46 3s 0d. The House and Offices are commodious, and the Lands, which are of a prime quality, are well Wooded. There is a Walled-in Garden and Orchard. It is situate within Three Miles of the City of Waterford, on the Cork Road. Several Public Conveyances pass every day, including the Cork Coach and Bianconi's Cars.

For particulars as to Title, &c., application to be made to EDMOND THOMAS POWER and VERNON R. DELANDRE, Solicitors, Waterford.

The Greatest Sale
OF ANY
MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) RICHARD STOPHER.

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

Amputation of Two Legs prevented.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

A Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) RICHARD HAVELL.

A Cure of Dreadful and Dangerous Case of Erysipelas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

NOTICE.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD, TO WIT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Special Sessions for taking into consideration all Applications for Presentments, previous to Spring Assizes, 1848, will be held at the places, and on the days hereinafter mentioned, viz.:—

For the Barony of Gaultier, at Calaghane, on Taturday, the 8th January, 1848.

For the Barony of Middlethird, at Tramore, on Monday, the 10th January, 1848.

For the Barony of Upperthird, at Kilmacthomas, on Tuesday, the 11th Jan., 1848.

For the Barony of Decies Without, at Dungarvan, Saturday, the 15th January, 1848.

For the Barony of Decies Within, at Clashmore, Friday, the 14th of Jan., 1848.

For the Barony of Coshmore and Coshbride, at Lismore, Thursday, 13th Jan., 1848.

For the Barony of Glanahiery, at Kilmanahan, Wednesday, 12th Jan., 1848.

County at Large, same day as Dungarvan.

The last day for receiving Applications will be the 28th December, 1847.

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

Forms of Application and Notices may be had on application to

M. MORTIMER,
Secretary Grand Jury,
County of Waterford.

Mall, Waterford, Nov. 19, 1847.

Waterford and Kilkenny
RAILWAY ACT AMENDMENT.

Deviations of Line, Extension of Time of purchase of Lands, increase of Capital and borrowing Money, and relinquishment of the Kells Branch.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next Session for leave to bring in a Bill to alter, amend, extend, and enlarge the powers and provisions of an Act passed in the Eighth and Ninth Years of the Reign of her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for making a Railway from Waterford to Kilkenny, with a Branch to Kells, in the County of Kilkenny." In which Bill it is intended to apply for powers to vary certain parts or portions of the Line of the said Railway as authorised to be made by the said Act, and to substitute in lieu thereof the three several Deviation Lines of Railway hereinafter described, together with all necessary Stations, Erections, Bridges, Culverts, Warehouses, Communications, and other Works and conveniences connected therewith—That is to say, the first of the proposed Deviations, called the Deviation No. 1, commencing on the public road situate in the Townland of Jerpoint Hill, Parish of Jerpoint Church, and numbered 6 A on the original plan of the authorised Line deposited with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Kilkenny, and to terminate at a certain point on a public road in the Townland of Derrynabinch, and parish of Derrynabinch, numbered 6 on the plan deposited as aforesaid, and which said deviation is proposed to pass from, in, through, and into the several Parishes, Townships, Townlands, extra parochial and other places following, or some of them, that is to say, the Townlands of Jerpoint Hill, Ballylowra, Ballynamona, Ballyconway, Jerpoint Church, in the Parish of Jerpoint Church, Derrynabinch, Ballydowan in the Parish of Derrynabinch, the said Townlands and Parishes being situate in the County of Kilkenny. And the second of the proposed Deviations called the Deviation No. 2, to commence at, or near a certain point, on an occupation road, in the Townland of Kiltorcan, Parish of Derrynabinch and numbered 56, on the plan deposited as aforesaid, and to terminate at a certain point, in a field, in the Townland of Knockmoylan, and Parish of Kilkeasy, being numbered 123 on the plan, deposited as aforesaid, and which said Deviation, No. 2, is proposed to pass from, in, through, and into the several Parishes, Townships, Townlands, extra parochial and other places following, or some of them, that is to say, the Townlands of Kiltorcan, Knockwilliam, Coolmeen, Ballytarsna, Castlebanny, Crowbally, Castlegannon, in the Parish of Derrynabinch, Kilkeasy, Knockmoylan, in the Parish of Kilkeasy, the said Townlands and Parishes being situate in the County of Kilkenny. And the Third of the proposed Deviations called the Deviation No. 3, to commence at or near a certain point in a field in the Townland of Knockmoylan, and Parish of Kilkeasy, being numbered 133 on the said plan deposited as aforesaid, and to terminate at or near a certain point in a field, in the Townland of Newrath, and Parish of Kilculliheen, in the West Ward or the City or Borough of Waterford, or in the County of Waterford, being numbered 20 on the said plan deposited as aforesaid and which said Deviation, No. 3, is proposed to pass from, in, through, and into the several Parishes, Townships Townlands, extraparochial and other places following, or some of them, that is to say, the Townlands of Knockmoylan, Kilkeasy, in the Parish of Kilkeasy, Killahy, Killeen, Redacres North, Knockmore, Moneyhenry, Ballinva South, Ballinva North, Ballynockbeg, Ballymorris, Inchacarran, in the parish of Killahy—Smithstown, which includes part of Lukeswell village, Earlsrath. Ballylusky, Garrandarragh, Mullinavat Town and Townland in the parish of Kilbeacon, Deerpark, Glendonnell, Scart, Rahard East, Rahard West, Rossinan, in the parish of Rossinan; Cappagh, Fahy, Gaulstown, Bishop's Hall, Ballykillaboy, Ballynamorahan, Ballincurragh, in the parish of Gaulskill, Ballykeoghan, Ballykillaboy, Skeard, Greenville, Milltown, Newtown, Blossomhill, Dunkitt, Ballymountain, Smart's Castle East, Smart's Castle West, Strangsmill, Glebe situate in the Townland of Dunkitt, Mullinabro', all being in the parish of Dunkitt; Clonassy, Ballydaw, Newtown, Ballynearla, Dangan, Narrabaun North, Narrabaun South, Kilmacow, Granny in the parish of Kilmacow,—the same Townlands and parishes being situate in the County of Kilkenny; Newrath in the parish of Kilculliheen in the West Ward of the City or Borough of Waterford or County of the City or Borough of Waterford, now or late in the Liberties of Waterford or the County of Waterford or County of Kilkenny.

And Notice is hereby also given, that it is intended to apply for powers to make lateral deviations from the respective lines of the said intended Railway, Deviations and Works to the extent or within the limits defined upon the Plans hereinafter mentioned and referred to; and also, to cross, divert, alter, or stop up, whether temporarily or permanently, all such Turnpike Roads, Parish Roads, and other Highways, Streams, Canals, Sewers, Navigations, Railways and Tramroads, within the said Parishes, Townships, Townlands, Extra parochial, and other places aforesaid, or some of them, as it may be necessary to divert, alter or stop up, for the purposes of the said intended Deviation Railways and Works, and to relinquish such parts of the original Line as may be rendered unnecessary in consequence of the making of such intended Deviation Railways and Works respectively: And it is also intended to apply for an extension and enlargement of the time granted by the said Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Act, 1845, for the compulsory purchase of Land and Houses, and for the construction and completion of the Railways and Works thereby authorised;

And Notice is hereby further given that a plan of the said deviations and Works, and also a Duplicate of such plan and a Section and Duplicate thereof together with a Book of Reference thereto, and also a published map with the line of Railway delineated thereon, and a Copy of this Notice as published in the Gazette, will be deposited for public inspection with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Kilkenny, at his office at Kilkenny, in the said County; And with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of the City, or Borough, of Waterford, at his office at Waterford, in the said County, and with the Clerk of the Peace for the County of Waterford, at his office at Waterford, in the said County, on or before the Thirtieth day of November, 1847; And on or before the said Thirtieth day of November, 1847, a Copy of so much of the said Plan and Section as relates to each Parish in or through which the said deviations and Works are intended to be made, together with a book of reference thereto, and a Copy of this Notice as published in the Gazette, will be deposited with the Clerks of the several Unions within which such Parishes respectively are situate, that is to say, the Clerk of the Union of Kilkenny, at his office at the Workhouse of the said Union of Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, The Clerk of the Union of Callan, at his office at the Workhouse of the said Union of Callan at Callan, and the Clerk of the Union of Waterford, at his office at the Workhouse of the said Union of Waterford at Waterford.

And Notice is hereby further given, That it is intended in the said Bill to apply for powers for the compulsory purchase of Lands and Houses, and to vary or extinguish all rights and previleges in any manner connected with the Lands and Houses proposed to be taken for the purposes aforesaid, And also to levy Tolls, Rates or Duties upon or in respect of the said respective Deviation, Lines of Railway and Works, and to alter existing or authorised Tolls, Rates or Duties, and to confer, vary, or extinguish exemptions from the payment of Tolls, Rates, and Duties, and other rights and privileges. And it is further intended to apply for powers to enable the said Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Company to increase their Capital, and to raise a further sum of money for the several purposes of the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Act, 1845; and also to pay Interest upon Capital called up and to be hereafter called up for the purposes of the said Act and the said proposed Bill respectively.

And Notice is hereby also given, that it is intended to apply for powers in the said Bill to enable the said Company to relinquish the Branch Railway authorized by the said Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Act, 1845, called the Kells Branch; and also to repeal the powers and provisions of the said Act relating to the construction and opening of the said Branch Railway.

Dated this 3d day of November, 1847.

EDWARDS, MASON and RADCLIFFE,
Westminster,
Solicitors for the Bill.

WATERFORD, WEXFORD, WICKLOW, AND DUBLIN RAILWAY,

AMENDMENT OF FORMER ACTS, ALTERATION OF GAUGE OF THE DUBLIN AND KINGSTOWN RAILWAY, AND POWER TO THE SOUTH WALES RAILWAY COMPANY TO SUBSCRIBE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application is intended to be made to Parliament, in the ensuing Session, for an Act to amend "The Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin Railway Act, 1846," and also an Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, and intituled, "An Act to authorise certain Alterations of the Line of the Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin Railway, and to amend the Act relating thereto;" and to alter and amend the powers granted by the Acts herein recited, or some of them, for leasing to the Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin Railway Company, the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, and to confirm an agreement entered into between the Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin Railway Company, and the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company, dated the 2d day of October, 1847.

And it is further proposed by the said intended Act to authorise the Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin Railway Company, and the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company, or either of such Companies, to alter the existing gauge of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway.

And it is further proposed by the said intended Act to authorise the South Wales Railway Company to purchase and hold shares in the undertaking of the Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin Railway Company, and to raise capital for such purpose, and to confer upon the South Wales Railway Company the privilege of appointing a certain number of Directors of the Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, and Dublin Railway Company.

And for the purposes aforesaid, it is intended, so far as may be necessary, to amend the several Acts of Parliament following, relating to the Dublin and Kingstown Railway Company: that is to say, an Act of the first and second years of the reign of his late Majesty King William the Fourth, cap. 69; an Act of the fourth year of the same reign, cap. 27; and an Act passed in the ninth and tenth years of the reign of Her present Majesty, intituled, "An Act for extending the Line of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway to the Bridge of Bray, in the county of Dublin," and the several Acts following directly or indirectly relating to the South Wales Railway Company: that is to say, "The South Wales Railway Act, 1845;" "The South Wales Railway Amendment Act, 1846;" "The South Wales Railway Amendment Act, 1847;" "The Gloucester and Dean Forest Railway Act, 1846:" "The Gloucester and Dean Forest Dock Act, 1847;" "The Tenby, Saundersfoot, and South Wales Railway Act, 1846;" "The Llynvi Valley Railway Act, 1846;" "The Llynvi Valley Railway Extension Act, 1847;" "An Act for the construction of the Duffryn Llynvi and Porth Cawl Railway Company, passed in the last Session of Parliament 1847;" and "The Swansea Valley Railway Act, 1847;" and the several Acts of Parliament following relating to the Great Western Railway Company: that is to say, the 5 and 6 William IV., cap. 107; 6 William IV., cap. 36; 6 William IV., cap. 38; 6 William IV., cap. 77; 6 William IV., cap. 79; 1 Victoria, cap. 91; 1 Victoria, cap. 92; 1 Victoria, cap. 24; 1 Victoria, cap. 26; 2 Victoria, cap. 27; 3 Victoria, cap. 47; 3 and 4 Victoria, cap. 105; 4 and 5 Victoria, cap. 41; 5 Victoria, Session 2, cap. 28; 6 Victoria, cap. 10; 7 Victoria, cap. 3; 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 68; 8 and 9 Victoria, cap. 40; 8 and 9 Victoria, cap. 53; 8 and 9 Victoria, cap. 155; 8 and 9 Victoria, cap. 156; 8 and 9 Victoria, cap. 184; 8 and 9 Victoria, cap. 188; 8 and 9 Victoria, cap. 190; 8 and 9 Victoria, cap. 191; 9 Victoria, cap. 14; 9 and 10 Victoria, cap. 166; 9 and 10 Victoria, cap. 181; 9 and 10 Victoria, cap. 235; 9 and 10 Victoria, cap. 239; 9 and 10 Victoria, cap. 240; 9 and 10 Victoria, cap. 278; 9 and 10 Victoria, cap. 313; 9 and 10 Victoria, cap. 315; 9 and 10 Victoria, cap. 335; 9 and 10 Victoria, cap. 337; 9 and 10 Victoria, cap. 338; 9 and 10 Victoria, cap. 369; 9 and 10 Victoria, cap. 402; 10 and 11 Victoria, cap. 60; 10 and 11 Victoria, cap. 72; 10 and 11 Victoria, cap. 76; 10 and 11 Victoria, cap. 91; 10 and 11 Victoria, cap. 101; 10 and 11 Victoria, cap. 109; 10 and 11 Victoria, cap. 149; 10 and 11 Victoria, cap. 154; 10 and 11 Victoria, cap. 226; 10 and 11 Victoria, cap. 243.

W. O. AND W. HUNT,
10, Whitehall, London,
Solicitors for the Bill.

THE TEETH.

TO BE IN WATERFORD ON NEXT MONDAY, THE 29TH INSTANT.

MR. LALOR,
SURGEON-DENTIST,

BEGS to announce his intention of attending professionally in Waterford on the above-named day, and may be consulted on all Diseases incidental to the TEETH, GUMS, and PALATE, until 12 o'Clock on next SATURDAY, the 4th December, at

Mr. SUPPLE'S, 93, Custom House Quay.

His Fees continue at the same moderate standard which during several years of successful practice, has established him in the extensive practice he enjoys in KILKENNY, WATERFORD, CLONMEL, CARLOW, and their surrounding districts, and which will be found not one half those usually charged, viz.:—

Stopping a Decayed or Tender Tooth with Foil or Succedanum	5s.
" With Gold, Platinum, or Anodyne Cement	10s.
Scaling	5s.
Extracting a Tooth	5s.

His practice embraces the cure of the different diseases incidental to the Teeth and Gums—the correcting of irregularities in Children's Teeth—the fastening of Loose Teeth—the cure of Toothache, generally, without extracting—the permanently preserving of Hollow, Tender, or Decayed Teeth, by an Anodyne Cement, not requiring heat or pressure—or, by filling with Gold, &c., &c.

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

Saturday, Nov. 27, 1847.

IN CHANCERY.

CAROLINE MAXWELL, Widow—Plaintiff, GEORGE BOATE, and others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Report made in this cause, bearing date the 14th day of OCTOBER, 1847, duly confirmed, I will, on SATURDAY, the 11th day of DECEMBER next, at the hour of One o'Clock, in the afternoon, at my Chambers on the Inns Quay, City of Dublin, set up and Let to the highest and fairest bidder, for Seven Years pending this cause, from the 25th day of March next, All That and Those, that part of the Lands of WEST BALLYMOLALA, in the pleadings mentioned, situate in the County of Waterford, lately in the possession of THOMAS WHITTY and JOHN BRIAN, and containing about 169 Acres Statute Measure. Be the same more or less subject however to the right of the said Thomas Whitty and John Brian, to redeem said lands.

Dated this 29th day of October, 1847.

WILLIAM BROOKE.

For further particulars appply to EDMOND FOLEY, Esq., the Receiver, Tourtane, Lismore; or to JOHN BAGGE HEARN, his Solicitor, Dungarvan, and Eight, Lower Gloucester-street, Dublin.

The Markets.

WATERFORD, Nov. 26.

Our market has been rather scantily supplied with grain, still farmers in a general way had to submit to lower prices for wheat, and in some cases nearly the same for oats. There was a moderately fair inquiry for Indian corn, but little done, as it is held at full rates. The pig and butter trades are very brisk at present, and supports full value. No change in our quotations except wheat.

Mill Wheat (raw)	26s 0d to 27s 0d
Shipping ditto	24s 9d to 25s 9d
Barley, malting	15s 0d to 16s 6d
Do. grinding	11s 9d to 14s 0d
Bere Barley, per barrel (new)	0s 0d to 0s 0d
Oats black (brl. 14 stone)	11s 0d to 11s 6d
Do. White, for mealing, per barrel	11s 6d to 12s 9d
Indian Corn (Galatz) per brl.	22s 0d to 22s 6d
American white	19s 0d to 21s 6d
Ditto, yellow	19s 0d to 21s 6d
Ditto damaged	15s 0d to 17s 0d
Indian Meal, per ton	£9 5 0d to £10 0s 0d
Bran, per barrel	3s 9d to 4s 0d
Rye Meal	10s 0d to 10s 6d
Oatmeal, per ton	£13 0s 0d to £00 0s 0d
Flour, (superfine) per sack	39s 6d to 41s 0d
Seconds	36s 0d to 38s 0d
Thirds	30s 0d to 33s 0d
Fourths	24s 0d to 27s 0d
Barrelled Flour, of 196lb	27s 0d to 29s 0d
Do. Meal	17s 0d to 18s 0d
Beans, per cwt.	16s 0d to 17s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	46s 0d to 48s 6d
Scalded ditto	40s 0d to 42s 6d
Heads, ditto, singed	28s 0d to 29s 0d
Offal, ditto fresh	29s 0d to 30s 0d
Salt ditto	25s 0d to 27s 0d
Butter, (new) per cwt.	86s 0d to 98s 0d
Bacon	54s 0d to 58s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	16s 0d to 20s 0d
Newfoundland Fish, per cwt.	11s 0d to 16s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt	43s 0d to 00s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	18s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	18s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton	40s 0d to 46s 0d
Straw, per ton	15s 0d to 17s 0d
Cork Whiskey, wholesale	6s 0d to 8s 0d
Rum, per gallon	9s 0d to 0s 0d
Mutton, per lb	4½d to 6d
Beef, per lb	3½d to 5d
Veal, per lb	6d to 7d
Pork, per lb	0d to 0d
Dried Hams	6d to 8d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	14d to 16d
Potatoes (new) per lb	1d to 0d
Eggs, per doz	9d to 0d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	firkins.	Price.
Wednesday	602	94s 0d to 00s 0d
Thursday	436	94s 0d to 00s 0d
Yesterday	100	94s 0d to 00s 0d

CORK BUTTER—NOV. 24.

CANT.		CURRENCY	
1st quality	90s	1st quality	81s
2d do	85s	2d do.	76s
3d do.	80s	3d do.	71s
4th do.	74s	4th do	65s
5th do.	71s	5th do.	62s
6th do.	56s	6th do.	47s

LIMERICK BUTTER—NOV. 24.

1st quality	84s	5th quality	50s
2d do.	78s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	72s	And 6s 0d over	
4th do.	64s		

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—NOV. 23.

Exclusive of a good supply of oatmeal from Ireland, the arrivals thence and coastwise since Tuesday last have been rather limited; and excepting a moderate quantity of wheat, barley, and Indian corn, we have little fresh in from abroad, the import of American flour having fallen off this week to 155 barrels only.

In several of the leading markets of this district, towards the close of last week, the trade for wheat and flour evinced rather more stability, but with little variation from the currency of the week preceding.

Although our market this morning was tolerably well attended by local and country millers, the depression in London yesterday caused a general indisposition to buy otherwise than cautiously; the transactions in wheat therefore were upon a limited scale, the best qualities of English, Irish, and foreign receding further again to-day, and making the reduction in such 2d to 3d, the damp and lower kinds of Irish new being very unsaleable at an abatement of 4d to 6d per 70 lb from the rates of this day se'nnight.

States and Canadian flour, being still in moderate request, maintained our last quotations, home made and Irish, at the same time, moving sparingly at a decline of 1s to 2s per sack.

Several parcels of fine Chevalier barley arriving during market hours, were taken readily for malting at 38s per qr.; and grinding barley as well as malt, remained steady in value.

Beans were the turn cheaper, and pease nominally unvaried.

Prime kiln-dried mealing oats, upon a fair demand, advanced 1d per 45lb; the soft and inferior samples remaining nearly without inquiry, at prices little more than nominal.

Oatmeal supported Friday's improvement.

Indian corn, meeting less inquiry than heretofore, was 1s per quarter lower, except for choice samples of white which sustained former prices.

Corn meal 6d per barrel cheaper.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM AMERICA.

Liverpool, Monday.

The Boston line of packet ship, Ocean Monarch, Captain Murdoch, arrived in the Mersey this morning, after a passage of sixteen and a half days from Boston. By her we have received files of New York papers to the evening of the 4th instant, and which are four days later than those received on Monday last by the steamer Cambria. The news received is not important. The French steam-ship Philadelphia arrived out at New York on the 3d instant, with later dates from London. Her news had a favourable effect in New York. The expected great failure not having been announced, relieved considerably the minds of mercantile men on the other side of the Atlantic. Upon the various markets the news had but little effect. The cotton market is reported dull and prices easier. The holders of grain and flour were demanding higher rates.—The stock market was heavy. The steamer Caledonia, from Liverpool, arrived at Boston a few hours before the departure of the Ocean Monarch.

The advices from Mexico are to the 6th ultimo, but they add nothing to that previously received.

Exchange was dull, but without any change in the quotations since the departure of the steamer Cambria.

INDIA, CHINA, AND EGYPT.

We (*Times*) have received by express from Marseilles our letters from India, China, and Egypt, in anticipation of the Overland Mail of the 15th of October. The dates are from Calcutta to the 3d, Madras to the 8th, and Bombay to the 15th of October; from Shanhae to the 12th, and from Hong Kong to the 29th of Sept., and from Alexandria to the 9th inst.

The Governor General of India had put off his departure from the hills, and was not expected to reach Calcutta until after the arrival of his successor.

In Scinde the commissioner had commenced his duties. It is intended to retain intact the military appointments in civil offices of administration made by Sir C. Napier.

There is nothing new from the north-west portion of India. Mr. Lawrence had succeeded his brother, Colonel Lawrence, as Resident in the Punjaub.

Another rapid travesty had taken place in the characters of the drama at Nepaul. The personage who, within the last few months, had undertaken the shifting parts of kingly pilgrim, invader of his former dominions, and, more recently, of state prisoner, and had found means to out-manœuvre his adversaries and to resume his crown. The old Vizier had been confined in a tiger's cage. These movements have not altered our relations with Nepaul, or had any effect beyond the mountain range which is the scene of their action.

The zemindary of Goomsoor is still partially in rebellion, in consequence of the measures of government to suppress the diabolical ceremonies practised there. The matted jungles and pestilential atmosphere of that district are found more formidable than an army or a line of fortresses; and the refusal of the government to consent to a system of razzias necessarily entails a protracted and difficult course of operations.

The statement we received by a former mail of the capture of Doonghur Singh was incorrect.—Surrounded in the mountains of Rajpootana, he had ordered his adherents to disperse, and they were successively captured; but the Dacoit chief himself was still at large.

Trade had, it appears, somewhat improved in the presidencies.

The following casualties by death in the armies of India had been reported since the departure of the mail of the 1st of October:—

"Her Majesty's Troops—Lieut. R. Heaton, 50th foot, at Fort William, Calcutta, on the 28th of September.

"Bombay—Lieutenant W. Hodgson, Native Veteran Battalion, off Hurnee, on voyage to Bombay, on the 29th of September. Lieut. C. F. G. Church, 2d European Regt., at Aden, on the 26th September.

"Madras—Captain W. Isacke, 51st Regiment, at the Presidency, on the 27th of September.—Lieutenant-General D. C. Kenny, in England, on the 24th of August. Assist.-Surgeon W. Moorhead, Nizam's army, at Hyderabad, on the 29th September.

"Royal Navy—Surgeon J. Patrick, of the sloop Cruizer, in the Persian Gulf, on the 7th of September."

Our dates from Hong Kong are to the 29th of September.

The state of affairs in Canton appeared more satisfactory, and general quiet prevailed; confidence seemed in a great measure restored—money was more easy, with greater activity in trade. The prices in some articles had improved, but in general imports were low. The Colonial government seemed to think well of the posture of affairs, for tenders had been advertised for ships to convey the 42d Native Regiment to Madras, and the 18th Royal Irish to Calcutta, leaving the colony with a part only of the 95th and the Ceylon Rifles, which may be considered a small garrison.

The French men-of-war, La Gloire and La Victorieuse, reported by the last mail to have sailed north, were both wrecked off the island Ko-koonto, off Corea, in lat. 35.47, long. 126.21, on the 10th of August, about 300 miles from Shanghae, to which place two boats were despatched. Her Majesty's ship Espiegle, then at Woosung, sailed immediately to communicate the sad disaster to Captain Peter M'Quhae, senior officer of her Majesty's ship Dædalus, then fortunately at Chusan, who, with the Espiegle, Captain Thompson, and the Childers, Captain Pitman, sailed immediately on the 30th of August to the island to assist and relieve Commodore La Pierre, his officers and men, who had succeeded in landing provisions and sufficient fire arms for protection.

Captain M'Quhae, in the Dædalus, arrived at Hong Kong on the 25th September, with Commodore La Pierre, 12 officers, and 296 men. The Espiegle and Childers sailed for Shanghae with the remainder of the crew, where a vessel had been chartered to take them to Macao.

During the month of September, a fair business had been done at Canton. About 22,000 bales of raw cotton had been sold at rather better prices. Exchange on England was 4s 3½d to 4s 4d. Freights, £5 to £4 15, with plenty of tonnage.

The following is the amount of export of tea from China to Great Britain, from 1st July to the date of our advices:—

	lbs.
Black	10,794,410
Green	904,160
	11,698,570

About 4,000 bales of silk were estimated to be shipped from Shanghae and Canton for England.

From Egypt we learn that the trade of Alexandria has been quite paralysed by the bad accounts received by the last mails from England and the numerous failures that have occurred there. The merchants no longer know whom to trust.—Prices of produce were quite nominal, as the holders preferred waiting to submitting to a reduction. In cotton nothing had been done, but there was no doubt that prices would rule low. The exchanges were getting up, and foreign coins, especially sovereigns, were in great request.

The largest vessel that ever entered the port of Alexandria—the Alfred, of 1,100 tons—had arrived from Liverpool, having brought new boilers and machinery for the Viceroy's steam frigate, the Nile.

The Rhadamanthus has left Plymouth with oatmeal for the highlands of Scotland.

WRECK OF THE STEPHEN WHITNEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR—The recent loss of the ill-fated packet ship, the Stephen Whitney, attended with the fearful loss of 92 lives, again attracts public attention to the south coast, of Ireland. Scarcely a year has elapsed since the wreck of the Sirius steamer, on her passage from Dublin to Cork, occurred a little further to the eastward on this same south coast, and it appears that a few years ago a similar fate attended another ship, the Lady Flora Hastings, near the spot that has proved so fatal on the present occasion on the same south-west coast of Ireland.

Looking at these several cases of shipwreck within a short distance of each other, we are irresistibly led to the conviction that there must be some cause for these accidents beyond the ordinary casualties of a sea voyage, and possibly that the same cause in all the cases has led to the same disastrous result. That cause I believe to be generally the lamentably deficient state, both in number and position, of the lights on the south coast of Ireland; and in this particular instance it would seem to admit of proof almost to demonstration, that the wreck is attributable to the extreme elevation of Cape Clear light, namely 450 feet above the sea, whereby it is commonly obscured by mist and fog, and is utterly useless to the mariners.

The chief mate of the Stephen Whitney, in his letter relating to the wreck, says:—"At 8 precisely we made the land off Crookhaven, which we judged by the light to be the Old Head of Kinsale (which lies about 50 miles to the eastward). We immediately made all possible sail and hauled off shore. At 9 kept away Channel course, judging we were clear of danger; but at 10 made the land ahead within pistol shot. In the act of staying (owing to the tremendous sea), the ship went ashore stern first, nearly broadside on. The island proved to be the Western Calf, inside Cape Clear."

Now, the fair Channel course from off the Head of Kinsale, where the Stephen Whitney, was supposed to be, is from east to west-by south by compass, and, allowing the ship to have run six miles on that course during the last hour, we can tell her position at 9 o'clock. Again, allowing four miles on a south-east course (or northwest reversed) we get her position at 8 o'clock, when she first made the land and saw the light at Crookhaven, bearing about east-north-east, at a distance of from three to four miles, whence it appears that for the last half hour of her course and even when she ran ashore on the Western Calf, the ill-fated vessel was within two miles of the Island of Cape Clear, and had that light been placed at a moderate height, or on the low land at its southern end as it ought to have been, there cannot be a doubt but that it would have been seen, as the light of Crookhaven was seen at even a greater distance. Thus, there has perished a noble ship, with her gallant commander and 92 persons, victims of the incompetency and the apathy of the Ballast Board of Dublin, who have the administration of £55,000 a year of public funds for the especial maintenance of proper lights on the coast of Ireland.

Time would fail me, and the patience of your readers would be exhausted, were I to adduce the multiplied proofs which crowd on me as to the incompetency of the board in question for the important duties they have undertaken. To prove that this is no random assertion, I may mention a few instances taken from the Parliamentary papers now lying before me. These point out *inter alia* the neglected state of the east coast of Ireland, from Dublin to the Tuscar, where there is no light to mark the dangerous Blackwater Bank of Wexford, and a want of at least eleven additional buoys or beacons to mark the shoals that line along that shore. They speak, too, of the inefficiency of the Saltees light vessel, significantly described by the master of a steamer between Bristol and Waterford by saying, "We often cannot see her until we are a top of her." From the Hook of Waterford, to the Old Head of Kinsale, a distance of 70 miles, there is no coast light, and this in a track frequented by the whole trade from Liverpool and the Bristol Channel, to Cork—and the scene of the wreck of the Sirius last year. From Cape Clare to the Skelligs, 46 miles, and again from the Skelligs to Loop Head, at the entrance of the Shannon, 56 miles, are without a light, on a coast which is the common landfall for vessels coming from America. On the northwest coast of Ireland, between Eagle and Tory islands, a distance of 86 miles, there is no light except within the Bay of Donegal, where are good local lights, but useless to general navigation. On the north coast a light is wanted on Rathlin island, to break the distance of 51 miles between Innistrahul and the Mull of Kantyre. But your readers will be tired; I return then for a few moments to the more immediate subject of this letter. Cape Clear light is a revolving light, placed in 1817, and stands on a lofty promontory at 455 feet above the sea, and about a mile and a half from the extreme end of the island. Four miles to the south-west of Cape Clear, lies the Fastnet rock, the outermost danger, and this on many accounts is the proper position for the light. The uselessness of Cape Clear light, owing to its being frequently obscured by fog is notorious among sailors, but the attention of the Ballast Board of Dublin was more especially directed to its ill chosen site by the London Trinity Brethren in their official visit in 1844. Since that time Capts. Frazer and Wolfe, R.N., have also both reported against it in the years 1845 and 1846; and the latter officer says, "I have passed Cape Clear and the Old Head of Kinsale, seeing the break of the sea on the shore without the light being visible." Why, then, I would ask, is this light allowed to remain and lure ships to their destruction?

But it is not this light alone that is defective; the whole of the south-west coast requires to be properly lighted. First, there should be a light on the Foze rock, the most western point of Ireland, which forms a salient angle extending eight miles beyond the direct line between Loop Head and the Skelligs. Secondly, there should be a light on the Bull rock, another outlay danger off Dursey island (even if necessary, at the sacrifice of the Skelligs light, which, however, does not appear requisite). Thirdly, Cape Clear light should be removed to the Fastnet rock. And, lastly, a light should be placed on the Galley Head, half way between Fastnet and the Old head of Kinsale. The lights, too, should be of the best quality, with every modern improvement. Why should, not the brilliant beam of light recently exhibited by Mr. Gordon, civil engineer, be applied in this important situation, or some other mode be devised for producing a powerful light in case of emergency? As far back as the year 1826 Sir David Brewster suggested the necessity of providing every lighthouse with the means of exhibiting a more powerful light in case of need; and Sir John Robinson showed how this might be done in an economical manner by introducing a light into the focus of the lens. Our neighbours across the Channel can produce brilliant lights; why not we also?

The daily increase of traffic along the shores of Ireland, and the rapid and frequent intercommunication by steam with our colonies and the United States of America, call loudly for the increase and the better selected position of the lights along this coast, which is the common landfall for vessels coming across the Atlantic. Yet it is to be feared that not even this last fatal catastrophe, this dreadful loss of life, will rouse the Ballast Board of Dublin from its apathy, and compel it to exhibit the necessary lights that the shipping interest and the public have a right to demand.

A SAILOR.

London, Nov. 16.

P.S.—Crookhaven light is a harbour light, first lighted in 1843; it is quite possible that it was not marked on the chart by which the Stephen Whitney was navigated. This, however, is an important consideration that may be made the subject of a future letter.

NEW BRUNSWICK.

EMIGRATION—HORRIBLE SCENES.

(From the Correspondent of the Morning Herald.)

ST. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK, OCT. 19.—You probably have learned, ere this, part of the dreadful story of the ship Avon, Nicholas Johnson, master, of 1100 tons register, with about 500 passengers, which vessel arrived disabled at Miramichi. No fiction (for it would require a perverted or distorted mind to give birth to so horrific a tale) could pourtray the frightful scenes that occurred on board of that ill-fated vessel, or relate the extent of misery and suffering which were borne by most of the passengers in listless and mournful despair, and by others, including the captain, with a fortitude bordering on the most romantic heroism. Already, at the onset, the vessel's doom seemed sealed, for encountering heavy weather, she lost several spars, and suffered in her rigging, which retarded her progress during the voyage; still all would have been comparatively well but for the quality and perverseness of the passengers themselves, who were the most unruly, turbulent, and wildest set that ever Ireland sent forth. In vain did the captain and mate exert every nerve and use every means and persuasion to bring them under some kind of rule for their own preservation's sake. They would hearken to no remonstrance, adopt no sanatory measures, and even resisted and repelled with main force every attempt that was made to ventilate and clean the steerage. Listlessly they would behold the violent typhus fever spread among them and cause immediate death. But this was not all; the infatuated beings, moved by some inconceivable and demoniacal spirit, would not separate themselves from the dead, until the infection rose to such a pitch on board, that, frantic with despair, the captain, uniting with the Presbyterian part of the passengers and a few able hands of the crew still remaining, assailing the unruly in their stronghold and giving them regular battle, succeeded in overcoming them, when to their horror and dismay they discovered above 60 dead bodies stowed away in chests or sewed up in the beds!! The deep received them, and many a fresh victim soon followed them, until the largest portion of the passengers, including all the crew, except two hands, perished away!

The emigrant agent, Mr. Perley, has just returned from Miramichi, where he instituted, by order of government, a most searching investigation respecting the immense loss of life sustained on board the Looshtauk, which catastrophe attracted so much attention at home a few months ago. It now officially appears, that out of 462 passengers—

There died on the passage out		153
And shortly after arrival		96
		249
Sent to Quebec	53	
Discharged at their own request, after performing quarantine ..	150	213
		462

But of these surviving 213 emigrants only 190 are still in existence! presenting a total loss of 272 lives out of 462, or about 60 per cent., independent of the numerous crew and the worthy mate, who, with the exception of five hands, have all perished.

It has been established by the unanimous evidence of many of the surviving passengers, that, far from any blame being attached to the captain, both he and his deceased mate exhausted every possible means to alleviate the boundless misery and suffering of the passengers; but in vain were their humane and unceasing efforts directed towards arresting the deadly distemper aboard; it was written above that they should not succeed. Not only did the greatest portion of the emigrants succumb under the virulence of the disease, but all the crew gradually sickened, and were consigned to a watery grave, until none of the ship's company remained, but the captain and his mate, the miserable though not idle spectators of the melancholy scene around them, providing for all and for everthing as long as their noble souls could resist the moral afflictions they endured and the bodily fatigue they underwent. Most liberally and gratuitously did the captain distribute all the stores to those who stood in need of them, and he even at last was forced to perform the office of cook in his own cabin for the sick; with his own weak hands he cut out holes in the deck for the purposes of ventilation, and left nothing untried which humanity could suggest, for such was the violence of the fever among the passengers, and their consequent weakness, that scarcely any one could rise from his couch and come on deck to breathe a purer air.

When off Prince Edward's Island the Looshtauk fell in with a vessel, of which the captain begged assistance, but self-preservation taught the other to decline acceding to this request.—The former then bore up for a neighbouring port in the island, but the pilot who came alongside sheered off immediately he learned the fatal condition of the ship, and the wind springing up favourably for the opposite mainland, he at last got into Miramichi Bay where a steamer towed the vessel up the river, after the most frightful voyage on record. Completely worried out and a prey to the intensity of his feelings, the captain became delirious on his arrival, from which state, however, he happily recovered, after a month's able treatment on shore.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,

A SCOTCHMAN.

A GREAT FIGHT BETWEEN ENGLISH AND IRISH IN NORTHUMBERLAND.—Yesterday (Sunday) se'nnight, when the Irish labourers at the Conside coal and iron works were returning from the Catholic chapel in the neighborhood of Crookhall, they were met by a party of their English fellow workmen. For some time there have been conflicts between the English and the Irish; and on this occasion the Englishmen, who exceeded the others in number, began to pelt them with stones. The Irishmen ran off to Blackhill, and recruited among their countrymen in Sandgate. The Irish force then proceeded to Crookhall, armed with pistols, pokers, knives, and bludgeons, and made an attack upon the English. A terrific battle ensued, in which upwards of 4,000 men were engaged, and personal injuries were inflicted on all sides. Houses too, were partially destroyed. The whole country side was filled with alarm, and was kept in this state until Tuesday. On Wednesday morning, at an early hour, superintendent Hall and several policemen took the ringleaders into custody while they were in bed. Fire arms were found in the possession of both parties, but more especially among the Irish, who had been buying up all the pistols that they could lay hands upon.—*Gateshead Observer.*

CURIOUS CASE.—Several cheques on the Tipperary and National Banks have been presented but not paid at the branches here, which had been given to Mr. Studdart, collector of quit and crown rents, on his last visit to Nenagh. They were endorsed by Mr. Studdart, lodged in the Provincial Bank at Birr, and were forwarded to the Bank of Ireland, to the credit of the Treasury, which sent them to the Head Office of the Tipperary Bank at Clonmel, from whence they were forwarded to Nenagh (bearing the endorsement of the several banks.) The person who presented them at the banks here has been arrested and lodged in jail, charged with having them in his possession. He is a native of this town, and formerly acted as servant in the Post-office. His name is John Kelly.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

THE IRISH CONFEDERATION IN BELFAST —ANOTHER OUTRAGE BY THE "MORAL FORCE" (!) HYPOCRITES.

The hirelings of John O'Connell, in Belfast, appear resolved to earn their pay. A second meeting of the Confederates was announced for Thursday, at the Theatre, outside of which, long before the hour of assembling arrived, a furious mob, composed of the lowest dregs of the rabble of the town assembled. As they were evidently determined to prevent any free expression of opinion, and as the Confederates were equally determined not to be intimidated, a scene took place that, in the language of the local journals, "baffles description." The magistrates, after consulting together, resolved not to permit the deputation to obtain ingress to the Theatre, and stationed police there to prevent their entrance.—Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Meagher, Mitchell, and Martin having hired the Theatre, as they conceived, for a lawful purpose, did not admit the right of the magistrates to prevent the meeting, and resolved to proceed to the Theatre and demand admission. They did so, and were subjected to treatment at the hands of the Conciliation Hall hirelings similar to that experienced on one or two occasions at the Music Hall in this city. The police directly refused them admission to the building, acting, as they said, under the orders of the magistrates; and the mob hemmed them in on all sides, uttering the most furious threats and denunciations against them. One circumstance, which we copy from the *Banner of Ulster*, will show how the "moral force" men acted:—

"At this moment an extraordinary movement was visible in the throng, every one seeming anxious to 'get out of the way,' and no person near the speaker seeming to understand the reason. A few seconds, however, solved the mystery—a bite or two on the legs, and a loud bark from a couple of ferocious bull dogs, which had been evidently procured for the occasion, and let loose upon the people, satisfying those present that they had something more formidable than human tongues to deal with. Some ruffians in the crowd were observed hunting on the savage animals, and our reporter plainly heard one man say, 'Hiss—at O'Brien's throat.' The police, for a minute, were unable to drive off the dogs, and it was only when the ribs of the brutes felt the cold steel of the bayonets, that their master or masters had a certainty that the tender menaces of their pets were attended with no evil effects to the men."

Notwithstanding this and other unmistakeable indications of deadly hostility, Mr. O'Brien and his friends still endeavoured to obtain a hearing, and at last finding their efforts ineffectual they returned to their hotel, having expressed their determination of holding the meeting at the theatre next day. The following description of their return is given by the *Belfast News Letter*:—"The shouts of the inflamed multitudes who followed at their heels, or ran before them, were of the most horrific description. The windows of the dwelling houses were crowded with astonished spectators as the novel procession proceeded onwards. The loud and reiterated cries of "Send back the traitors!" was acknowledged by O'Brien's constant smile, Meagher's polite bow, and with Mitchell's haughty glance.—It soon became apparent that the Young Irelanders were bent upon invading the strong hold of the O'Connellites—Hercules-street—and there boldly to announce the principles of the Confederation at the very doors of its most inveterate opponents Certainly the attempt was a daring one; for no one acquainted with the locality could doubt that those few were insane enough to "beard the lion in his den," would be permitted "unscathed to go." No sooner had O'Brien and his supporters entered into Hercules-street than a general *melee* took place. There was no respect for persons, for all who attempted to pass from the Northern Bank into "butcher land" received no mercy from the attacking mob, who certainly, exhibited a surprising expertness in the *practice* of "physical force," whatever might be the hatred to the *theory* although several attempts were made by Mr. O'Brien, to enter the street of his enemies, and though he was opposed by the united forces of "Old Ireland," and intreated to return by the more cautious of his immediate partizans, yet he persisted in walking down Hercules-place. The reception he met with here was truly terrific. Blows were showered plentifully on both sides; menacing yells rose into wild screams above the clamour of the combatants; hats were tossed about the crowd and trampled under foot; coats and shirt collars were reduced to rags and ribbons, and every man in the vicinity of the "leaders" had to fight in his own defence. During this period, violence succeeded violence so terribly that we only wonder that no life was lost in the scuffle. Mr. S. O'Brien, who was the chief object of attack, was at length driven back into Castle-place, which was next the scene of a number of dangerous incidents. Mr. Giveen succeeded in persuading the deputation to proceed up Donegal place, to the Royal Hotel, at the entrance to which the rabble subjected them to cruel treatment. They had, in fact, to fight the mob, who opposed their entrance, during which time many blows were both given and received. The worst portion of the rioters remained in front of the hotel, scoffing at the objects of their vengeance." —*Evening Packet.*

The second edition of the *Nation* of Saturday, contains a brief account of Friday's meeting, from which the following are extracted.

Belfast, Friday, Five o'clock.

"We have just come home from the Theatre, after standing on the stage for three hours in front of a howling mob in the pit; and although there were many respectable inhabitants of the town in the boxes and on the platform, and many others intended to have been present; we have been obliged to leave our work but half done for this time in Belfast.

"The venerable Robert M'Dowell took the chair about half past one o'clock, and Mr. O'Brien, amidst many and brutal interruptions, was able to get through about half of his speech, (a comprehensive Repeal argument, of which it is too late to send you a report,) when additional reinforcement seemed to be added to the mob of disturbers in the pit; and the scene became altogether horrible. Bellowing, groaning, the constant play of about a dozen watchmen's rattles, and occasional explosions of gunpowder, continued for fully two hours. Mr. Meagher tried to gain a hearing, and was listened to about ten minutes, when the tempest rose again more loudly than ever, and at last we could not think of subjecting Mr. M'Dowell any longer to such brutality, and have just returned to our hotel—the mob following and hooting vociferously as usual."

DERBY BALLS TWO CENTURIES AGO.—The following is a copy of a printed bill in a frame hanging against the wall of the Derby Town and County Museum, Victoria street, Derby. The name of Anne Bainess is in writing, all the rest in print. Following Mr. Francey's name (Rule 2) is a piece of paper pasted over, no doubt the names of some of the favoured shopkeepers:—"Rules to be observed in the Ladies' Assembly in Derby:—I. No attorney's clerk shall be admitted. II. No shopkeeper, or any of his or her family shall be admitted, except Francey's. III. No lady shall be allowed to dance in a long white apron. IV. All young ladies in mantuas shall pay 2s 6d. V. No miss in a coat shall dance without leave of the lady of the assembly. VI. Whoever shall transgress any of these rules shall be turned out of the assembly room. Several of the above-mentioned rules having of late been broke through they are now printed by our order, and signed by us the present ladies and governors of the assembly.—Anne Barnes, Dorothy Every, Elizabeth Bridget Baily, R. Fitzherbert, Hester Mundy."

CONVERSION OF A JEW TO ROMANISM.

Birmingham, Nov. 16

An event, which will no doubt create considerable surprise amongst the Jewish body, took place at Oscott College, near this town, on Saturday last. I allude to the public renunciation of the Jewish religion by Mr. Benjamin Marcus, and his profession of the Romish faith. Mr. Marcus is a native of Russian Poland, author of the new work entitled *Mykur Hayem*, printed at the University Press, Trinity College, Dublin. He is also the author of many other works, and well versed in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Rabbinical erudition. He has for some years past, been lecturing against Christianity, and in a particular manner against the Protestant version of the Bible. A few days ago he received an introduction to the Rev. J. B. Morris, late under professor of Hebrew at Oxford, and a convert to the Roman Catholic Church, a gentleman intimately acquainted with Jewish modes of thought and reasoning. Discussion took place between these two gentlemen upon the great question at issue between them, which eventually terminated in the expression, on the part of Mr. Marcus, of a thorough conviction of what he termed the truths of Christianity, and a desire to be admitted into the Romish Church.

Before, however, this ceremony took place, Mr. Marcus expressed a desire to state his reasons for his change; and accordingly the household was assembled, young and old, to hear his statement of reasons.

The Rev. Mr. Henage then performed the ceremony of baptism, after which the convert made a public profession of faith.—*Correspondent of the Morning Herald.*

WANT OF EMPLOYMENT—THE RAILWAYS.

Dublin Nov. 16.

The cry from all parts of the country, with very few exceptions indeed, is "Employment or we perish." The poorhouses cannot afford relief to the fittieth part of the paupers presenting themselves; and as to out-door relief it is only effective in the towns and the immediate vicinity of the workhouses. The food of the poor is rapidly disappearing—little work, private or public, is to be had—their money will soon be expended, and then let the consequences be considered. To add to the miseries impending over the labouring classes nearly all the railway companies whose works are in progress are about either to stop their works altogether, or to make considerable reductions in the number of their labourers and mechanics. I have just learned that all the men employed on the Navan branch of the Drogheda Railway are noticed for dismissal; and further, that the Belfast Junction Company are about to dismiss all the men employed on the line beyond Dundalk. By this latter proceeding upwards of 2,000 will be thrown out of employment. The Company have not the means of paying their contractors as speedily as they are entitled to be paid with their present establishments. There is a considerable amount of money due by shareholders for the late calls, but in the present state of the money market and of the country the directors consider that they are acting wisely in abstaining from legal proceedings except against those who are well known to possess ample means to meet their liabilities and could do so at comparatively little inconvenience. They are aware that the landed proprietors on their lists of defaulters are without their rents, and the merchants and traders are suffering from the general pressure of the times. The Belfast Junction Company mean, therefore, to confine their labours to the construction of the line from Drogheda to Dundalk. If the call made a short time ago, and payable the 10th January next, be responded to by the great majority of the shareholders, and a fair amount of the arrears paid up—it is expected that about 50s. a share more will be sufficient for the opening of that portion of the line. There would then be a direct communication from Dublin to Castleblaney. At present there are nearly 5,000 men employed on the Belfast Junction line, upwards of 2,000 of whom are about to be discharged, and all the men, about 2,000 more from the Navan branch.—*Correspondent of the Morning Herald.*

DIMINUTION OF POOR-RATES—EMPLOYMENT FOR THOSE ABLE TO WORK.

"There is luck in leisure." The Guardians of the Gorey Union deferred the imposition of heavy poor-rates; and now they have obtained much better terms from the Poor Law Commissioners than those who were in a hurry. The rate of 3s. pronounced necessary for three months in the Wexford, Enniscorthy, and New Ross Unions, is in the Gorey Union pronounced sufficient for twelve months. There should be an equalisation of indulgence; and the Guardians of the New Ross, Enniscorthy, and Wexford Unions should demand it. But they should all, and the Guardians of the Gorey Union in conjunction with them, do more. They should simultaneously adopt a memorial, demanding power to render the workhouses self-supporting institutions. There should be no poor-rates, unless for the support of those who are unable to work. All who are able to work should be furnished with employment in the workhouses or out of them. The landlords should do all in their power to procure employment of a reproductive nature for the people. The Lord Lieutenant has evinced the best disposition to afford the necessary aid to those who apply for it.—*Wexford Independent.*

THE WIFE.—It is not unfrequent that a wife mourns over alienated affections of her husband when she has made no effort herself to strengthen and increase his attachment. She thinks because he once loved her he ought always to love her, and she neglects those attentions which engaged his heart. Many a wife is thus the cause of her own neglect and sorrow. The woman deserves not a husband's love who will not greet him with smiles when he returns from the labours of the day; who will not try to chain him to his home by the sweet enchantment of a cheerful heart. There is not one in a thousand so unfeeling as to withstand such an influence and break away from such a home.

VALENCIA NOV. 15—The dreadful wreck which occurred on Monday, the 8th inst., was accompanied with the melancholy loss of 6 lives; the ill-fated vessel was the French brig Camelia, of St. Malo, from Galatz, laden with Indian corn, and bound to Cork for orders; all hands perished with the exception of a boy, about fifteen years of age, who by some unaccountable fortune was washed ashore; it was from him that the fate of the remainder of the crew was learned. Five of the bodies have been washed ashore and buried. The cargo has been all lost. The sale of the hull of the vessel and rigging has been fixed for Monday next.—*Correspondent of Kerry Post.*

THE PROTECTIONISTS.—It is confidently stated, that Lord George Bentinck, with Mr. D'Israeli, and the immediate friends of both the hon. members, are resolved to vote for the abolition of the remaining disabilities of the Jews, notwithstanding the opposition so pertinaciously kept up in the Protectionist journals. It is further rumoured in the political circles that his lordship's leadership in the Commons has been called in question, and that an attempt has been made to place in front of the Opposition a veteran financier, of the red-tape school, who has been returned to the new Parliament after an absence of many years, and who was most known as having largely added to his private fortune. The known zeal and ability of Lord George Bentinck, however, carried the day, in spite of his occasional imprudence and his tendency to Liberal feelings, which are so distasteful to the more stolid and intolerant of his agricultural followers.—*Observer.*

SHOCK OF AN EARTHQUAKE IN SOUTH WALES.

On Saturday accounts were received from Llandaff, Cardiff, Newport, Risca, and other towns in South Wales, of two very violent shocks of earthquake being experienced in that part of the principality. The noise was similar to distant thunder, the blasting of rocks in a pit or mine, or the discharge of heavy artillery. The buildings were sensibly shaken, and in numerous instances the windows rattled to an alarming extent. At Risca the colliers ran from their work in a painful state of excitement. At Llandaff the noise and concussion were so considerable that many of the inhabitants imagined the tower of the cathedral had given way.

THE ARMY.

Major General W. Napier has, it is said, resigned the office of Lieutenant Governor of Guernsey.

We understand that a battalion of the Guards is to be held in readiness, to proceed to the northern district, in the event of an additional number of troops being required in that part of England.

The dress of the heavy cavalry is, it seems, to be entirely changed. The order has been given to the regiments to that effect. The tails of the coats are to be shortened and squared, and the old shabraques are to be discontinued, and new ones, similar to those worn by the Light Dragoons, taken into use, both by officers and men. The rumour is again afloat that aiguilettes are to brought into use.—*United Service Gazette.*

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

WAR-OFFICE, NOV. 19.

1st Regiment of Foot—Donald Harvey Munro, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Fenwick, appointed to 61st.

4th—Ensign Charles Collins, from 84th, to be Ensign, vice Whitlock, who exchange.

10th—Lieutenant Richard Cormick Clifford, from 50th, to be Lieut., vice Singleton, who exchanges.

17th—Auton De Veulle, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gardiner, promoted.

21st—Lieut. G. Webb, from 61st, to be Lieut., vice Dikes, who exchanges, Lieut. H. Ferguson Barclay, from 24th, to be Lieut., vice Graham, who exchanges.

24th—Lieutenant Oliver Thomas Graham, from 21st, to be Lieutenant, vice Barclay, who exchanges.

27th—Ensign Barclay Thomas to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Irwin, promoted in Cape Mounted Riflemen; J. H. Creagh, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Thomas.

30th—Capt. J. Trydon Still, from 34th, to be Capt., vice Lumsden, who exchanges

34th—Capt. A. J. H. Lumsden, from 30th, to be Capt., vice Still who exchanges.

41st—Ensign William Couch to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Graham, who retires; George William Alexander, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Couch.

48th—Capt. W. Adam, from 72d, to be Capt., vice Boyle, who exchanges.

58th—Lieutenant Michael Creagh Singleton, from 10th, to be Lieut., vice Clifford, who exchanges.

59th—Lieutenant Thomas Wm. John Lloyd, from half-pay 63d, to be Lieut., vice Smith, promoted.

61st—Lieut. James Massey, to be Capt., without purchase, vice Atkinson, deceased; Lieut. W. Charles Dikes, from the 21st, to be Lieut., vice Webb, who exchanges; Ensign F. Robert Eyre Burnside to be Lieut., vice Massey; Ensign C. Bisset Fenwick, from the 1st, to be Ensign, vice Burnside.

66th—Assistant Surg. R. Giles Montgomery, M.D., to be Surgeon, vice R. Harthill, who retires upon half-pay.

72d—Captain Cavendish Spencer Boyle, from 48th, to be Captain, vice Adams, who exchanges.

74th—F. Robinson, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg., vice Montgomery, promoted in 66th.

75th—John Sheldon Furlong, M. D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Adolphus, promoted on the Staff.

82d—Captain John Montresor, from 98th, to be Captain, vice Bates, who exchanges; Lieut. C. Pringle Beague, from 84th, to be Lieutenant, vice Garner, who exchanges.

84th—Lieut. Francis Hutchinson Garner, from the 82d, to be Lieutenant, vice Beague, who exchanges; Ensign George Frederick Tod Whitlock, from the 4th, to be Ensign, vice Collins, who exchanges.

98th—Lieut. Wm. Coates to be Capt., without purchase, vice Dunbar, deceased; Brevet Major Bates, from 82d, to be Captain, vice Montresor, who exchanges; Ensign H. Wallace Stroud to be Lieut., vice Coates; Montague Brown, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Stroud.

3d West India Regiment—Ensign H. Crofton to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Lynch, who retires; J. Nicholson, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Crofton.

UNATTACHED.

Lieut. T. Smith, from 59th, to be Capt., without purchase.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon J. Miller, M.D., from the 66th, to be Staff Surgeon of first class, vice Moses White who retires on half-pay; Assistant Surgeon Edwin Adolphus, M.D., from 75th, to be second class Staff Surgeon, vice Schooles, appointed to 68th Foot.

MEMORANDUM.

The Christian names of Cornet Hunt, of the 9th Light Dragoons, are Edmund d'Arcy. The Christian names of Second Lieut. Becher, of the Rifle Brigade, are Henry Wrixon.

Erratum in the *Gazette* of November 12. Rifle Brigade—For the Hon. John Charles R. Bingham to be Second Lieut., by purchase, read John Charles Robert Lord Clanmorris, to be Second Lieut. by purchase.

It is intended to keep a permanent naval force at New Zealand, of one frigate, one sloop of war, and a steam-sloop. Orders have been sent out to form a naval depot at Auckland.

The cost of the Relief service last winter in the Naval department alone amounted to £53,580.

The Medway, to convey 1,000 convicts from Ireland to Bermuda, remains windbound at Kingstown. Captain Adair and Lieutenant Singleton, Royal Marine Artillery, command the military escort.

George Fitzmaurice, Esq., county Limerick Inspector of Constabulary, is appointed a stipendiary magistrate, and is to be stationed at Moneygall.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Iron Duke, who was never a very "tame elephant," is announced to have become, latterly, more unmanageable than ever. The natural peevishness of age is, we presume, telling upon him. The Horse Guards people, from the highest to the lowest, are said to shake in their shoes whenever they are summoned into his presence.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills are producing immense sensation in the Bahama Islands. A letter recently received from Mr Frederick Williams, of Nassau, states—"I have known of many here that have tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and who have derived the greatest benefit from their use: one case in particular—A lady whose foot was in so dreadful a state that to save her life amputation was deemed necessary, and yet she regained the complete use of her limb by these celebrated medicines." Any wounds, sores, ulcers, abscess, or bad legs, even if twenty years' standing, will readily heal by their application.

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