Landlord
Richard Henderson

The Waterford Mail.

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WATERFORD MAIL ONE PENNY Dec 25th 1847

THE ECCLESIASTICAL BOARD.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners are playing very strange and wild vagaries with the interests of the Church, whose temporal affairs they have undertaken to manage, and for the abuse of whose property some of them are very well paid. After having sunk for ever, and lost to the usufruct of the Church, a sum of money amounting to nearly half a million—they are now endeavouring to retrieve their affairs, first by starving out the congregations from our churches by a false economy; and secondly, by precipitating the poverty and ruin which menace the clergy from other quarters, by exacting, in the most rigid and relentless manner, the heavy tax upon their incomes.

We have now before us a series of circulars, issued by the Board on those subjects, which we shall submit to the public in due order.

The first is one which affects the due celebration of Divine service in an article of no less essential importance than the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. It limits the future expenditure for the sacramental elements to a sum not exceeding whatever may heretofore have been required any augmentation in the number of communicants, whether from improved habits of piety, or the natural increase of the population, notwithstanding:—

(CIRCULAR.)

"Dublin, Ecclesiastical Commission,
24, Upper Merrion-street,
December, 1847.

"REVEREND SIR—I am directed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to inform you, that owing to the difficulty experienced in collecting the income of the Board, no excess of expenditure over the amount granted by the Commissioners *for communion elements*, fuel, and lighting, can hereafter be allowed; and to state, that if there should be any extraordinary rise in the price of fuel beyond the sum estimated for in the yearly parochial estimate, same should be immediately communicated to the Commissioners, and their directions taken on the subject.

"Your attention is particularly requested to the accompanying circular on the subject of *fuel, furniture, and matting*, with reference to the parochial estimates for next year.

"I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS BUSHE, Secretary."

The subjects of fuel, lights, furniture, and matting, incidentally mixed up with the sacramental elements in the foregoing, are made the especial matter of a distinct decree in the following circular:—

(CIRCULAR.)

"Dublin, 24, Upper Merrion street,
Ecclesiastical Commission,
December, 1847.

"REVEREND SIR—At a special meeting of the Commissioners, held on the 26th ult., the Board took into consideration the depressed state of their funds, arising from the difficulty experienced in collecting their income; in consequence of which, and of the great increase in the number of places of worship supplied by the Board with requisites for the celebration of Divine service. I have been directed to inform you that for the year commencing 25th March, 1848, the Commissioners will require fires to be lighted in churches on Sundays, and on one week-day only in each week, instead of on Sundays, and on two week-days as heretofore; and that, accordingly, the amount to be allowed for fuel for the year commencing 25th of March next, will be one-third less than that granted for the current year.

"I am further directed to acquaint you, for the reasons above stated, that furniture and matting cannot be allowed for the same period, and this early notice is given with a view to your regulating your orders for fuel, furniture, and matting accordingly.

"I have the honour to be, Rev. Sir, your obedient servant,

"THOMAS BUSHE, Secretary."

Now, if we be not greatly mistaken, the Commissioners in these circumstances are not only negligent of the welfare of the church, but usurp a discretion not conferred upon them by the act under which they are incorporated. That act, abolishing the right of parochial vestries to provide for those necessities, by an acreable assessment on the land of the parish, provides a substitute in the form of a tax upon clerical income, and thus creates an equivalent fund, over the collection, management, and distribution of which, it is the duty of the Commissioners to preside.—It is in that act expressly provided, that, in case the funds at the disposal of the Board should be inadequate, and so long as they shall remain so, the Commissioners shall be, and are empowered to raise by way of loan, sums adequate to the necessary expenditure; but we believe that no discretionary power is given to limit or curtail the supply of those essentials. It is true, that the Board may have borrowed away, so as to have lost its credit; but so long as there are other modes, (which we shall presently point out, of repairing the deficiency,) they have no right—no legal power—to damage the public worship of the church by withholding the necessary means of carrying it on.

The pretence for this retrenchment is "the depressed state of the funds, arising from the difficulty experienced in collecting their income;" and in illustration, perhaps, of this assertion, circulars, of which the subjoined is a copy, have been issued to the clergy:—

"Ecclesiastical Commissioners' Office,
24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin,
January 14, 1848.

"SIR—I am directed to refer you to my letters of the 1st November and 3d ult., and to inform you that if the amount therein stated, £ * * be not paid to the treasurer of the Commissioners, James E. Stopford, Esq., on or before the 25th instant, instructions will be given to the solicitors of the Board to take the necessary proceedings for recovery of same.

"I have the honor to be,

"Your obedient servant,

"THOMAS BUSHE, Secretary."

Now, admitting for a moment that the pretext above mentioned for maiming the solemn rites of the church and discouraging the attendance of congregations, be true—say that a difficulty exists about collecting the income—we ask is it expedient that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners should proceed with such harshness to harass the parochial clergy at a time when, in consequence of the double pressure of the poor rates on church property—and, particularly, in consequence of the famine and distress, and the circumstance of their being in many places the only resident gentry in very extensive districts, and, thereby obliged to contribute beyond what they can afford—they (the clergy) have not means sufficient for the support of their own families? Is this the time, we say, for taking men by the throat, and exacting from them the uttermost farthing?

But we believe in our hearts that the plea of poverty on the part of the Commissioners is either fictitious, or may, by retrenchment in a proper quarter, be remedied. With reference to the providing of communion elements, &c., they say, "that owing to the difficulty experienced in collecting the income of the Board, *no excess of expenditure*, over the amount [heretofore] granted, can hereafter be allowed."

Now, this is very extraordinary in the face of the fact proved on their own returns, that while they refuse to increase the expenditure on essentials of Divine Worship, they have no scruple, and no want of means, to increase considerably the expenditure on their own office and establishment. Thus:—

OFFICE EXPENDITURE OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL BOARD IN

	1846. £	s.	d.	1847. £	s.	d.
Salaries	6,423	1	5	6,516	0	0
Rent, &c.	523	0	0	531	3	8
Receipt Stamps	57	18	6	72	0	0
Postage	175	0	0	190	0	1
Solicitors' Expenses	539	11	10	1,663	4	0

Thus, the office expenditure of those economising Commissioners is greatly *in excess* in every item in the year 1847 (the year of issuing those circulars) of what it was in the preceding year.

The complaint, too, of the short coming of their income in the year just ended, if contrasted with the documentary proof of the stamps for receipts in the foregoing year, would seem fictitious: the expenditure on stamps for receipts (or acknowledgment of debts paid) in the course of last year, exceeding that of the foregoing by 25 per cent.

This board stands sadly in need of reform.—*D. E. Mail.*

RESTITUTION OF TITHES TO THE CHURCH.

A committee, consisting of Lord J. Manners, Lord Robert Grosvenor, M. P., the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M. P., Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., the Dean of Chichester, the Rev. Robert Sprangler, D.C.L., the Rev. R. Chandos Pole, and other clergymen and gentlemen, has been formed for the purpose of restoring the tithes now held by lay impropriators to the exclusive use of the church. A preliminary meeting was held in September last, for the purpose of associating together those who were favorable to the object, and the requisite means for carrying on their operations having been adopted, the committee alluded to has been formed, and has published the following explanation of its objects and principles:—

"The admitted insufficiency of the present revenues of the church of England to maintain a body of clergy adequate to her existing wants and to the demands of the increasing population of this country, and the success, however partial, which has attended the various expedients adopted with the view of remedying this state of things, justify a belief that every member of the church will readily sanction and assist an effort to provide a more lasting and comprehensive system of church endowment. On reference to the report of the ecclesiastical commissioners laid before parliament in 1835, it will be seen that the great or small tithes, and in many instances both, producing an income exceeding £1,000,000 sterling, have been alienated from 4,862, or nearly half of the 10,718 benefices which then existed in England and Wales, and that amongst other results of this severance of tithes from their original destination, there were, at the date of such report, about 4,600 parishes without glebe-houses, and about 4,800 benefices under two hundred pounds per annum. If the revenues thus alienated were restored to their original sacred purpose, aid would thereby be supplied for the relief of the present lamentable spiritual destitution of England and Wales. The necessity of remedying this evil cannot be over-rated; and not only do the additional curates' fund and pastoral aid societies, in each succeeding report, deplore their inability to meet the numberless applications to them for help, but her Majesty's ecclesiastical commissioners in their report for 1845 express their deep regret that the limited amount of their means, even after the expedients for increasing them, to which, under the sanction of the legislature, they had deemed it right to resort, compelled them to leave untouched a considerable portion of that spiritual destitution, the removal of which was the main object of the crown in issuing the original commission of inquiry, and of parliament in confirming its recommendation. Public attention to the subject having thus been awakened, a meeting was held last year, at which a committee was appointed to arrange the requisite preliminaries for associating a body of clergy and laity, whose labours should be directed to the collection of funds, with the object of regaining alienated tithes, thereby affording to all a strictly legitimate object for the dedication of their offerings to the glory of God, and presenting to owners of tithes an opportunity to convey the same to the church. The announcement of this movement at once attracted the favourable notice of many, and communications from owners of unprofitable tithes have been received, showing a readiness on their part to meet the views of the committee, and, in some instances, expressing a willingness to make a considerable sacrifice in so doing. Encouraged by these facts, the committee recommend the following plan of operations for effecting the object desired:

"1. That means should be presented to all desiring to assist in the work by the formation of a body to be denominated 'The Tithe Redemption Trust for the Church of England and Wales.'

"2. That the affairs of this body be conducted by a board consisting of clergymen and laymen, and assisted by a secretary and other requisite officers.

"3. That the two archbishops and the bishops of England and Wales will be requested to undertake the office of 'Council of advice and direction;' and that no appropriation of re-acquired tithes or the property of the church be made by the board without the previous sanction of the council.

"JOHN MANNERS, Chairman."

Lord R. Grosvenor, M. P., the Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., the Bishop of Exeter, the Dean of Chichester, and Lord J. Manners have consented to act as trustees of the funds for carrying out this work.—*London Paper.*

At the anniversary meeting of the Master Ironfounders' Association, in Glasgow, Mr. J. B. Neilson stated that since the introduction of his hot-blast process, the quantity of iron yearly made in Scotland had increased from 4-,000 tons, which it was in 1828, to 500,000 tons.

Alderman O'Brien, M. P., Cashel, has given £100 towards the education of the poor destitute children of the city and parish of Cashel.

GOOD TENANTS.—The majority of the tenantry of Knockbrack, which is within a few miles of this town, have in the most creditable manner paid to their landlord, Mr. O'Sullivan, their last November rents; and, in consideration of their punctual and exemplary conduct, the lady's son, Mr. Henry O'Sullivan, of Limerick, who lately visited the lands, has declared it to be his intention to pay all the poor rates due on the farms of the tenants. Would that every tenant in Tipperary had acted such as those of Knockbrack have.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

The Bishop of Hereford, Dr. Hampden, has obtained an injunction against Dr. Griffin, editor of the *Encyclopædia Metropolitan*, for publishing the plaintiff's article upon Thomas Aquinas, written 15 years ago.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF YORK.—The enthronization of the Most Rev. Dr. Musgrave, Lord Archbishop of this province—an event which has been looked forward to with immense interest—took place at the cathedral of York on Thursday, in the presence of many thousand spectators.

ARRIVAL OF SPECIE.—The line of packet-ship, American Eagle, arrived in the docks from New York, has brought seven boxes and one keg of specie, consigned to six individual firms of commercial prosperity in the metropolis. This vessel has brought a cargo of provisions of immense extent and variety, the production of the United States of America.—*The Times.*

REPORTS OF THE PRACTICAL INSTRUCTORS IN HUSBANDRY.

UNDER LORD CLARENDON'S LETTER.

Portlaw, County of Waterford,
January 1, 1848.

SIR—I arrived here on the 19th ult. and lost no time in communicating with Doctor Martin, who is indefatigable in his exertions, as secretary of the Portlaw Farming Society, to promote agricultural knowledge and improvement. He directed me to the Rev. Mr. O'Rourke, P.P., and the Rev. Mr. Curran, who received me most kindly, and promised me every assistance. I was introduced to the Marquis of Waterford, who appeared much pleased with the movement, and promised me every co-operation, and desired me to call next day on him, and he would be prepared for me. I then appointed a day to meet the tenantry of Mr. Christmas, who appeared very anxious to have them instructed in improved husbandry.

21st—Called on the Marquis of Waterford by appointment; he had his under-agent, Mr. Moore, and a car in attendance, and took me through the tenantry. Went over nine miles of country, and communicated with the farmers who appeared most anxious for information. They had more land turned up in this neighbourhood than I had seen elsewhere, principally owing to the farms being larger, where the horses and servants are kept better to their business. Met the Rev. Mr. Coston, P.P., at Cloon, who expressed the strongest welcome for me, and promised to impress upon his flock the necessity of attending to my instructions.

22d—Went to Whitfield, where I met upwards of 50 tenants of Mr. Christmas, and instructed them according to my directions. They were all prepared to manure their stubbles for wheat, but I explained to them the injury of that process, and told them how far better it would be for them to have a large crop of turnips first, and a crop of wheat afterwards. Saw a model farm belonging to Mr. Christmas, at Ballycradock, and a school where twenty orphans and poor children are fed on the produce of the farm. I explained to the people how that farm was about the size of their usual holdings; and yet what a vast greater quantity of produce was got off it, and showed them how. I then returned to Portlaw, and Dr. Martin marked out a new route for me, where he had announced my arrival to the people.

26th—Met Lord Doneraile's tenants at Ross, and was introduced to them by his agent, Mr. Hovenden. Explained to them the object of my visit, and pressed on them the necessity of digging and turning their land before winter set in, and saving their manure. I was much pleased to hear that the Rev. Mr. Coston addressed his congregation the day before, after prayers, and explained to them the object of my visit, and pressed on them the necessity of paying every attention to my advice. In this village I this day saw six men digging their land twelve inches deep, who probably would not otherwise have stirrrd a step, and many others are beginning to follow their example.

28th—Called on the Rev. Mr. Power, P.P., at Kill, who received me well, and gave a note of introductivn to the Rev. Michael Power, P.P., Stradbally, who appeared highly pleased at his Excellency's views—promised me every assistance, and expressed an anxious wish that I would procure the peasantry some small tracts to read upon the subject. Met the Rev. John M'Donagh and Doctor Farren, who received me most kindly, and promised every assistance, and to have the people prepared to receive me when I should come back.

30th—Met the Rev. S. Ardagh, at Commeragh who took me in his car to Mr. Baker's Colonel Palliser's steward; where I saw some admirably-cultivated farms, on the five-course shift. Every attention paid to the collection of manure; luxuriant crops of rape and winter vetches—large fields well laid with clover and rye grass for soiling—thorough-draining carried on in the most approved manner. I saw a field in which all the drains were laid out and executed by Colonel Palliser's labourers; the stones broken on the sides of the drains, ready to put in, and in fact, a system of improvement carried on that was a credit to the country.

The farms belonging to David and Edward Power, of Ballyboy, deserves particular notice—70 acres each—and David assured me that his father has upwards of 200 tons of Swedish turnips, and as much corn as persons holding twice the quantity of land. They are, in fact, perfect models for that part of the country.

31st—Walked from Kilmacthomas to Portlaw, and saw the farmers everywhere employed in digging their land. I addressed them as I went along, and whenever they found out who I was, they received me most heartily. I was told that there would not be so much land turned up in that district in other years before March as there was this year at present, by the exertions that are now making for the purpose.

On arriving at Portlaw that evening, we held a most respectable meeting in the Temperance Hall, got together principally by the exertions of Doctor Martin, who is the life and soul of the district; Mr. Malcomson, the Rev. Mr. Coston, P.P., and the Rev. Mr. Curran, P.P., were present, and a number of small farmers. I addressed them at great length on the object that his Excellency and the Council had in view in sending me there; and exhorted them, above all things, to dig their land deep before spring, and to avoid putting their manure on their stubbles, for another grain crop, which would be ruinous. I also explained the value of green crops for feeding stock—of proer rotations, &c.; and after a long discussion, in which many of those present took part, the meeting dispersed evidently much pleased with the result of the evening. We also propose to have stated weekly meeting at Portlaw for similar discussions.

4th—Spent the latter part of this week in visiting the different farms in the district, at Carrickbeg, and Mr. Kelly's of Garryvone, and others, where my instructions were invariably well received and attended to.

Our second weekly meeting, at Portlaw, was much better attended than the first. The Temperance Hall was crowded with farmers, some of whom came a distance of several miles to attend it. The Roman Catholic clergymen—Messrs. Coston and Curran—were also present, and the Marquis of Waterford sent his gardener and drainer—Messrs. Robinson and Tascar—who were of great assistance. A long conversation ensued on the management of manure and the cultivation of green crops, also thorough draining and subsoiling, and many questions put and answered; in fact, too much praise cannot be given to Dr. Martin for his exertions, and he has announced his intention of lecturing at the next meeting, on the application of the elementary principles of chemistry to agriculture. These meetings have taken wonderfully well, and are producing a decided stir among the farmers in this district; and the only feeling is, the loss they had in not getting these instructions and encouragement last year, when they might have done so much for themselves and their families.

MICHAEL CHURCHILL,
Practical Instructor.

Edward Bullen, Esq., Sec.

At a meeting of the Free Presbytery of Edinburgh, Dr. Candlish intimated his determination to resign his connection with the college as Professor of Theology, and to confirm himself to his ministry.

THE VAGRANCY ACT.

The Mayor had an interview with Sir Nicholas Fitzsimon, Inspector of Prisons, on Thursday, in respect to the injurious operations of the Vagrancy Act. His worship supplied the inspector with a number of facts, and referred him to the county jail records in proof of his statement, that the country unions are relieving themselves of their paupers by committing them to the county prison for short periods, at the expiration of which they are thrown on the city for relief, where they commit very serious depredations upon the ratepayers, by breaking windows, &c., to get themselves committed to the city jail. His worship also drew attention to the evil arising from the dietary of persons far superior to that of workhouses, thereby inducing vagrants to commit crime to get themselves sent to jail in preference to seeking support in the workhouses. The effect of this was, that the rate-payers in the borough were taxed for their support, while the electoral divisions and unions to which they belonged were relieved from their liabilities. Sir Nicholas Fitsimon promised to bring the subject before the government in a manner that would tend to the remedy of the evil.—*Cork Constitution.*

The Relieving Officer for the electoral division of Kilkenny has resigned, in consequence of not being allowed assistance in the discharge of his duties.

LOLA MONTES AGAIN!—Madame la Comtesse de Lansfeld of Bavaria, formerly Lola Montes, was condemned on the 22d July last, to pay a sum of 2,547f., 60c., to the creditors of a bankrupt, named Marie Domel, being the balance of an account for cloaks, *visites*, and other fashionable articles. In September, Mdlle. Lola, put in an opposition to this judgment, on the ground that the sum demanded was exaggerated; and in consequence of this opposition the case had again to be submitted to the civil tribunal of Paris. It was called on but Mdlle. Lola thought it beneath her dignity to appear, either in person or by counsel, and the tribunal condemned the countess to pay the whole sum demanded.

A SEVERE DISAPPOINTMENT.—At a meeting of the British Association, at Oxford, the geological section made an excursion. The natives of the explored region were very much at a loss to conjecture what it all meant. The vehicles, thr number and sturdy appearance of some of the excursionists, and, so far as they could see, the absence of all motives for the gathering, puzzled the country people exceedingly. At last, when the party, who had formed a circle round Dr, Buckland, to hear his explanation of the conformation of the surrounding country, had broken up and was leaving the ground, one wondering native was heard to remark to another, in a tone of severe disappointment, "I say, Roger, why, dang me, if it ar'nt all over. They've broken up the ring, and there ar'nt going to be no fight arter all."

DREADFUL STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION IN THE UNITED STATES.—The steamer A. N. Johnson, bound to Wheeling, blew up with a tremendous explosion, near Maysville, Kentucky, from some unascertained defect in her machinery. Between sixty and seventy persons were killed on the spot, and a large number scalded, of whom some thirty are so horribly injured that their recovery is considered doubtful. So rapid was the progress of the flames after the explosion, and so complete the devastation, that hardly an effort could be made for self preservation. The boat was soon in one sheet of fire and burned to the water's edge. The number of passengers on board the A. N. Johnson, when this appalling circumstance occurred was 160, not more than one quarter of whom escaped injury. So dreadful an accident has rarely, if ever, occurred on the Ohio. The list of the killed and wounded is, as yet, of course, very incomplete, and, as in most cases of the kind, there were probably many individuals on board whose names will never be known. The occurrence, as may be presumed, has occasioned great excitement and deep sympathy here. Persons in the vicinity of the disaster did all in human power to relieve the sufferers, but so awfully sudden was the occurrence that nearly every effort was useless.—*Washington Express.*

NEWSPAPERS.—We have often thought, indeed, that one of the strongest features of our singular age is the excessive devotion of men of study and ability to periodical writing. Look, for instance, at the journals brought out in any single week in London. From the daily *Times* and *Chronicle*, and their ephemeral compeers, to the weekly *Spectator*, *Examiner*, *Guardian*, and the whole host of gigantic Saturday and Sunday sheets, what an enormous amount of intellectual work is expended in their production; and what a very serious proportion of the most accomplished writers of the day are more or less occupied in this never ceasing labour. Let a fair and impartial man but take the trouble to read carefully through the journals of one single week, and cull all the portions which are really clever, ingenious, learned, acute, or profound; let him make his selection from the leading articles, the correspondence, the criticisms on books and on the fine arts, and all the curious essays that go to make up the overgrown whole; and in truth we may assert that the selection will show an extent of knowledge, of wit, of genius, of tact, and of power, which it would be utterly impossible to parallel from similar sources in any other age of the world.—*Rambler.*

STATE OF THE POOR.—In the electoral division of Knigh, in the union of Nenagh, there is the greatest and most appalling distress; yet there is no guardian to represent this deplorable state of things, nor a relieving officer appointed, though deaths from want are daily occurring.—The poor are entirely unaided; there are not five resident comfortable farmers in the district, and not one landlord. By far the most wretched are the tenants of the Court of Chancery, who number nearly 300.—*Ibid.*

The Archbiskop of Dublin (Dr. Whateley) has published a pamphlet under the title of "State meets and Reflections," on the subject of Dr. Hampden's promotion. He says—"Let any one of you suppose the case of being himself presented to a beeefice in the Bishop's patronage, and of a remonstrance being sent to the Bishop by some of your brother clergy, together with some of the laity, praying him to make choice of some other person instead of you; and this not on the ground of some immorality of private life, or the supposed strange doctrines maintained in private conversation, or, in short, anything that have ever come to the Bishop's knowledge—but entirely on the ground of your having published, several years before, a work which had been charged with heresy at some public meeting, by persons of whom a large proportion had never read the work, but judged of it from the representations of avowed opponents, especially of one who since joined the Church of Rome. What would be your feelings, and what your expectations, in such a case? You would surely expect the bishop to do justice at once to his own high office and to you. You would expect him to reprimand the applicants, as having suffered themselves to be made the instruments for giving effect to the unjust prejudices of others, and as countenancing an unwarrantable interference with his rights. Should he act otherwise, you would regard him, as not only guilty of gross injustice towards yourself, but as having deserted his post, and virtually transferred his authority to an irregular, and turbulent, and irresponsible democracy."

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

THE HUMBLE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED CLERGY OF THE DIOCESS OF KILLALOE.

MOST HUMBLY SHEWETH—That your petitioners wish it to be distinctly understood, that they do not seek exemption from a just share of the burden of supporting the poor of the land.

That in confirmation of this, they can appeal to all classes of the community, whether, during the prevalence of the late famine, they were backward in giving their time, their labour, and their money, according to their ability, to alleviate the sufferings of the poor.

That all they seek from your honourable house is, that the poor rate should not press unequally upon them, which, at present, is manifestly the case.

For whilst all other properties are rated according to an arbitrary valuation, which is generally considerably below the actual value, your petitioners are rated according to the actual value of their respective parishes, and whilst all other classes of the community are rated according to the net arbitrary valuation of their hereditaments or profits, your petitioners are rated according to the gross actual value of their respective parishes, being allowed no reduction whatsoever; so that in the actual working of the present law, your petitioners have to pay a poor rate on their curate's salary; a poor rate on their schoolmaster's salary; a poor rate on their county cess; a poor rate on their glebe house rent and building instalments; and even on the very tax imposed on their incomes by the Church Temporalities Act. While, upon the other hand, the ecclesiastical commissioners under the Church Temporalities Act, tax their incomes without making any allowance for the poor rate; whereby they not only (as in the cases above mentioned) pay poor rate on what they may be said never to have, but the scale of taxation is thus considerably increased.

That when the 74th section of the Irish Poor Law enacts that when any person paying rent shall be entitled to pay the poundage out of every pound of rent he pays to his landlord, the 76th section enacts that every person paying tithe rentcharge may deduct the whole poundage rate from every such rent charge he pays; and though this inequality is defended, by supposing that the landlord in agreeing with his tenant makes a reduction on account of poor rate, yet, practically, this is not the case, because the poor rate, being a fluctuating and not a fixed charge, could not be made the grounds of any agreement, and because most of the leases now in existence were made prior to the 1st and 2d Vict., cap. 56.

Your petitioners are crushed under the weight of the present poor rate, taken in connection with the numerous other deductions which are made from their clerical income; and if your honourable house does not interfere, it will be impossible for many amongst them to support their families.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

The late Grand Duchess Maria Louisa, of Parma, Napoleon's widow, has left two sons by her left-handed marriage with Count de Neipberg; another son, a Captain of Hussars in the Hungarian service, was killed by a soldier in a fit of revenge, for an act of severity.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the revenue, the Lords of the Treasury have applied £326,608 towards the reduction of the National debt.

The Queen's Bench, London, have granted a conditional order against the Lords of the Treasury, to make compensation to Mr. Dobbin, one of the clerks of the Irish Court of Chancery.

Surgeon Boxall, of Upper Seymour-street, London, committed suicide on Monday.

THE ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The Plover, commander Moore, which has been fitted for the expedition in quest of Sir John Franklin's discovery in the Arctic regions, which left Sheerness the 1st of this month, has arrived at Devonport, and during her stay there the storeroom, where the crew's warm clothing is kept, was found to have been broken open, and fifty-nine fur skins stolen. Suspicion falling on the sergeant of the Marines, who has taken temporary lodgings on shore, information was given to the police, when his lodgings were searched, and the whole number of skins was found concealed in the room.—The sergeant was immediately placed under arrest, and will be tried by a court-martial.—*The Times.*

AN ENGLISH BISHOP IN CHINA.—It is intended, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to found a new bishopric somewhere in the Chinese seas, probably at Victoria, Hong Kong. Towards the funds for this purpose there is at present upwards of £18,000 in hand (£5,000 of which is for a college, granted in part by anonymous donors, and the remainder collected under a pastoral letter by the Bishop of London). The remaining sum necessary to be collected by voluntary subscriptions, about £20,000 being required before the consent of the government for the foundation of a new see can be expected.—*Globe.*

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.—One of the most extraordinary preservations of human life, under circumstances of extreme peril, lately occurred in the Bristol Channel. At twelve o'clock on the night of Monday, the 13th of December, a young man named Lutton, of Cardiff, a joiner by trade, was engaged at work on the Duncan Richie, a vessel which lay at anchor in the channel, near the Flat Holmes, for the purpose of being repaired. In order to prosecute the work with vigour, shipwrights and others were kept busily employed day and night. A scaffold was hung along the stern of the vessel, upon which the workmen stood while following their occupation. This scaffold was not strongly formed, and at night canvass was placed round to protect the lights which the men used from the wind. Lutton suddenly found the plank on which he stood split under him, and he was precipitated into the water from a height of fifteen feet. He sank to a considerable depth; and on rising to the surface called loudly for assistance. He felt one end of a piece of the plank in the water—the other end being attached to the scaffold. This piece he got hold of and pulled it down, still calling loudly for help. He soon got astride on the piece of wood, which was nine inches wide, an inch thick, and 18 feet long. Upon this he was borne down channel continuing his cries for help. The mate of the vessel, who was in bed, heard him—ran upon deck—got the boat down from a suspended position with the assistance of others, in which position it had been for convenience placed, and with three other men followed the poor fellow down channel, being guided by his cries, which they occasionally heard. Lutton says that he passed "scores of vessels" in his dangerous course, but saw no appearance of any effort being made to assist him, although he cried out as loudly as he could. In all probability the sound of a human voice, proceeding from such a quarter in dead hour of a dark night, frightened those who heard it, and who were necessarily ignorant of the real cause; seamen are naturally prone to be superstitious. However, after a voyage of two hours and a quarter, the boat with the mate and his courageous assistants overtook Lutton, who was taken on board in a dreadful state of exhaustion; and at half-past five in the morning the party succeeded in gaining the vessel. It is supposed that Lutton was carried down at least fourteen miles! The weather was exceedingly boisterous.—*Cardiff Guardian.*

NATIONAL ART-UNION.

At a meeting of the Council on last week, Dr. Johns in the chair,

The selection committee reported that they had purchased the following pictures from the works of Irish artists, now in the exhibition; and a further sum of money was ordered for the purchase of four other pictures from the same exhibition.—The Council deeply regretted their inability to appropriate a larger sum to this excellent purpose. The works selected, together with some beautiful engravings, will be drawn for as prizes for the subscribers.

The following are the pictures above referred to:—

List of Pictures in the Exhibition of the Society of Irish Artists, purchased by the Selection Committee of the National Art-Union.

No. 7—Glendalough—W. C. Wall. No. 1—Scene in the Glen of the Downs—W. C. Wall.—No. 27—View on the Suir above Clonmel—Edward Hayes. No. 128—Old Bridge at Miltown—Edward Hayes. No. 140—The Billet—M. Angelo Hayes. No. 85—Marine View—Edwin Hayes. No. 137—Off High Island, Cork—E. Hayes. No. 34—The Birks of Aberfeldie—H. Newton. No. 97—Mount John's Bridge, county of Wicklow—H. Newton. No. 103—The Young Shrimper—H. Newton. No. 12—Composition—H. O'Neill. No. 10—Remains of Baldangan Castle and Church, near Lusk, county of Dublin—H. O'Neill. No. 5—Puck's Castle, on Shanakill, county of Dublin—H. O'Neill. No. 72—Cattle, Mid-day—H. O'Neill. No. 32—Sea Shore, Island of Jersey—James F. Forde. No. 33—The Break of Day—J. F. Forde—No. 53—At St. Owen's—J. F. Forde.

Good breeding is defined by the great Lord Chatham to be benevolence in trifles, or the preference of others to ourselves in the little daily occurrences of life.

Some excisemen on the borders are said to have seized a quantity of chloroform, which had been forwarded from Edinburgh to England, on the ground that spirits are sometimes used in its manufacture; and others are said to have seized some essence of coffee for the same reason.

The Waterford and Limerick railway line to Tipperary will be opened for inspection of the government officer on the 20th February.

The parishioners of Taghmon have presented a complimentary and well-merited address to the Rev. E. E. Carr, on his removal to another district. All sects and parties joined in this mark of esteem towards a clergyman whose exertions in the cause of suffering humanity during the recent season of affliction have been so unwearied.

THREATENING NOTICE.—A notice was found last Sunday morning on the gate of the Widow Whelan, of Ballydavie, Queen's County, threatening her and family with immediate death, if they did not forthwith give up some land of which they recently got possession.—*Leinster Express.*

A threatening notice, dated from "*Fire Ball Lodge*," and signed "*Captain Starlight*," was dropped in the Durrow post-office, for S. S. Cassan, Esq., of Dublin. It states that if the Captain or any of his party could get a shot at Mr. Cassan, they would do his job for him; also that they would have a look out for him in Dublin. It appears that Mr. Cassan had to take legal proceedings against some of his tenants in the neighbourhood of Durrow, who did not pay any rent for three years.—*Ibid.*

RACKET MATCH.—A match at rackets was played last week in the racket court at Eglinton Castle, in presence of distinguished visitors. The match excited extreme interest, as England, Scotland, and Ireland had been sought through, and no exertion spared to find a player to beat his lordship's marker, Patrick Devitt. A match was made with Lord Eglinton by Colonel Taylor, M.P., for £100 a side, p.p.—the best of five games and five up—to produce a player to beat Devitt, in his court. After much consideration, it was arranged to bring William Magrath, of the Kildare-street Club, Dublin, and he was accordingly brought over. Devitt was backed at two to one. Devitt won three games. Magrath was one of the first game, eight of the second, and two of the third.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER.—Thursday last a notorious character named Patrick Collings was arrested by the Rapemills police, charged with killing and stealing a sheep, the property of Mr. Patrick Sherlock, at Miltown, near Banagher. He has been committed to abide his trial at the ensuing assizes. A few years since Collings attained considerable notoriety, having been tried at the Parsonstown Quarter Sessions, in October, 1841, for *killing a goat*. Of this offence he was convicted; after which it was found that the punishment awarded by the statute was *death*; our learned chairman very properly declined to pronounce that awful sentence; he suspended judgment, with a view of consulting the law advisers of the crown, who decided "that the law must take its course;" consequently, Collings was brought up for judgment at the January Sessions, 1842, when the Assistant Barrister sentenced him to be *hanged* on the 8th February following. This was the first and only instance in Ireland where the extreme penalty of the law was pronounced by a court of quarter sessions, it being hitherto believed that that power was alone vested in the judges of assize and general jail delivery. The punishment of *death* was subsequently commuted to 12 months' imprisonment. A large portion of the members of the British parliament were ignorant of the state of the law, and not a few of them would give credence to the fact, until several of them had risen in their places in the House of Commons, and asked the Home Secretary if it was really true, that a man had been sentenced in Ireland to be *hanged for killing a goat*! This case was the means of drawing the attention of Parliament to the state of the law as regards this and other offences, the result of which was—that it is not at present a *hanging* matter to kill a goat in Ireland.—*King's County Chronicle.*

The proceedings under the Special Commission for this county are brought to a close. There was merely an adjournment, it is true, until the 7th of February; but we should hope that such a crushingh blow has been already given to those lawless confederations which are the principal source of crime in the country, as will render further proceedings of an extraordinary nature quite unnecessary. Disclosures, painful to every right thinking mind, have been brought to light; and among these, there is none, perhaps, which shows more fearfully the state of demoralization into which the people are sunk, than that which appeared in the trial of Michael M'Mahon, for soliciting to murder Michael Boland. In that case we find a man coming forward and swearing that he had agreed for the sum of five pounds, to take away Mr. Boland's life—though having no cause of enmity to him. But what tends to increase the feelings of horror with respect to this nefarious transaction is the fact that this sum of money was to be collected from the farmers of the neighborhood! There is another case, however, much more horrible it its nature, from the circumstances connected with it, than that to which we have just alluded. We mean the murder of the late Mr. Watson, near Killaloe. The principal mover in this scene, he who employed the actual assassins, was sentenced to death, and persevered, like the others, in the denial of his guilt.—This awful tragedy surpasses, probably in atrocity, anything of the kind which has occurred in this county for many years.—*Clare Journal.*

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Frid.	Sat.	Mon
3 per Cent. Cons.	—	—	87¼
3¼ per Cent. Stock	—	—	88¼
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	194¾
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	39
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	—	—	26
Ditto 4 per Cent.	—	—	70¾
4 per Cent. City Debs.	—	—	—
4 per Cent. Ballast Office Deb. Gov. Sec.	—	—	90
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.	—	—	99

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	196¾	India Stock	236
3 per Cent. Consols	88¼	India Bonds	19 20
Ditto for opening	88¾	South Sea Stock	—
3 per Cent Reduced	88¼	Do. New Annuities	—
3¼ per Cent	88¼	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	
New 3¼ per Cent.	84½	26 28 pm	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26

The Special Commission at Limerick was adjourned on Saturday last to the 10th of February, and on Monday the Commission was opened at Clonmel. The jurors of Limerick have done their duty fearlessly, courageously, patiently and honestly, and well did they merit the eulogiums prssed upon them both by the Attorney-General and by the Lord Chief Justice. Undeterred by the obloquy to which they have exposed themselves from a portion of the press, unappalled by the consequences which the thus holding them up as marks to the assassin might lead, they have vindicated the injured majesty of the law, and are, to use the language of the Attorney-General, "entitled to the eternal gratitude of their country." Through their firmness the assassin has been made feel that his red hand can no longer with impunity be dyed in his fellow's blood—the abettor of crime has been taught that he, as well as his more deeply-dyed partner in guilt is placed in the same awful category, and the harbourer of the criminal has been made to feel that a heavy punishment is sure to follow his affording refuge to the felon who infringes the laws of his country. The Clonmel Commission opened on Monday, and sincerely do we hope that the jurors of Tipperary, following the example of their brethren in Limerick and Clare, will act with the same determination, and that while they afford those committed to their charge the benefit of any doubts which may arise, they will, at the same time, fearlessly discharge their duty, in furthering the administration of justice, and the restoration of law and order to their blood-gouted county.

The results of the Limerick and Clare Commission are—the capital convictions of eleven, six in Limerick and five in Clare—the sentencing to transportation in both counties of over thirty, besides the infliction of imprisonment on a number of others for different periods.

Sincerely do we trust that the misguided peasantry will learn wisdom from the fearful lessons thus taught them.

Archbishop MacHale has at length come out in reply to the Earl of Shrewsbury, in an epistle which occupies no less than six and a half columns of our Dublin contemporaries. Put upon his trial by the noble layman on the duties appertaining to a Christian, he found it no easy matter to extricate himself from the dilemma, and consequently, in lieu of argument, has recourse to subterfuge, and wherein he gives a denial point blank to the charges made as in the case of altar denunciations, he, at the same time argues, that had even such been made, they were justifiable—and that whether made or not, Lord Shrewsbury had no right to meddle in the matter, asks his lordship when he had "taken out his commission to remark on the divine authority of bishops?" and stamps his interference as "a foul conspiracy against the lives of the Catholic people, and the character of the Catholic hierarchy." As to the denial of Dr. MacHale, that any denunciations from the altar, such as those alluded to by Lord Shrewsbury, had ever taken place, it must be taken for what it is worth—the writer envelopes the matter with his usual mystification and Jesuitical rhetoric. As relates to the righteousness of such denunciations, if made, and which might eventuate in the murder of the doomed victim—his slaying under his own roof, beside his own hearth, in the hallowed circle of domestic happiness—he, of Tuam, is explicit enough, treats the thing as a matter of course, and defends the proceeding. But we cannot go further into this document, which exhibits that spirit of unblushing tyranny which is attempted, and in too many instances successfully attempted, to be exercised over the minds of the Roman Catholic laity, denying them the liberty, as in the case of Lord Shrewsbury, of even asking an explanation of their clergy, when charged with acts subversive of order and morality, and at direct variance with every principle of Christianity.

"This feature," writes a contemporary, in glancing at the Tuam missive, "of Popish arrogance is so strongly exhibited in the letter before us, that if the Earl of Shrewsbury and the Roman Catholic laity of the United Kingdom do not now rouse themselves to the dignity of freemen, and assert the Christian liberty wherewith Christ has made men free, they deserve the spiritual slavery under which they groan, and which has made them unfit for the enjoyment of that freedom which even the British constitution in vain offers to the helots of the Romish superstition."

Having already given the letter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, we shall, if possible, make room for a portion of Dr. MacHale's reply in our next, if not interfering with our other arrangements.

We have given in another column the copy of a petition to Parliament, adopted by the clergy of the diocess of Killaloe. In all probability the affairs of the Church of Ireland will occupy the attention of Parliament during the approaching session, and petitions, such as that gotten up at Killaloe should be forwarded from every diocess in the kingdom.

IS THE IRISH CHURCH "AN ABHORRED ESTABLISHMENT?"

Under the above heading a letter, for which we regret not having had at the time of its appearance room for insertion, was addressed to the Earl of Shrewsbury, in which the writer, Mr. W. Archer Butler, combatted, with his usual ability, some erroneous impressions which the noble lord in his letter to Dr. MacHale seemed to labour under, as to the position in which the Irish Church stood in relation to the great mass of the people of this country. To this communication the Earl of Shrewsbury has returned the following reply:—

TO W. ARCHER BUTLER, ESQ., DUBLIN.

SIR—Though I have taken the wise resolve, as I trust it is, to eschew all controversies which may possibly arise out of my letter to Archbishop MacHale, yet I am most willing to explain any misconception, which may appear to have been honestly adopted, of any expression I have used.

When I asserted that the existing church establishment in Ireland was *abhorred by the people*, I had not the most remote idea of speaking of the establishment otherwise than as a *material* church; that is, a church enjoying the temporalities of another by force of law, in opposition to the will as well as to the interests of the people. It never once occurred to me that the expression could be otherwise understood, or I should certainly have guarded myself against the interpretation you have attached to it, for I am most willing to ackowledge the good services rendered to the afflicted poor in Ireland, more especially during the late and present famine, by a *large* portion of the resident beneficed clergy of the establishment.

You also inquire what I mean by asserting that hundreds of thousands of the *public* money have been lavished—I did not say "voted"—on the churches of that establishment; and in reply, I briefly observe that upon that point I spoke largely, carrying my observation over a large space of time (though not so distant as not to be within the memory of us all), and that I attach the epithet *public* to the revenues of the establishment in whatever form collected, or whencesoever derived, in conformity with the prevailing opinion, that church property is lawfully subject to the control of the public authorities of the country, provided it be justly administered, and be not alienated from ecclesiastical purposes; and here I will venture to add, that I never have contemplated any change in the disposition of that property not having a just and equitable basis for its appropriation, and which has not been, over and ever again, advocated by the most distinguished Protestants.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,

SHREWSBURY.

We have noted several matters for consideration which shall be duly attended to.

Last week Sub-Inspector C. M. Kerin, of Dungarvan, and forty men of the county constabulary, proceeded to the county Limerick to assist in searching for arms in that district. A great quantity of arms were handed over to the authorities. Arrangements were so excellently made that, until the moment for searching commenced, not an individual knew on what business the police were engaged.

Mr. Henry Fitzmaurice, of Dungarvan, has been appointed master of the Lismore Union Workhouse, in room of the late Mr. Bible.—There were a great many applicants for the situation.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—On Friday Thomas Denehy, Esq., coroner, held an inquest on view of the body of a poor woman, found in a state of exhaustion in the streets of Lismore on the previous night by the police, who procured her a bed, &c., but she died during the night.—Verdict—"Died of weakness and general debility, brought on by want."

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—On Thursday, as two farmers named Connors and Sullivan were returning from Clogheen to their houses, near Cappoquin, they were met by three armed men, with their faces blackened, on the public road, near Mount Melleray, at two o'clock, P.M., who attacked and searched their pockets for money, and finding none one of the villains deliberately fired a gun at Sullivan, wounding him in the hand; another of the party then presented a gun at Sullivan, which Sullivan wrenched from him, and broke it on the road; the third villain then presented a pistol at Connors, which Connors seized and threw off the cap. The banditti finding themselves so well resisted, then commenced an attack with stones, when, some persons coming up, they took to the mountains.—Much credit is due to Connors and Sullivan for their conduct on the occasion.

On Tuesday week Sub-inspector Rooney, of Ballinamult, and Sub-inspector Slattery, of Cappoquin, with a large police force, scoured the Barony of Glanahiery, in this county, searching for fire-arms, but did not succeed in obtaining many stands.

On Wednesday night a ball, which was numerously attended by the *elite* of this and the surrounding country, was given at Lord Stuart De Decies' seat, Dromana. There was a theatrical performance in the early part of the evening. On Thursday night a similar entertainment was given at Lismore Castle, by F. E. Curry, Esq.

On Sunday night last the Mitchelstown police arrested a gang of sheep stealers, with eleven good sheep in their possession, all of which have been identified by the persons from whom they were stolen, and the entire gang committed for trial.

The Bank of England, and the metropolitan banks generally, seem in a fair way of becoming, before many weeks, as much inconvenienced by a plethora of money, as they were two or three months ago by the want of it. Even now they are perplexed as to the way in which they ought to lay out their surplus funds. Though the rate of interest is nominally five per cent., first class bills are readily discounted in Lombard-street at four per cent. Nor can there be a doubt, that this week, the Bank of England will reduce its rate of interest to four per cent.

ENNIS UNION.—The guardians have recommended the Poor Law Commissioners to encourage agricultural employment in connexion with workhouses, by the cultivation of land not exceeding 100 acres.

REWARD OF VALOUR.—Our readers will be gratified to learn, that the fund, which is being raised as a reward to young Clarke, for the intrepidity he displayed in repelling the attack on his father's house, at Deepe, as recently detailed in this journal, is daily increasing; and comprises some of the first names in the county.—*Wexford Independent.*

THE COERCION ACT—LARGE SURRENDER AND SEIZURE OF FIRE-ARMS, PIKES, BAYONETS, AMMUNITION, &c.—Head Constable Hayes, on Thursday last, deposited at the military barrack, Nenagh, three hundred stand of arms together with a large quantity of pikes, bayonets, and ammunition, surrendered under the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation. The same head-constable on Saturday last, took up, in the town and vicinity of Nenagh, between 20 and 30 stand of arms, all of which were unregistered.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

We are heartily rejoiced to perceive by a circular with which we have been favoured by the Rev. Mr. Dowley, how admirably this institution is working, and how fully it is realising the expectations even of those who were most sanguine as to its success. The report furnished is a most triumphant proof of the inestimable value of such a retreat for repentant sinners, and shews in the clearest light what moral training, and kindness and tenderness can do for the correction and amendment of those who are the most unfortunate, the most neglected, and amongst the most sinful of the community. Kept aloof from the world in which their innocence is sacrificed, and their character lost, in this asylum they rest in security and peace. Their poverty is provided for, their instruction is attended to, the guardianship of which they stand in need is procured them—in a word, the dangers which they would meet in the world, and in which they would be sure to perish, are carefully and efficiently guarded against. Besides, living before on the wages that are derived from sin and guilt, here they must labour by honest industry, and, as God would have it, in the sweat of their brow, to do what in them lies to maintain the charitable establishment in which they find shelter and comfort. Than such an institution it is not easy to find any more deserving of encouragement and support.

In behalf of this asylum of mercy, the Rev. Mr. Dowley, whose exertions to bring back the erring Magdalene are beyond all praise, now makes his annual appeal to a benevolent public: and ardently do we hope that for the sake of the inmates, and the proverbial charity of Waterford, he will be received as he deserves. From our hearts do we wish him success, and those who may be induced to subscribe liberally, we would have remember, that charity thus bestowed—

—"droppeth as the gentle dew from Heaven,
Upon the place beneath; it is twice blessed;
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes."

The following is a copy of the circular to which we have referred:—

MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

FOUNDED IN WATERFORD, 1842.

The Right Rev. Dr. Foran, Chief Patron; the Rev. T. Dowley, Guardian; the Rev. Doctor Cooke, Chaplain; Thomas Meagher, Esq., M.P., Treasurer.

George's-street, Waterford,
January 15, 1848.

I am directed by the patrons and governors of this merciful institution most respectfully to solicit your charitable assistance towards its support and extension. For many years all classes of the community felt and admitted the necessity of an asylum, where those *erring beings*, whose lives have been a *profession of sin*, but who sincerely desire to abandon the evil of their ways, should have an opportunity of flying from the occasions and commission of crime, and of entering on paths of rectitude and morality. It is a melancholy fact, that many of those helpless victims of crime and despair having been cast upon the world, and deprived of a parent to guide the steps of their youth, have fallen an easy prey to the wiles of the heartless seducer, who first corrupted and then abandoned them to the nameless horrors of a career of vice. It is no less certain that poverty is one, perhaps the greatest, cause of the infamy and degradation of these daughters of misfortune. It was our bitter lot, for many long years, to witness, without being able to alleviate, their ineffable sorrows. Unable any longer to bear the sight of such calamities, without making some effort to redress them, we resolved, six years ago, to attempt the establishment of an institution which might help to mitigate, at least in some degree, the bitter chalice of destitution and misfortune. At that period, many well-disposed persons feared that little good would be effected by it, and that very few would be permanently reclaimed. But Divine Providence, helping our weak endeavours, has mercifully willed it otherwise, as is convincingly demonstrated by the following simple statement of facts:—

Of fifty-nine received into our asylum since its foundation, I could not discover, after the most diligent inquiry, that more than six have relapsed into vice and persevered therein, and these were persons who remained only a very short time in the asylum, and were discharged at their own earnest and oft-repeated request. Of the remaining fifty-three, sincerely penitent and reformed, nine have been restored to their homes, six have gone into service with respectable families, three have been sent to America, five have been comfortably married to persons who had promised them marriage previous to their fall, two died in the asylum in great sanctity and repentance, and twenty-eight are now in the house, happy and contented, and cheerfully assisting by labour to defray the expense of their support.

They feel grateful to Heaven, and they pray constantly for those whose charity thus provides for them shelter and support. They hope that this institution may not be forgotten—and they cry out from its enclosure, in the language of the Disciples to their Divine Master, "Save us, or we perish!" Several of the inmates are in the house since its foundation, and express no desire to leave it. Every friend of humanity—every person desirous to discourage vice and promote virtue, must therefore rejoice sincerely to find that this merciful institution, opened six years ago in this city, in the cause of Heaven's fondest attribute, is vigorously and efficiently carrying out the great objects originally contemplated in its establishment.

The encouraging result of our past exertions and experience induced us to commence last year the enlargement of our institution, in order that the sphere of its utility might be extended. Important as has been the relief afforded by this asylum, yet the extent of its resources and accommodation has not been hitherto equal to the demand for its services; only twenty, and on some occasions two or three more, being extreme cases, could be accommodated by us hitherto. Applicants were very numerous; and it has often caused us deep pain to be obliged to close our doors against *the strayed sheep seeking admission, and to tell the poor prodigal, anxious to return to his father's house, to go back again, and live on husks of swine, in the midst of sin and shame!—They came to us laden and heavy burdened, and there was no one to comfort them—they came for bread, and there was no one to break it to them—they came for a resting place, and there was no one to afford it to them!* In addition to this very painful circumstance, I must observe that the arrangement of our house, up to the present time, has been very inconvenient in many respects—very badly adapted for a community—and rendered even unhealthy, by the necessity which we were under of having ironing, drying, mangling, and washing rooms and dormitory, under the one roof. We stood in need also of a supply of water, the want of which has caused us very great inconvenience and considerable expense. All these circumstances determined us to sink a well, and erect an extensive washing house, drying and ironing rooms, with two dormitories. The outlay on these has been, of necessity, very large; but, relying on the assistance of the charitable and humane, we have deemed it not too much in a cause so holy and meritorious.

Aware of the many appeals made to the generous and charitable feelings of the public, we have hesitated whether we ought to add another to the number, in this season of uncommon distress.—The pressing wants, however, of this merciful institution, and the certainty that times of scarcity will necessarily increase the demand for its services, compel us to cast aside every consideration except that of exerting ourselves to extend its benefits during a period when they must be of vital importance. Under these circumstances, we trust a liberal public will be induced to come forward with timely aid, that our powers of rendering these services to the poor and friendless may not be restricted, but invigorated and increased. We particularly expect this, because the individual sacrifice that is required to continue such a blessing to public morals is very small, and will not intrench upon the means of any member of the community, while the pleasurable feeling it leaves after it in every benevolent heart, can be nothing less than a foretaste of that celestial reward which, on the great day of His return, the good Samaritan promised to confer, in consideration of even a cup of cold water given in *His name* and for *His sake*.

To afford shelter and relief to the languishing outcasts of society—to effect an improvement in public morals—a reformation in the lives of sinners—the salvation of souls, for each of which the Adorable Son of God thought it worth his while to give His heart's blood—these are the ends contemplated by us in opening this asylum of mercy; and, under the blessings of a bountiful Providence, these grand objects have been to a great extent attained. By aiding us, you contribute to produce these happy and blessed effects, and you shall have within you the testimony of a good conscience, telling you that you have done a work dear to Heaven. If not assisted now, our efforts can with difficulty support the present inmates; if assisted, we can relieve many more from bitter shame and sorrow in this life, and, with the Grace of God, save them from eternal misery in the next.

In the name, then, of religion and morality—in the name of sinners, and of those that are perishing from amongst us—we make this appeal to you, asking you, in the words of the wise man, "to stretch out your hand to the poor and the needy," and "to shut up alms in the hearts of the poor, and it will obtain for you help against all evil."

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

T. DOWLEY, R.C.C.

Of those admitted into the Magdalen Asylum, since its foundation, thirty-one were born in the City of Waterford; three in Clonmel; two in Carrick-on-Suir; two in Dungarvan; two in Lismore; one in Tallow; one in Kilmacthomas; one in Cappoquin; one in Portlaw; one in Thurles; one in Fethard; one in Caher; two in county Wexford; and two in county Kilkenny. In a book kept at the asylum are entered their names, ages, birth-places—the length of time spent in the world in vice—in the house of penitence—and the circumstances under which any leave it.

THE LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S 16-GUN SLOOP, SNAKE.

We copy the following from our professional contemporary the *United Service Gazette*. We fear that it is too circumstantial not to be correct, but at the same time we may state that for some days we have heard of the letter or a copy of it having been received in town, as coming from Mr. Maturin, the paymaster and purser of the Snake. We should also remark that on inquiry we find nothing officially has been received at the Admiralty respecting the loss of this sloop:—

"We have been favoured with the copy of a letter written by an officer of her Majesty's brig Snake, describing the total loss of that vessel in the Mozambique Channel, on the 29th of August. The details contained in that letter will remove all fears respecting the safety of the officers and crew. The accident which occasioned the brig's destruction appears to have been unavoidable, although we regret to observe that there is no mention made by the writer of the annexed letter in reference to soundings.

"'SIR—You will be sorry to hear of the total loss of her Majesty's sloop Snake, which is now lying, with her side open from the port gangway down to the keel, on a coral reef, about six miles to the southward of this anchorage.

"'After visiting Zanzibar and Anjuan, or Johanna, we were returning to this port, when, on the afternoon of the 26th ult., if I remember correctly, we made the land somewhat to the northward. We stood off to the eastward, for the night, under easy sail, and the next day found that the set had driven us upwards of 50 miles to the southward. The wind was from the southward and westward, with a tremendous set directly in the contrary direction. The latter it was that baffled our endeavours to reach the port during the next two or three days. At sunset, on the 29th, the outer (or easternmost) one of the small islands off Mozambique was observed to bear about north. When these islands ceased to be visible, owing to the coming obscurity of the night, the Snake steered N.N.E. so as to pass a couple of points outside of all. But the tremendous set I have mentioned, together with a flood tide driving us in towards the land, the N.N.E. course we were steering, became, in fact, a N.NW. one, in consequence of which, at 7.45 p.m., we found ourselves aground and, unfortunately, just at the top of high water. As the tide receded, the vessel heeled over till she reached her bearings, when she settled down with her deck at an angle with the horizon of between 30 and 35 degrees. Being a weak vessel, her butt ends started, when her lee or port side immediately filled. As, even then, it could scarcely be credited that the current had set us to the westward to the extent I have described, doubts began to arise as to the islands we had seen at sunset being in reality what we had taken them for. Hence a painful anxiety existed during the long night we had before us, for we were perfectly aware that had we to take refuge on shore, at any distance from Mozambique itself, we could only have maintained a precarious footing, by constant hostility with numerous and warlike tribes, not unprovided with fire arms. There was some apprehension, also, lest the ship should fall over altogether on her beam ends, or the masts go by the board, neither of which could have well taken place without loss of life to some and severe injuries to others. But I am truly happy to be able to add that no one has lost his life, or been hurt in any manner; indeed, we have not had a death on board since we were put in commission, now nearly 20 months ago. From the inclined position of the ship nobody can live on board, and the crew are accommodated on shore abreast of her, at the distance of about two miles, in excellent tents made with the sails and some spars. They are busy saving stores, &c., and will probably be removed to this place in a few days, the governor having removed the soldiers from the San Domingo Barrack, to make room for their reception. The French barque corvette Voltigeur, of 20 guns arrived here on the 7th inst.

"'As there is no British man of war in the Mozambique Channel, I believe that, if none arrive here before the end of the month, merchant vessels will be taken up to convey us to the Cape.

"'Mozambique, Sept. 10, 1847.

"'Sept. 18.—I have nothing particular to add since the foregoing was written. The whole of the crew were removing here on Monday last, the 13th instant. I have reason to think this will reach you before the original, as that was sent *via* Zanzibar. It was found impossible to get the guns out by means of the lower masts, as their inclination had already caused an immense strain on the weather rigging, the heart of which was gone; and, owing to the surf, it was found impossible to rig a derrick on the bottom, consequently the saving of the guns is for the present given up. But a Portuguese, a man of war schooner, is going out on Monday morning, manned by a portion of our crew, to watch the breaking up of the vessel, now near at hand, and, if possible, to pick up some of the guns.'"—*London Paper.*

The foregoing accounts have been fully confirmed by the receipt of a letter from Mr. John Wallis Newport, (son of Captain Newport of this city,) who was serving on board the Snake at the time of her wreck. He states his having arrived (per a Portuguese merchant brig) at the Cape, with 42 men of the Snake, on 13th October, and that the remainder of the crew had been conveyed in a French corvette to the Mauritius. The entire crew expect to arrive in England in February per the Resistance, troop ship, bringing home the 12th Regiment.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

The Queen v. the Magistrates of Waterford.

Mr. Jebb applied for a mandamus to compel the defendants to hear and decide on a complaint exhibited by Mr. Stephens, an officer of excise, against certain brewers residing in Waterford.—The alleged offence against the excise laws had taken place in Clogheen, county Tipperary; and the magistrates refused to hear the case, on the ground that they had no jurisdiction, although their attention had been expressly directed to the 65th section of the General Revenue Act, the 7th and 8th George IV., which gave jurisdiction either where the offence had been committed or where the parties were found.

Conditional order granted.

An order has just been issued by the Commissioners of Excise which will be a great boon to spirit venders, allowing those persons to change their habitations without the expense and trouble of procuring a new license, as heretofore, the difference of cost being only more or less, according to the house rent.

ENNISCORTHY UNION.—The following notice of motion has been given by Mr. Maher:—"That he will submit to the guardians a memorial for presentation to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, as head of the Irish Executive Government, submitting for consideration the opinion of this Board, that the strongest necessity exists, and will continue to exist for several years, for a greater amount of employment than can be given by the present condition of the agricultural interest unaided by government; that, consequently, even in the most favoured Poor Law Unions, the rates are likely to become an insupportable burden on property, and the duties of their administration too onerous for the gratuitous attention of the persons to whom it is at present confided.—To suggest that an alteration be made in the present Poor Law, which would allow the Guardians to vote at the end of each year a certain amount of compensation to the chairman or vice-chairman, in proportion to the business transacted, would be desirable. That an extension of the Land Improvement Act, which would continue its action by an annual vote for some years, would tend much to relieve the labour market, and gradually to awake the minds of the farmers of the country to a more due appreciation of the value of well-directed labour than they at present seem to have—that the Land Improvement Act might be made the means of a sub-division of property in fee amongst the present occupants, if power were given to the Commissioners of the Board of Works for that purpose. That a re-construction of electoral divisions, within certain limits, would, in our opinion, be a means of stimulating land-lord and tenant to increased exertion in the improvement of the soil, and consequent lessening of pauperism. Also, that a petition to the House of Commons be adopted in the same effect."

Mr. M'Darby, of Cloghna, fired at and wounded a person named Delaney (who is a stranger in the county), while engaged in stealing potatoes out of a pit adjoining the dwelling-house. It appears that a man named Delaney, a *stranger* in the neighbourhood, proceeded to steal potatoes from a pit in M'Darby's garden adjoining his house, and was stripping the pit when the dogs gave the alarm. M'Darby armed himself with a gun, and having entered the garden, he discovered Delany with two large stones ready to defend himself. On calling on him to drop the stones and surrender, he refused, and was in the act of throwing a large stone, when M'Darby fired and wounded him in the leg; Delaney attempted to seize on the gun when M'Darby presented the second barrel to his breast, and threatened to shoot him through the head, when he threw down the stones and surrendered himself. We see no use in a farmer being possessed of a gun if he do not use it in defence of his life and property. We know instances where respectable farmers keep well known bad characters in pay, with the view of securing their protection. This cowardly conduct is injurious to the best interests of the community, and in nine cases out of ten they suffer greater loss than those who act with determination, and are ready to punish offenders.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

THE REV. R. SIBTHORPE.—We have the utmost satisfaction (says the *Lincoinshire Chronicle* of Friday) in announcing that this rev. gentleman, whose partial conversion to Romanism a few years ago made a great noise in the world, occasionally takes a portion of the duties at St. Peter's-in-Eastgate Church. On Sabbath morning last the rev. gentleman in question preached an eloquent extempore sermon to a large congregation, from Luke ii. v. 40—"Wist ye not that I must be about my father's business."

WEXFORD QUARTER SESSIONS.—The *Wexford Independent* says:—These sessions, after drawing their slow length over fourteen days, and a considerable portion of the nights to boot, adjourned to Gorey on Thursday last, but will resume the civil business here in a few days.—The rule of Court presents an array of petty crime, we are sorry to say, unprecedented in this comparatively favored district.

On Monday last, two men, named Kenna and Quinlan, were transmitted from Roscrea petty sessions, for threatening a confidential man, in the employment of William Henry Birch, Esq., of the Hills, near Roscrea, named John Draper, and ordering him to prepare his coffin, and to give the same warning to Mr. Birch. Those men are of a party who have given Mr. Birch much annoyance for some time, respecting the right of turbary on his bog at the Sheehys, near Roscrea.—*Leinster Express.*

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A FAMISHING WOMAN.—On the night of the 19th instant, a poor woman named Mary Ryan, and her daughter, who for the last two months suffered extremely from hunger, being excluded from relief by the possession of a small patch of ground, were detected stealing a few sheaves of wheat from the haggard of Denis Gorman, a relative, at Burgessbeg, within four miles of Nenegh.—Gorman immediately seized a large bludgeon and beat the poor wretches in a frightful manner, inflicting several dangerous wounds on their heads. Constable Sullivan, of the Crana station, being on patrol in the vicinity, was attracted to the place by the sufferers' cries, took the persons in charge and conducted them to the station. The mother died of her wounds the day following, and the daughter's life is endangered by eight wounds on different parts of the head. Gorman is at present in Nenagh jail. A coroner's inquest was held on the body on Friday by James Carroll, Esq., the verdict of which was, "Death from injuries inflicted by Denis Gorman."—*Tip. Vindicator.*

CONCLUSION OF THE COMMISSION.

Limerick, Saturday, Jan. 22d.

James Quan, a man about forty years of age, and of rather respectable appearance, was indicted for having on the 18th of November, 1847, wilfully and feloniously murdered one Ralph Hill, at Ratherd, in this county. The indictment contained several counts, and stated amongst others that one James Skehan fired a loaded gun at the deceased, and gave him a mortal wound on the head, of which he died, and that the prisoner and others were present aiding and assisting.

The Attorney-General stated the facts of the case, which appeared upon the trial of James Skehan, who was a servant in Quan's employment, and who was convicted of being one of the parties engaged in that murder, if not the person who actually fired the fatal shot.

The various witnesses, whose evidence is given in Skehan's case having been examined, and given similar testimony, the prosecution closed, and Mr. O'Hea addressed the jury for the defence.

The Solicitor-General having replied,

The Chief Justice summed up the evidence, and the jury found a verdict of conviction without leaving the box.

RULING OF THE BOOKS
HARBOURING AN OUTLAW.

Thomas and John Frewen, whose brother, William Frewen, was sentenced to transportation for life, for harbouring William Ryan "Puck," the murderer of John Kelly, of Knocksantry, in this county, and who pleaded guilty to the same offence, having been called up for judgment,

The Attorney-General said that he had read the affidavits made by the prisoners in mitigation of punishment, and considering the fact that they were both younger than their brother William, and that one of them was absent from home for some weeks prior to the day of Ryan's arrest, he would not press for heavy punishment. Under the circumstances of the case he and his learned colleagues were of opinion a sentence short of imprisonment would meet the justice of the case.

The Chief Justice said in consequence of the example which had already been made in the case of William Frewen, he and the Chief Baron felt that justice would be done by sentencing John Frewen to twelve months' imprisonment; to commence from the date of their respective committals.

John Frewen addressed their lordships, and prayed that he might be allowed to suffer the punishment of both, as there was no one at home to attend to their younger brothers and sisters and to their land.

The Chief Justice—We have passed a very lenient sentence, and cannot alter it.

It appears from the records of the court that the prisoners are in custody since an early period of last October; consequently the imprisonment of John Frewen will expire in about two months.

MR. HILL'S MURDER.
SENTENCE UPON THE CONVICTS, SKEHAN AND QUAN.

James Skehan and James Quan, the former of whom was convicted on Thursday, and the latter this day, of aiding and abetting in the wilful murder of Mr. Ralph Hill, at Ratherd, within two miles of this city, were next brought up to receive the sentence of the court.

The Clerk of the Crown asked them if they had anything to say why sentence of death and execution should not be pronounced upon them?

Skehan, who appeared to have suffered deeply since his conviction, remained silent, as if he was endeavouring, but was unable, to give expression to his feelings.

Quan, however, briefly addressed the court in rather incoherent language, proclaiming his innocence, and stating that were he even inclined to commit such an offence it would have been impossible for him to have carried out his intention, as there were several keepers over the distrained property who could have seen every movement he made.

Their Lordships having put on their black caps,

The Chief Baron pronounced the extreme penalty of the law upon both prisoners, observing that they not only succeeded in perpetrating one most diabolical murder, but had severely wounded two other persons, whose lives were very nearly lost by their criminality. His lordship went at length through the facts of the case, and named the 22d of February next for the execution of the convicts, exhorting them in the meantime to pray to heaven for forgiveness, as there was no possibility of their receiving pardon in this world.

The prisoners left the bar without making any further remarks. Quan received the announcement of his fate without the slightest change in appearance. Skehan, on the contrary, evinced considerable uneasiness, although apparently a much more powerful and athletic man.

MURDER OF MRS. HOURAGAN AND HER SON.
SENTENCE UPON HOWARD.

Michael Howard, who was convicted on Friday of being concerned in the murder of the wife and son of a farmer named Houragan, in the month of April, 1847, was then brought up for judgment.

The officer of the court having put the usual question,

The convict addressed the court at considerable length, declaring his perfect ignorance of the charge of which he was convicted. He hoped the court would deal mercifully with him; but if the law required him to die, he was not afaid to meet his God.

The Chief Baron, in addressing the prisoner, said that of all the cases in which sentence of execution was pronounced since the opening of the commission, eleven in number, there was not one of a more barbarous character, or one in which the evidence was more conclusive of guilt. The court could not, therefore, give the smallest credit to the statement which they had just heard. In conclusion, his lordship fixed the 22d of February for the prisoner's execution.

The unfortunate man did not again attempt to declare his innocence, but retired from the bar apparently suffering considerable internal emotion.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE COMMISSION

The Attorney-General addressing the court said, that as Monday was fixed for opening the Commission in Clonmel for the county of Tipperary, it was impossible that their lordships could go on with the cases which remained untried in that county, he, therefore, felt it necessary to move the adjournment of the court. He hoped that what had occurred would have a proper effect throughout the country; he hoped that the capital convictions—such as the dreadful scenes they had just witnessed, and the vast number of cases tried, in which parties were removed from their country and friends, would have the desired effect of restoring it to peace. If what had occurred did not produce that effect, anything he could say would be unavailing. He (the Attorney-General) hoped also that the cessation of crime would render any further sitting of their lordships in Limerick unnecessary; however, as it was considered advisable, on the part of the government, that in case renewed crime was to take place before the ordinary period of the judges visiting that county, that speedy justice should be done to the culprits, he would move the adjournment of the commission to Thursday, the 10th February. If the court would sit on that day, jurors would, of course, receive due notice. The learned gentleman, in conclusion, complimented the gentlemen who acted as jurors during the commission for the honest and straightforward manner in which they discharged their duties.

The Chief Justice said, that as the proceedings

under the commission were altogether under the direction of her Majesty's government, the court had no hesitation in complying with the motion. He (the Chief Justice) entirely concurred in all the observations that had been addressed to the court, and especially so with regard to the attendance and conduct of jurors, which was most creditable to them. The country, he considered, owed the jurors of that county and the county of Clare a deep debt of gratitude, for never in his long experience did he meet with gentlemen who, upon a perilous occasion, discharged their duty more honestly, fearlessly, and conscientiously.

The Court then (at six o'clock) adjourned until Thursday, February 10th.

THE ARMY.

FURTHER AUGMENTATION OF THE SAPPERS AND MINERS.—Within the last two years there were only 14 companies of this branch of the Ordnance corps. Subsequently three companies were added at the same time that the 10th battalion of the Royal Artillery was formed, and an additional number of men attached to each of the former companies. In December last another company was formed at Chatham, and designated the 18th company. Preparations are now making, in accordance with orders from the authorities of the Ordnance, to form five additional companies in April next, each company to consist of five sergeants, five corporals, five second corporals, ninety privates, and two buglers.

It is stated that, among the places at present under consideration on the subject of the army, is one for employing the out-pensioners in the recruiting department, and additional pay, in lieu of maintaining the present staff of non-commissioned officers and men from each regiment.—Should this plan be carried out, a considerable saving will be effected to the public. There ara in England five recruiting districts, in Ireland three, and in Scotland two.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 21

3d Dragoon Guards—Second Lieutenant Jas. Winterbottom, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment (Riding Master), to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Williams, appointed to the 12th Light Dragoons.

14th Light Dragoons—Cornet Thomas Barrett, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Holder, who retires; Stanley Olivant Black, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Barrett.

29th Regiment of Foot—Lieut Joseph Singleton, from the 64th, to be Lieut., vice Francis, appointed to the 64th.

31st—Captain George Francis White to be Major, by purcease, vice Bulkeley, who retires; Lieut. Jsmee Peter Robertson to be Captain, by purchase, vice White; Ensign Charles James Orton Swaffield to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Robertson; Ensign Thomas Edward Pedder, from the 56th, to be Ensign, vice Bernard, who exchangea.

48th—Lieutenant William Frœmo Wyncowe to be Adj., vice Wheeler, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

56th—Ensign Frederick Robinson Bernard, from the 31st, to be Ensign, vice Pedder, who exchanges.

64th—Lieut. John Canavan to be Captain, without purchase, vice Jopp, deceased; Ensign Robert Mockler to be Lieut., vice Canavan; Lieutenant Henry Francis, from the 29th, to be Lieut., vice Singleton, appointed to the 29th; Gent. Cadet Wm. Ball, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Mockler.

67th—Gent. Cadet Walter Lawrence Ingles, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Mavy, who resigns.

76th—Lieut. Wm. Charles Bancroft, from the 3d West India Regt., to be Lieut, vice Dudgeon, who exchanges.

80th—Ensign Attillo Scheberras to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Gordon, who retires; Robert Daniel David Lecky, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Scheberas.

86th—Gentleman Cadet Henry Edward Jerome, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Stuart, promoted.

3d West India Regiment—Lieut. Ralph Dudgeon, from the 76th Ft., to be Lieut., vice Bancroft, who exchanges.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—George Charles Henry Waters, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Winterbottom, appointed to the 3d Dragoon Guards.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Assistant Surgeon John Henry Brummell, from the 40th Foot, to be Staff Surgeon of the Second Class.

COMMISSARIAT.

Deputy Commissary General Francis Edward Knowles to be Commissary General. Commissariat Clerks to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries General—John Hiram Allinson, Rupert Brownrigg B. Bower, Henry Maule, John Francis Rogers, Hugh F. Durnford, Thomas Strickland, Charles Thomas Walcot, James Wilkinson Woodley, Robert Henry Smith, Primrose G. Jullan.

ERRATUM in the *Gazette* of Jan. 14, 1848, 22d Foot, for Lieutenant Fleming Gough Howell Games Williams, from the 41st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Hunt, who exchanges., read, Lieutenant Wm. Gouch, from the 41st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Huni, who exchanges; and 41st Foot, for Lieutenant William Hnnt, from the 22d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Williams, who exchanges, read. vice Couch, who exchanges.

WARLIKE PREPARBTIONS.

PORTSMOUTH, JAN. 21.—A squadron of armed steam vessels, to consist of twelve of various sizes and power, is ordered to be assembled at Portsmouth, and kept ready for service. They are each to have two engineers, six stokers, and ten seamen, with the usual warrant officers, on board. An inspector of steam machinery afloat is to be appointed to keep the engines, &c., &c., in order, and it is expected that Commander Starmer, who brought the Hecla to England from the Mediterranean, will be the naval officer placed in charge of them, and will communicate with the Commander-in-Chief and other official persons as to what may be required to keep them in efficient order. It appears these twelve steamers are to be sent round from Woolwich and Sheerness, and are in addition to the Centaur, Cyclops, Gorgon, Retribution, and others, now in port. Her Majesty's brigs Sappho and Orestes are to be got ready for service. They will be completed by the dock-yard artificers in a few days, and join the other experimental vessels to be commissioned in February.

THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.—A correspondent states that the Irish estates of his Grace are about to be sold. They are of considerable extent, comprising no less than 25,000 statute acres, and are situate in the counties of Westmeath, Clare, Longford, and the Queen's County. They will be brought to the hammer in April next in Dublin.—*Morning Chronicle.*

THE PORT OF LIVERPOOL.—Last year there passed inwards and outwards, through the North and Victoria Channels, 21,555 vessels, and through the Rock Channel, 8,471. During the same period, 4,897 gallons of oil were burned at the lighthouses and light ships, and 13,264 wicks.—*Liverpool Courier.*

A meeting of the inhabitants of Belfast was held on last week, when it was unanimously resolved to appeal to the Lord Lieutenant against the transmission to the House of Correction, Belfast, of the convicts sentenced to imprisonment at the special commission in the south.

At Nenagh Quarter Sessions there are 142 indictments for trial, involving 342 prisoners. James Gilligan, for stealing a sword from William B. Armstrong, Esq., was sentenced to 7 years' transportation.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

23d—H.M.P. Prospero 9½ a.m—Sultan, Read, Cardiff, coals. The George, Williams, reported on the 21st instant, has gone to Waterford to discharge.

24th—Jim, Doyle, Cardiff, coals—H. M. P. Prospero, at 6 a.m.—Britannia. White, Cardiff, coals—Fame, Clay, Liverpool, salt—Alpha, Rogers, Swansea, culm—Good Intent, Penny, (reported on the 22d instant), has gone to Waterford to discharge—Eleanor, Evans, Swansea, coals—Handy, Reigh, Dublin, ballast—Eliza Goddard, Williams, Bangor, slates—Georgina, Clegg, Cardiff, coals—Trop, Jones, Chester, bricks.

25th—Mary Hughes, Davis, Liverpool, salt—Oak, Leane, Southampton, bark.

Put back—Eliza Taylor, Shea, at 6 a.m.

SAILED.

24th—Eliza Taylor, Shea, Bristol, oats—Xerxes, Williams, Neath, ballast—Bolivar, Williams, Cardiff, do.—Peace, Lewis, Milford, gen. cargo—Idreno, Radmer, Cardiff, ballast—Ann, Hayes, Dungarvan, coals—Magnet, Boyle, Neath, ballast—Favourite, Whitburn, Bannow, coals—Lovely, Griffiths, Cork, slates—Alexanders, Davis, before-mentioned, at noon.

24th—Newton Gibson, London, valonia—Thomas, Lambert, Gloucester, oats—H. M. P. Jasper, at 11, a.m.—Harmony, Chaddock, Glasgow, flour—Serapis, Right, Bannow, coals—Shepherd, Morris, Llanelly, ballast—Shamrock, Roche, Vigo, oats.

Wind—N. N. E. to N.E.

In Newton *v.* Lord Albert Conynham, and action to recover the amount of deposit on 100 shares of the abandoned Galway and Ennis Junction Railway, from one of the managing directors the Court of Common Pleas London, have refused to set aside the non suit, which non suit was had because the subscription contract was not produced in evidence.

There was great competition last week for the materials of the old house of the celebrated Titus Oates, Oat-lane, Foster lane, London, which were sold by auction.

Mr. Henry Hopkins, a London broker, has stopped for £20,000.

Ald. Thomas Wood passed his examination in the London Bankruptcy court last week without opposition.

Constable Dobbyn, who was so severely wounded when attempting to arrest the assasins who lay in wait to Murder Gorge Garvey, Esq., J.P., near Moneygall, is still in hospital. He has been attacked with fever, but is recovering. Colonel M'Gregor, Inspector-General of Constabulary, has presented Constable Dobbyn with £5 and two chevrons.

Lst week a man from Clonmel was brought before the Mayor of Kilkenny for having offered for sale by auction a quantity of fire arms, guns and pistols in that city. The vender of arms had his wares on a table in front of the Tholsel. In answer to the Mayor, the man said he had no license to sell arms, and his Worship ordered him to desist from disposing of them.

An inquiry was held this day, before Mr. Coroner Jones, on the body of a sailor named John Murphy, a native of Castletown, Berehaven. The deceased was master and owner of the smck "Shamrock," and he was proceeding from his own vessel into an adjoining ship, when his foot slipped off the plank, and he fell into the river. Several efforts were made to rescue the deceased, but from the fulness of the tide and the advanced hour of the evening, it being past six o'clock, those exertions were rendesed completely useless. The body was recovered about nine o'clock, three hours after the accident, and conveyed to the Bridewell, where it remained until this morning.—*Cork Examiner.*

BRILLIANT DRESS FOR LADIES.—A new invention, presented to the Paris institution last Saturday week, has made some noise. It is the solution of the great difficulty of gilding silken stuffs without deteriorating the material. Specimens, both plain and figured, were handed round, so we may expect the utmost splendour in the costume of our ladies this winter. It is impossible to imagine the dazzling effect of the gilding upon satin.

The person who first planted potatoes in Scotland was named Henry Prentice; he is not more than 21 years dead.

A painful impression has been produced in Paris by the imprisonment of Abd-el-Kader and his family, in violation of the pledge of the Duc d'Aumale that he should be conveyed to Egypt.

The French packet service between Havre and New York is suspended.

A western corresspondent complains of the miserably disproportionate size of the 3d loaf at Kilrush and Kilkee. For instance, a loaf was put into the scale and weighed *one pound one ounce*! In country towns and villages, where the greatest distress prevails, the greatest imposition is generally practised.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The National Insurance company has declared a profit of £2,791 for the 1st half year and a dividend of 3 per cent.

The new Bishop of Manchester, Dr. Lee, has been presented with a service of plate, value £1,000 by the inhabitants of Birmingham.

The Rev. Charles Gayer of Dingle is dangerously ill of fever at his residence Ballintaggart.

Forty witnesses in the case of Richard Uniacke Bayly, Esq., left the police barrack at Nenagh, under the superintendence of P. Carroll, Esq., county Inspector, for the Special Commission at Clonmel. We understand that Mr. Carroll has made important discoveries in this case which leaves no doubt of a conviction.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF TROUT FISHERS.—It may not be generally known that the Close Season for Trout ends on the 31st of January, agreeable to the 5th and 6th of Victoria, cap. 166. It will be therefore lawful to angle for trout on the 1st day of February.

The English Court of Chancery has confirmed the Master's report in the case of Mr. Leahy *v.* Lord Milton, Hayter, and others of the Clonmel, Kilkenny and Wicklow railway company directors, for work done by plaintiff as engineer, and overuled the exceptions, so as to make the defendants amenable to an action at law for Mr. Leahy's claim.

On Wednesday night last, Lieutenant Bridgman, of the Revenue police, and his party, seized a private still at Bonaghgurthawn, near Roscrea, belonging to a man named Edward Tierney, with all the necessary utensils for illicit distillation, and 300 gallons of potale. He arrested five men in the distillery, who were this day transmitted to Nenagh jail for the offence.—*Leinster Express.*

A Special Presentment Sessions for the barony of Shilmalier East will be held in Taghmon, on Monday next, the 31st inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the completion of some of the public works left unfinished. The affording relief to the unemployed, even on useless works, commenced by government, is better than allowing the people to starve.

The late Sir Henry Carew St. John Mildmay, Bart., who committed suicide, was in his 61st year. He was son of the late Capt. Sir Henry Paulet, who assumed the name of Mildmay, by the daughter and heiress of Carew Mildmay, Esq. He married two sisters, viz.—first, in 1809, the eldest daughter of the Hon. Bartholomew Bouverie (she died in 1810); he married secondly in 1815, at Stutgart, by permission of the King of Wurtemburg, the next sister of his deceased wife, a lady whose marriage with the Earl of Roseberry had been dissolved a short time previously. By the first marriage he leaves issue a son, born in 1810, who succeeds to the title and the portion of the estates which remain in the family. He had issue by the second marriage three sons, all of whom entered Austrian Hussar Regiments. The baronet was in pecuniary difficulties.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between RICHARD and WILLIAM HAYES, Merchants, and carried on at 67, QUAY, is now and has been DISSOLVED since the Twentieth of NOVEMBER, 1847.

All Debts due to the said Firm are to be paid to RICHARD HAYES, by whom all Debts and Liabilities of the said Firm are to be Paid and satisfied.

RICHARD HAYES.
WILLIAM HAYES.

Witness—JAMES ROCHE.
Waterford, January 20, 1848.

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.

WATERFORD Corporation Advowsons.

THE TOWN COUNCIL of the Borough of Waterford will receive Tenders in Writing for the purchase of the next and perpetual rights of Presentation to the Vicarages of the undermentioned Unions, viz:—

The Union of Dunhill, in the County of Waterford, producing an Annual Income of about £178.

The Union of Rosbercon, in the County of Kilkenny, producing an annual income of about £273.

The Union of Poleroan, in the County of Kilkenny, producing an annual income of about £218 2s 0d.

Such Tenders to be lodged with the Town Clerk on or before the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1848.

Statement of Title, Conditions of Sale, and further particulars will be supplied on application to the Town Clerk.

By order,
JOHN O'BRIEN,
Town Clerk.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD AND COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

SESSIONS

FOR the Year commencing EASTER SESSIONS, 1848:—

EASTER SESSIONS.

City of Waterford, at New Guild Hall, on Wednesday, 29th March, 1848.

County of Waterford, at St. Patrick's Hall, on Friday, the 31st March, 1848.

County of Waterford, at Carrick-on-Suir, on Friday, the 7th April, 1848.

County of Waterford, at Lismore, on Monday, the 10th April, 1848.

County of Waterford, at Dungarvan, on Thursday, the 13th April, 1848.

TRINITY SESSIONS.

City of Waterford, at New Guild Hall, on Monday, the 26th June, 1848.

County of Waterford, at St. Patrick's Hall, on Wednesday, the 28th June, 1848.

County of Waterford, at Lismore, on Tuesday, the 4th July, 1848.

County of Waterford, at Dungarvan, on Friday, the 7th July, 1848.

MICHAELMAS SESSIONS.

City of Waterford, at New Guild Hall, on Wednesday, the 11th October, 1848.

County of Waterford, at St. Patrick's Hall, on Friday, the 13th October, 1848.

County of Waterford, at Lismore, on Friday, the 20th October, 1848.

County of Waterford, at Dungarvan, on Tuesday, the 24th October, 1848.

HILARY SESSIONS, 1848-9.

City of Waterford, at New Guild Hall, on Wednesday, the 27th December, 1848.

County of Wrterford, at St. Patrick's Hall, on Friday, the 29th December, 1848.

County of Waterford, at Lismore, on Tuesday, the 2d January, 1849.

County of Waterford, at Dungarvan, on Friday, the 5th January, 1849.

By Order of
JAMES BESSONETT, Esq.,
Assistant Barrister.
BAT. DELANDRE,
Clerk Peace.

Waterford, 25th January, 1848.

DIED.

On Saturday, at her residence in Paul's-Square, Jane, the beloved wife of William Marchant Ardagh, Esq., deeply lamented and sincerely regretted by her afflicted family and friends.

At his residence, Ahanboy, county Waterford, aged 43 years, Samuel Paoli Drew, Esq, third son of the late Dr. Drew, of Rockville, Fermoy

At his residence, Coolbagh House, county of Watsrford, Wm Crotty, Esq., Commander in her Majesty's Royal Navy, aged 75 years. This veteran officer bore a distinguished part in several engagements, and was most severely wounded at the capture of Copenhagen.

At Park Place, Island-bridge, aged 31 years, of malignant fever, caught in the faithful discharge of his duties, the Rev. R. Connolly, A B., T.C.D., Curate of St James's Parish

In Wexford, aged 90, Mr. Benjamin Williams, an officer of Customs in that port for upwards of half a century.

In Wexford, of apoplexy, while attending the funeral obsequies of the late Master of the Workhouse, Mr. Joseph Walsh.

In Selskar, county Wexford, Mr. Simon Hopley, coach-maker.

Of influenza, Marmaduke Thompson, of Ballingarry Castle, county Tipperary, Esq., in the 76th year of his age.

At Hamilton, Upper Canada, George Perkins Bull, Esq, senior proprietor of the *Hamilton Gazette*, and formerly of the *Dublin Antidote*, and one of the Coroners for the Gore district, aged 53.

Of influenza, in his 85th year, Simpson Hackett, Esq., of Riverstown, county Tipperary.

Maryanne, relict of James Burkitt, Esq, of Sea View, county Wexford.

Mr. Michael Manning, of Tralee, is accused of being a contractor for Indian meal to the workhouse, and which, as being a guardian of the union, subjects him to a penalty of £100.

DEATH OF MR. ISAAC D'ISRAELI.—To the authorship of England Issac D'Israeli, and Benjamin D'Israeli, his son, have been, in their respective walks of literature, extensive and distinguished contributors. The pure and honourable career of the former reached its close on Wednesday last. He had attained the advanced age of eighty-two years; and a few weeks ago was in full possession of his usual health, and in the complete enjoyment of his intellectual powers. The prevailing epidemic, however, suddenly assailing a constitution enfeebled by age, soon assumed an aggravated form, and at length this venerable gentleman sank under the attack. He was born at Enfield in the month of May, 1766, and was the only child of Benjamin D'Israeli, a Venetian merchant, who had been many years settled in this country. The death of Mr. D'Israeli took place at his country seat, Bradenham house, in Buckinghamshire; and it may most truly be said, that few lives extending to upwards of eighty years have been passed with less vicissitude. He died a widower, having lost his wife, to whom he had been united for more than forty years, in the spring of 1847. He has left one daughter and three sons, the eldest of whom is the member for Buckinghamshire.—*Standard.*

TO SENDERS OF POULTRY TO THE LONDON MARKETS.

R. G. Fricker and 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.

Equity Exchequer.

MARY ANNE BARRON and Others, Plaintiffs; PIERSE RICHARD BARRON and Others, Defendants.

MARY ANNE BARRON and Others, Plaintiffs; JOHN HURLEY and Others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the First Cause, bearing date the 19th day of June, 1833, and of the Decree made in the 2nd Cause, bearing date the 20th day of June, 1842, I will, on THURSDAY, the Tenth Day of February next, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers on the Inns Quay, in the City of Dublin, Set Up and Sell by Public Cant to the highest and fairest Bidder, All That and Those, the Town and Lands of BALLYLINCH and GARRAHALISH, called and known by the name of the West Division of FAHAH, otherwise FAHAGH, situate in the County of Waterford, in the pleadings mentioned, or a competent part thereof, for the purposes in said Decree mentioned.

Dated this 10th day of January, 1848.

ACHESON LYLE, C.R.

For Rentals and particulars apply to JOHN BAGGE HEARN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 8, Lower Gloucester-street, Dublin, and Dungarvan.

WATERFORD UNION.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Board of Guardians of this Union will receive Tenders for the following Articles, to be supplied to the Workhouse, for a period of Three Months, commencing on Saturday, 29th Instant:—

INDIAN CORN, at —— per Ton.
COCOA SHELL, at —— per Cwt.
MOLASSES, at —— per Cwt.

They will also receive Tenders for BREAD, for Three Months, commencing the 19th of February, proximo, in the following size Loaves, as they may be required, viz.:—

4 lb. Loaves,
8 Ounces ditto,
6 ditto. ditto,
4 ditto, ditto.

Forms of Tenders can be had at my Office, (none other will be received), on any day, (Sunday excepted, between the hours of 10 o'Clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'Clock in the afternoon, on or before Thursday next, the 27th Inst., on which day the Contract will be declared.

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

Board-room, 21st January, 1848.

ON NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERATIVE DISEASES.

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

MANHOOD:

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

TWENTY-EIGHTH THOUSAND.

Published by the Authors, and may be had at their Residence; also sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster Row; Hannay, 63, Oxford Street; Mann, 39, Cornhill, London; G. Philip, South Castle Street, Liverpool; Clancy, 6, Bedford Row, Dublin; Bolster & Co. Cork; Advertiser Office, Waterford; Heddon, Chemist, Wexford; Hamilton & Co., Drogheda; Free Press Office, 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.*

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.

The Greatest Sale OF ANY MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed)
RICHARD STOPHER.

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

Amputation of Two Legs prevented.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

A Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed)
RICHARD HAVELL.

A Cure of Dreadful and Dangerous Case of Erysipelas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Markets.

WATERFORD, JAN. 25.

The supply of wheat has increased, and prices advanced 3d per brl. since Friday. Oats and barley met a good demand at last rateg. Indian corn and corn meal in slow request Flour was also in slow demand, but small sales were made at the full prices of last. Bacon pigs, likewise butter, meets a fair sale without alteration.

Mill Wheat (raw)	26s 9d to 27s 9d
Shipping ditto	24s 6d to 25s 6d
Barley, malting	14s 0d to 15s 0d
Do. grinding	11s 6d to 13s 6d
Bere Barley, per barrel (new)	00s 0d to 0s 0d
Oats black (brl. 14 stone)	10s 6d to 11s 3d
Do. White, for mealing, per barrel	11s 6d to 12s 6d
Indian Corn (Galatz) per brl	20s 6d to 21s 6d
American white	19s 0d to 0s 0d
Ditto, yellow	19s 0d to 20s 0d
Ditto damaged	10s 0d to 15s 0d
Indian Meal, per ton	£10 0 0d to £00 0s 0d
Bran, per barrel	3s 3d to 3s 6d
Rye Meal	10s 0d to 10s 6d
Oatmeal, per ton	£13 0s 0d to £00 0s 0d
Flour, (superfine) per sack	38s 6d to 39s 6d
Seconds	34s 0d to 36s 0d
Thirds	30s 0d to 1s 0d
Fourths	23s 0d to 25s 0d
Barrelled Flour, of 196lb	26s 0d to 27s 6d
Do. Meal	17s 6d to 18s 0d
Beans, per cwt	16s 0d to 17s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	45s 0d to 47s 6d
Scalded ditto	35s 0d to 38s 0d
Heads, ditto singed	29s 0d to 00s 0d
Offal, ditto fresh	29s 0d to 30s 0d
Salt ditto	25s 0d to 27s 0d
Butter, (new) per cwt	80s 0d to 89s 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	17s 6d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	17s 6d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton	38s 0d to 43s 0d
Straw, per ton	16s 0d to 18s 0d
Cork Whiskey, wholesale	6s 0d to 8s 0d
Rum, per gallon	9s 0d to 0s 0d
Mutton, per lb	4d to 5d
Beef, per lb	3d to 5d
Veal, per lb	6d to 7d
Pork, per lb	4d to 0d
Dried Hams	6d to 8d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	14d to 00d
Potatoes (new) per stone	12d to 15d
Eggs, per doz	12d to 0d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	firkins.	Price.
Saturday	93	00s 0d to 93s 0d
Monday	63	00s 0d to 93s 0d
Yesterday	12	00s 0d to 93s 0d

CORK MARKETS.—JAN. 24

Barrels.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. Currency.
41 White Wheat	24 0 to 27 0	00 0—20 Stone
255 Red Wheat	20 0 to 25 0	25 0—10 do
198 Ditto	25 0 to 26 6	
184 Barley	12 0 to 14 3	13 6—16 do.
— Ditto	00 0 to 00 0	
40 Bere (new)	12 0 to 12 4	00 0
253 Oats	9 6 to 10 9	10 9—14 do.
166 Old Ditto	11 9 to 11 2	
60 Pigs	38 0 to 41 0	0—00 0 per cwt.

CORK BUTTER—JAN. 24.

CANT.		CURRENCY	
1st quality	93s	1st quality	84s
2d do	82s	2d do.	73s
3d do.	79s	3d do.	70s
4th do.	75s	4th do	66s
5th do.	69s	5th do.	60s
6th do.	58s	6th do.	49s

LIMERICK BUTTER—JAN 22.

1st quality	88s	5th quality	58s
2d do.	80s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	74s	And 3s 0d over	
4th do.	66s		

CLONMEL—JAN. 21.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter..	86 0 to 93 0	Do black	0 9 to 0 9½
Oatmeal	14 0 to 0 0	Flour 2ds	32 0 to 00 0
Bac'n pigs	44 0 to 47 0	Househld	29 0 to 00 0
Ren. Lard	45 0 to 00 0	Thirds...	26 0 to 00 0
Bran....	3 8 to 0 0	Fourths	23 0 to 00 0
Bere....	13 6 to 14 0	Wool....	12 0 to 14 0
Barley..	14 0 to 16 9	Potatoes	0 6 to 0 8
Wheat..	1 4 to 1 4½	Beef....	0 4 to 0 5
Do. red.	1 3½ to 1 4	Mutton	0 5½ to 0 6
Do. ship.	1 2 to 1 3	Pork....	0 4½ to 0 5
Oats....	0 9 to 0 9	Veal....	0 5½ to 0 6½

WEXFORD JAN. 21.

	s. d. s. d		s. d. s. d
Butter...	80 0 to 90 0	Skins....	00 0 to 00 0
Fresh do.	00 0 to 0 0	Oatmeal	14 0 to 00 0
Wheat...	26 6 to 28 6	Potatoes	00 9 to 1 0
Barley...	13 6 to 16 9	Beef....	00 3 to 00 5
Oats....	11 0 to 12 3	Mutton..	00 4 to 00 6
Beans...	18 0 to 18 9	Veal....	00 3½ to 0 5
Flour fine	34 0 to 00 0	Pork.....	00 0 to 00 0
2nds ...	32 0 to 00 0	Do. ℔ cwt	00 0 to 00 0

CARLOW—JAN 20.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d
Wheat, per brl	28 0 to 30 0	Bran,	5 0 to 6 0
Best Red	26 0 to 28 0	Beef	00 5 to 0 6½
Do inferior	20 0 to 24 0	Mutton	0 6 to 0 6½
Barley, do.	15 0 to 16 6	Veal	0 6½ to 0 7½
Oats, per brl	10 0 to 10 9	Lamb	0 0 to 0 0
Do. inferior	8 0 to 9 0	Bacon	56 0 to 62 0
Flour, per bag	00 0 to 33 0	Hams	00 4 to 00 5½
Do inferior	00 0 to 28 0	Butter	89 0 to 90 0
Thirds	24 0 to 00 0	Wool	00 0 to 00 0
Oatmeal	11 0 to 13 0	Potatoes	00 7 to 00 9½

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—JAN 21.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d
White wheat	30 0 to 31 6	Oatmeal...	12 0 to 14 6
Millers' red	26 0 to 29 0	Flour....	18 0 to 23 0
Barley....	13 0 to 16 0	Second....	16 0 to 17 6
Oats, new	10 6 to 12 0	Indian corn	32 0 to 33 0
Oats, old..	00 0 to 00 0	(per 480 lbs.)	

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JAN. 21.

		From s. d.	To s. d.	Averages. s. d.
2354	Wheat, per barrel 20 stone	23 0	32 0	29 0
3546	Oats..........14 do...	10 6	13 0	11 6
226	Bere..........16 do...	12 0	14 0	13 1
370	Barley..........16 do...	14 0	17 6	16 8
460	Oatmeal (new)... 8 do..	12 0	14 0	13 2
—	Second Flour ... 0 do...	00 0	00 0	00 0

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—JAN. 21.

Since Tuesday there has been more inquiry for butter, but as the stock on hand consists almost entirely of inferior or stale brands, but little has been done: the finer sorts (fresh and sweet) command our top quotations, but they are scarce. Bacon and hams are in moderate demand. Lard of fine quality scarce and inquired for. Beef and pork in limited request for ship stores.

Prices—Butter—Waterford, 00s to 00s; Carlow, 88s to 90s; Belfast, 90s to 92s, Dundalk, 80s to 86s; Coleraine, —s to 90s; Kilkenny, 92s to 93s; Cork, 1st, —s to —s; ditto, 2ds, 86s to —s; 5ths, —s to —s; Derry, 84s to 88s; Banbridge, 84s to 86s; Sligo, 80s to 92s. Bacon, 30s to 46s; Hams, 30s to 40s. Keg Lard, 52s to 53s; bladders, —s to —s. Beef, per tierce, 86s to 90s. Pork, per barrel, 60s to 65s.

CATTLE IMPORTED INTO LIVERPOOL, from the 12th to the 14th Jan.:—

Cows, 1418; calves, 21; sheep, 5731; lambs, —; pigs, 3119; horses, 76.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN.
Week ended Jan. 15.
Imperial—General Weekly Average.

	s. d.		s. d		s. d.
Wheat....	[illegible]	Oats....	21 0	Beans......	33 1
Barley....	30 0	Rye....	29 2	Peas.	46 4

Aggregate Average of Six Weeks, which governs duty.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d
Wheat	53 1	Oats....	21 3	Beans	40 8
Barley	31 0	Rye....	31 2	Peas......	46 3

Duty on Foreign Corn suspended.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.—Friends, Cosens, London, 1979 frks. butter, 1288 fls. bacon, 37 casks, 60 kegs lard, 20 trcs., 40 brls. pork, 3 butts wine; Wm. Penn (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, 460 frks. butter, 72 casks grease, 3590 cwt. flour, 50 brls. wheat, 27 do. beans, 15 bundles, 85 cows, 160 sheep, sundry bales and boxes; Victory (s.), Stacey, Bristol, 996 fls. bacon, 190 brls. oats, 25 frks., 8 kegs butter, 22 sacks peas, 407 pigs, 13 cows, 2 bales; Shamrock, Veale, Newport, 600 brls. oats, 60 fls. bacon; Harmony, Chaddock, Glasgow, 2712 cwt. flour.

Summary of provision exports for week ending Saturday, January 22:—20 trcs., 156 brls. pork, 4044 fls. bacon, 3233 cwts. butter, 316 do. lard, 350 brls. wheat, 3429 do. oats, 8552 cwts. flour, 809 pigs, 154 cows, 307 sheep.

SPECIAL COMMISSION.

ARRIVAL OF THE JUDGES IN LIMERICK.

LIMERICK, THURSDAY, JAN. 29.—The Lord Chief Justice and the Chief Baron took their seats upon the bench this morning at half-past ten o'clock. Their lordships arrived in town from Ennis last evening shortly after five o'clock, and sat for a few moments to adjourn the court to this day.

MURDER OF MR. HILL—CAPITAL CONVICTION.

James Skehan, a very young man, not more than 20 years of age, was placed at the bar and indicted for having, on the 18th of November, 1847, at Rathherd, in the county of Limerick, wilfully and feloniously murdered one Ralph Hill, by firing a loaded gun at him, from the effects of which he died. There are four or five other parties charged with aiding and abetting the prisoner in the commission of the murder; but the prisoner's counsel having refused to allow them to join in their challenges, Skehan was given in charge to the jury alone.

The Attorney-General, the Solicitor-General, Messrs. Bennett, Q. C., and Plunket, Q. C., appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. O'Hea for the prisoner.

Mr. Bennett stated the case for the crown at a considerable length, as it appears in the evidence. In doing so he implored of the people to abstain from crime, observing that the proceedings which had taken place in that county, and the county Clare, ought to show them that criminals would not escape from justice, because the law authorities were determined to prosecute them with the utmost vigour, and jurors were equally determined not to be prevented by threats or intimidation from honestly and conscientiously discharging their duty. In conclusion, the learned gentleman alluded to the state of landlord and tenant, and said that the position of the country, as it had been for some time past, was such as to destroy what little trade remained in it, and to prevent English capitalists from embarking their money in speculation or in its improvement.

Thomas Flannery examined by the Attorney-General.—I live in the city of Limerick, in Mr. David Fitzgerald's employment; in October last I was employed by him in making a distress; it was executed on the 29th of that month, and took place at John Quan's, about two miles from this city; there were three or four stacks of barley, some corn, and hay seized; some of the corn was in the haggard and more in the barn thrashed; I was there all that day and next day until evening; I was there when the corn was sold on the 17th of November; I know the prisoner J. Skehan; I saw him at Quan's the day the property was seized; I saw him on the evening and next day; I also saw him the day of the sale and the day I posted the notice of sale; I heard he was the servant of Quan; the first day I saw him he was working in Quan's ground pulling turnips; when I was posting the notices he was standing at Quan's door, and on the day of the sale I saw him carrying a hamper of turnips round the barn; on the day of the sale I asked him for the key of the barn, and he said that herself (Mrs. Quan) had it, and was in town; went into the house to look for it, and could not get it, and then I broke in the door; the prisoner followed me in, and said I would suffer for it; in a few minutes after I broke the door, I saw a daughter of Quan and James Quan, one of his sons; they were in the yard; a quantity of wheat, barley, and hay was sold that day; I purchased the corn; the thrashed wheat was removed the day it was sold, but I did not remove the corn; on the day after the sale I went to remove it; I went there about eight o'clock in the morning; I brought six cars with me, and Mr. Ralph Hill, the deceased came also; there was a person named Edward Allen with us, also James M'Mahon, Robin Hanley, Michael Tobyn, and James Neale; I found all those persons at Quan's.

To the Court—They were all keepers.

To the Attorney-General—I met the keepers, and some of Quan's family near his house, in the avenue; the keepers came back with Hill and I and the carmen, to Quan's house; before we arrived at it we met old Mrs. Quan and her son Daniel; we had some altercation; Mrs. Quan caught hold of me by the collar of the coat; I was then at this side of Quan's, near where Hill was shot, within from seven to twelve yards of it; I know Mr. Fogarty, the surveyor; I pointed out to him the place where this occurred, as well as I could; when Mrs. Quan had a hold of me, her son Daniel pulled her away down the road towards Limerick, from the direction of the house; as soon as he pulled her away I went on towards the house; Hill, the five keepers, and the carmen, were all with me; the cars were with us also; when going along the avenue I had a full view of the haggard; we had not gone more than ten yards when we heard a shot, and both Hill and Tobyn fell immediately; they dropped quite close to me; I saw the smoke from the shot.

To the Court—I did not see the flash, but I saw the smoke.

To the Attorney-General—I saw it in the haggard, at the quick-set ditch: you should go round the house and barn to get into the haggard; the hedge was very thick; I heard a second shot immediately after the first—so soon, that there was not, I think, time to re-load the same gun that fired the first; the second shot wounded M'Mahon; he was a keeper, and was a little to my right, nearer to the haggard; that shot appeared to come from the same place; I saw smoke at that place, and nowhere else; I was about thirty yards from where I saw the smoke; there was a third shot fired; when I heard the second I ran back, and had not gone more than six or seven yards until I heard a third shot; I can't say if it hit any one; this shot came from the near corner of the haggard; the keepers and carmen all ran off when the second was fired; the third shot was fired from a part of the hedge where there was a gap where a man could pass through; when the third shot was fired, I pulled out a pistol I had, and it fell on the ground; in picking it up I looked to see if any one was following me, and I saw the prisoner leap out from the haggard, from where the shots came, with a gun in his hand; I was about fifteen yards from him; I ran off, and can't say where he went to; I had the fullest opportunity of seeing him; I came into Limerick to Mr. Fitzgerald's office, and informed the police, and returned to Quan's; I made no delay; I brought M'Mahon with me; he was well able to walk, although wounded, but Hill and Tobyn we left after us; I was the last of the party, and the nearest to the haggard; when I was going to Quan's house with the police we met some artillerymen; the police and I crossed the fields, and the police, who got on before me, arrested the prisoner and brought him to where I was; he had but one shoe on; it was not an hour from the time Hill was shot until Skehan was arrested; I ran to Limerick and drove back with the police; the artillerymen gave the alarm.

The cross-examination elicited nothing particular.

Michael Tobyn, one of the persons who was wounded on the occasion of the murder, was next examined by the Solicitor-General—I was a keeper over Quan's corn when it was seized; on the night of the day of the sale I heard shots fired, which I believe were fired in the haggard; on the day Mr. Hill was killed I was going down by the haggard, and saw the prisoner inside; this was shortly before Mr. Hill was murdered, about ten minutes before I met Mr. Hill, and returned towards the house. [The witness here corroborated Flannery as to the firing of the shots, and showed his face to the jury, where a ball entered his right cheek, passed round his entire head, and out upon the opposite side, shattering the bones of his jaw and teeth in a most frightful manner; of course his evidence did not prove anything after he was wounded.]

To Mr. O'Hea—I went through the fields with Edward Allen that morning, and crossed towards Mr. Hill's, when I saw him on the road, coming to Quan; it was about ten minutes from the time I saw the prisoner in the haggard until the shots were fired; I can't tell exactly, it might be an hour.

John M'Mahon, another of the persons who was wounded on the occasion in question, examined by Mr. Plunket—I was a keeper over Quan's corn; I know the prisoner, and saw him, shortly before Mr. Hill was shot, inside the haggard hedge, with a gun in his hand; he was inside the spot from which the shots came. (This witness appeared from this evidence, was severely wounded in the head, although not so bad as Tobyn).

Robert Hanley examined by Mr. Bennett—I was a keeper on Quan's corn; I knew the prisoner, and remember when Mr. Hill was shot; on that day I was looking at the farm, and on my way to the house I met Mr. Hill; before I went out to meet him I saw Skehan in the haggard; he had something in his hand, but I can't say what it was; I saw him there about half an hour before the shots were fired; and I think the third came close by me; I lifted M'Mahon, and we brought him into Limerick.

John M'Macnamara, a boy not more than nine yeers of age, examined by the Attorney General—I am nephew to Daniel Quan, and old Mr. Quan is my grandfather; my father is gone to America; since he left I lived with my grandfather; I know the prisoner James Skehan; he was in my grandfather's service; I remember when Mr. Hill was shot; before that I heard Skehan and other persons talking about him; this was three or four days before; they said, "it is a murder not to kill him;" my uncle said that, and Skehan was present, and said, "it is;" I remember seeing the prisoner making bullets about a month before this; he melted lead in a grisset, and poured it into two holes in the floor; he then hammered them; I slept with my uncle and the prisoner; I don't know if Skehan slept with me that night; but I awoke in the night, and there was no one but my uncles Corcoran and James Quan in the bed; Daniel Quan slept with Skehan; I remember hearing the shots the day Mr. Hill was killed; I saw the prisoner that morning coming up the road; this was an hour before the shots were fired; he then went into bed, and got up again, and in about a quarter of an hour I heard the shots; there was a gun in the house: I saw it the night before; it was a double barrelled gun; the gun was kept near where Skehan used to sleep.

To Mr. O'Hea—I often saw the gun; it was three months before; every one in the place used to go into the place where it was; am sure the prisoner was not out half an hour before the shots were fired.

Honora M'Namara, a little girl, about eleven years of age, sister to the previous witness, examined by the Solicitor General—I remember the day Mr. Hill was shot; I was sent to milk the cows about eight o'clock in the morning; I was in the house the night before; there was a double barrelled gun in the house; I never saw it in his hands; when I was coming home from where I was milking the cows with my aunt, I met the prisoner; he was going in the direction from my grandfather's, and was running; he told me if I saw any one going after him to say I did not see him; I was then by myself carrying home the milk; this occurred before breakfast; I heard of Mr. Hill being shot after breakfast, and I went out and saw him on the road.

Segeant Major William Reed examined by Mr. Bennett—I am in the artillery stationed in this city; on the day Mr. Hill was shot I was out exercising with my troop; about twenty minutes before ten o'clock, as I was on a road leading from the Cork to the Roxborough road, I saw some constables standing near a man who was shot; upon looking to the rise of the hill I saw a man in a crouching position near a hedge; told the circumstance to Mr. Cripps, the magistrate, who rode in that direction, followed by the police; the man then ran off in a stooping position when he saw the police; Mr. Cripps rode across to cut off his retreat, and I rode across in the direction of the man, and on arriving there I lost sight of him, and was sure he could not follow his course without my seeing him; I then called for the police to search the field I was in, and they found the prisonsr, who had one shoe on; I directed one of the police constables to search the field the prisoner was running in, and he found a shoe, which he said was not his, but they appeared to be matches; previous to this he had denied that he had run through the field where the shoe was found; after this a man came up who said he had seen the prisoner in the haggard that morning.

This witness upon leaving the table complained of misrepresentations, which he said appeared in some of the Limerick papers, with regard to the part he took in the arrest of the prisoner.

The Chief Justice said that from what had transpired in his evidence, he had no reason to be ashamed of his conduct. On the contrary it was highly praiseworthy, and he was sure his commanding officer would not judge of him by what might have been published in a newspaper.

Police Constable Anderson, who found the shoe in the field, produced it, and also the shoe which was found upon the prisoner (they appeared to be perfect matches); he also proved that the prisoner denied that the shoe was his, and afterwards admitted it.

To Mr. O'Hea—I arrested the shoe (laughter.)

Mr. William Wright examined by the Attorney General—I had no communication with Sir Matthew Barrington, or any one in the crown-office, until this day; I live in George's-street, in this city, next door to Mr. Fitzgerald; about eight o'clock the evening before Mr. Hill was murdered, three men came into my shop, and asked where Mr. Fitzgerald lived; the prisoner was one of the men; they asked for Mr. Fitzgerald the agent, or Hill his man.

Not cross-examined.

John Ryan examined by the Solicitor General—I am in Mr. Curran's employment on the same townland with the Quans; I remember the morning Mr. Hill was killed; the keepers stopped at my place; I went out between ten and eleven o'clock on the night before the murder, and when I was coming in, passing the stile, I met the prisoner with a gun in his hand: he asked "who came there?" I said "a friend;" he then said he thought there was some one else there.

To Mr. O'Hea—I only told this last week to the magistrate, and I don't know how he found it out, for I did not tell what I knew to any man living.

William M'Namara examined by Mr. Plunkett—I know the Quans; on the night before the murder, James Quan came to me to borrow a gun, and I lent him the gun produced; it was then loaded with shot; single and double duck.

To the Court—I had that gun five or six weeks, and knew it well; it is very remarkable.

Mr. P. G. Barron, R.M., examined by the Attorney General—I went to Quan's in about two hours after Mr. Hill was shot; he was then dead, and the prisoner was in custody; I observed that he kept his right hand in his pocket, and upon making him take it out, found a mark in the centre of the palm, as if make by the muzzle of a gun (balls produced); these balls were given to me by a soldier of the 41st.

The case for the crown having closed,

Mr. O'Hea addressed the jury for the defence. He said the prosecution altogether rested on testimony of a circumstantial nature, and principally upon the evidence of the first witness, Flannery, who was not deserving of credit on his oath, from the manner in which he told his story.

The Chief Justice then summed up the evidence to the jury, who convicted the prisoner after a few moments' consideration.

He received the announcement without observation.

The court rose at half past five o'clock, and adjourned until morning.

ADJOURNED SITTING OF THE COMMISSION FOR THE COUNTY LIMERICK.

The grand jury having come into court in the course of the day,

Mr. Croker (foreman) applied to their lordships to discharge them, as there was no business to be transacted.

The Cheif Justice said he regretted it was not in his power to do so, as he was aware of the intention of the government to have the commission adjourned before he and the Chief Baron went to Clonmel. Under these circumstances, he could only discharge them for the present, and if their services were again required they would be summoned in due time.

It is not at all probable that their lordships will return to Limerick after the commission is over in Tipperary; the adjournment is therefore more for the purpose of letting the people throughout the country see that the authorities are determined to carry out the law promptly in case of further outrages being committed against life and property.

FRIDAY.

At half-past ten o'clock this morning the Lord Chief Baron took his seat, and shortly afterwards was joined by the Lord Chief Justice.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

Michael Howard, against whom bills of indictment were found by the grand jury at the last summer assizes, for the wilful murder of Johanna Hourigan, and her son, Cornelius Hourigan, at Ballycullen, on the 6th of April, was placed at the bar. It will be in the recollection of our readers that Michael Howard, of Honeypound, near Croom, was tried, convicted, and executed on the drop of the county jail in the month of August last, as a participator in this bloody deed. The prisoner being sick at the time was not then brought to trial.

He was now given in charge to the jury for the murder of the two persons named in the indictment.

The Attorney General, in opening the case to the jury, said since the commencement of the commission he had, on many occasions, to state the atrocious facts which seemed to vie with each other, in the perpetration of crime and murder, and he had hoped that it would not again have devolved upon him to have to advert to the fearful details of one of these bloody deeds. But, he was sorry to say, that in the present instance, the case which they were about to investigate, exceeded in barbarity and atrocity all the others which came before the court since the opening of the commission. But the more heinous and desperate the act, the more careful should they be in scrutinising the evidence to be adduced, lest the atrocity of the deed may prejudice their minds against the person charged. In this case the evidence would be strong and conclusive, and while the jury were bound to protect the innocent, he felt sure they would, if the evidence warranted it, conscientiously discharge their duty, and by their verdict assist in punishing the guilty. The Attorney General then proceeded to detail all the particulars connected with the commission of the revolting and horrifying deed. On the morning of the 6th of April last, three men, armed, and with their faces blackened, entered the house of Philip Houragan (husband of Johanna Hourigan, and father of Cornelius), at Ballycullen, near Croom—they shot his wife, threw her into the fire, and barbarously murdered the wretched woman—not content with committing one desperate deed, they proceeded to a room where her son, Cornelius Hourigan, lay sick in bed, dragged him from it, and also shot him dead on the spot.

Several witnesses having been examined,

Mr. O'Hea, with ability and eloquence, addressed the jury for the defence, and in commenting upon the evidence of the witnesses who identified the prisoner, argued that it was not sufficient to warrant them in bringing in a verdict of guilty.

The Solicitor General replied for the Crown, and the

Chief Baron charged the jury at length, recapitulating the evidence, and pointing out several points which it was essential for them to deliberate upon. His lordship told them if they entertained a doubt, the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of it.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of a quarter of an hour, they returned a verdict of guilty, on the third count of indictment, as aiding and abetting in the murder, which subjects the wretched man to execution.

He was put back for sentence, and exhibited the same firmness under his conviction that characterised his demeanor during the trial.

HARBOURING A FELON.

Thomas and John Frewen, brothers of William Frewen, of Newgarden, and who was convicted and sentenced to transportation for life, for harbouring Wm. Ryan (Puck), knowing him to have been accused of a felony, were next called forward, and about to have been indicted for the same offence, when

Mr. Blackall said the prisoners were desirous to withdraw their plea of not guilty, and to plead guilty, at the same time trusting their lordships' would permit them to state a few facts in mitigation of punishment. They were younger brothers of William Frewen, in whose house the felon had been harboured, and one of them, he was prepared to prove, had only entered the dwelling-house an hour previous to the arrest, and was not there for three weeks before. The other prisoner had no call whatever to the house, but merely lived with his brother, whose property it was.

The Attorney General, on the part of the crown, said it was his determination, owing to circumstances which had come to his knowledge, to have moved the court not to pass a severe sentence—certainly, not transportation, as their brother had already been banished from his native land as a principal in the offence with which they stand charged. He would, however, require Mr. Blackall to make an an affidavit of the facts stated.

Their lordships directed the prisoners to be put back for sentence.

Ambrose and Patrick Cummins, indicted for stealing a gun from the residence of T. P. Vokes, Esq., at Roxboro,' in May last, pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to 12 months imprisonment from the date of committal, 24th March.

At a quarter to five o'clock, it being too late to proceed with the trial of James Quan, for the murder of Ralph Hill, (of which his servant, Skeehan, was convicted the day before), the court was adjourned to half-past nine next morning.

The engine driver of the London and South Western Railway was thrown off the luggage train at Firmley and killed. One of the passengers had his leg broken.

Twenty five thousand suits of clothing for poor children are required by the British Relief Association for Ireland.

The National Bank has opened branches in Mullingar, Athy, Carrickmacross, Dundalk, Kells, Wicklow, and Parsonstown, having purchased or made an arrangement with the London and Dublin Bank which had offices in those places.

On Friday last 60 soldiers of her Majesty's 55th regiment, arrived at Cloughjordan from Templemore. They are billeted in this town, where they will remain for three months. On Saturday last about 40 police came into this town, accompanied by 30 of the 77th regiment. They searched the country around for fire-arms, but with little success, although the country is full of arms.—They, however, succeeded in ferritteng out a few good double-barrelled guns and some pistols.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

DEBTORS AND CREDITORS.

The Quarter Sessions have just ended through the country. The number of ejectments have been considerable; but for every process under this head, there have been at least half-a-dozen under that of miscellaneous debts, for goods of various kinds, "sold and delivered;" and decrees have been had in both cases. But while, in the one, the efforts of the shopkeeper to obtain the price of his groceries or woollen drapery, have excited little or no observation, and the law has taken its course without obstruction, those of the landlord, on the other, are made the subject of outcry and denunciation, leading to violence and to murder. Yet the land is as much the property of the landlord as the hogshead of sugar or the web of broadcloth are that of the shopkeeper, and both goods and acres alike matters of bargain and traffic between man and man. Each is taken possession of at a price agreed upon between the dealing parties; and whether that price is regulated by the yard, the pound, or the acre, makes no difference in regard to the general principle of fair dealing. The landlord gives his acre of ground for a stipulated price, and under a solemn promise of being paid. The hatter and the hosier do precisely the same, as regards their commodities. Why the one should be denounced, or, perhaps, brained for looking after a just debt, any more than the other, is somewhat inexplicable. Perhaps Father Maginn or the Dove of Elphin would condescend to enlighten us upon this subject, pointing out, in reference to our code of morals or religion, the exact period at which a promise may be violated, and agreement set at nought—fair dealing laughed at, and common honesty "put at the back of the books;" and why, moreover, the word given and pledged should not be held equally binding, whether it referred to a rood of ground or a suit of clothes, and payment enforced, if necessary, in one case as well as the other.

OPPOSITION TO POOR RATES.

At a meeting of the Ballinasloe poor law guardians a letter was read from Mr. Michael Pelly, collector, enclosing the copy of a notice posted on the chapel of Mulla, on Sunday. The following is a copy:—

"Take notice to any person that will pay the poor rates no more that he will be shot dead at his own door. So let Michael Pelly and drivers give up his books if not he will be shot dead by Molly M'Gulre."

At Roundstown, the country people turned out against payment of poor rates, and attacked the collectors, who had seized some cattle. Head-Constable Wilks and party rescued the collectors from the grasp of a violent mob, not before firing four shots, and the Head-Constable was wounded in the hand with a stab of a pike. Nine of the rioters were arrested and committed to Clifden bridewell.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.

On Saturday Mr. Payne held an inquest at the establishment of Messrs. Westropp, Dignam, and Co., wholesale warehousemen, No. 8, Watling-st., on the body of Charles Treacy, aged 17 years, a young man in the employ of that firm, who blew out his brains with a pistol. It appeared that deceased, who had been in the service of the firm about five years, was one of the best conducted persons in their employ. On the previous evening he had leave to go out until ten o'clock, but he ought not to have stopped out all night, which he did. About half-past 8 o'clock that morning deceased came in to the warehouse, and it being evident from his appearance that he had been out all night, William Ellis, a fellow-servant, joked him on the circumstance, and said he might have told him he was going to do so, and not let him leave the lamp burning all night. Shortly afterwards Ellis heard a noise like the bursting of an inflated flour bag, and ran up stairs, and on entering the store department he found the deceased bleeding from the head. A surgeon was instantly sent for, who found that deceased's head was shattered by a pistol shot, and that life was quite extinct. Mr. J. Dignam said that he could not at all account for the commission of the act, unless the following papers, found since his death, would throw any light upon it. The coroner, finding they were in the deceased's hand-writing, read as follows:—

"Let the suicide rest,
Place no mark on his head,
For he sought but rest
With the numberless dead.

"Let the slumberer sleep,
On him shed not a tear,
For though maddened with sorrow
He died without fear.

"As he lived so he died,
But let him sleep on!"

"Is death then such a dreadful thought,
Since 'twas bequeath'd us from our birth?
Can no man face it as he ought,
But dread and tremble whilst on earth?

"As we bought death as well as life,
That life unto us love bestowed;
When love and joy are turned to strife,
'Tis death that frees us from our woes.

"Then look upon it as a friend,
From which our nature cannot sever;
While comes mesmeric aid to lend,
And keeps us slumbering on for ever."

(Signed) CHARLES TREACY

The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary insanity."—*Times.*

Large quantities of potatoes called "London Whopper," are announced for sale in Cork.

VAGRANTS.—The Mayor has committed several wandering beggars under the Vagrant Act; and he has expressed a determination to use his best endeavours to remove those nuisances which are so loudly and justly complained of in the town. *Tipperary Constitution.*

COUNTY OF WEXFORD GRAND STEEPLE-CHASE.—Our sporting friends will be delighted to hear that this popular steeple-chase will be resuscitated this spring under auspices of unusual brilliancy and *eclat*—some of our best men in the sporting annals having taken up the matter in a proper spirit.—*Independent.*

REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF COAL.—In consequence of the breaking up of the colliers' union, and the reduction in the canal dues, the coal merchants in Liverpool have reduced the price of the best coal from 16s 6d to 15s, and the second quality from 13s 6d to 12s 6d per ton.

DEFAMATION.—Mr. Kennelly, late Manager of the branch bank at Nenagh, has brought an action for defamation against the National Bank, to be tried at Nenagh assizes.

GRAND CANAL COMPANY.—The Grand Canal Company have resolved to consolidate their stock and loan as follows:—The reduced 6 per cent. debentures for £92 6s 2d, to be registered as stock at £90; the reduced 5 per cents. at £75; the reduced 4 per cents. at £60; and the present stock shares registered in the proposed consolidated stock, at £15.

CLONMEL COMMISSION.—Calendar of prisoners for trial at the Clonmel Commission:—Murder, 20; burglary and robbery, 13; shooting at the person, 2; sacrilege, 1; larceny, 7; having a pistol in possession, 1; total, 44; including Jeremiah Flemming, John Ryan (Gosta), and John Hayden, for the attack on Mr. Wayland, and murder of Sub-Constable Crowley; Philip Cody and Henry Cody, for the murder of Edw. Madden; Cornelius Donohue, Wm. Dunphy and John Hayden, for the murder of Thadeus Keily; and John Lonergan for the murder of William Roe, Esq.

Miss Esmonde, matron of the North Dublin union workhouse, and who had charge of the institution since it was opened, has fallen a victim to fever.

SPIRIT OF THE JOURNALS.

THE REPEAL RENT.

(From the Times.)

Of course, in the abstract, our Irish neighbours have a right to spend their money as they please. If they choose to build a kennel and call it Conciliation Hall, and then stock that kennel with a pack of O'Connells, or any other breed, it is no concern of ours, unless indeed the nose or the ears can no longer tolerate the nuisance. If the menagerie were really supported at the expense of the Celt, we should perhaps no more complain than we do of the hospitals for apes and other brutes kept up by the Hindoos. But in point of fact the O'Connells are saddled on the British public. The priests first wring the 'rent' out of their flocks, and then call upon government to replace it with grants. The State is to maintain the Irish, and the Irish are to maintain the O'Connells. Every week there is a batch of letters read at Conciliation Hall, in which the writers describe the utter destitution of their flocks and the numbers actually perishing for want of a little aid. All this of course they charge on British inhumanity. It might be presumed that the pastors and the flocks compelled to witness these horrors were either quite without means, or obliged to husband them for self-preservation. No such thing The writers uniformly send £10 or £20, sufficient to help half a dozen poor families through a whole winter, not to buy meal for the poor, but to feed the Conciliation pack. These reverend gentlemen take the bread out of the very mouths of their spiritual children and throw it to the O'Connells, The British government is then called on to nourish the poor creatures who are thus shamefully plundered and defrauded by their treacherous guides.

The 'rent' for last week amounted to £105, enough to save 105 beings from actual starvation till next harvest. The Repeal papers are careful to state not only the sums contributed from the several deaneries—for the 'rent,' we need not say, is now a strictly ecclesiastical affair—but also the topics of the several letters. With one accord they state that multitudes are dying from hunger, and finish with sending the money, that is, the bread of those very multitudes, to pay the Christmas bills of the whole O'Connell clan at Dublin, London, or wherever else these gentlemen have been enjoying themselves. The English are then called murderers. We are described as being engaged in a conspiracy to starve a population who not only will not help themselves, but are duped by their leaders into squandering their money upon a kennel of political incendiaries.

Now, we know the proverb, 'Love me, love my dog,' and are not surprised that the Irishman should insist upon his animal enjoying a share in our social affections. Nay, if the animal were only rather ill-conditioned, or only noisy, or a little ill-tempered, we might overlook the eccentricity that prompted the choice of so ugly or so unsavoury a companion. But what we cannot overlook is, that the hard-working men of this country, who are taxed at almost every opening and who work in fetters, who too, have no money either for pet dogs or pet bullies of their own, should be called upon to feed the Irishman's pet out of their own scanty earnings. The revenue of this country is nothing in the world but an aggregate of small contributions extracted from the earnings of the working men. Work is wealth. Nothing but work can make bread, meat, clothing, fuel, house, or anything else that we want or desire. Brawny limbs and horny hands, panting hearts and aching brows, have made all these things, which but for hard labour could have had no possible existence. A portion is set by for certain common uses. Rates and taxes, though ostensibly levied from landowners, tradesmen, and employers, are in fact scraped from the wages of all industry. They are a hard earned and sacred fund. Justice to those whose toil has contributed it requires that it be administered with the most strict and righteous economy. Now, we cannot conceive a greater and more offensive profanation of this fund than to take any portion and waste it on the Irishman's national cur. If the priests and the people choose to keep such a nuisance, they must do it at their own expense, and not present themselves as applicants for public relief with a hungry and snappish mongrel at their heels.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

The mercenary hoax of "Conciliation Hall" must be kept going at any cost. Toll must still be levied on the misery of the most miserable people in creation, for no earthly purpose, as far as we can make out, than that Ireland may enjoy the spectacle of a weak-headed charlatan's hebdomadal efforts to ape the worst mannerisms of a great man now deceased. It was only at last Monday's meeting of the "Repeal Assocation" (as the O'Connell fund concern is still called), that the business of the day was opened by the head of the establishment with "great news"—the great news consisting, *inter alia*, in a cash remittance of £21 from the Very Rev. the Dean of Tuam and parish priest of Westport, inclosed in a letter describing the distress of Westport as horrible beyond example, and invoking the execration of mankind on a hard-hearted British government. We are told, on the authority of this very reverend Dean of Tuam and parish priest of Westport, "there cannot be on the map of the world a spot in a more pitiable condition than the Westport union is at present: that no pen could describe the scenes—the heart-rending scenes we have been doomed to witness during the last month in our respective parishes; that fever has already overrun the entire district; that the most of the peasantry here will be soon, in all appearance, as naked as cattle." And this very reverend person, having succeeded in scraping together, from the available superfluities of this frightfully wretched district, such a sum as twenty guineas, can find nothing better to do with it than to feed the vanity of a make-believe agitator, and bolster up the credit of a sham-agitation.—The poor, starving, naked, and fever-stricken creatures, who, in the sight both of God and man, have the first claim on a Christian priest's surplus resources, are left to live or die as they may, so that their "heart-rending" miseries tell properly on a Conciliation Hall auditory, and give due point to a rhetorical denunciation of the government. The whole of this sum of twenty guineas, which would have gone far towards helping a few widows, orphans, and fever-patients through the horrors of the winter, is recklessly flung away on a political delusion which has worn itself so thoroughly threadbare that one marvels how the Cagliostros can meet every Monday, and not laugh in one another's faces. We should feel particularly obliged to any one who can inform us what value the people of Westport, or the people of Ireland, are ever likely to receive for that twenty guineas, beyond the satisfaction of reading in the newspapers that Mr. John O'Connell is very anxious to "impress government with the necessity" of spending the English people's guineas in relieving distress at Westport, and that he considers Lord Shrewsbury "a pious fool."

Three crowned heads are suffering under influenza—the Emperor of Russia, the King of Denmark, and the King of Sardinia.

BEGGING IN THE STREETS.—At the Clonmel Petty Sessions several mendicants were convicted under the Vagrant Act, for being found begging in the streets, and were sentenced to imprisonment, with hard labour, for terms, under one month. The Mayor said that he was determined to put the Vagrant Act into force, and would send to prison every person brought before him for begging. The rate payers of the borough were already heavily taxed for the support of the poor, and, if they refuse to avail themselves of the poor houses, and continue to seek alms, he would send them to jail.

A small appointment became vacant recently in Dublin, viz., that of Solicitor for Examining Bills of Costs connected with the Auditing of Public Accounts in Ireland; the office was offered to Mr. J. M. Cantwell, an active and able Solicitor in Dublin; but we understand that the Lords of the Treasury, after further inquiry, have decided upon reducing the emoluments of the office, which will now be discontinued as a separate appointment, and the duties will, in future, devolve upon the Crown Solicitor in Dublin.—*Observer.*

The consumption of sugar in Ireland in the last year was—Dublin, 1,400; Cork, 7,000; Belfast, 5,000; Limerick, 2,000; all other ports, 5,000 tons, making in all 20,400 tons. The increase last year was about 5,000 tons.

The present year will contain 53 Saturdays and 53 Sundays, the year beginning on Saturday will terminate on Sunday, being Leap year.

ROBBERY AT KILKENNY CASTLE.—On the night of Wednesday last some robbers effected an entrance into the Castle ground, and carried off about twenty feet of leaden pipe, which had been attached to the pump-house. The lead was found at the stores of a dealer in the town, where it had been purchased, and a clue is thus obtained by which it is hopad the thieves may be discovered. On the same night some leaden pipe was stolen from the front of the Butter-house.—*Moderator.*

The City of Kilkenny guardians have applied to the Poor Law Commissioners for a warrant authorising them to extend out-door relief to able-bodied paupers for two months.

The city police, under Mr. Caldwell, County Inspector, yesterday made a search for fire-arms in Clarina, Patrick's-well, and Ballinacurra, where they discovered only thirteen guns and four pistols with unlicensed persons.—*Lim. Chronicle.*

Lord John Russell, it has been remarked, has selected two gentlemen for the office of Bishop, of whom one has been publicly objected to on account of his faith, and the other on account of his works.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION.—A poor man named Mathew Healy, who for some time past has been suffering greatly from want, died suddenly on Wednesday evening. An inquest was held on Friday, the verdict of which was—"Died from the effects of want."—*Tip. Vindicator.*

LOSS OF HER MAJESTY'S BRIG SNAKE.—We have, says the *United Service Gazette*, been favoured with the copy of a letter, written by an officer of her Majesty's brig Snake, Commander Thomas B. Brown, decribing the total loss of that vessel in the Mozambique Channel, on the 29th of August. The details contained in the letter remove all fear respecting the safety of the officers and crew. The accident which occasioned the brig's destruction appears to have been unavoidable.

It is stated by the council of the Royal Agricultural Society that the present agricultural lecturers should be continued in their respective districts until summer, and to dwell longer in each locality, so as to give the farmers the benefit of their instructions. They have 10s a day for their services and expenses.

TIPPERARY—PRIESTLY DENUNCIATIONS.—A few days ago an election took place at Bansha, for the office of physician to the dispensary, when Dr. Bradshaw was elected. Some days previously, the Rev. Mr. Collins, R.C.C., of the parish, informed the congregation at the chapel, that any man who did not vote for his friend, Dr. Reardon, was "a black sheep." This interference elicited a strong animadversion from some of the Roman Catholic gentry who attended the election.

It is a notorious fact, that many persons in the proclaimed baronies have removed their arms to places where the provisions of the act are not in force, which fact accounts for the general failures attending the search of military and police.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A man, named William Burke, who was during many years a cloth finisher to Mr. Willans, of Kilmainham, after leaving the fair of Tullow, where he had been purchasing a horse, partook of a hasty dinner in this town and proceeded to the station house on his return to Dublin by the 5 o'clock train. He paid for a third class ticket, and entered the carriage a few minutes before the train started, but immediately fell and expired. An inquest was held on the body, and after a *post mortem* examination, a verdict of "died of apoplexy" was returned.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

ACCIDENTAL DEATH.—A man named M. Lawler, employed at Rathmore Mills, was killed on Friday week by an accidental fall from the upper to the lower floor. An inquest was held on the following day, and a verdict of accidental death returned.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Burke, inspector, having called the attention of the guardians of Tuam to the necessity of a more vigorous collection of the rates, there being outstanding £3,000, Mr. C. Blake, jun., said the Lord Chancellor was the highest defaulter in the union, for there was £1,000 due by receivers over property in Chancery, who have not received power to pay the rates. Mr. Burke said, there had been an order issued by the Chancery and Exchequer directing receivers to pay the rates.

From the Sligo union, Capt. Gilbert, inspecting officer, says:—"The magistrates have twice failed to decide upon cases of refusal to pay rates. Two of three magistrates presiding at the sessions are themselves ratepayers, and have refused to pay their own rates; the people doubt the legality of enforcing the collection, and, following the magistrates' example, have withstood the payment."

ORIGIN OF STAYS.—Stays were first invented by a brutal butcher of the thirteenth century as a punishment for his wife, She was very loquacious, and finding nothing would cure her, he put a pair of stays on her in order to take away her breath, and so to prevent, as he thought, her talking. This cruel punishment was inflicted by other husbands, till at last there was scarcely a wife in all London who was not condemned to wear stays. The punishment became so universal at last, that the ladies in their defence made a fashion of it, and so it has continued to the present day.

A JUVENILE DUEL.—On Friday morning last a concourse of boys was gathered together near Pittville-circus, and, by their violent gestures, appeared to be quarrelling. Soon after, one of the party, by name Cooke, left the ground and ran a distance of about fifteen yards, when, turning round, he fired a pistol at a boy named Hughes. The latter seemed determined to have satisfaction, and proceeded a little distance along the road, apparently with the intention of performing a similar manœuvre. When the two youths were about twenty yards apart, Hughes turned round and fired a pistol at Cooke, who received some of the shots in his shoulder and thigh. Mr. J. Russell and Mr. W. Boodle happened to be passing at the time, and observing the circumstance, immediately secured the parties, and conveyed them to the station-house.—*Cheltenham Journal.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills in Newfoundland.—Charles Thorne, Esq., merchant, of Harbour Grace, had a bad leg of a fearful nature and long duration, for which the medical aid of the island afforded no relief, whereupon he determined on proceeding to England, to try if it were possible to get it soundly healed; but, as a last resource, and before adopting such a course, he used Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which speedily effected a perfect cure of his leg. The particulars of this surprising case were received by last packet from Mr. Spry, proprietor of the *Mercury* newspaper, Carbonear, Newfoundland. These celebrated medicines will cure all other skin diseases, likewise wounds, sores and ulcers.

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