Samuel Philip Townsend to be Captain, vice Tiveman, retired on full pay; First Lieutenant W. R. Gichard to be Second Captain, vice Townsend; Second Lieutenant Philip Bedingfield to be First Lieutenant, vice Gichard.

THE MEMBER FOR YOUGHAL.

(From the Liverpool Journal.)

The absurdities of the Parliamentary conduct of Mr. Thomas Chisholm Anstey have been the theme of *Punch* and the morning papers for the last fortnight. He aims at the reputation of an admirable Crichton, apes Brougham in his readiness to talk about everything in the range of religion, politics, mathematics, and the last fashions for the fair sex, and is said to pride himself upon resembling Shakspeare, if not in genius, in the cut of his countenance. He tries each mode of the legislative lyre, but is a bad hand at all. He can't speak well, yet speaks nightly, and he promises to fill that gap in boredom, which is sometimes refreshing, left by the ejection of the lamented Peter Borthwick. Mr. Anstey shut up in his chambers in one of the Mews, has passed his life in writing letters to the newspapers, and losing money by publishing pamphlets on the talk of the day, and, in some way or other, has bustled himself into the representation of Youghal, his ambition fitting him in some respects for the denizens of that strangely-called locality, and his interminable love of loquacity suiting him precisely for appreciation in a country where men are measured by the number of syllables they utter upon the nation within a given session. He has already given notices of motions, extreme in their absurdity, which, if perfectly discussed, and introduced, would monopolise for him three weeks of this short *seance*; and if, after the first burst, he is not subdued into a sense of his incapacity to employ profitably the whole time of Parliament, he will render it incumbent on the house to take precautionary measures against his *cacoethes*, by compelling him to drivel his dogmas on the certain day, with the proviso that he shall then only open his mouth within the walls of Saint Stephen's.

THE O'CONNELL MEMBERS.

(From the Times.)

The residuum of the O'Connell party in the House is not a very formidable affair. Possessing neither numbers nor weight, and telling neither in doors nor out, it is compelled to adapt its operations to its diminished resources, and no longer agitates but obstructs. It exhibits rather the doting obstinacy of an octagenarian litigant than the freshness and vigour of which patriots are made. For our own part we derive but a very mixed satisfaction from so lamentable a decay. There ought to be an Irish party in the House—we will not say as a standing condition of our political arrangements, but at least in existing circumstances. That party ought to be strong in numbers, in unity, *and in moderation*.

There exists, then, the occasion and the opportunities for a good Irish party, which shall really be at the head of the Irish progress and command the entire sympathy and respect of the whole British people. If no such party is in being, if what party there is drags on a precarious and attenuated existence, and is positively odious and contemptible to the public opinion of this island, that is not the fault of England or the fault of opportunity. It is the fault of that party which has lost and degraded itself by continual exhibitions of rashness and violence of passion and caprice, of sympathy with crime, and antipathy to order and right. But it is not only the moral effect of these exhibitions, and the impressions they leave on the feelings of the public. There is also a sound argumentative conclusion in the matter. The people of England see not merely with horror and disgust, but with a sober apprehension of danger, that the leaders of Irish opinion, and the selected champions of the popular hierarchy, throw the veil over crime and ask license for outrage. They see that the mercies of this party are reserved for the assassin, and its severity for the victim. No sooner does a landlord or a parson bite the dust of the highway than immediately a rigorous inquisition is held over his life and deserts. Minos and Rhadamanthus sit in St. Stephen's and scrutinize his words and his deeds. With these iron judges a life of patriotic intentions and laborious service is of no avail. The agrarian code guides the decision. It is true that the unfortunate deceased spent thousands in employment and emigration; it is true that he brought mountains under the plough, and doubled or tripled the produce of the land he inherited from his fathers; but he displaced the intruder and the drone, who would neither pay rent, or till his land, nor give it up to those who would. The occasion is duly amplified by the *ex parte* statements of his murderers and their friends. So his doom is pronounced. Minos and Rhadamanthus declare his life justly forfeited, his memory attainted, and his butchers acquitted. Such are the verdicts which are nightly heard with just indignation in the British House of Commons. England abhors the bloody tribunal, and leaves Catiline and Cethegus in a minority which counts scarcely one to twenty honest men.

Why do the O'Connell's look round and see the ancients of the Liberal cause, men not given to change, the representatives of large popular constituencies, men whose pulse beats with the pulse of the people—all gravely resolved to establish first of all the reign of law and order? Why do a host of great men whose lives, whose goodness, and integrity are before all the world, express the gravest reprobation of the course which the Irish party thinks fit to adopt? These liberal patriots see that there is no hope whatever for Ireland till its long standing issue of blood shall be stanched. In vain shall the landlord be goaded to his duties, when the slugs of the assassin threaten his path. Capital is a sensitive thing, for it deposits many hostages wherever it settles. It shrinks instinctively from the soil on which disputes are settled with the rifle, where combination is familiar with the price of blood, and where as soon as speculation, after a long and tedious promise, is maturing its fruit, outrage stalks in, and flings the crop to the ground. Nor can we hope to see the reign of terror at an end so long as the flame is openly or insidiously fanned from the altar or the platform, or the walls of Parliament itself. Were the owners of ...0,000,000 on the point of carrying their wealth to Ireland, to buy estates, to drain bogs, and to build factories, one such speech as Laffan's and one such incident as the slaughter of Major Mahon would scare away the whole timid tribe. Long and bitter experience has taught the liberals and the democracy of England, sorely against their will, that no plans of emancipation or liberation whatever, no screw applied to the landowner, no extrication from the toils of the law, no levelling of religions or assimilation of races, will be more than "a mockery, a delusion, and a snare," until the blunderbuss is rusted and broken, until the Celt learns from the Saxon his horror of blood, until priests become meek and agitators cautious, until the population acquires either goodness enough, or wisdom enough, or courage enough, to refuse all sympathy to the assassin.

Case of Bad Leg of 16 Years' Standing cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Copy of a letter from Mr. Frederick Wright, chemist, 32, Sidewell-street, Exeter:—"To Professor Holloway.—Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you that the demand for your Pills and Ointment is rapidly increasing. Seven remarkable and wonderful cases of cure by their means have lately come to my notice. One in particular, an old gentleman of this city, who had an ulcerated leg for sixteen years, and had spent hundreds of pounds without obtaining relief, but was afterwards perfectly cured by the use of Holloway's Ointment and Pills."

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The Waterford Mail.

WATERFORD MAIL ONE PENNY

VOL. XXIV. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1847. No. 2564.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, in the absence of the Lord Chancellor, took his seat upon the woolsack at a quarter before five o'clock.

PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND) BILL.

Messengers from the Commons brought up the public works (Ireland) bill, which was read a first time.

PETITIONS.

Lord FARNHAM presented several petitions, praying their lordships to adopt measures to put down the system of murder now prevailing in Ireland, to punish priests denunciating persons from the altar, and to prevent Roman Catholic bishops from assuming the titles of Church of England dioceses.

The Earl of ST. GERMANS presented a petition from Blackwater against denunciations from the altar.

The Earl of YARBOROUGH presented a petition against the abolition of arrest on mesne process.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE presented a petition from Dungarvan, praying their lordships to adopt measures to provide work for the able-bodied poor in workhouses; also a petition from Newport, Isle of Wight, in favour of the removal of the Jewish disabilities; also a petition from the students of the University of Glasgow, praying for an alteration in the tests.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE (IRELAND) BILL.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE this bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow, and their lordships ordered to be summoned.

RAILWAYS BILL.

Lord GRANVILLE moved the second reading of this bill. The object of the bill was to allow railway companies, after giving due notice to the railway commissioners, to extend the time for the completion of their works. This would give relief to shareholders and to the public, and would tend greatly to relieve the money market.

Lord STANLEY, considering the object of the bill to be a desirable one, would not offer any opposition to the motion.

Lord STANLEY explained.

After a few words from the Earl of MALMESBURY, the bill was read a second time.

MASTERS OF WORKHOUSES.

The Earl of ST. GERMANS asked if it was intended to introduce a measure granting superannuation allowances to retired masters of workhouses?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE was understood to say that the matter was under the consideration of the government.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

Lord STANLEY asked if there would be any objection to lay before their lordships the monthly returns of the trade and commerce of the country, prepared by the Board of Trade?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE would make inquiries on the subject.

Their lordships then adjourned.

House of Commons—Wednesday, Dec. 15.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 12 o'clock.

Mr. J. NEELD and another hon. member took the oaths and their seats.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Major BLACKALL gave notice that, on Friday, he should move that the house do not adjourn till it had taken into consideration the distress of Ireland, and the means available to government for mitigating it.

Mr. HERRIES postponed his motion relating to commercial distress till after the vacation, when he hoped government would assist him in bringing it forward on an early day.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in the absence of his noble friend, the First Lord of the Treasury, could make no promise, but, of course, it was open to the right hon. gentleman to re-appoint his motion for any notice day after the recess.

PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND) BILL.

Mr. FRENCH appealed to the right hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer to allow the public works (Ireland) bill to be read a third time before the order of the day for nominating the committee on commercial distress, in order that it might be read a first time that day in the Lords.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was anxious to do as he would be done by, and, therefore, he would readily assent to the proposal of the hon. member.

Mr. FRENCH then moved the third reading of the bill.

Lord LINCOLN, before the bill was read a third time, was anxious to know whether it had the sanction of government, and whether its provisions had been sanctioned by the law officers of the crown?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHERUER said some short time a deputation waited upon him to know what were the intentions of the government with respect to these public works, and his answer was that they were not prepared to borrow any more money until former advances had been repaid. He was then asked whether government had any objection to the introduction of a bill to enable Irish counties to raise money on their own responsibility, for the purpose of completing their public works. He replied that he had not, and the present measure, although brought in by two private members, had in fact been prepared under the eye of the Irish law officers of the crown.

After a few words from Major BLACKALL, who said the bill ought to have been introduced by the government themselves, the bill was read a third time and passed.

COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the house had decided that the committee should consist of twenty-six members, and he did not think it advisable that that number should be increased. He had placed on the list the names of three members of the late administration, Lord G. Bentinck, and several other hon. members who opposed the present government. If, however, a change was to be made in the constitution of the committee, he trusted that the hon. gentlemen whose names might be omitted would not think it was out of discourtesy on the part of the house. The right hon. baronet then, at considerable length, stated the reasons which induced him to nominate the persons he had recommended to be placed on the committee. He felt bound to oppose all attempts to alter the names of the members which he had proposed should constitute the committee.

The SPEAKER then put the question, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer be one of the members of the committee.

Mr. DRUMMOND said that he trusted the house would appoint such members on the committee as were best qualified to investigate and form a decision on the subject.

Mr. B. OSBORNE said he believed it would be futile and totally useless to appoint a committee on the subject, and thought that it had been proved by the speech of the right hon. baronet the member for Tamworth that a committee would do no good (hear.) What would be the use of locking twenty-six unfortunate gentlemen in a room up stairs, perhaps for two years? (hear.) The only result would be that they might turn out four or five large volumes of evidence, which few would read, and, if they did, very few would understand (hear, and laughter.) If, however, a com ittee was to be appointed, he thought it would be better that it should consist only of such members who had no peculiar notions on the currency (hear, hear.) The hon. member concluded an able speech by moving to substitute the name of Mr. Reynolds for that of Mr. Hume on the committee on commercial distress.

Mr. NEWDEGATE objected to the proposed constitution of the committee.

Lord G. BENTINCK did not wish to enter into a discussion on the currency question, but merely to call the attention of the house to the business before them (cheers.) He considered that every one acquainted with the interests of Liverpool must be of opinion that it would be advantageous to substitute the name of Mr. W. Brown for that of Mr. Cardwell; the latter gentleman most probably would follow his leader—(hear)—in all divisions, when it might be expected the other would judge for himself. In the present list of committee there were six Peelites and eleven Whigs, who would act in union; they would form one united band (hear.) Consequently there would be a majority of seventeen to nine (hear.) Surely the house would not think that a committee so constituted would give general satisfaction to the country (hear, hear.) He wished to substitute the names of Mr. Henley for that of Mr. Ricardo, Mr. Herries for that of Mr. Labouchere, and Mr. Pattison for that of Sir W. Clay.

Mr. WAKLEY said, he had come to the firm conviction that the resolution appointing the committee ought to be rescinded (hear, hear.) If there was to be a committee on the subject, it ought to be composed of gentlemen who would go into the committee unshackled and unpledged—(hear.)

Several members having attempted to address the house, but they were not able to proceed, the cries of divide, divide, resounding from all sides of the house to such an extent that their voices were completely drowned. When silence had been obtained, the motion for naming the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the committee was agreed to without a division. The following were appointed members of the committee without opposition, viz.:—Sir R. Peel, Lord J. Russell, Lord G. Bentinck, Mr. Herries, Mr. Goulburne, and Mr. Ald. Thompson.

On the name of Mr. LABOUCHERE being proposed,

Lord G. BENTINCK moved that the name of Mr. Hastie be substituted.

Mr. HASTIE trusted that the noble lord would withdraw his motion. He (Mr. Hastie) would rather be excused from serving on the committee.

Mr. LABOUCHERE said he was obliged to the noble lord, the member for Lynn, for the courteous terms in which he had spoken of him, and whatever might be the determination of the house he should be satisfied. He had no inclination or wish to be on the committee, but if appointed, he would zealously attend to the inquiry.

Strangers were then ordered to withdraw, and the house divided, when there appeared—

For Mr. Labouchere	194
For Mr. Hastie	77
Majority for Mr. Labouchere	117

The house then divided on the motion, that the name of Mr. Wm. Brown be substituted for that of Mr. Cardwell.

The numbers were—

For Mr. Cardwell	167
For Mr. Brown	101
Majority	66

Mr. Cardwell's name was then added to the committee.

The names of Sir J. Graham, Mr. Francis Baring, Mr. Thomas Baring, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Spooner, Mr. Wm. Becket, Mr. Cayley, and Mr. Hudson, were agreed to without opposition.

On Mr. Hume's name being proposed,

Mr. WAKLEY said, as the honourable member for Montrose had declined to serve on the committee, if elected, he moved that the name of Mr. Muntz be submitted.

On this motion another division took place, when there appeared—

For Mr. Hume	188
For Mr. Muntz	97
Majority	91

Mr. WAKLEY said he considered that when a gentleman was nominated as a member of a committee, in which he had declared that he would not attend, it was a mockery which ought not to take place in the proceedings of the house. He felt it his duty to move that the debate be now adjourned (hear.)

Colonel SIBTHORP seconded the motion for adjourning the debate. It was evident that the government would just as well have dead men in the committee as living ones—(bear, hear, and laughter.)

Lord J. RUSSELL said, if the hon. member for Montrose (who had left the house,) refused to serve on the committee another member might be appointed in his place.

A discussion ensued, in which Dr. Bowring, Mr. Newdegate, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and other members took part,

Lord G. BENTINCK trusted the hon. member for Finsbury would not persevere with his amendment. Mr. Hume having left the house, it was impossible to know after the division which had taken place, whether he would persevere in his expressed determination of not attending the committee if elected.

After a few observations from Mr. ANSTEY and Sir R. PEEL,

Mr. WAKLEY said, the hon. gentleman (Mr. Hume) had told him over and over again that he would not serve on the committee, and therefore he took the opportunity of proposing Mr. Muntz to fill the vacancy. He would, however, as it appeared to be the wish of the house, withdraw his amendment for adjourning the debate.

Mr. Hume's name was then added to the committee.

On the name of Mr. RICARDO being read,

Lord G. BENTINCK moved to substitute the name of Mr. Henley.

After a short discussion, strangers were again ordered to withdraw, and the house divided; when there appeared—

For Mr. Ricardo	172
For Mr. Henley	105
Majority	67

Mr. Ricardo's name was then added to the committee.

Mr. OSBORNE moved to substitute the name of Mr. J. Reynolds for that of Mr. Glyn.

Lord G. BENTINCK said Mr. Glyn had such a multiplicity of business to attend to that he should oppose the motion.

Mr. REYNOLDS would rather not be nominated a member of the committee. He thought, however, that Ireland would not be sufficiently represented in the committee (hear, hear, hear.) He should have wished to see his honourable friend, Mr. Callaghan, nominated one of the members.

After a few words from Mr. Callaghan,

Several other names were proposed, but they were all negatived.

The other names were then agreed to. The committee stands as originally proposed by the government.

SITTINGS AFTER 12 O'CLOCK.

Mr. BROTHERTON proposed that when any new business is brought on after 9 o'clock at night, if it be moved and seconded that the debate on such question be adjourned, the Speaker should immediately declare the debate adjourned, without putting the question to the vote. He said he had, in making the motion, the health of the Speaker and the house in view. He simply wished debates to be adjourned at 12 o'clock without discussion, but he did not wish his motion to apply to business which was commenced before twelve, and which extended beyond that hour. Wednesday's sittings had proved most successful, and he concluded that they would do well to go back to the times of their ancesters, who met at noon to rise at six. The business was better transacted during the day than night.

Dr. BOWRING seconded the motion.

Mr. EWART complained that the motion of his hon. friend did not go far enough, and proposed as an amendment that the house should meet every day from twelve to six. This would be to transact the public business efficiently, and would not withdraw hon. members from their respective domestic duties. He should not press his motion to a division.

Sir G. GREY opposed the motion, as he considered it would put it in the power of any two members to adjourn the house upon an important debate on a subject which admitted of no delay. Sitting every day would prove most inconvenient. The hon. Gentleman had done much good service in adjourning debates at the late hours, and he would exercise his power whenever he found due occasion.

Lord G. BENTINCK said the submission of the hon. gentleman on a vegetable and water diet had led him to believe that the best way to live long was to abstain from late hours; but he could not forget the words of the song—

"The best of all ways to lengthen our days.
Is to steal a few hours from the night my boys."

Sir H. WILLOUGHBY suggested that there should be a standing order that no member should speak longer than half an hour.

Mr. BROTHERTON would press his motion to a division. He once possessed some influence in that house with respect to adjourning debates, but of late years he had not been able to catch the Speaker's eye.

The house divided, when there appeared—

For the motion	33
Against it	57
Majority	24

The O'GORMAN MAHON stated that he and several Irish members were deliberating in one of the committee rooms, and when the bell rang for a division they hastened thither, but found the door closed, and they were consequently shut out. He thought this rather discourteous.

Sir G. GREY replied that as soon as strangers had left the house, the Speaker was bound to put the question, before which the doors were closed. He was sure there was no intention to exclude the honourable member and his friends (hear, hear.)

The house adjourned at five minutes to six o'clock.

House of Lords—Thursday, Dec. 16.

Lord FARNHAM presented a petition praying their lordships to take measures to prevent the denunciation of persons by Roman Catholic priests.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY presented a petition from Downpatrick, complaining of the state of the poor law in Ireland, especially with regard to the administration of the poor relief.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE (IRELAND) BILL.

The order of the day for going into committee of the whole house on this bill having been read,

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE proceeded to move the crime and outrage (Ireland) bill be committed; and in doing so explained the grounds which induced the government to submit the bill to the consideration of parliament.—All must be aware of the atrocious assassinations which had recently been perpetrated in Ireland, and of the state of insecurity of life which now existed. He regretted that he was unable to apply to this case the striking language used by the historian Thuanus, in narrating the history of the religious wars and massacres in France in the 15th century, when he quoted the following passage from the poet Statius!—

"Excidat illa dies ævo, nec postera credant
Sæcula; nos certe taceamus et obruta multa.
In nocte tegi patiamur criminia gentis."

This could not be done, as the scenes had not passed away, but were now passing. It would be unnecessary to refer to the atrocious murders of Mr. Roe and Major Mahon, and others of a similar character, as they were known to all; but the second class of offences would probably better show the present state of things in that country, as they would tend to show that there was a far spread conspiracy and spirit of determination to destroy social order, the rights of property, and even the rights of industry. In crimes, such as attempts to shoot, threatening notices, and robbery of arms, there had been a great increase, but in October they were 1,035 in number, while in November they amounted to 1,335, showing an increase of 300 in one month.—This state of things was confined to some particular counties, and was not spread throughout the country. The Marquis of Lansdowne then referred to a number of cases of this nature with the view of showing that there was a systematic determination to wage war on the legitimate industry of the country, so as to render life and property most insecure, by which the very foundation of society was shaken. A bill of this nature, therefore, was necessary, not only for the rich man, but for every poor man that was industrious. The noble marquis then proceeded to describe the various provisions of the bill; but it is unnecessary in this summary to go over them, as they have been repeatedly printed. The government, in introducing the measure, had endeavoured to provide an adequate remedy for the existing evils, and in doing so they wished to depart as little as possible from the constitutional law (hear, hear.) It was a matter of satisfaction to know that the juries in Ireland had consistently done their duty, and the general reports were satisfactory as to the administration of justice (hear, hear) it, therefore, was unnecessary to introduce any provision into the measure which would interfere with trial by jury. At the same time, if it appeared necessary for the restoration of peace and tranquillity in Ireland, there was no interference with any class which the legislature should not resort to. It could not be said that at the present moment there was a civil war in Ireland; but there was a state of things existing in that country which was attended with many disadvantages of civil war, and in some respects even going beyond them. In civil war, acts of violence were committed under some known authority, however illegal it might be; but at present in Ireland outrages were committed, for which no one was responsible, for the victims were condemned unheard, and shot unseen; and so long as such a state of things was allowed to continue, there could be neither safety, industry, nor prosperity in the land. If the present bill should prove insufficient, the government would not hesitate to ask for further powers to ensure tranquillity.

Lord FARNHAM said, he should give his warmest support to the measure before the house, not because he thought it would meet the emergencies of the case, but because of the assurance of the noble marquis that if this measure should prove inefficient, as he was sure it would be, her Majesty's government would be ready to ask that house for fresh powers—powers which he was sure their lordships would not refuse (hear, hear). He must say, that the crime of murder existed now to an extent and an amount of atrocity such as had never disgraced the annals of Ireland before, and had certainly never disgraced any country calling itself a civilised and a free one. To begin with his own county Cavan, he could not do better than read the description he had received that morning from one of the most useful and valuable landed gentry in that part of the country, which would show that the apprehensions of danger were very great, though no murder had actually been committed within the last two years. The writer said:—"I have only returned here a few days, but I considered the state of this country to be so bad that I left my wife in Dublin. From all I can learn, I fear that as bad a spirit exists here as in any of the most disturbed districts in Ireland. You have no doubt heard a good deal about it; and no later than yesterday a person, on whose information I could rely, came to me, and requested that I would settle my affairs with Mr. ——, the agent, for that they were determined to shoot him, and as certainly as he was at that moment alive he would be shot. The same person informed me that the money was collected for shooting ——, a gentleman of large property and a deputy-lieutenant, and that two of the best shots had been appointed to the job. There can be no doubt that these two murders have been determined upon, and the scoundrels only wait their opportunity for committing them. ——, leaves the country immediately; ——, ——, and —— have already taken their departure, and I think everybody that can will follow their example. I fear that the new Coercion bill will not be found sufficiently stringent, to meet the present evil. At the same time I feel thankful for any measure which is in any degree likely to protect life and property." He would now lay before them the testimony of one of the most valuable gentlemen he knew. He was the agent of a large estate, an excellent practical agriculturist, he had done all he could to improve the condition of the land over which he was placed, to benefit the people, and, in fact, to behave as a resident country gentleman should behave. That gentleman said:—Another correspondent said:—"Could I write within the compass of this sheet the disgraceful acts within our own district, I would even now bring them to your lordship's notice. But to mention a few of them. Information has been given to the county inspector that ——, ——, and myself, were all marked for assassination. The former has been obliged to fly, and must now remove with his large family from his home. Police patrols were kept about our grounds; but, my lord, the assassin will not openly attack our houses, or give us a fair chance. They will, perhaps, shoot us on our way to or from the house of God, and no hand be raised to stop the assassin. Again, Mr. ——, after the most frightful notices, has left his home. Mr. —— is also threatened to be shot. A friend, calling at my house, said that he was told that a party in Cavan had been overheard saying that Mr. ——, Mr. ——, and myself, were all marked. (Two gentlemen, different from those above-mentioned). But such is the reign of terror, that every man looks at his fellow-man with distrust, and dares neither inform on, or appear in evidence against those who carry on a code of law disgraceful to humanity, and ruinous to the interests of life and property. As an evidence of this, I enclose you the copy of a letter I received, warning me of my fate. Of course, I withhold the name of the person who so kindly gave me the information, as his life would be sacrificed. * * * Your exposition of the state of Ireland is true to the letter; and justly do you say, 'no measure could be too unconstitutional to be applied at the present time.' P.S.—The clerk of the Ballyhaise Mills has just been fired at, but escaped uninjured."

"Copy of Friendly Warning received by me, Nov., 1847, and referred to above.

"(Private and confidential.)

"SIR—When I received the intelligence, by chance, it was after post hour. I now write to inform you that your life is perilled to assassination. Your precaution rests on your own judgment; but the duty I owe to society imposes on me the conscientious duty of imparting to you that your death is sealed. I write to you confidentially, as a gentleman who would not deceive me by divulging what would expose me to the same perilous situation in which you now stand. "Did you hear of poor Mrs. George Beresford's death? Her husband is a clergyman, and nephew to Lord Decies. She was literally frightened to death by the fear of her husband being murdered. She and her unmarried sister were out, and were accosted by two men, who asked them 'if they would like to know who the next men to be murdered were. Miss, your brother is one, and, madam, your husband is the other!!' That same evening Mr. Beresford was sent for to see some sick person; and on his going (in ignorance of what his wife had heard in the morning), Mrs. Beresford sent some policemen after him, to join him as if by accident, and not to leave him. On his return, some time after, he said, 'Do you know, I firmly believe, had it not been for some police who joined me on the road, I should have been murdered, for there were some dodging me about; and when I arrived at the place I had been sent for, I found no sick person, nor indeed any one.' Poor Mrs. Beresford was so alarmed at this that she went into convulsions, and died two hours after. Really, the state of crime in this unfortunate country is quite dreadful; and it makes one's blood run cold to hear of the deliberate coolness with which they take away the lives of their fellow-creatures." The next letter came from a county in the north of Ireland. The writer said:—"I went to the post-office the other day, where I found a letter waiting me, announcing that the writer would shoot me like a dog, if he waited six months for the opportunity. I have spent £25,000 in giving employment to the poor on my estate, and I am now obliged to walk about my own demesne carrying loaded fire-arms, with two men with me armed to the teeth. But I have nothing to fear from my own tenantry—it is from strangers who I know are about" (hear, hear). The next letter was an original threatening notice which had been put into his hands by a noble lord who, he rejoiced to say, was now amongst them. It was as follows:—"My lord—Do not continue to encourage your detested agent, Browne, in endeavouring to destroy the poor, he having at this dreadful season 60 poor families under ejectment. If you do not wish to share the fate of two better men, you will, on receipt of this, dismiss from your employ that dastardly imp of hell—hell tyrant and destroyer of the poor. If you neglect this, the consequences be on your own headstrong and mad self. You shall never have a second warning.—Dec. 5."

The next letter referred to a gentleman, Sir R. G. Booth, who, out of his own pocket, had expended more in the relief of the poor than any ten others of the most charitable and humane landlords in Ireland; that if Sir R. Booth had returned from Dublin on a certain day, as was expected, he would have been shot. As it was, a person named Young was taken for him, and was fired at, but he providentially escaped the shot of the assassin. Another letter stated that the people were in a dreadful state of suspense and misery; no one ventured out after four o'clock; but what was the use of that, they was the same at night with the assassin. Mr. Young had been shot at. Another man in Sir R. Booth's employ had been shot at also, and Captain King had had a narrow escape." He would now read an extract, and he was sorry it was not a more complete one, of the good which, up to a certain period, Sir R. G. Booth had effected in his part of the country:—"Sir R. G. Booth's estate is large, and the supplies he has procured would keep those of his own well enough, were he not pressed also to find his neighbours' tenants. At his own place, Lissadill, he has established two soup boilers, which make each 140 gallons of soup; and the cost of the soup in each boiler is about 32s 6d. He gives gratuitously 280 gallons of the soup per day, including Sunday. He sells, six days in the week, 150 loaves per day, each being four ounces larger than the fourpenny loaf sold in Sligo; and sold by him at twopence per loaf. He also sells 33 tons of Indian meal per week, at a reduced price, and gives a portion of Indian corn to thirty persons daily. In this manner he has provided for the poor, through the agency of his chaplain, Mr. Jeffcote, since the 29th of August, Indian meal 303 tons; barrel flour 70 tons; whole wheat flour, 40 tons; biscuit 9 tons; rice, 3 tons; oatmeal, 12 tons—total, 527 tons. He had still a good deal in hand; and he ordered on his own account, in addition, Indian corn, 2,375 tons; new seed oats, 81 tons; hogsheads of flax-seed, 10tons. He has at this moment in Greenock, ready to be shipped (but he is in difficulty respecting freight,) 200 quarters of oats, 23 quarters of barley, 200 loads of beans, 18 tons of peas, 100 barrels wheat, 99 tons of oats, 25 tons of barley. Much good would be done if government would assist Sir Robert Booth in having this large quantity of food transported into Sligo. What he has done for the part of the country in which he resides has been so well done, that it would prove a real blessing to enable him to do more." It was utterly impossible for any person to do more than this. In the course of the year Sir R. G. Booth had expended for this purpose upwards of £20,000—(hear, hear.) The next case he would mention was a very melancholy one. It was a case common to many of the Protestant clergy of Ireland. The following was a letter from one of them—"Will you kindly find me some good clergyman to take my duty for six months? I am obliged to flee for my life, and such intimations have been given to me, that coming from such quarters I cannot avoid attending to them. The Roman Catholics have ever been treated by me with distinguished kindness. I have been now for more than two months in this horrible suspense, since I received a Molly Maguire letter. This day I received a note, stating it was intended to murder me and another gentleman. At all events I cannot resist; I must flee till this tyranny be overpast." (hear.) Another letter on the same subject was as follows:—"During the past week or ten days several of the excellent clergy who make my house their resort have been obliged, at a moment's warning, some with and some without their families, to vacate their houses and seek refuge in the city, having been warned that to remain would be certain death. At present there are four clergymen in this county thus situated." He had now done with cases of this description; and he would next advert, very briefly, to the denunciations by Roman Catholic priests in Ireland, which, on a former occasion he had brought under their lordships' notice. He wished distinctly to repeat what he had then said as distinctly and clearly as he possibly could—that in bringing this painful and delicate subject under the consideration of the house, he meant to make no attack whatever upon the clergy of the Roman Catholic Church (hear, hear)—nor upon any individual belonging to that Church, except the individual he had specifically referred to. He had the satisfaction of mentioning, when he last addressed the house, that he had on every occasion received from Roman Catholic priests in the county of Cavan the most cordial co-operation, and the most efficient support in his arduous, and he hoped not unsuccessful, endeavours to preserve the peace of the country. (hear, hear). He also added, that he had received from them the most cordial support and co-operation during the last year of distress (hear, hear). He felt now that he must do justice to some individuals among them, whom he had the greatest pleasure in calling his friends—individuals than whom he knew none kinder or more anxious at all times to aid and assist their neighbours. Of all the men he knew connected with the Roman Catholic Church, the individual whom he esteemed and regarded most was the Right Rev Dr. Brown, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Kilmore (hear, hear)—and he felt he was only discharging a duty to himself to disclaim being accountable for any editorial or newspaper statements against the body of Roman Catholic priests, or any individual among them, except that bad man whom he conceived he could not in too strong terms hold up to public execration (hear, hear). He was happy to say, with regard to the Rev. Mr. Hughes, he had received the fullest corroboration of the statements he (Lord Farnham) had made from a friend of his, whose name he did not feel himself (though not precluded by any request not to do so) at liberty to mention. This, however, he would say, that his friend was an individual well known and intimately acquainted with many Roman Catholic priests. His friend wrote to him thus:—"The expressions used at Castlebar were certainly violent. Mr. Hughes's speech at length got so violent that he was called to order. There are not however, many Roman Catholic clergymen like Mr. Hughes (hear, hear). Such speeches as his do more to disturb the poor peasantry, by disgusting all who are inclined to help them, than all the most wholesale evictions and exactions" (hear, hear). He was extremely sorry to be obliged to lay before their lordships a fresh instance of priestly denunciation—(hear, hear.) It was more important to mention this case than the others, because he could not see that the matter was already in the hands of the government (hear, hear). As far as he was concerned, however, it should be immediately placed in their hands. Of course he did not feel himself at liberty to mention the names either of the place, the county, or the part of Ireland where the denunciation occurred, much less of the party denounced (hear, hear). He would not mention the names even of the magistrates who had taken the informations, the name of the offending priest, or the character of the crowd, or the nature of the language which he was charged as having uttered. Nor would he say whether that language was used only on one occasion, or on more than one, or whether it was used in chapel, or at a public meeting. Suffice it to say that language was used by a priest of the Roman Catholic Church, denouncing individuals by name, and that one of those individuals was attacked immediately after the denunciation, and it was with the greatest difficulty he escaped with his life (hear). He might add that he thought there was sufficient evidence to warrant the government, if they were so disposed, (and he was sure they would be,) to bring the conduct of that priest under the consideration of the law officers of the Crown—(hear.) The next case to which he should advert was important; it involved much matter new to their lordships, and new to him until within the last few days; it rested not upon hearsay, or upon the evidence of persons, of whom little was known. The information he had to lay before their lordships as to this case rested upon memorandums and letters, and on original documents in the handwriting of the persons to whom he was about to refer (hear). The case was that of the Reverend Michael M'Dermott (hear). Their lordships were aware that that individual had published a letter, not referring to any statement which he (Lord Farnham) had made, but to certain statements alleged to have been made by Sir Benjamin Hall. It was perfectly competent, indeed it was only natural and just on the part of any accused individual, especially when the charge was of so grave a character as that brought against the Rev. Michael M'Dermott by himself (Lord Farnham,) that he should take every legitimate means of defending himself. Mr. M'Dermott, therefore, was justified in writing a letter, if he could deny the facts; but the letter assumed another aspect, if, in its character and style, the very expressions were used, and the very tone adopted, which had warranted him in bringing that individual's conduct before their lordships as criminal (bear, hear). He would not read the whole letter—he was too much disgusted with it. It breathed not the spirit of mercy, but in every part the spirit of an incitement to murder. No document could be opened which manifested a worse spirit—a spirit unbecoming any man who called himself a Christian, much less a minister of a Christian Church (hear, hear). In one part of the letter the writer referred to his (Lord Farnham's) valued friend, who now, by the murder of his unfortunate father, was possessor of the property, as the "still mourning, but more lucky possessor" (hear hear). The house would bear in mind that on a former occasion he read two letters written by the same Rev. Michael M'Dermott to the late Major Mahon, after an interval of nine years, in which he professed the highest respect and gratitude towards that lamented gentleman. In the first of these letters, which was dated "Strokestown, March 14, 1838," was this passage:—

"I beg to assure you of my sincere gratitude for your kindness towards myself personally, and your encouragement to the improvement and industrious habits of my parishioners since you came to reside amongst us. May Almighty God render to you the full reward of your good intention, and grant you long life to reap the fruit of your kindly disposition in the affections of your poor tenantry.

"I am, dear Sir, with the highest respect and gratitude, your obedient humble servant,

"MICHAEL M'DERMOTT.

"To Denis Mahon, Esq."

(Hear, hear.) The second letter was as follows:

"July 30, 1845.

* * * * * * *

"I always use my utmost exertions to promote peace among the people, and above all respect and punctuality to their landlords and the proprietors of the soil.

"I remain, dear Sir, with deep sentiments of gratitude and esteem, yours sincerely,

"MICHAEL M'DERMOTT."

The house should now see the conduct of the Rev. Michael M'Dermott towards the unfortunate Major Mahon shortly before the murder. The statement detailing his conduct was found in the handwriting of Major Mahon since the murder. Major Mahon, it appeared, had been absent in England for six or eight months. On his return home he wished, very naturally as the landlord of the place, to take an active part in the proceedings of the relief committee. The relief committee had not met for some time, and Major Mahon attended the first meeting after his return. The following was the autograph statement of the extraordinary proceedings which took place at the meeting, noted down immediately afterwards by Major Mahon himself:—

"Strokestown House, Aug. 28, 1847.

"The following is a statement of the proceedings which took place this day when the relief committee met:—On looking at the books on first going in I observed that there had not been a meeting of the committee since the 24th of July, and on my asking Mr. M'Dermott if there had been any, or if he had called a meeting, he replied no, and that he did not see any occasion—that things were going on regular and correct; and even added that had he known it was desirable he would have done so. We then proceeded to examine the accounts and look over the vouchers, &c., &c., and having found them correct, I expressed myself to that effect, and then proposed we should go over the lists, which we were called on to revise that day, with a view to reduce the number getting relief, according to the instructions given by Major Howard. The very uncivil and uncourteous manner in which Mr. M'Dermott answered my inquiries, made me put my questions chiefly to the clerk, Costello, wishing to avoid any altercation with Mr. M'Dermott; and, indeed, during the early part of the inquiries he assured me that it would take my attendance on several days of meeting before I could possibly understand all the details, &c., to which I not only assented, but assured him that I had no other wish in those inquiries but to make myself acquainted with what, as a member of the committee, I ought to know. I still continued to put my questions to Costello, and among others I asked him who revised those lists? The same time I got no answer; but, on pressing for one, Costello said the committee. I asked who were those of the committee who did so? He replied Mr. M'Dermott, and that he (Costello) and the other clerks assisted him. On which Mr. M'Dermott rose up in a violent passion, and asked how I dared to came there to tyrannize over them? How dare I come there at the eleventh hour, after leaving him to do all the work, and attack him by my 'side wind' allusions, but that he would not bear it; he had a hand to defend himself, and would do so. He was certainly in a violent passion, and would not listen to my repeated assurances that I had not in the slightest manner said, or intended to say, anything to annoy him. I even appealed to Dr. Shanley if I had done so, and he assured the rev. gentleman that I had not, and that he was perfectly satisfied I had said nothing which Mr. M'Dermott ought to consider as meant towards him. However, all I could say, or the repeated assurances I gave of not having the slightest wish or intention to attack his conduct in any way, was of no avail. He still continued to use the most abusive and insulting language that could be used by any man to a gentleman. How dare I now when the committee was nearly closed, and that I never chose to attend since my return home, how dare I now come, and by side-wind attack him? I then reminded him of his own words on our meeting that day, that I could not attend, that he had not considered it necessary we would meet. His immediate reply was, 'It is false, it is false; and you know it to be false, although you say it.' I referred him to Dr. Shanley, to know if it was not so, but he would not listen to anything. He then continued to abuse me in the most insulting manner. I was 'a stupid ass. I had not common sense. He only wondered where, or if I had had any schooling; for a more ignorant fellow he never met. Such an ass, that if I had had any schooling it was quite thrown away.' He then said, turning round to his clerks and Dr. Shanley, 'Here have I been for two hours trying to drive into his stupid head some information, and he is so ignorant he cannot understand it.' I was, no doubt, annoyed at such language, but I did not lose my temper, for even that insulting language. I begged to remind Mr. M'Dermott that he had stated in the early part of the day that my attendance for several meetings of the committees would be necessary before I could perfectly understand it. However all I could say was of no use. I called on Doctor Shanley and those three clerks, who were present (to say,) if I did not several times assure Mr. M'Dermott that he was under a false impression, if he chose to think I meant anything personal to him—that I had no such intention. He then again alluded to what he considered as 'side wind' attacks I was making at him. I assured him I had not, that I never had, and never would

do so, for that if I had reason to find fault with his conduct, or that of any other man, I would do so openly, and that I desired him to state my ever having done so, as I assured him I was not afraid to tell him to his face anything that I had come when all the business had been done by him, to find fault and tyrannise over him; that I had spent my winter in London, to amuse myself, and had left my people to starve in the street and die, without ever looking after them; that I had done nothing for them, and had no right now to come and interfere; and also he stated to me that I had not attended a committee or done anything for the poor since my return, but had amused myself burning houses and turning out the people to starve. That I was obliged to assure the rev. gentleman was not the case, and that whatever I did with regard to my property I conceived rested with myself; that I would not allow him or any man to interfere with me in that respect, and desired him not to presume to meddle with my private affairs. I then felt so hurt that I declared I would not remain any longer, or do any act that day, after the manner in which I had been insulted by him. I then told Dr. Shanley, that after Mr. M'Dermott's conduct towards me, I should report it to Major Howard, and let him know that in consequence of it nothing had been done respecting the revision of the relief list. We then broke up, and Dr. Shanley and myself walked down together, when I told him I requested him to keep in mind the manner in which Mr. M'Dermott had behaved to me that day, as I should bring the matter before Major Howard, and request a meeting of the committee on the subject. Dr. Shanley said he would, and remarked that I could not do otherwise.

"DENIS MAHON.

"Aug. 28, 1847."

(Hear, hear.) Major Mahon followed up this extraordinary conduct on the part of the Rev. Michael M'Dermott by addressing to him, eight days afterwards, the following letter—

"Strokestown House, Sept. 8, 1847.

"SIR—The very unwarrantable language which you made use of towards me on Saturday, the 28th ult., at a meeting of the relief committee in presence of Dr. Shanley and others, and further if I am rightly informed, repeated again by you at your chapels on the following Sunday—in justice to my own feelings, and as landlord over a numerous tenantry, I feel doubly called upon to request you will give me an opportunity of replying to these very serious charges. As I understand the relief committee are to meet on Friday next, I request you will come prepared to prove them, as I am determined to lay the matter before the committee on that day (or whatever day they shall meet) and submit to them how far you were warranted in making such charges against me.

"I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

"DENIS MAHON.

"Rev. Mr. M'Dermott, P.P. Strokestown.

"P.S.—I request your answer at your earliest convenience."

Major Mahon on the 9th, received in reply the following letter from Mr. M'Dermott—

"Strokestown, Sept. 9, 1847.

"SIR—Until you make atonement to my feelings as a clergyman for your insolent and personal attacks, I shall attend no meeting where you are present, either publicly or privately. I make this reply to convince you that I am only anxious to avoid a person whose conduct seems so extraordinary, and who seems to disregard the ordinary forms of civil society. My calling does not allow me to resent the insults I receive, and therefore common prudence, as well as religion, point out to me the necessity of withdrawing myself from the society of persons who may be inclined to offend me.

"I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"MICHAEL M'DERMOTT.

"Major D. Mahon."

(Hear, hear.) The house would perceive that in this reply Mr. M'Dermott made no allusion whatever to the charge of having denounced Major Mahon in his chapel (hear.) He would not call attention to the admirable manner in which the property of Major Mahon was administered; he would merely remark that there was one passage—the concluding passage in the Rev. Mr. M'Dermott's letter, in reply to Sir B. Hall's charges, deserving their lordship's attention; for it contained a most extraordinary, and, as he thought, a most valuable admission:—"If Sir B. Hall would, for experiment sake, exchange his comparatively high and exalted position for the troddown condition of those miserable outcasts, perhaps the feeling and passions which actuate them—though in him they may be moderated by a moral and religious education—might urge him to turn upon his oppressor and to seek revenge, even at the hazard of an existence which is only dragged on in wretchedness and destitution"—(hear, hear.) He (Lord Farnham) would ask their lordships whatever might have been actually felt by the poor, wretched, misguided peasantry of the neighbourhood of Strokestown, who had added to the crimes which had disgraced Ireland for so many months, that of a murder, actually within twelve yards of five inhabited houses, the news of which was received in every part of the county of Roscommon with the blaze of bonfires—(oear, hear)—of a kind, benevolent landlord like Major Mahon, for having been obliged to get rid of a large number of tenantry because they owed him upwards of £31,000 rent—many of them for 5 years—and who had shown the still greater kindness of his disposition by not turning them out, "trodden under foot, without a house to cover them," but actually expended upwards of £6,000 to enable them to go in comfort to a foreign land. He would ask, he said, whether the conduct of such an individual as the late murdered Major Mahon was the cause of the peasantry of Roscommon committing so atrocious a murder—(hear, hear)—or whether it was not, to use the trite and forcible language of Mr M'Dermott himself, because they did not enjoy the benefit which he accorded to Sir Benjamin Hall, of having their bad passions "moderated by a moral and religious education?"—(hear, hear, hear.)

Lord FITZWILLIAM gave the bill his cordial assent, though he doubted whether it went far enough.

The Earl of ST. GERMANS would not oppose the bill.

Lord BEAUMONT said that the speech of Lord Farnham had imposed on him a painful task. The noble lord had brought forward direct charges against certain of the Roman Catholic priesthood; such charges systematically made, supported as they were by sufficient evidence, ought to rouse the whole body of the clergy; and, for his part, could he address the Roman Catholic bishops, he would say there was a stain on them, on himself, and on the whole priesthood, unless they exerted themselves to prevent denunciations from the altar, and assisted in bringing to justice those who disgraced their order.

Lord STANLEY agreed with Lord Beaumont in thinking, that so long as the heads of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland suffered the conduct of the denouncing priests to go unrebuked, so long would they expose themselves to the stigma of abetting in those denunciations, and also to the stain which attached to neglect of duty. Having said thus much, he would dismiss that painful part of the subject, and turn to the observation of Lord St. Germans, who had asserted that the Coercion Bill of last year was introduced under similar circumstances as that now before the house. He could not see the force of this observation, because while the present measure was hurried on with the utmost rapidity, the bill of last year was so slow in its progress as to render it doubtful whether the late government was serious in its intentions (hear). He concurred with Lord Lansdowne, that it was desirable this bill should pass without delay (hear, hear). He could not, however, give his assistance towards this measure without expressing a belief—in which he would be as much delighted as astonished if he found himself wrong—that the bill was not only insufficient to meet the whole extent of this difficulty, but that it was not fitted to grapple with the principal part of the evil.

Earl GREY, while he agreed with Lord Stanley that no repressive measures would entirely cure the evils under which Ireland laboured, still thought that there was no one clause in the present bill which could not be enforced.

Lord BROUGHAM was desirous to add his assent to the bill, though he did not expect much from its feeble character. Lord Farnham seemed to regret that certain members of the priesthood had not been prosecuted by the government; but though he felt sorry that the delinquents had not been brought to justice, he was not sure that it would not have been impolitic in the government to attempt to do so. As to remedial measures, he looked forward to them with some hope, but without much expectation, for he felt all the difficulties of the case.

The house then resolved itself into committee; all the clauses were agreed to, and the bill reported, without amendment, to be read a third time next day.

The Railway Bill went through committee.

The Public Works (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

Their lordships then adjourned.

House of Commons—Thursday. Dec. 16.

THE JEWS' DISABILITIES REMOVAL BILL.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL having moved that the house resolve itself into committee on the removal of the civil and political disabilities affecting her Majesty's Jewish subjects.

The motion was supported by Mr. W. Fox, Mr. W. E. Gladstone, Mr. Romilly and Mr. D'Israeli. The motion was opposed by Sir R. Inglis who intimated his intention of taking the sense of the house on the question of the speaker's leaving the chair, and if defeated in that motion, should in common with many of his hon. friends oppose the proposition in every stage and form it might assume.

The other hon members opposing the motion were, Lord Ashley, Mr. Bankes, Mr. Goulburne, Mr. Plumptre, and Sir T. Acland.

The debate was adjourned to next day.

House of Lords—Friday, Dec. 17.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from Francis Wyse, of Waterford, stating that he had proceeded to take possession of the crops of a farm, and that shots had been fired to prevent him, and praying the house to give protection to the life and property of her Majesty's subjects.

CRIME AND OUTRAGE (IRELAND) BILL.

This bill was read a third time and passed.

PUBLIC WORKS (IRELAND) BILL.

This bill went through committee. On the motion for suspending the standing orders, with the view of reading it a third time,

Lord MONTEAGLE rose and protested against a bill of this importance being hurried through parliament. This was a bill which, if it were to be entertained at all, required the deliberate consideration of her Majesty's government; yet within two days of the close of the session it had been sent up for their lordships' consideration.

The Earl of DEVON said it was quite true that the bill had come up from the House of Commons with the unanimous consent of that house. The body of Irish country gentlemen requested their lordships to pass the measure without debate, because last year many roads and works had been undertaken, which not being finished, had become not only useless, but absolute nuisances.—It surely was not desirable to lose two or three months before employing the people finishing those works. That, he suspected, would be the opinion of their lordships. All, then, that the bill did was to afford an opportunity to the country gentlemen and the rate-payers of Ireland to judge for themselves whether they would spend their own money—not to put their hands into the public purse—to complete works, which from being now incomplete were perfectly useless.

The Earl of ROSSE opposed the bill, but in so low a tone that his observations did not reach the gallery.

A short conversation followed, in which Lord Monteagle, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and another noble lord joined.

The standing orders were then suspended, and the bill was read the third time.

On the question that the bill do pass, the house divided, when there appeared—

Contents 4
Non-contents 4

The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, as Speaker, gave a casting vote in favour of the passing of the bill.

The bill was then passed, and the house adjourned till Monday.

House of Commons—Friday, Dec. 17.

INCOME OF CLERGY.

Mr. GEORGE A. HAMILTON presented a petition from the clergy of the diocese of Lismore, signed by the Archdeacon on the part of the clergy. The petitioners state that they are suffering under unequal and oppressive taxation under the poor law; that in many cases the clerical income will be wholly absorbed, and that cases are not wanting in which the demands against the clergy exceed the whole amount of the rent charge.

JEWISH DISABILITIES—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The debate possessed no peculiar interest.

Lord J. RUSSELL announced that what he proposed was to leave the Protestants to take the declaration on the faith of a Christian, as they now do, leaving the Roman Catholics, as at present, to take the oath without these words, and to allow Jews to enter parliament on taking the Roman Catholic oath, to which they would have no objection, and that the resolution to be submitted in committee would be to that effect. The noble lord made some curious revelations relative to the London election.

The house divided—

For going into committee ..	253
Against it	186
Majority for the motion	67

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, and the resolution submitted by Lord J. Russell was agreed to.

Sir R. INGLIS announced that he would not think it his duty to divide the house on the first reading of the bill to be founded on the resolution just passed; but he trusted the noble lord would give the country ample time before the second reading, to pass its judgment on the measure.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he would bring in the bill on Monday; and should name Monday, the 7th of February, for the second reading.

Adjourned.

Lord William V. Paulet was, last week, brought into Marlborough court in custody, charged with stealing a pair of odd slippers from Mr. Stabl, bootmaker, Burlington Arcade. His lordship was discharged.

A notice was posted on the Roman Catholic chapel at Banagher, on Sunday morning week, calling on the peasantry to meet at the Rapemills, midway between Birr and Banagher, for the purpose of marching *en masse* to the workhouse. The Rev. Mr. Smyth, R.C.C., removed the notice, warning the people not to be misled, and there was no assemblage.

Of the 170,000 weavers in Lancashire, there are only 48,000 employed.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Frid.	Sat	Mon.
3 per Cent. Cons.	—	—	84½
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	85½
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	Shut
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	—
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	—	—	39
Ditto 4 per Cent.	—	—	26
4 per Cent. City Debs.	—	—	69½
4 per Cent Ballast Office Deb. Gov. Sec.	—	—	90
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.	—	—	99

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	188½	India Stock	228
3 per Cent. Consols	85	India Bonds	13 18
Ditto for opening	85¾	South Sea Stock	—
3 per Cent Reduced	84¾	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent	86¾	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	7 10 pm.
New 3½ per Cent.	84¾		

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22.

The speech of Lord Farnham in the House of Lords on Thursday night is fraught with deep import—well and nobly has his lordship done his duty to his country, by the manner in which he laid before the assembled peers of the empire the workings of a portion of that system to which a section of the Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland have lent such powerfully baneful aid.—The state of things as connected with altar denunciations cannot be suffered to pass with impunity. Lord Beaumont, himself a Roman Catholic, fully acknowledged this, and with justice stated that a stain would rest upon the priesthood as a body, if such acts as those so fully proven were not fully examined into, and met with that condign punishment, on the part of the heads of the Roman Catholic church which their awful atrocity demands. The length at which we have given the proceedings of Thursday, necessarily precludes any lengthened comment on our parts. The speech of Lord Farnham abundantly supplies the deficiency. Well does the *Times* of Friday, in alluding to the position of society as exhibited by his lordship, remark:

"There cannot be a condition of life more dreadful, and more discreditable to the power and sagacity of this country, than that which was last night described. Talk of mountain brigands, or of marsh banditti, of Sicily, of Greece, of Asia Minor, or the Desert! What are they to the men who for every blow they strike rob a thousand lines of peace, and make death the preferable alternative? The landowner leaves his family in Dublin, and goes like a soldier unencumbered to the field of his patrimonial estate. Resolved to face it out, he finds that a general subscription has been made, and two of the best shots of the country engaged to do the job, on him, or his agent, as the case may be. Men who have spent their whole lives and fortunes in improving their property, and consequently their dependant population find themselves under notice to perish or to fly. The chairman, the guardian, or the relieving officer of the union receives a mandate enforcing obedience to bloody decrees. Imprisoned in his house, the landlord dares not cross his lawn, or even once a week walk to the house of prayer. It is an ordinary thing for a man to offer the death-warrant in his pocket, unable, maybe, to fly the land, yet kuowing his doom.—Notices of death are sown broadcast through the post, or delivered by cold-blooded murderers.—Body-guards, arms, and even armour, are becoming the usages of society. A Dublin tradesman offers for sale 'a garment shot and ball proof, so that every man may be protected, and enabled to return the fire of the assassin.' But in what nation, civilised or savage, could so terrible an incident occur, even in imagination, as the death of Mrs. Beresford? The announcement to the two ladies, wife and sister of the destined victim—the clergyman treacherously lured from his house to visit a sick person—the concealed anxiety of the terrified wife, who sends policemen to join him as if by accident—his discovery of the plot laid for his life, and the actual sight of his intended murderers—his wife realising the danger from which she had saved him, losing her strength as soon as nothing remained to be done, and dying in convulsions, forms an accumulation of horrors for which we might in vain ransack the old or new world, ancient or modern times.

"Lord Farnham has at length unravelled the tragedy of Major Mahon. Never did any train of causes and consequences, never did any play of characters and parts, stand out more plainly. There is no mistake in M'Dermott. We need not quarrel about terms. It is unnecessary to maintain that M'Dermott procured the murder, or denounced the Major, either on Sunday or Monday. It is superfluous to stickle about an expression. Every Englishman will have a definite and a horrible idea of what M'Dermott did for Major Mahon. The Major knew himself what M'Dermott was about. He knew who was to be his murderer if any man was. Does this man, do his apologists object to the charge of murder or denunciation? Well, one word will do as well as another when there is no doubt as to the thing. Let it stand thus—that M'Dermott M'Dermotted Major Mahon. That must satisfy all parties, and will certainly answer all practical ends. The gentleman who hears he is to be 'M'Dermotted' by the parish priest on his land will take care either to leave the country or to walk about with an escort of policemen. We soould like to know what assurance company in the world would insure at any rate the life of a gentleman who had a M'Dermott within five miles of his house."

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.

The schooner Nancy, of Waterford, laden with Indian corn, from Ibrail to Cork, was driven on shore near Ring bar in Clonakilty Bay, on Thursday morning at 4 o'clock. All hands, with the exception of the cabin boy, perished. The cargo is a total loss. The Nancy was insured for £800; the cargo for £700. Mr. Laurence Forristal of this city was sole owner of the vessel.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. AND L. RAILWAY.—We are compelled to hold over the letter on this subject.

R. H. should give us his name—his manuscript shall then appear in print.

In consequence of the Anniversary of our Lord's Nativity falling on Saturday, our next publication will not appear until Wednesday.

Christmas Day falling on a Saturday, all bills becoming due on the 25th or 26th should be advised on Friday, the 25th inst.

Mr. Smith O'Brien purposes, upon the third reading of Mr. Anstey's Roman Catholic Relief Bill, moving the insertion of a clause, making it lawful for Roman Catholics to hold the office of Lord Chancellor in Ireland.

The government bill for facilitating the sale of encumbered estates in Ireland, will be brought in after the Christmas holidays.

THE NATIONAL ART-UNION.

We feel much pleasure in noting that this institution is obtaining that degree of importance in the estimation of Irishmen which it so richly merits. As a society of home growth, by whose exertions the arts in this country will receive a powerful impetus, native talent be developed, and Irish resources be more fully exhibited, it should receive the patronage of every well-wisher of his country; and while the advantages to subscribers are considerable, the good effected by a liberal patronage of the institution is such as will be productive of the most beneficial results.

BY EXPRESS.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Accounts have been received from the Cape of Good Hope to the 7th October—nine days later than the last previous advices.

The *Zuid Africain*, of 30th Sept., announces that "the troops had entered the Amatola mountains; but the enemy had disappeared, and in what direction Santilla had moved were at a loss to conjecture."

The apprehension that the Kafirs, on a movement of the troops, would pour into the colony, side are inundated, the dwellings fired, and the inhabitants forced to fly in every direction, so much so "that the atrocities" of the past year were seriously apprehended.

The same paper of the 7th October states—"The first advance of the troops has again proved a failure—the enemy, as heretofore, resuming his retaining incursions, threatening the country once more with murder and desolation."

The Lieutenant-Governor had issued a notice to all owners of cattle in the neighbourhood of Graham's Town, warning them against straggling Kafir marauders and thieves—that they must protect themselves, and not expect the Government and H. M. troops can act as shepherds and guards to their flocks and herds.

A further notice recommends application to be made—not to H. M. troops, whose duties are sufficiently onerous—but to troops of Mounted Yeomanry, equipped for the purpose.

The above important intelligence reached us this evening at a quarter past four o'clock, P.M.

JOHNSTON AND CO.

Eden Quay, Dublin, Monday, December 20, 1847.

(From our Dungarvan Correspondent.)

Two sacks of flour were stolen on Saturday night from Mr. Roger Baker's bakery, at Dungarvan, though the night was bright, and persons getting relief rations up to half-past twelve, and 23 policemen in town, with a watchman. Same night, a heifer in-calf was taken from Mr. Thos. Healy, off the lands of Knockatimore, near Dungarvan, and eight sheep from his uncle, Mr. William Healy, both of whom were robbed of the same kind and numbers a few weeks since.

Meara, who fired at Mr. O'Brien, near Cappoquin, was transmitted to Waterford jail on Monday. Mr. O'Brien attributes his escape to the sagacity of his mare, who shewed uneasiness on discovering the assassin through the bushes.—Meara was not an occupier, but a hireling, and was known to Mr. O'Brien for 16 years.

Mr. Sheil's poor voters are dissatisfied at not getting £5 each. The sum given was only £4.

The Board of Guardians, in a petition to Parliament, praying to be allowed to purchase 12 acres of ground, state that they save £400 every six months, by substituting vegetable soup for milk. This soup is composed of cabbage broth, savoured with onions, parsnips, and salt. The biscuit rations lately given out could not be broken with a mallet.

HOW TO FILL A POOR-HOUSE.—Two servant maids, now in the poor-house, were some time ago kept by a tradesman in Dungarvan, yet the Board send the work, the right of that tradesman, to Dublin. He is now unable to keep one servant, and will, probably, before another fortnight, be an incubus on the rates, with six in family.

EQUITY EXCHEQUER—SATURDAY.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

Haines v. *Purcell.*

Mr. Pennefather applied on behalf of Mr. Richard Fuge, that he be discharged from the custody of the sheriff of the county of Cork. Mr. Fuge, it appeared, was the purchaser of certain lands in that county, which had been set up and sold by the Chief Remembrancer, under a decree for the purpose of paying incumbrances, and not having lodged the purchase money, an attachment was issued, and he was accordingly, in the month of August last, arrested at Doneraile, and committed to Cork jail. The application was founded on the affidavit, and that of Doctor Poole, his physician, in which it was stated that his life was in danger if kept much longer in prison.

Counsel stated that his client, Mr. Fuge, could have borrowed and paid the money into Court, only for the great fall in the Government funds, but was willing to give security upon his landed property, which was much better than his person, for the payment of such loss and costs as might be incurred by the re sale in question.

The application was opposed by Mr. Jennings, on behalf of the plaintiff, who stated that the estate could have been sold to Mr. Leader, a gentleman resident in Cork (who was perfectly solvent), for the sum of £7250, being only £50 less than the sum for which it had been disposed of to Mr. Fuge; and if you again put up, there would not be £4,000 had for the lands, owing to the poor relief act, but more properly called the confiscation act, giving out and indoor relief *to three-fourths of the population*, at the expense of the landed proprietors. The great pressure on the money market, and the certainty that there would shortly be more estates in the market for sale than purchasers could be had for; and if Mr. Fuge was discharged without first lodging the purchase money, the creditors in the cause would be considerable losers. He therefore trusted that their lordships would reject his proposition by refusing the motion, and thereby teach gentlemen that they should be prepared at once to lodge the money when they became purchasers under the Court, and not to be trusting to the uncertainty of borrowing.

The Court decided that upon Mr. Fuge executing a bond and warrant to the Receiver for £4,000, conditioned to pay whatever loss might be incurred by the re sale of the lands, together with all costs, and a judgment being entered thereon, and registered under Sugden's Act, that an order would then be granted for his discharge.

Agent for the plaintiff—Messrs. Nesbitt, Garde, and Sugrue.

For Mr. Fuge—Richard J. Orpen, Esq.

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed William Villiers Stuart, Esq., of Castletown, Carrick-on-Suir, to be High Sheriff of the county of Kilkenny, for the ensuing year.

MAGDALEN ASYLUM.—Rev. T. Dowley gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the above institution:—£5 from the Right Worshipful Owen Carroll, Mayor; £5 from Nicholas P. Hayes, Esq., Barrister, Dublin; and £1 from Mrs. Esmonde.

The Lord Lieutenant has offered a reward of £80 for the apprehension and conviction of the assassin who fired at Mr. Feltham Watson, near Nenagh.

SPECIAL COMMISSION.

All the crown witnesses for the South Riding have been examined within the present week by the Crown Solicitor's staff—namely, Mr. Thomas Kemmis, Mr. James Carmichael, Mr. Dunne, &c., at Clonmel. On Thursday these gentlemen arrived in Nenagh, when the crown witnesses were also brought before them for examination in the Solicitor's office, county court house. They have been aided by Mr. Brownrigg, from the Castle, who has been in Tipperary for some weeks, by Mr. Brereton, from Tuam, who has been also in Tipperary for the last few weeks, and by some of the permanently stationed stipendiary staff of the district. It is intended, we have been assured, should sufficient information be had on which to ground a recommendation for a Special Commission, to issue a Commission and try all heavy cases, including any that may have remained over since the last assizes. At Limerick, it is stated a Special Commission will be held in January. We have not heard from Tullamore whether it is the intention of Government to issue a Special Commission for the King's Count; but we should not be suprised to learn if it were included in the list.—*Tipperary Vindicator.*

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—MONDAY.

The rent for the week amounted to £19.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

20th—Mary Ann, Murray, Dublin, copper ore—H.M.P. Advice, at 8, a.m.—George Canning, Vigurs, gone to Waterford for repairs—Piper, Evoy, Cardiff, coals—Unity, Phelan, do., do.

21st—Lady Eliot, Fowler, Swansea, culm—Harp, Brennan, Cardiff, coals—Thomas, Lambert, Chepstow, bark—Six Brothers, Williams, Bridgwater, tiles—Diamond, Thomas, Llanelly, coals—Ann, Hayes, Cardiff, ditto—Rover, Campbell, do., do.—Gratitude, Thomas, Swansea, culm—Boston Packet, Cardiff, coals—Landshipping, Hore, do., do.—Wanderer, Kestell, do., do.—Prothese, Penny, Swansea, do.—Hope, Davis, Cardiff, do.—Jane Frances, Cox, do., do.—Hibernia, Hore, Newport, do.

Put back—Sinbad, Jones.

SAILED.

20th—John and Mary, James, Truro, oats—Maria, Damman, Cardiff, ballast—Saucer, Lange, Cadiz, do.—George, Williams, Swansea, ditto—Alarm, Leonard, Newport, do.—Cremona, Davy, do., do.—Jane, Mahony, Penryn, bones—Confidence, Coffey, London, provisions—Argestes, Bilton, Cardiff, flour—Parquet, Feasdell, St. Ives, ballast—Fear Not, Backe, Memel, ditto—Betsey, Lloyd, Cork, Indian corn—Emmeline, Trick, and Competitor, Goudy, before mentioned—Charlie, Howlan, Newport, iron—Mary Ann, Murray, Swansea, copper oar—Guard, Sargent, Newport, ballast—Comet, Griffiths, Neath, flour—Channock, Rowland, Maryport, ballast—Alexander, Nicholls, London, provisions—Sultan, Reed, do., do.—Two Friends, Mullowney, Neath, oats—Mars, Rowland, Milford, ballast—Queen, Wheeler, Cardiff, do.

Put back—Argestes, Bilton; and Comet, Griffiths, above mentioned.

Wind—N. N. E. to E. and E. S. E.

It is reported that Mr. Fagan, M.P. for Cork, despounding of good for Ireland, from the feeling he has observed in the Imperial Legislature, will resign his seat, and that Mr. M'Carthy, his brother in law, will be re-elected for that city.

Mr. Sharman Crawford has withdrawn, until after the recess, the bill introduced by him to secure the tenant right in Ulster, and extend it to other parts of Ireland.

THE HON. MISS RYDER BURNT TO DEATH.—A most painful sensation has been created by the death of the Hon. Miss Ryder, daughter of the Hon. Granville Ryder, and granddaughter of the Earl of Harrowby, which took place at the noble Earl's seat, Sandon Hall, on Monday week, under truly shocking circumstances. This unfortunate lady was in her 17th year, and on a visit at the hall. Sunday evening the inmates were greatly alarmed by the violent screaming of a female. The Earl of Harrowby, Lord Sandon, and several domestics immediately hastened to ascertain the cause, and they were plunged into the most poignant grief in beholding the Hon. Miss Ryder rushing down stairs, from one of the upper rooms, enveloped in flames. Her clothes were on fire all round her, and the flames extended above her head, and, as may be readily conceived, her suffering and screams were heartrending. Reaching the hall, Lord Sandon caught her in his arms, and by all the means in his power endeavoured to extinguish the fire. This, however, was a work of difficulty; and, although assisted by the domestics, it was not until the unfortunate young lady was thrown down, and some materials wrapped round her, that the flames were effectually put out. Unhappily by that period the fire had inflicted the most dreadful injuries, for when she was carried into one of the adjacent apartments she was found to be shockingly burnt about the face and body. Messengers were immediately dispatched for the attendance of medical gentlemen in the neighborhood, and everything that could be suggested for the relief of the unfortunate sufferer was applied. Lord Sandon was burnt about the face and hands in his attempt to save the life of his niece. During the night Miss Ryder's sufferings were dreadful in the extreme. She never rallied, and in the following morning expired. It is stated that the accident arose by the clothing of the young lady igniting from the fire of the grate. She had been warming herself, and her dress being of light material it was drawn to the bars by the draught, and instantly fired.

THREATENING LETTERS.—We regret to have to state that on Sunday morning last three threatening letters were left at the hall-door of Bishopscourt, the residence of the Earl and Countess of Clonmel; one addressed to his lordship, one to Lady Clonmel, and one to the steward. These letters were left on the step of the hall-door, with a stone laid on them to secure them; they are not all in the same handwriting, from which it is presumed they were not the act of a single individual. The Hon. Edward Lawless visited Bishopscourt on Monday, to investigate the matter, but as yet nothing has transpired that would lead to the discovery of the ungrateful wretches, who were guilty of this outrage. Having collected all the labourers on the estate—upwards of seventy—Mr. Lawless addressed them on the subject, and showed them the folly of such conduct; as, if a repetition of it took place, or any outrage whatever was committed, it was his lordship's determination to dismiss every man of them, and leave the country altogether. He promised that any person who would give information that would lead to the discovery of the writer of these letters, should be liberally rewarded both by Lord Clonmel and himself. We regret that these should be any appearance of disturbance (of which these threatening letters are generally the forerunners) in the hitherto peaceable and well conducted neighbourhood—more especially that any feeling of this kind should be exhibited towards Lord and Lady Clonmel; for no person in the country gives more general employment. There are, on an average seventy-five labourers engaged in the demesne the entire year, independent of thirty domestics at Bishopscourt; whilst her ladyship is unceasing in relieving the wants of the poor, and devising modes of employment and instruction for the young and helpless. We hope that the infatuated people, for their own sakes will not drive from the country a resident nobleman like Lord Clonmel, who spends his fortune amongst them.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

This day is Published, Price 6d, by Post, 10d,

A SUPPLEMENTARY LETTER TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND,

In Reply to

DR. MILLER'S ANIMADVERSIONS,

By the Author of

"A Letter to the Bishop of Ossory and Ferns, &c."

Dublin:—HODGES and SMITH, Grafton-street.

Waterford: T. S. HARVEY.

Dec. 22.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

IN THE YEAR 1720-21,

ALSO FOR THE ASSURANCE OF LIVES

LIFE INSURANCES,

WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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

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

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

Insurances tansfeed from othe Offices free o expense.

ELLY & HANDY,
Agents at New Ross.

Important to Landholders.

IT is now admitted by all who are competent to give an opinion upon the subject, that the Irish Farmer cannot, under existing circumstances, compete with the foreigner so long as agricultural produce is admitted duty free into Great Britain, unless he adopt a new and *improved* system in the management of his farm, stock, &c. It will also be admitted that the Farmer who has all his lifetime managed his farm upon the *old* and *unprofitable* system, cannot at once abandon his slovenly habits and adopt a new and more *profitable* method of cultivating his land without receiving *instruction* from some quarter or other. To effect this all-important end the IRISH FARMER'S GAZETTE comes to the assistance of all who are in need of instruction in Agricultural or Horticultural matters. In the columns of that paper will be found, each week, articles on the Reclamation of Waste Land, Green Cropping, House Feeding, &c., and all the information required by the Farmer and the Gardener, written in the plainest and most practical way, by men who are admitted to be the most successful and best-informed Agriculturists and Horticulturists of the day, and who are thoroughly acquainted with the *wants* and *capabilities* of Ireland. To suit the taste of the Scientific Farmer, articles on Agricultural Chemistry, &c., are inserted. Also ENGRAVINGS of Prize Cattle and Improved Farm Implements.

In the *Horticultural* department will be found instructions for the works to be performed each week in the Peach House, Vinery, Green House, Hothed, Nursery, and Forest, together with selections from the newest Horticultural and Floricultural periodicals of the day.

*** Subscribers to the FARMER'S GAZETTE who may require information on any subject connected with Agriculture or Horticulture, have only to address a letter to the Editor, giving the particulars, when the question will be fully answered in the paper the next day of publication. Information conveyed in this way has been productive of great advantage to the readers of the GAZETTE.

The latest and most correct reports of the English, Irish, and Scotch markets, together with the Dublin market notes, &c., are given.

The GAZETTE circulates extensively amongst the Nobility and Gentry in every county in Ireland, and is, therefore, considered one of the best papers in this country for Advertisements intended to meet the eye of such parties.

The FARMER'S GAZETTE is the *only* Agricultural paper published in Ireland; it goes *free by post*; is printed in a convenient form for binding as a book of reference, and is published at 23, BACHELOR'S WALK, Dublin; yearly Subscription £1; half-yearly 10s; quarterly 5s, payable in advance, which can be sent by Post Office order, or bill note, directed to Messrs. WILLIAM and EDWARD PEARSON, the Proprietors.

☞ A new volume (Vol. VII) will commence on the 1st of January. Parties desirous of Subscribing should lose no time in forwarding their orders to avoid disappointment. A specimen copy sent on application.

GLASGOW.—The following, among other stoppages, were announced during last week:—Messrs. Robert Forrester and Sons, in the country trade; Messrs. Campbell, Harvie, and Co., and Messrs. Ferguson and Watson, both in the silk trade; and Messrs. Ewing, Pauld, and Co., manufacturers, whose liabilities amount, we understand, to about £20,000. The name of another respectable firm has also been mentioned, with liabilities stated at £15,000. Letters from Glasgow mention the failure of Baille, Honeyman, and Co. Their debts are stated at about £45,000, and a composition has been offered of 10s in the pound.

EFFECTS OF THE INFLUENZA.—The violence of the epidemic continued unabated in London during the week ending December 11; the total number of deaths in the metropolis amounting to 2,416, or about 140 per cent above the weekly average—1,046. The deaths in the week, occasioned by diseases of the lungs and other organs of respiration, amounted to 913, while the average is only 333.

Michael Sullivan, Esq., was elected on Saturday last M.P. for the city of Kilkenny, without opposition.

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e FARMER'S GAZETTE is the only Agriral paper published in Ireland; it goes free st; is printed in a convenient form for bind- a book of reference, and is published at BACHELOR'S-WALK, Dublin; yearly ription £1; half-yearly 10s; quarterly 5s, le in advance, which can be sent by Post order, or half note, directed to Messrs. LIAM and EDWARD PURDON, the Prors.
A new volume (Vol. VII) will commence 1st of January. Parties desirous of Subng should lose no time in forwarding their s to avoid disappointment. A specimen sent on application.

ASGOW.—The following, among other stop, were announced during last week:—rs. Robert Forrester and Sons, in the counade; Messrs. Campbell, Harvie, and Co., Messrs. Ferguson and Watson, both in the ade; and Messrs. Ewing, Pauld, and Co., facturers, whose liabilities amount, we und, to about £20,000. The name of anorespectable firm has also been mentioned, liabilities stated at £15,000. Letters from ow mention the failure of Baile, Honeyand Co. Their debts are stated at about 00, and a composition has been offered of the pound.

FFECTS OF THE INFLUENZA.—The violence epidemic continued unabated in London g the week ending December 11; the total ber of deaths in the metropolis amounting 16, or about 140 per cent, above the weekly ge—1,046. The deaths in the week, occad by diseases of the lungs and other organs espiration, amounted to 913, while the aveis only 333.
ichael Sullivan, Esq., was elected on Saturlast M.P. for the city of Kilkenny, without ition.

MASONIC.

THE Master Wardens and Brethren of the Fifth Lodge of Ireland will meet at their Lodge Room, No. 5, CATHEDRAL SQUARE, on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at High Noon, being the Festival of Saint John the Evangelist, to instal the Officers elected for the ensuing year.

Dinner on the table at 7 o'Clock.

Brethren not Members of this Lodge, and who may wish to dine, will please leave their Names with Mr. G. W. CONNOR, Grand Parade, on or before Friday, the 24th instant.

By order of the W. M.,
E. S., Secretary.

FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of SHARES in the WATERFORD GAS COMPANY, viz.—
In One Lot, 40 Shares,
In One Do., 80 Do.
Or, equal to $\frac{1}{10}$ of the Concern.

To meet the increased Consumption of Gas expected from the Limerick, Cork, and Dublin Railways, to this City, the Works and Mains have lately been put into the most efficient state, at considerable cost, which enables the purest Gas to be supplied in the most ample manner.

Apply to
THOMAS S. HARVEY, Sharebroker,
Quay, Waterford.

WATERFORD SCHOOL.

Rev. Dr. PRICE, Master.

COURSE OF EDUCATION:

HEBREW, Greek, Latin, German, French, English, Geography, and History, (ancient and modern), Mathematics, (comprising an extensive course of Science, practical and theoretical,) preparatory to the Univerities, to Woolwich, Sandhurst, as well as the profession of Civil and Military Engineer; Surveyor, &c.; Algebra, Natural Philosophy, in its various Branches, including Lectures on Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, Chemistry, Electricity, (with suitable apparatus), Writing, Arithmetic, &c.

After an accurate investigation of the judgments obtained during the preceding Session, Prizes of the FIRST, SECOND, and THIRD Rank, were adjudged to the Young Gentlemen whose names follow. The rank of each pupil is decided according to *absolute* merit—*relative* merit is regarded and modified by the order of the names in each class.

Dr. PRICE has adopted the present system of deciding Premiums as being at once better calculated to ensure *persevering* and *regular* exertion, and to do justice to the industrious pupil in preference to that wherein merit is estimated by superiority of answering, in a *limited portion* of business, prepared a short time previous to the examination.

PRIZES.

FIRST RANK—Dobbyn, sen.; Fegan, Denny, Angel, sen.; Carroll, 1mus.; Prosser, Lett.

SECOND RANK—Ryland, Benson, Renny, Lawson, Mathews, jun.; Carroll, 3tius.; Carroll, 2dus.; Collins, Fleury, Ambrose, jun.; M'Lean, Carroll, 4tus.

THIRD RANK—Gibbs, Mortimer, Boxwell, Gifford.

(Prizes of the Third Rank were conferred on such as were particularly meritorious during a *portion* of the session, but were prevented by *unavoidable absence* from qualifying for the First or Second Rank.)

Premiums for eminence during the *past session* were awarded as follows:—

ARITHMETICAL EXERCISES—Dobbyn, sen.; Prosser, M'Lean, Angel, sen.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC—Dobbyn, sen.; Carroll, 1mus.; Mathews, sen.; Denny.

At the PUBLIC EXAMINATION held December 15th—

MENTAL ARITHMETIC—Dobbyn, sen.; Carroll, 1mus; Benson, Mathews, sen.; Fegan, Ambrose, sen.

BOOK-KEEPING—Prosser, Carroll, 1mus.

ASTRONOMY AND GEOGRAPHY—Angel, sen.; Ryland, Carroll, 1mus.; Ambrose, jun.

DRAWING—Dobbyn, 1mus.; M'Lean, Newport, Mortimer.

FRENCH—Dobbyn, sen.; Fegan, Angel, sen.; Mortimer, M'Lean, Newport, Carroll, 2dus.

WRITING—Shephard, Dobbyn, sen.; Carroll, 1mus; Denny, Carroll, 2dus.; Mortimer, Newport, Lannigan, Angel, 1mus.

The Medal for Good Conduct and Regular Attendance, was obtained by Lannigan, sen., and Premiums by Angel, sen.; Denny, Ambrose, jun.

The following Honors have been obtained by former Pupils of the Waterford School during the *present* year:—

HILARY TERM.

Mr. Ryland........ A Science Honor.. *First Rank.*
Mr. John Nicholson A Classical Honor.. *First Rank.*
Mr. Wm. Nicholson A Classical Honor.. *Second Rank.*
Mr. John Nicholson A Scriptural Premium.

TRINITY TERM.

Mr. Ryland .... A Science Honor.. *First Rank.*
Mr. Wm. Nicholson A Scriptural Premium.

SUMMER COMMENCEMENTS.

Mr. Wills .... A Vice-Chancellor's Prize (English Verse.)

MICHAELMAS TERM.

Mr. Ryland ...... A Science Prize (Mathematics) *First Rank.*
Mr. Ryland ...... A Science Prize (Logics) *First Rank.*
Mr. John Nicholson A Classical Prize.. *First Rank.*
Mr. Wm. Nicholson A Classical Prize.. *Second Rank.*

In the preceding year Mr. Ryland obtained *double honors* at every Examination.

The Messrs. Nicholson at entrance obtained *distinguished places* and *Hebrew Premiums.*

WOOLWICH COLLEGE.

Mr. Archbold Mackesy ranked among the FIRST at Entrance, he having been prepared at the Waterford School, and not having subsequently attended any of the Preparatory Schools in England.

N.B.—From the above statement, Parents may form an opinion of the *efficiency* and *comprehensiveness* of the system of education pursued at the Waterford School.

☞ There are Vacancies for Two Private Pupils, who would be Prepared for the Examinations in the University.

In consequence of the Honors attained at the *last Examination* in the University, Two Days have been added to the Vacation.

N. B.—Business will be resumed (D. V.), on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12th, 1848, on which day a punctual attendance is particularly requested.

Stephen-street, Dec. 20, 1847.

BIRTH

December 19th, at Cloncoskoran, the lady of Sir John Nugent Humble, Bart., High Sheriff of the County of Waterford, of a daughter.

Wednesday evening as Mr. Hunt's ploughboy, who resides near Askeaton, within a short distance of the soldier's barracks, was at work in a field, two armed ruffians came up and shot the horses. They also left a threatening notice, ordering the ploughman to have his coffin prepared, if he did not leave the place.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

WATCH, CLOCK,

AND

SILVER PLATE

ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 2, MALL.

JAMES MORRISON

RESPECTFULLY informs the Gentry and Public, that he has received a New and Select Assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. A variety of AMERICAN, FRENCH, and other CLOCKS very Cheap. Also, a Case of Silver edged PLATED WARE of the best description, consisting of—

CAKE BASKETS, BUTTER TUBS, MUFFIN PLATES, TOAST RACKS, EGG FRAMES, BOTTLE STANDS, SNUFFERS AND TRAYS, &c.,

all of which will be disposed of at very moderate prices to meet the pressure of the times.

TO PURCHASERS OF

TIMBER, DEALS, &c.

T. S. GRUBB AND SON

DAILY expect the arrival of their Barque the "*ALERT*" from ST. JOHN'S, N. B., with a cargo of TIMBER and DEALS, of prime quality; also the "*THETIS*," with a cargo of MEMEL TIMBER and DEALS, which will be disposed of at their Yards, FERRYBANK, on moderate terms.

Waterford, Dec. 10, 1847.

EQUITY EXCHEQUER.

Andrew Vance, Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Mark Kennedy, A Bankrupt, deceased, Plaintiff; Robert Elliott Blackmore, Mary Anne Kehoe, and others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the 131st General Order of this Honourable Court, I will, on TUESDAY, the 4th Day of JANUARY, 1848, at the Hour of ONE o'Clock in the afternoon, at my Chambers, on the Inns' Quay, City of Dublin, SET UP AND LET BY PUBLIC CANT, to the highest and best Bidder, for 7 Years, pending this Cause, from the 25th day of MARCH, 1848, ALL THAT AND THOSE, the LANDS of BISHOP'S HALL, MELVILLE, and GAULSTOWN, containing about 163 ACRES, Irish Plantation Measure, together with the DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICES thereon (now in the Tenancy of RICHARD BLACKMORE, Gentleman), situate in the County of KILKENNY, in the pleadings in this Cause, and Receiver's statement mentioned.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1847.
W. T. HAMILTON, S.R.

WILLIAM PEEBLES, Attorney for Receiver, 9, North Frederick-street.

N.B.—For further particulars, application to be made to Mr. PATRICK TOBIN, Waterford, the Receiver in this Cause; or to WILLIAM PEEBLES, his Attorney, 9, North Frederick Street, Dublin.

THE
NATIONAL ART-UNION
FOR IRELAND.

PATRON.
His Royal Highness Prince Albert.
VICE-PATRON.
His Excellency the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
PRESIDENT.
The Rev. Franc Sadlier, Provost, T.C.D.

PROGRAMME FOR THE SECOND YEAR, 1847

THE Council have much satisfaction in issuing the following complete programme for the second year:

THE ENGRAVING FOR THE YEAR
"THE IRISH SPINNING WHEEL."

exquisitely engraved by FRANCIS HALL, after TOPHAM, is now in course of delivery to all Subscribers; and the Council have pleasure in stating that it has excited the admiration of all who have seen it, as being a truly beautiful work of art; as such, they confidently present it to their subscribers, with whom they have thus been enabled *to keep faith by having it ready for delivery within the year.*

In addition, the Council have provided as a BONUS TO SUBSCRIBERS F R 1847,
"SANCHO AND THE DUCHESS."

Thus subscribers of 20s will receive as a bonus a proof impression of the exquisite line engraving of "Sancho and the Duchess," by Humphries, after Leslie; and, in addition, will obtain *four* chances of a prize in the distribution, and receive a PROOF BEFORE LETTERS of the engraving for the year—"The Irish Spinning Wheel."

Subscribers of 10s will receive as a bonus a print of "Sancho and the Duchess," and *two* chances of a prize in the distribution, and also be entitled to a LETTERED PROOF of "The Irish Spinning Wheel."

Subscribers of 5s will receive a fine IMPRESSION of "The Irish Spinning Wheel," and *one* chance in the distribution of prizes.

⁂ Members in Dublin can, on subscribing, obtain both "Sancho and the Duchess," and "The Irish Spinning Wheel."

Country Agents are requested to apply for the copies they may require.

PRIZES FOR THE YEAR.

In addition to the regular *Money Prizes*, the holders of which will be entitled to select works of art from the public exhibitions in Dublin, the Council have resolved on selecting a certain number of

FIRST-CLASS ENGRAVINGS,

which will be elegantly framed and drawn for as prizes.

The plan of giving First-Class Engravings as prizes was strongly recommended by several witnesses in evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons on Art-Unions, and the Council conceive that the distribution of such works in Ireland will have the happiest effects in diffusing a correct taste for high Art. And they also hope that by this means they will encourage first-class engraving in this country, an art they have been mainly instrumental in introducing.

The prize Historical Painting, entitled—
"O'ROURKE'S RETURN,"

by HENRY O'NEILL, which was so handsomely presented to this Society, will also be drawn for at the ensuing distribution.

Subscribers have the privilege of selecting "Sunday Morning," in preference to the engraving for this year, should they prefer it.

⁂ The subscription to this Society enables men of the most moderate incomes to contribute to its usefulness, and obtain a commensurate reward. A subscription of 5s will ensure the subscriber a beautiful impression of "The Irish Spinning Wheel," and the chance of a highly valuable prize.

JAMES HAUGHTON, DURHAM DUNLOP, } Hon. Secs.

Office, 11, D'Olier-street, Dublin.

CLOSE OF THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.

The Books for 1847 will shortly close. Vouchers should be taken out immediately, to secure an early impression of "The Irish Spinning Wheel."

N.B.—Members for 1846, who have not yet obtained "Sunday Morning," are requested to apply at the Office.

TO GROCERS, &c.,
AT WATERFORD.

WANTED, an AGENT for the SALE of ROBERTS' FERMENTED BRITISH WINES. To a GROCER, or a Gentleman having a good Family connection, a very handsome Discount will be allowed. A Guarantee and good References will be required.

British Wine Works, Laverock Bank, Edinburgh.

TO SENDERS OF POULTRY TO THE LONDON MARKETS.

R. G. Fricker & Son,
SALESMEN,
LEADENHALL MARKET,

WILL be glad of Consignments of POULTRY, GAME, &c, for which they undertake to realise the utmost Market Value, and return the Account and Money immediately after each Sale.

N.B.—The charge of £5 per Cent. for Selling will be deducted from each Account.

WEST OF ENGLAND
FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE OFFICE,
EXETER.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES

ARE Offered to the Public, in pursuance of the Resolutions of the General Court of Proprietors, held on the Sixth Day of APRIL, 1847.

The immediate advantage of a moderate Scale of Premiums, in addition to the large Share of Profits appropriated to the Assured.

NEW INSURANCES, for £100 and upwards, for the whole Term of Life, will receive Bonuses on the principle of FOUR-FIFTHS, or EIGHTY PER CENT. of the Profits from Life Insurances, being divided among them, at the end of every Fifth Year—the first Division made up to Christmas, 1852, to include all Policies issued, from and after the Sixth Day of APRIL last.

The Share of the Profits allotted to each Policy may be applied in either of the following ways, at the option of the Assured, viz.:—

1st—By a Bonus, or Reversionary Sum, being added to the Amount Insured under the Policy, payable at the death of the Life.

2d—Or, by an immediate payment in Cash of its present value.

3d—Or, by the amount being applied in an Equivalent Reduction of the future Annual Payment—such option to be signified within Three Months after the Bonus shall be declared.

Insurances may be effected, without participation of Profits, at a lower rate of Premium than is charged for Insurances entitled to Profits.

Peculiar advantages are afforded to Policy Holders, in cases of Death by Duelling, Suicide, or by the hands of Justice, as stated in the conditions annexed.

Payment of Claims in Three Months after the usual proofs.

No Entrance Money or Admission Fees are charged.

INSURANCES MAY ALSO BE EFFECTED

Upon the Joint continuance of Two or more Lives.

Upon the Joint Lives, and the Life of the Survivor, of Two, or more Persons.

Upon the Contingency of One Life Dying before another.

Upon the Life Assured attaining the Specific Age, or Dying previously thereto.

PREMIUMS MAY BE PAID—

Either Yearly or Half Yearly.
By a Single Payment.
By a Limited Number of Payments.
By an Ascending or Descending Scale.

ANNUITIES Granted and Purchased, and Endowments for Children effected.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE POLICIES continue to be Granted at the usual Rates, and the Assurers are entitled to Participate in the Disposable Surplus Premiums, to be ascertained at the end of every 5th Year.

Prospectuses and Tables of Rates may be obtained from

THOMAS S. HARVEY,
Agent at Waterford.
W. CARROLL, M.D.,
Medical Referee.

A. FISHER, Agent at Youghal.

N.B.—Fire Policies falling due the 25th instant should be renewed within 14 days, receipts for which are now ready.

Charles's Nuncibono;
OR
UNIVERSAL CLEANING LIQUID.

NO Store Closet is complete unless it contains a bottle of this invaluable Liquid, which may be truly called "The Housekeeper's Friend," from the great saving it will be found to effect of Time, Labour, and Expense. Many things are thrown aside because Greasy or Dirty; try the NUNCIBONO, and see the effect, for Plate, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Metals, Jewellery, Culinary Utensils, Glass, Greasy Coat Collars, Kid Gloves, Furs, Silks, Satins, (fast colors,) &c.

Proprietor, C. SANDERSON, Steel Yard, Upper Thames-street, London; Sold Wholesale by W. S. RUMSEY, (Sole Agent), Wholesale Chemist, 3, Queen-street Place, Cheapside, London; Retail in Capsuled Bottles, at 1s each, by

Beale, Scott and Co. .... Cork.
Hodges and Son, ... Dublin.
Allen, ... Limerick.
Fayle, ... Clonmel,

AND

D. CONDON and Co.,
Ironmongers, Quay, Waterford.

THE AMERICAN
Cream Furniture Polish.

For cleansing and preserving Furniture of every description.

THE excellence of this inestimable composition will be found unrivalled in its superiority over every other preparation of the kind offered to the public, producing upon Furniture of all descriptions a polish unequalled for its durability and brilliancy, with one-fourth the usual labour, and restoring French Polish to its original lustre.

One trial will be sufficient to prove its utility, and ensure the patronage of every family desirous of clean furniture, *with a splendid polish.*

Prepared only by E. R. KETT, Druggist, Oxford, in bottles 1s and 2s each, with directions for use. Considerable advantage will be derived in purchasing 2s bottles. Sold by all respectable Druggists, Oilmen, Ironmongers, and Grocers throughout the Kingdom, and may be obtained wholesale through W. S. RUMSEY, (Sole Agent) Wholesale Chemist, 3 Queen-street Place, Cheapside, London; and retail of

Beale, Scott and Co. .... Cork.
John Allan and Co., Mary-street, Dublin.
J. P. Evans, Colorman, ... Limerick.
Wigmore and Morgan, Grocers, Clonmel.
Dr. MACKESY,
Chemist, (the Mall), Waterford.

TO BE LET,
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.

To Merchants, Ship Masters,
AND
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.

THE Subscriber is prepared to supply Coals, Culm, Lime and Limestone Ballast, for Shipping, on the most reasonable terms.

LIGHTERS FOR HIRE.

Apply to WILLIAM HAYES, 64, Merchants' Quay.

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.

ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERATIVE DISEASES.

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

MANHOOD:

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

TWENTY-EIGHTH THOUSAND.

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

REVIEWS OF THE WORK.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CAUTION.

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

MR. JONES,
SURGEON-DENTIST,

WILL commence his Professional attendance in WATERFORD in a few days.

Cork, December 18th, 1847.
7, South Mall.

In the Matter of THOMAS ROBINSON CHERRY, of King-street, in the City of Waterford, and of New Ross, in the County of Wexford, Brewer, Malster, and Miller, Merchant, Trader, Dealer, and Chapman,
A Bankrupt.

THE Commissioners of Bankrupt will sit at the Court of Bankruptcy, Inns' Quay, in the City of Dublin, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of DECEMBER inst., at the Hour of 11 o'Clock in the forenoon, to choose an Assignee or Assignees of the Bankrupt's Estate in this matter, when and where the Creditors of the Bankrupt are to come prepared to prove their Debts. All Persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or who have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the Commissioners of Bankrupt shall appoint, but to give notice to

HENRY A. DILLON,
Agent to the Commission, 87, Lower Gardiner-Street.

BARRY COLLINS, Registrar.
Dated 16th December, 1847.

THE GREATEST SALE
OF
ANY MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A Very Wonderful Cure of a Disordered Liver and stomach.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) CHARLES WILSON.

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

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed) ROBERT CALVERT.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

Your most obliged and obedient servant
(Signed) ALDBOROUGH.

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

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

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

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

The Markets.

WATERFORD, DEC. 21.

Our grain market has been moderately supplied in most articles. Samples of mill wheat realised 3d per brl., and shipping 1s to 2s per brl. over Friday's report. The demand for the latter is much better than the former. We have no change to make in the prices of barley and oats, the supply of the former being very small. The demand for bakers' flour is merely for present use, the supply of which is rapidly increasing to this market, but our quotations are firm, without alteration. The trade in Indian corn is rather inactive. There is no alteration in the prices of pigs and butter.

Mill Wheat (raw)	27s 6d to 29s 0d
Shipping ditto	25s 0d to 27s 0d
Barley, malting	15s 6d 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 6d 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	20s 0d to 21s 6d
Ditto, yellow	20s 0d to 21s 9d
Ditto damaged	11s 0d to 15s 0d
Indian Meal, per ton	£9 5 0d to £10 0s 0d
Bran, per barrel	3s 6d to 3s 9d
Rye Meal	10s 0d to 10s 6d
Oatmeal, per ton	£13 0s 0d to £00 0s 0d
Flour, (superfine) per sack	38s 6d to 40s 0d
Seconds	34s 0d to 36s 0d
Thirds	30s 0d to 31s 0d
Fourths	23s 0d to 26s 0d
Barrelled Flour, of 196lb	27s 0d to 29s 0d
Do. Meal	17s 0d to 19s 0d
Beans, per cwt.	16s 0d to 17s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	45s 0d to 47s 0d
Scalded ditto	36s 0d to 39s 0d
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	80s 0d to 91s 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	20s 0d to 22s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	20s 0d to 22s 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	4d to 0d
Beef, per lb	3d to 5d
Veal, per lb	6d to 7d
Pork, per lb	0d to 0d
Dried Hams	6d to 8d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	16d to 00d
Potatoes (new) per stone	12d to 18d
Eggs, per doz	12d to 0d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	firkins.	Price.
Saturday	155	88s 0d to 92s 0d
Monday	135	88s 0d to 92s 0d
Yesterday	164	88s 0d to 92s 0d

CORK MARKETS.—DEC. 20.

Barrels.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. Currency.
9 White Wheat	27 0 to 00 0	00 0—20 Stone
89 Red Wheat	20 0 to 25 0	
145 Ditto	25 0 to 26 9	25 0—10 do
71 Barley	12 0 to 15 0	
— Ditto	00 0 to 00 0	14 0—16 do.
1 Bere (new)	12 3 to 00 0	00 0
414 Oats	10 0 to 11 2	
306 Old Ditto	11 2 to 11 10	11 2—14 do.
92 Pigs	27 0 to 42 0—00	0 per cwt.

CORK BUTTER—DEC. 20.

CANT.		CURRENCY	
1st quality	89s	1st quality	80s
2d do	83s	2d do.	74s
3d do.	78s	3d do.	69s
4th do.	72s	4th do	63s
5th do.	69s	5th do.	60s
6th do.	56s	6th do.	47s

LIMERICK BUTTER—DEC 18.

1st quality	86s	5th quality	58s
2d do.	80s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	74s	And 4s 0d over	
4th do.	66s		

CLONMEL—DEC. 18.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter..	84 0 to	92 0	Do black	0 9	to 0 94
Oatmeal	14 0 to	0 0	Flour 2ds	32 0	to 00 0
Bac'n pigs	41 0 to	47 0	Househld	29 0	to 00 0
Ren. Lard	45 0 to	00 0	Thirds	19 0	to 00 0
Bran	3 8 to	0 0	Fourths	18 0	to 00 0
Bere	12 6 to	14 0	Wool	12 0	to 14 0
Barley	14 0 to	15 9	Potatoes	0 6	to 0 8
Wheat	1 4½ to	1 5	Beef	0 4	to 0 5
Do. red.	1 3½ to	1 4½	Mutton	0 4½	to 0 5½
Do. ship.	1 2 to	1 3	Pork	0 4	to 0 4½
Oats	0 9 to	0 10	Veal	0 0	to 0 0

WEXFORD—DEC. 17.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	84 0 to	86 0	3rds	00 0	to 00 0
Fresh do.	00 0 to	0 0	Oatmea.	14 0	to 00 0
Wheat	25 0 to	28 0	Potatoes	00 6	to 0 8
Barley	12 6 to	18 0	Beef	00 3	to 00 6
Oats	11 6 to	13 0	Mutton	00 4	to 00 6
Beans	18 0 to	20 6	Veal	00 3½	to 0 5
Flour fine	36 0 to	00 0	Pork	00 0	to 00 0
2nds	34 0 to	00 0	Do. ℙ cwt	00 0	to 00 0

CARLOW—DEC 16.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, per brl	28 0 to	30 0	Bran,	5 4	to 6 0
Best Red	27 0 to	28 0	Beef	00 4	to 0 6½
Do inferior	20 0 to	25 0	Mutton	0 5	to 0 6
Barley, do.	15 0 to	16 6	Veal	0 6	to 0 6
Oats, per brl	11 0 to	12 0	Lamb	0 0	to 0 0
Do. inferior	9 0 to	10 6	Bacon	66 0	to 70 0
Flour, per bag	32 0 to	00 0	Hams	00 5	to 00 6½
Do. inferior	28 0 to	00 0	Butter	88 0	to 90 0
Thirds	24 0 to	00 0	Wool	00 0	to 00 0
Oatmeal	12 0 to	14 0	Potatoes	00 7	to 00 8

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—DEC 17.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
White wheat	27 0 to	32 0	Oatmeal	13 0	to 14 6
Millers' red	24 0 to	30 0	Flour	00 0	to 00 0
Barley	14 0 to	17 0	Second	16 0	to 17 0
Oats, new	10 0 to	12 6	Indian corn	28 0	to 37 0
Oats, old	00 0 to	00 0	(per 480 lbs.)		

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, DEC. 17.

		From s. d.	To s. d.	Averages. s. d.
2430	Wheat, per barrel 20 stone	24 0	32 6	29 1
3700	Oats..........14 do.	11 0	14 6	12 2
237	Bere..........16 do.	13 6	14 6	13 11
1441	Barley........16 do.	14 3	17 6	16 3
2237	Oatmeal (new).. 8 do.	12 3	14 6	12 6
—	Second Flour .... 0 do.	00 0	00 0	00 0

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—DEC. 17.

Prices.—Butter—Waterford, 0's to 00s; Carlow, 86s to 90s; Belfast, 90s to 92s; Dundalk, 82s to 86s; Coleraine, 88s to 90s; Kilkenny, 90s to 92s; Cork, 1st, —s to —s; ditto, 2ds, 90s to —s; 5ths, —s to —s; Derry, 88s to —s; Banbridge, 86s to 88s; Sligo, 86s to 89s. Bacon, 34s to 60s; Hams, 50s to —s. Keg Lard, 52s to 56s; bladders, 75s to —s. Beef, per tierce, 88s to 95s. Pork, per barrel, 66s to 74s.

CATTLE IMPORTED INTO LIVERPOOL, from the 3d to the 9th Dec.

Cows, 921; calves, 13; sheep, 1034; lambs, —; pigs, 2290; horses, 29.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN.
Week ended Dec. 11.

Imperial—General Weekly Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	51 11	Oats	22 4	Beans	42 7
Barley	30 5	Rye	31 0	Peas	47 7

Aggregate Average of Six Weeks, which governs duty.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	52 10	Oats	22 10	Beans	44 10
Barley	31 8	Rye	32 3	Peas	48 9

Duty on Foreign Corn suspended

WATERFORD EXPORTS.—Confidence, Angel, London, 3,025 frks. butter, 940 fls. bacon, 57 casks 250 kegs lard, 100 kegs honey, 21 kegs skins; William Penn (s) Clarke, Liverpool, 361 frks. butter, 1973 cwt flour, 100 kegs lard 35 bales rags, 80 cows, 50 sheep; Venus, Bevan, Newport, 570 brls. oats, 160 fls. bacon, 100 cwt flour, 8 casks lard; Victory (s) Stacey, Bristol, 138 fls. bacon, 34 casks 10 trcs. and 35 kegs lard, 50 frks. butter, 20 brls pork, 106 brls oats, 381 pigs, 67 cows, 30 sheep; Malvina, Beer, Swansea, 2,330 cwt flour, 550 brls wheat.

Summary of provision exports for week ending Saturday, Dec. 18—20 brls pork, 3,799 fls. bacon, 2,107 cwt butter, 388 cwt lard, 550 brls. wheat, 2,595 do. oats, 58 do. barley, 6,238 cwt flour, 916 pigs, 218 cows, 103 sheep.

HERE'S MERRY CHRISTMAS COME AGAIN.

Here's merry Christmas come again,
With all it ever used to bring,
The mistletoe and carol strain,
The holly in the window frame,
And all the bloom from hill and plain
That winter's chilly hand can fling.

It must be welcomed with a song,
Though nothing new may fill the ditty;
Old fashioned feelings may be wrong,
But prejudice is very strong,
And dear old Christmas, won'd so long,
Shall find us faithful, if not witty.

It comes with roar of city bells;
It comes with many a village chime;
And many a village grandam tells
Of places where the white ghost dwells,
Of demon forms and robbers' cells,
And all the tales for Christmas time.

It comes with music in the hall,
That stirs the old man in his chair,
And when the midnight measures fall,
He'll lead the blythest dance of all,
Spurning alike the chimney wall,
And seventy years of wear and tear.

Here's merry Christmas, and it seems
To call back childhood to the breast,
With kindly words and laughing screams,
With leaping steps that shake the beams,
With noisy games and happy dreams,
And all of life that's bright and best.

Bring fragrant bay with laurel tied,
Bring shining chestnuts—how we'll roast 'em:
Bring forth the bowl in wassail pride,
Bring sack and brown ale, side by side,
Bring foaming flip in endless pride,
Bring friends around—and how we'll toast 'em.

Here's merry Christmas come again,
"Cling heart to heart, and hand to hand.
"Love one another" was the strain
Of Him who never taught in vain;
And let it sound o'er hill and plain,
And rule the feast in every land.

ELIZA COOK.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

On Thursday last the board met as usual, WM. MORRIS, Esq., J. P., in the chair. Present—Thomas Sherlock, James Delahunty, G. Wyse, Ald. Phelan, (Mayor elect), J. E. Feehan, David Holden, Arthur Dillon, Alderman Walsh, Sir H. W. Barron.

CASH RECEIVED.

Mr. Cosgrave	£139	3	8
Mr. Fitzpatrick	121	11	5

Moved by Captain Newport; seconded by Mr. Sherlock, and resolved:—

"That, as applications for relief are becoming very numerous, and impossible to dispose of in one day, the board will, until the pressure of business, meet on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, to transact the business of the board according to the following arrangement, viz.:—

"On Mondays for the Electoral Divisions in the county Waterford.

"On Wednesdays for the Electoral Divisions of the county Kilkenny.

"On Thursdays the general business of the board.

"On Fridays the Electoral Division of the city of Waterford.

"The Clerk to give notice of the above to the several guardians, in the expectation of securing the attendance of those belonging to their several districts."

Captain Newport would make an observation—there were five or six hundred paupers seeking for admission or relief—he thought, under the circumstances, it would be better for the guardians to attend from day to day, otherwise they would never be able to get through the admissions.

The Chairman said he thought it right to apprise the board, that the City Relieving Officer had requested the guardians belonging to the city to attend on Monday.

Sir Henry W. Barron said they were going on very diligently, he thought they might go on until four o'clock, and then adjourn until some other day.

Captain Newport said it was most important that they should give out-door relief—it would be the means of keeping poor persons from becoming inmates of the house for life. It might not be generally known that when many persons came into the house their cabins were thrown down, and as soon as they left the house, they were obliged to return, or become wandering paupers, having no place in which to shelter themselves.

Mr. Bogan said they could not give out-door relief unless the house was full. The law did not allow it.

Sir H. W. Barron was of the same opinion.

Mr. Delahunty said they should apply for an alteration in the law.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

In hospital	104
Lunatics	55
Admitted	150
Total in the house ..	1362

After some further business, the board then separated.

The Chief Justice Blackburne, and Chief Baron Pigot, are deputed to hold Special Commissions at Limerick, Ennis, and Nenagh, and it is expected the court will be opened at Limerick on Monday, 3d Jan. next.

SHEEP KILLING.—Early in the morning of Wednesday last a sheep, the property of a farmer named William Tobin, residing at Dunmore, was killed upon his ground, and the carcass carried off.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

The Collector of Customs at Kirkaldy has been superannuated, and the following promotions have taken place in consequence:—Mr. Burkett, Comptroller at Rochester, to be Collector at Kirkaldy; Mr. James Ross, Collector at Llanelly, to be Comptroller at Rochester; Mr. R. D. Clague, Comptroller at Galway, to be Collector at Llanelly; Mr. Alexander Thomson, Comptroller at New Ross, county Wexford, to be Comptroller at Galway; and Mr. J. Reilly, Comptroller at Tralee, to be Comptroller at New Ross.

In our paper of Friday we gave the intelligence brought by the Tagus, Captain Evans, of that vessel having, on December 9, passed a ship on fire off the Bill of Portland, and we have since ascertained that the unfortunate vessel was the American ship Roberts, Captain G. Shawmaster, belonging to Boston. She was bound to Havre, from New Orleans, and was laden with a cargo of cotton, the overheating of which was no doubt the cause of the catastrophe. The crew are supposed to have taken to the boats, and have probably been picked up.—*Daily News.*

COAST DEFENCES.—The *Hants Telegraph* says:—"The government have ordered the immediate construction of three forts, for strengthening the defence of the port and garrison of Portsmouth, and the approaches thereto. They are to be strong works, for sustaining the heaviest metal, and of the longest range. One is to be raised where Lump's Fort formerly stood, between Southsea Castle and Fort Cumberland; another where Eastney Fort formerly stood; and the third is to be pitched on Hayling Island, so situate as to command the eastern entrance, or the east side, to Portsmouth harbour.

James Maguire, miller, and John Minogue, steward, both in the employment of Mr. P. O'Keeffe, miller, Ballyartella, two miles from Nenagh, on Tuesday evening, returning to their work, after dinner, were attacked by three men, who struck at Maguire, and after beating him violently for half an hour, they knocked him down, by striking him on the side of the head, and inflicted, while prostrate on the road, three cuts on his head—one underneath the eye, several bruises and mutilations on the body, and his left leg is fractured! One of the party fired at Minogue, and lodged three grains of shot in his neck and head.

RESULTS OF THE BANKING SYSTEM.

(From the Spectator.)

Grievous would be the disappointment if one were to seek the conclusions of last week's debate on banking and distress in the express declarations of opinion. There was in notable instances, even individually, no opinion; and collectively there was such a conflict of opinion, that each was neutralised by the rest, as all colours combined make up one blank. But out of the effervescent heap of opposite notions some results of tolerable distinctness may be collected.

Endless, for example, is the diversity on the subject of "currency:" relaxation and restriction, extension and contraction, bank charter act and repeal of it, paper and gold, convertibility, and inconvertibility, modified convertibility, unlimited issues, convertible, limited issues convertible, unlimited inconvertible, limited inconvertible, part convertible, part inconvertible, fewer banks, more banks, Scotch system Irish system— Enough; the brain whirls with the confusion of counsel. All this would be very unsatisfactory, but that in the seeming chaos there is a principle of gravitation, and common sense evidently tends toward one common instinctive negative conclusion—that the question of "currency" has had very little to do with the matter; that currency is best when simplest and most tangible; and that practically the principle of the law regulating our currency is tolerably correct, requiring less to be altered than to be more strictly applied. Through an utter confusion of the terms "money," "capital," "currency," "circulation," and the like, there is evidently a feeling that money is not always capital, and that currency is still less so. The very persons who clamoured for more notes, felt, and confessed, that notes were not *the* thing which they lacked, when they told Sir Charles Wood, "if we know that we can get banknotes, we shall not want them." This paradox is not the nonsense which it would seem. It evinces the instinctive sense of the real case. With active industry, with goods abundant courting exchange—that is, with the productive power and the material products for trade—it is obvious that commercial men would fall upon some convenient mode of facilitating barter by a representative medium of exchange; but it is evident that the medium of exchange, as such, is not a constituent part of the wealth. Adding to the medium adds nothing to the material wealth. It is not a material, but a mere mode: the substance selected as the tangible form for that medium is only a tool, an instrument. With its extension or contraction the substantial wealth will not be augmented or diminished, except indirectly; it may be increased by the facility of interchange; a source of increase which has always followed as a necessary consequence of commercial energy, and is by no means susceptible of arbitrary or unlimited extension at the hands of central authority. Real wealth will be no more augmented by an extension of currency than the aggregate bulk of goods in the market would be increased by the extension of any other instrument used in commerce—an extension of hogsheads, of canvass for bales, or of steel pens. Nor will the interchange depend on any particular medium; if there be the goods to be exchanged, and people want them, they will be exchanged by some means, bad or good. It is, no doubt, most important to have a sufficient medium of exchange—sufficient both in amount and in the qualities necessary for such a medium—portability, verification, and unvarying uniformity of standard—so that the endless variety of values may be referred to one common measure. Of all currencies yet devised, from courie shells and assignats, to bullocks or diamonds, none has so completely satisfied the requirements of a commercial medium as gold coin. It is not so portable as some others; and in that respect, representative paper, strictly convertible into gold coin, may be considered as an auxiliary that imparts to our currency absolute perfection—the convenience of the cheapest and most portable currency in the world, with the sterling qualities of a defined, verified, and uniform standard.* It is the duty of the executive government to see that the convenience of all be consulted—that arrangements dependant on common observance be simplified, facilitated, and maintained; but it is no part of executive duty to increase individual wealth. It is the duty of the executive to provide the best form of currency, because that can be best formed by the central authority; but it is no part of the duty of the executive to provide capital, "accumulated labour," which is the product of individual industry and enterprise. It is not the duty of the state, therefore, any more than it is its faculty, to provide capital for merchants in time of crisis, by relaxation, extension, the loan of credit, or any other means; but only to maintain the currency inviolate against attempts to tamper with it, by bankrupt traders as well as common forgers and "smashers." It is the instinctive sense of these facts which makes both Houses of Parliament enter into an "inquiry" as wide as the chaos of notions is confused, with the evident foregone conclusion that the main subject of inquiry, the law securing a strictly convertible standard, must be maintained with closer rather than less strictness.

Another main branch of the great investigation so laxly conducted by the honourable and right honourable assemblies, is the effect of the railway expenditure. The general tendency is to make a dead set at railways. Sir Charles Wood charges them with abstracting a vast amount of capital from the "floating" state" to make it "fixed;" an accusation so abstract in form that it scarcely satisfies the popular mind. One set of economists go to such an extreme that they almost reckon railways among the cardinal vices—crimes which are *mala in se,* and the investment of capital as sheer waste. This indiscriminate vituperation begets a reaction, and others, with Sir R. Peel make light of the railway drain. Sir Robert observes that there always has been exaggerated speculation; some kinds might have been worse than railways—as speculation in wasteful foreign enterprises; railways will ultimately be reproductive—there they remain for the money, and they will be instruments in augmenting our wealth; so that although the draught of that capital happened, by the coincidence of other demands, to be inopportune, it is in itself meritorious rather than otherwise. Such we take to be the pith of some volumes spoken and written on the point. Perhaps it is an answer to the vulgar class of censure on railway speculators; but it does not touch the real difficulty—which lies, we think, in a point that economists have not kept steadfastly enough in view. The primary end of all industry is to supply the workers and their dependants with the necessaries of life. The division of employments greatly increases the productive power of human industry. But although employments may be divided, a certain portion of them ought to be devoted, immediately or mediately, to the production of necessaries—food, raiment, and lodging, above all, food. However removed the individual worker may be from the plough, the first object of his labour is to secure to him his portion of food; and however multiplied the processes of exchange between him and the tiller of the earth, all those exchanges constitute the channel by which his labour is vicariously applied to the soil, and the product, food, is conveyed back to him. Multiplied, therefore, as employments may be, a certain proportion of them ought to be devoted, within a given time, either to the production of food, or to the production of articles readily exchangeable for food sufficient to make up the supply within that given time. Now, in the minute division of employments and the multiplication of intermediate exchanges, that channel has a chance of being greatly confused—possibly broken off. In the crowd of employments, it is not possible to keep in view which are they that retain that faculty. The more they are multiplied the greater will be the chance that an undue portion of industry will be diverted from employments that produce food or food-purchasing goods. Active industry in any paid labour begets an appearance of prosperity which may mislead if that enterprise be not available productive. It increases the diversion of industry, betrays the workers who are so "prospering" into habits wasteful of those necessaries which they do not replace, and fosters the growth of a population not employed availably for the immediate purpose of subsistence. This is one reason why we see such shoals of people of the gentry class competing for employments impossible of attainment. But the more gigantic the operation, the more disastrous will the error become before it be found out. This is no fanciful theory, but is merely an historical statement of the facts experienced in the railway fervour. Whether that activity was excessive or not in regard to the ordinary aggregate amount of speculative investment, or the true ultimate demand for railway accommodation, is not the question that determines its mischievous effects in the view that we are now unfolding. It is said, and perhaps with truth, that railways abstracted no labour from our own soil. England had a sufficient harvest. But other parts of the United Kingdom had not. It becomes necessary to send for food from abroad; and there was a lack of food-purchasing goods. No doubt, the price of cotton was unusually, not to say artificially, raised; no doubt, the demand for corn was sudden; but it is the fact, that, concurrently with those checks on the production of exportable goods, our manufactures were also stinted by the diversion of capital to railway enterprise. Industry had been diverted from the production of food-purchasing goods to the production of works not available for that purpose. Railways may at some future time increase our facilities of production; but "while the grass is growing," &c. We had neglected the rule of keeping a sufficient portion of our industry employed on the production of food or food purchasing goods. The legislature cannot plead exemption from blame in this matter, since its encouragement of railway speculation—its creation of the speculating bodies with peculiar and gigantic powers—was a direct and active diversion of industry into this questionable channel.

A third section is the drain of bullion for corn. From what has gone before, we see how the diversion of capital to purchase corn was swelled to the enormous amount of £33,000,000; while orders for food-purchasing goods could not be executed "for want of capital," so that it was necessary to make up the amount needed with bullion. Wanting goods, we were obliged to lay violent hands on our currency—to pledge our great tool of trade. The railway expenditure, therefore, was not only concurrent with the corn drain, but helped to swell it. And, sending away our instrument of trade, we crippled our means of producing goods to pay the debt incurred; so that every sovereign thus sent out of the country constituted a double loss. The deficiency, said some, might have been supplied with paper; but the apparent ease which that would have imparted would have removed the great check on the export of gold, and would thus have helped the operation of adverse exchanges; and a drain of gold to any greater extent would have endangered the practical convertibility of our coin; the issue of paper to supply the place of the exported gold, therefore, would only have substituted for present "tightness" the risk of speedy public insolvency; and that insolvency, by destroying the convertibility of all paper, and so depreciating its exchangeable value, would have brought on that real contraction of currency, which exists when its worthlessness is disguised in the abundance of its material. We saw instances of that in France, and in the United States after the war of independence, when depreciation had almost destroyed the worth of the currency, so that there was actually an absence of currency hidden under heaps of assignats.

The fourth great branch of the discussion relates to the conduct of the Bank of England. Amid all the conflict of judgments, a pretty general inclination to blame the managers of the bank is visible; a few feebly defending them. Lord John Russell and Sir Charles Wood cannot exonerate them. Sir Robert Peel expected better of them. Some doubt whether the existence of such an institution is desirable. Violent people exclaim, "The bank has done it all!" We do not perceive the sense or fairness of these diatribes. Let us be just as well as severe. Has the bank broken its constituent law? No—not even in the way it was advised to do by her Majesty's ministers. What has it done? It has disappointed an expectation entertained of it by the author of the latest bank charter act. Sir Robert Peel says that "the object of the bill of 1844 was to impress, if not a legal, a moral obligation on the bank, to prevent the necessity of stringent measures by taking timely precautions;" and "that object was not caried out." Very true. The bank has not acted uniformly in the spirit of the bank charter act; and the act induced no material change in that part of the management which was left to the discretion of the directors. As early as the autumn of 1844, the bank used its vast resources, augmented by the public deposits, to stimulate speculation, by reducing its discount from 4 to 2½ per cent; a spur to gambling, which, doubtless, had great influence on what followed. And at every subsequent stage, unchecked by any "moral obligation" implied in the bank charter act, the bank has regulated its discounts chiefly by its own interests, either in respect of credit, profit, or safety, down to the very last reduction to six per cent. But how is it that the bank is able to adopt a course assumed to be so injurious to the public? Because, as the ostensible author of the act of 1844 confesses, an erroneous principle lay at the bottom of that arrangement. This error we could explain thus. The dominant and legitimate motive in trade is self-interest; it may be more or less liberally constructed, more or less intelligently; but such it is. According to Sir Robert Peel's admission, the main object of the act of 1844 was left to rest, in part at least, on "moral obligation;" a motive which is the dominant one in many relations of life—which may be relied on, to a certain extent, in intercourse between statesmen, in diplomacy, in ecclesiastical affairs; but it is not the primary and dominant motive in commercial operations, and therefore, not being the strongest motive in such affairs, it was not the one to be relied on. Either it should have been ascertained that the self-interest of the bank would make it work always for the public interest, or self-interest should have been forced into the service by compulsory enactment. Sir Robert Peel admits that, for its main object, the act of 1844 rested on "moral obligation;" the bank, being a trading community, has acted as traders act, and with the motive of traders—either to secure a profit by some stroke of trade, or to "oblige a customer" by winking at some trading laxity; but if the directors have neglected to secure to the country those benefits which are to be expected from sound statesmanship or sound executive administration in financial affairs, we must say the bank is less to blame than the statesmen who left their own function to the voluntary performance of traders; those traders having already shown, on every critical occasion, that they were traders, not statesmen—not even traders of perfect intelligence or the most expanded views. Of course it remains for real statesmen to supply this defect in the act of 1844.

That the act, then, through most usefully regulating the currency in particular respects—though supplying better guarantees for the essential qualities of a currency than any previous law—is admitted to be inoperative in one great capital function. We are without an efficient exemplar and guide in the direction and controul of commercial enterprise. In the absence of that guide, we have miscalculated our investments, and have locked up an undue portion of our available capital. That present loss, and the continued and the continual absence of an effective guide until the hiatus of the act of 1844 be filled up, will suggest the safest course for the community—retrenchment in speculation and expenditure of every kind.

* For distinctness, it may be noted that the substance gold used in the formation of coin is "capital" as any other goods are capital; and that in regard to its gross tangible substance, as an article of manufacture, "money" is capital; yet that in its operation as a medium of exchange, money is not capital, but it may indifferently represent any purchaseable commodity—labour, capital, time, or any other term of value. In the economical sense, gold is capital only while it is the material in some process of production; as a medium of transfer, it is only the representative of capital, carrying with it a substantial guarantee in its own intrinsic value. An addition to the gold in a country, therefore, in respect of its currency, is only of importance in so far as it supplies the solid basis which imparts the guarantee to the currency; but in the sense of currency, no extension of gold can add to the wealth or capital of a nation; it will only affect nominal "price"—that is, the nominal ratio of value between the coin and all other articles whatsoever; not real "price," that is, the main ratio of exchangeable value between each article and all other articles; which is determined by the higgling of the market, and only nominated by the currency.

THE IRISH CONFEDERATION.

Wednesday evening there was a meeting of this body in the Rotundo, at half-past seven o'clock. The attendance was pretty good, and included a considerable number of ladies. Soon after half-past seven Messrs. Richard O'Gorman, sen., Richard O'Gorman, jun., T. F. Meagher, T. D. M'Gee, and some others appeared on the platform, and were warmly received. The chair was taken by

Thomas F. Meagher, Esq.

The Chairman said he sincerely thanked them for having placed him in a position that released him from the performance of more active duties, which would have otherwise devolved on him.—Owing to a heavy cold he could not address them as he would wish to do. He was sure that they would excuse him once for not taking his accustomed part in the proceedings.

Mr. M'Gee, secretary, announced that there would be no statement of accounts made at that meeting, as only the current expenses had been incurred; but before the end of the year an account of the entire annual expenditure would be submitted. The Secretary then read a letter from Dundee, enclosing £1 2s, from seventeen subscribers, haters of the act of union, who believed the Confederation to be the only public body now in Ireland worthy of the sympathy and support of the people. Also a letter from a Confederate Club in Waterford, stating that their reading and lecture-rooms were now ready to be opened, naming the works and newspapers with which they were to be supplied, and mentioning that the lecture room was capable of containing the whole club—namely, 200 members, and that meetings would be held every Sunday evening. Also a letter from the Chairman of the Committee of the Flood Club of Ardfert, announcing that a few of the people of that locality had at length, after the apathy which had prevailed since the cessation of the monster meetings and during the famine, again associated together upon the principles of the Confederation; who were convinced that without liberty of opinion there could be no free association; that without liberty of opinion an Irish parliament would be as tyrannical as a bastile; that money subscribed in the country should be accounted for; and that in an Irish association the discussion of religious subjects should be interdicted, else nothing valuable could be obtained. The Secretary also read answers to some queries put to parties in England relative to the state of the Irish manufacturing population in that country, from which it would appear that their motives for remaining in England was to gain a livelihood which they could not obtain at home in consequence of want of employment.

Mr. Dillon then moved the following resolution:—

"Resolved—That the bill for disarming the Irish people, at the discretion of an English viceroy, which is now pending in the imperial parliament, under the pretence of preventing crime and outrage in Ireland, is regarded by this meeting as a new and despotic attempt to trample on the liberties of the Irish nation; as not calculated to effect its ostensible object; but, on the contrary, tending to excite more desperate hostility between the landlord and tenant classes; thereby to increase crime and outrage, and produce more extensive anarchy and wider ruin in this island."

The speaker declared that the Whig government had by their treatment of this country justified the opinion that all British governments were the irreconcileable enemies of Ireland, and that he never would consent to a measure which would amount to entrust the arms and the liberties of the Irish people into the hands of a government which had forfeited all claims to their confidence. Why would not the government organise a militia to put down crime, or swear in the well-disposed as special constables for that purpose?—They durst not do so, because the English government existed there by force. Mr. Dillon defended the Catholic clergy from the indecent attacks which he said, had been made on them—not that he ever flattered them, or would say a single word of adulation to gain their support for the Confederation—and said that whatever of social order that existed now was owing to the good influence which they exercised. In conclusion, he disavowed any sympathy on the part of the Confederation with cowardly assassination (hear)—and declared that the question raised by the coercion bill was not one between the people and the assassin, but between the former and the English government, that was the cause of the disorders under which they laboured.

Mr. R. O'Gorman, jun., seconded the resolution. What rights the English people had given them they received with gratitude; what rights they denied them they sued for with patient resignation. At first, indeed, when that generous people proposed to take off their shoulders the power of governing themselves, the people mistook their intentions, and fell into a fever of outrage and crime. But they were deluded men—those sanguinary rebels of '98.

A Voice—A cheer for '98 (loud cheers.)

Mr. O'Gorman proceeded to say that since the people of Ireland had became peaceable, loyal, and constitutional, and had performed their duties as good subjects. How the imperial parliament had performed its duties as a government let the condition of the Irish people at that day testify. Mr. O'Gorman went on to say that he opposed the coercion bill because it was unjust and despotic and partial in its application, contending that it was no fit remedy for social disorders which had sprung from the evil and demoralizing effects of oppression and bad government; and declaring that he was not for purchasing protection from outrage for himself or a class at the expense of the liberties of the nation.

Mr. Devon Reilly supported the resolution, and declared that the real objects of the coercion bill were to enforce the poor laws and to put down tenant right. As some farmers might notwithstanding it be desirous of prosecuting the agitation for tenant right and against the poor laws, he would give them his notice of how they might still defeat this bill. Let the tenants and labourers of Ireland themselves prevent crime as they could do, and were willing to do, by every man of them who had arms keeping them, and purchasing them if they had them not.

Mr. Richard O'Gorman, jun., wished, as Mr. Reilly had let fall an opinion against the poor laws in his excellent speech, in the rest of which he (Mr. O'Gorman) agreed, to say that although the existing poor law might not in itself be a good system, still in the present state of Ireland he was of opinion that the payment of poor rates should not be refused.

Mr. R. O'Gorman, sen., also expressed his entire approval of the principle of the poor laws in which the property of the country was bound to afford a comfortable subsistence to the man who was unable to work.

Mr. Reilly said, in explanation, that he objected to the poor law, because it was calculated to eternalise pauperism in the country (hear.)

Mr. O'Gorman—Excuse me. If we go into that question we shall have a debate on the poor laws.

The Chairman—Mr. Reilly merely wants to explain (hear.)

Mr. Reilly said he only wanted to prevent his being misunderstood, and proceeded to observe that his objections to the poor law system were that it was calculated to make all Ireland poor, and was made chiefly with the view of giving places to Englishmen.

The resolution was then put and carried.

Mr. Taaffe moved and Mr. Smith seconded the following resolution:—

"Resolved—That since, by the constitution of the Confederation, the year of office of the present council will expire on the 13th day of January, 1848, it is advisable that measures should be immediately taken for the formation of its successor.

"Resolved—That the following, with power to add to their numbers, are hereby appointed as a committee to consider and report on the wisest and most judicious means for the formation of the new council, according to the constitution of the Confederation:—Mr. S. O'Brien, Mr. John Mitchel, Mr. C. G. Duffy, Mr. John Dillon, Mr. T. F. Meagher, Mr. R. O'Gorman, jun."

Mr. M'Gee in supporting it, complained of the imbecility which had been shown by the Irish members in parliament, and in the course of his observations expressed it as his opinion that it would have been better for Mr. Feargus O'Connor not to have so suddenly brought on the debate which he introduced, and drawn their undisciplined members into it at a fortnight's notice.

A Voice—A cheer for Feargus O'Connor—(cheers.)

Mr. Barry did not think Mr. Feargus O'Connor was to blame for bringing on the discussion alluded to. If the Irish members were not then prepared for it they would be so six months hence. Besides, if that debate had been well sustained it might have driven the coercion bill into the vacation.

Mr. M'Gee announced that it was intended to celebrate the anniversary of the founding of the Confederation, namely, the 13th of January.

The meeting then separated.

BRUTAL MURDER.

The *Tipperary Constitution* of Wednesday states that on the previous Saturday night a man named St. John, a small farmer, was barbarously murdered near Lismarock, in the Colliery district of Tipperary, and on the borders of the county Kilkenny, but that it was not informed of the particulars of the atrocious act. We understand the circumstances of the case to be as follows:—St. John and his younger brother held adjoining farms. They came to a mutual agreement to exchange their ground, and for this purpose the younger gave up possession of his holding to the elder, but when he requested to get possession of the other land in return, the latter refused to comply with the agreement, alleging that, as the elder brother, he was entitled to the entire property. This caused much ill-will between the parties, and on Saturday night last a party of men went to the house of the elder St. John, dragged his wife out of bed, and then seizing upon the man himself, ripped his body open and cut his head off! The savages then proceeded to bury the body in a dung heap, and threw the head on the top of the heap.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

OLD CHINESE ART AND INDUSTRY.—According to the late researches of Mr. Stanislaus Julien, of the F.I., the making of iron and other metal ships is not a discovery of the present century. The celebrated Chinese philosopher, Hoai-Haw-Tsc, speaks of vessels made entirely of iron 156 years before Christ. Moreover, the historians of the province of Kiao-tcheou state, that in the district of Nangting is yet to be seen the copper craft of King Keon tsein, who reigned 765 years before Christ. This vessel, buried in the sand of the sea-shore, was visible at low water mark. It is, in fine, recorded in the work called *Chi-i-ki,* that when King Yen Kein (about 265 or 419 years before Christ) sent his tribute to Pekin, his ambassador embarked on board of a vessel entirely composed of copper sheets, in which he reached the capital.—*Mining Journal.*

NOVEL APPLICATION OF ELECTRICITY.—The *Pittsburg Journal* has examined an invention made by Mr. Lilly, of that city, in connection with Dr. Colton, which seems to challenge attention, not only for the ingenuity which it displays, but the useful results which it promises. The machine is a small locomotive; and is placed on a circular railroad, around which it is driven by electricity. The power is applied, not to the locomotive, but to the track; and herein consists the novelty of the invention or discovery. Two currents of electricity, negative and positive, are applied to the rails, and from thence communicate with the engine. The latter is provided with two magnets, which by a process of alternate attraction and repulsion, drive the car over the track. A piece of lead was placed on the locomotive, making in all a weight of about 10lbs.; and on the application of the battery, the machine moved with astonishing rapidity up a plane inclined about five degrees. Heretofore the propelling power has been used on the car itself; in this instance, however, the power is placed in the rails; and the engineer might remain in one town, and, with the battery, send a locomotive and train to any distance required.—*New York Literary World.*

SIR WILLIAM FOLLETT ON MASONRY.—The future Attorney-General had been for many months called to the bar when we again met.—This was early in 1826. He then spoke calmly but feelingly of the professional jealousy which existed among those to whom he was now affiliated. "Players' rivalry," said he, "is a joke to it. You can have no conception of its extent, or strength unless you yourself belonged to the profession." He then reverted to past scenes and mutual friends, and in the course of conversation I inferred from a passing remark that he had become a Mason. I asked him if my conclusion was correct. "It is," was the reply, "I was initiated at Cambridge." Light had not then beamed upon myself, and I expressed in scoffing terms my astonishment. "In your early struggles at the bar," remarked he with quiet earnestness, "you require something to reconcile you to your kind. You see so much of bitterness, and rivalry, and jealousy, and hatred, that you are thankful to call into active agency a system that creates in all its varieties kindly sympathy, cordial and wide-spread benevolence, and brotherly love." "But surely," said I, "you don't go the length of asserting that Masonry does all this?" "And more! The true Mason thinks no evil of his brother, and cherishes no designs against him. The system itself annihilates parties. And as to the censoriousness and calumny, most salutary and stringent is the curb which Masonic principle, duly carried out, applies to an unbridled tongue." "Well, well, you cannot connect it with religion; you cannot say or do as you will, affirm of it that Masonry is a religious system." "By and bye you will know better," was his reply. "Now, I will only say this, that the Bible is never closed in a Mason's lodge; that Masons habitually use prayers in their lodges; and, in point of fact, never assemble for any purpose without performing acts of religion. I give you credit," continued he with a smile, "for being more thoroughly emancipated from nursery trammels and slavish prejudice."

The only representative of the Pope and court of Rome in the House of Commons is Mr. Chisholm Anstey, M.P. for Youghal, an English Roman Catholic barrister, created by the present Pontiff a Knight of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. The Earl of Shrewsbury represents the Papal court in the House of Lords, and received the same decoration from Pius IX.

Judge Crampton obtains three hundred a-year to his salary by the death of Judge Burton, who was First Puisne in the Court of Queen's Bench.

LANARKSHIRE.—AYRSHIRE MALLEABLE IRON COMPANY.—This institution is causing bad work among us by its difficulties. Its affairs are being investigated by a secret committee, and the liabilities are stated to be upwards of £200,000. Very many persons here will be effected by it.

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—Another diabolical murder was perpetrated at Lodge, within one mile of the town of Hospital, in this county, on Thursday evening last. Thomas Murphy, a respectable dairy farmer, was the victim. It appears that he had been at Bruff in the early part of the day, where he disposed of a quantity of butter, in order to have money to pay rent the day following to the agent of the Earl on Kenmare, under whom he held. Some time before that he had received a notice to prepare his coffin should he dare pay his landlord, and the agrarian legislators having learned the honest man's intention to do so notwithstanding, resolved to sacrifice his life, and deprive his family of their only guardian and protector. Shortly after he retired to rest, on Thursday night, he was aroused by the noise of a band of armed ruffians who had secretly gained admission, and having possessed themselves of £37 in notes, which were deposited in a glass bottle, the fellows were about to decamp, when Murphy struggling to retain his property, endeavoured to prevent their escape, when two shots were fired at him by the gang, and he was killed on the spot. The perpetrators of this fiendish deed fled before the wife or family of the unfortunate man were well conscious of what occurred. On being awoke by the report of the shots, the spectacle which presented itself to them was truly appalling—the lifeless body of Murphy, weltering in blood on the floor. Deceased was one of six brothers, all powerful, athletic men, and had he not been taken by surprise, would, it is alleged, have repulsed half a dozen rockites.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

KING'S COUNTY.—SHINRONE, TUESDAY.—On last Friday night a party of five or six men went to the house of a man named Patrick Madden, at Lusmagh; two of them entered the house, armed with a pistol and gun, and demanded firearms, but finding none, they subsequently crossed the river Brusna into Tipperary. Owing to the exertions of acting Constable M'Donnell, a young man named Treacy has been apprehended and identified as the person who took a gun from Mr. Borris, of Ballintemple, while fowling at Ballidonogh, in the King's County. On Sunday last the Rev. Mr. Healy, P. P., Boveen, strongly reprobated the conduct of the persons who robbed a soldier, while passing through Boveen. He eulogised the conduct of the police, whom he designated a useful body of men, and advised his parishioners to assist them on every occasion to apprehend the disturbers of the public peace.—*Tipperary Vindicator.*

A subject deeply affecting in particular the manufacturers of Scotch and Irish spirits, and, on account of the principle involved, generally interesting to all engaged in trade, will be brought before the house after Christmas, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer will introduce a bill to alter and amend certain duties of excise, which unduly press upon trade, and yet are unnecessary for revenue purposes. The bill will include those regulations of the excise appertaining to the import of Scotch and Irish spirits. As these laws now operate, an unfair advantage is gained over the Scotch and Irish manufacturer of spirit, who is not allowed the privilege of bonding his spirit, but is compelled to pay immediate cash for the heavy duties imposed, and left to bear all the losses of natural wastage and evaporation, or any other casualty. The foreign manufacturer, on the contrary, enjoys the advantage of bringing his spirits into this market, bonding the same for any length of time, and, when selling them for home consumption, has to pay only the duty on the *strength and quantity that actually goes into consumption.*—*London Paper.*

We stated that one of the best landlords in Ireland, Lord Clonbrock, has been served with two threatening notices, calling upon him to discharge both his steward and his agriculturist. The *Galway Vindicator,* Repeal newspaper, observes:—"There is no one acquainted with the excellent character of Lord Clonbrock, who must not fully concur in the eulogy upon his virtues. To be a kind, good, and generous landlord is a hereditary virtue with his lordship. His father and grandfather were no less distinguished than himself as the poor man's friends; and is it not deplorable, is it not utterly lamentable for the country that it should be cursed with miscreants that would thus dare to outrage his feelings and attempt to thwart his generous exertions to ameliorate the condition of his tenantry, and promote the improvement of the district in which he resides? Talk of coercion! Why any coercion that would drag to light for public execration vagabonds and ruffians that could be so infamous as to be guilty of such conduct should be hailed as a favour rather than regarded as a hardship."

A threatening notice against Jonas Studdert, Esq., Atlantic House, Kilkee, and two others, not named, was taken down from the church door on Sunday morning last, by the serjeant of the police. Within the last fortnight four armed strangers were seen at different times between Kilkee and Donbeg, a village about six miles distant. The people, we have heard, are one half starving, the other half plundering. If Government were to employ the able-bodied paupers on the unfinished works, it would be a great relief to the poor rate-payers, and would be repaid in the yearly payments by Grand Jury levies. Large sums presented for at sessions, under 9 and 10 Vic., c. 107, for several unfinished works in the above district are still unapplied, if they have been ever advanced.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

THE UNEMPLOYED IN PAISLEY.—The unemployed are still on the increase. The families at present receiving soup amount to thirteen hundred and twenty-one. Their dependents are not less than three thousand eight hundred and nine, making a total of upwards of five thousand of the population solely dependent at the present time on the soup-kitchens for their support. The weekly expenditure of the committee is at this moment £269 2s 8d.

We trust that one of the first things attempted by Government, after restoring something like tranquillity to the disturbed districts of Ireland, will be to facilitate the disposal of the encumbered estates; and then to give security to tenants who embark their capital in the improvement of land. The necessity for the former is forcibly stated, from the example of Connaught, where there is not 4 per cent of the land that is not under settlement, and not 1 per cent unmortgaged.

More Cures by Holloway's Pills.—Read this.—Mrs. Jemima Albert, the widow of a naval officer, residing in Campbell-place, St. George's-in-the-East, had been ill for a long time with a distressing cough, accompanied with much expectoration, great weakness of the chest, and continued headaches; besides this, her digestion was greatly impaired, appetite completely gone, and always drowsy. She considered herself past cure; yet notwithstanding an advanced age, she is restored to the highest state of health and vigour by the use of Holloway's Pills, declaring that she feels more like a young girl than one of her years, being so hale and strong.

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