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## OPENING OF THE SPECIAL COMMISSION IN TIPPERARY.

Clonmel, Monday, January 24.

The Special Commission for this County was opened this day by the Lord Chief Justice and the Chief Baron, who only arrived from Limerick a short time previous.

The Clerk of the Crown having read the writ, the following gentlemen were sworn in upon the Grand Jury:—

The Hon. Francis A. Prittie, Foreman; Hon. R Hely Hutchinson, Sir John C. Carden, Sir Edw Waller, Sir T. B Dancer, W. P. Barker, S Moore, William Going, John Trant, Richard Pennefather, G. Ryan, John Baily, James Butler, W. Quin, Joseph Cooke, John Carden, James Lenigan, S. W. Barton, Caleb Going, E. C. Moore, R Gason, C. Clarke, T. Lalor, Esqrs.

The Lord Chief Justice then proceeded to charge the jury. He said—Mr. Foreman and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury of the County of Tipperary, I regret that the state of business in the county Limerick prevented us from meeting you at the appointed hour. But we have done all in our power, and I hope with success, to avoid causing you any personal inconvenience, by the lateness of the hour. Your duties are those which you ordinarily perform at the assizes, and those bills which the Attorney General shall submit, shall be brought under your consideration. I will only repeat that it is your duty to find bills where the evidence is uncontradicted, and is such as would warrant a petty jury to find a prisoner guilty. This is the last county where the powers of the special commission came into execution; but the delay I trust will be compensated by the publicity given the proceedings in the counties of Limerick and Clare, and by the ample time allowed for salutary reflection on them. They attracted such intense interest as no doubt made the disturbers of the public peace, and those who aided in, or were the authors of, those disturbances aware of what was done, and suffered there, and what remains to be suffered. Hardened indeed in guilt, irredeemably abandoned to wickedness, must men be if they do not view with consternation and dismay the irresistible power of justice over those in whose footsteps they are treading, and which it will be for them either to follow or avoid. If, among the delusions practised on them by themselves or others, there be a hope of impunity or escape, and that through terror juries will not do their duties—there is enough to show how groundless is that expectation. In the counties of Limerick and Clare the constitutional tribunals discharged their duties firmly and constitutionally, unmoved by fear, unexasperated, as if all around them was peace. In almost every case a conviction followed—and why? Because in almost every case the charges were supported by such a mass of evidence as made the conviction of the prisoners a matter of no possible doubt. The witnesses gave their evidence on the trials truthfully and fearlessly, and from this I augur favourably for the country and its prospects, because in the conduct of those witnesses, they upheld the power of the law, and exhibited a resistance to that oppression which became so intolerable as to arouse them to self protection and self-defence, and circumstances of this same kind transpired where in many cases families exhibited intrepid bravery, successfully resisted the attacks made upon them, defeated their assailants, and in some instances delivered them bound as prisoners into the hands of justice. These are encouraging circumstances, and as far as I can see, your county differs in no essential manner from those of Limerick and Clare. Such publicity was given to the proceedings in those counties, that I doubt not you are all aware, of the observations addressed by my Lord Chief Baron and myself in Limerick and Clare, I assume that you are so, as far as is useful for your instruction and information, therefore I shall not delay you by repeating them. I stated my conviction that the principal object of those illegal confederacies, by which the counties were overrun and disgraced, was the frustration of the rights and remedies of the landlord, and I remain of that opinion. With what class they originated is now of little moment; suffice it to say that they all tended to defraud the landlord. And if he made use of the legal remedies, there wes scarce an instance in which the most frightful murders did not occur. But what should we say of that class by whom the sanguinary spirit was evoked, cherished, and matured. They found that spirit ungovernable; they were the first to feel the cruelty of it, and to sink under its operation. We were engaged for nearly three weeks in administering the criminal law at Limerick and Clare, and during that time, with few exceptions, the persons who were aggrieved were of the lower class of small farmers—not those in opulence and power—but the persons by whom those confederacies were supported became the victims of a power which they had created to destroy others. I say with deep regret that the scenes that I have witnessed have impressed on my mind the conviction that demoralization prevails to a much greater extent than I anticipated when I opened the commission. It can answer no purpose to go into the details of the trials which you may have read in the reports, but in a few words I would say, that human life has become a subject of barter, and that a fixed price is set upon it. We have witnessed the attack on human life—we have seen the consummation of the deed—we have seen the conspiracy to murder planned and plotted without the smallest attempt at secrecy; it has been planned in the presence of women and children, and even whole families have been privy to it.—We have seen the assassin hired and brought from a distance—we have seen him and his companions stalk abroad in the noon-day, armed and scarcely disguised, and his purpose known to every one—we have seen the victim approach the spot where his murderer waited in ambush—no friendly voice to warn him of his danger—no hand raised to protect him; the assassin does his bloody work in the presence of many, and then walks off unobserved, undetected, and, to consummate all, we have seen that murderer sheltered, protected, and preserved for further deeds of destruction. I can scarcely trust myself to speak on this subject, but I will in a few simple words give you one instance. A man's house was attacked, and he prosecuted to conviction the assailants. His life was known to be in danger, and he was afforded protection. The police had left the house, and he walked out one morning, about eight o'clock, leaving in the house his wife and family in putrid fever; three assassins walked in, in the middle of the noon day, observed by the world, and not finding their expected victim, they shot his wife, and threw her into the burning fire; not content with this, they went into a sick boy's room, dragged him out of bed, put him against the wall, and shot him!! (great sensation.) Gracious Heaven! would that these things were not, or that we could blot them from our memory. There seems to be a spirit of demonism, of vengeance raging without control; no wonder, crimes are excused; nay more, a saying has gone forth "The wild justice of revenge" which has received as much currency as if it were a great moral truth. I will not dwell on the dangerous impiety of man arrogating to himself what of right belongs to his Maker, I will not stop to dwell upon the associating the name and spirit of justice with revenge. See what are its precepts—murder just—cruelty just—every crime just, that has revenge for its motive, and its gratification for its object. I do not think that such a precept as this should be issued to the turbulent, ignorant, and exciteable people. Every man becomes the judge of his own wrongs, and the avenger of them. What is the consequence? The innocent falls by the hand of the assassin, and in turn the assassin falls by the arm of the law. Now, gentlemen, why have I addressed those observations to you; although I hope matters are not so bad here, yet I would ask you is not such a state of things absolutely intolerable? If you will endure it any longer? If any exertion too great—any sacrifice too great—any price too high that you would not pay it to get rid of this evil, and bring back the blessings of tranquillity and order. No price would be too high—no sacrifice too great, would, I know, be your answer. Now, gentlemen, so far as regards the administration of criminal law, and the prevention of crime by punishment, no one has more confidence than I have, in the vindication of the law by the exercise of the powers vested in us; and as far as we have gone, we have proved its success. But I am perfectly satisfied if the law be inadequate for the prevention of outrage, you cannot calculate on more than a temporary cessation, for experience tells you that no matter what the law may have done, that the flame but smouldered, and that it afterwards broke out with renewed vigour and violence. The effectual suppression of mischief and the prevention of its recurrence, requires the assistance and co-operation of the friende of peace and order. You have seen the power of combination for evil, why should you not try the power of combination for good? I would earnestly suggest the formation of associations in parishes and districts, for the preservation of peace and order, into which every man who seeks it should be admitted as a member. I will not enter into details. But for the suppression or preventon of crime I feel assured that no other means will be found so capable or so likely to be effective, when put into execution. You may be told that there are difficulties (and I know there are) and that the farmers would not unite with the gentry to preserve the peace.—The trial should be made. The result would then be known, who were the friends of peace and good order, and who were the enemies, and who were the neutrals, and let me tell you the law will give effect to any effort of this kind. If the people will not preserve the peace of any parish, or district, or co operate in the endavour to do so, the Lord Lieutenant has the power to send into the district a large number of police, the expenses attendant on which must be borne by the payers of grand jury cess. Another matter will be properly adverted to. It is perfectly well known, and I dare say it is the case here, that the disturbers of the public peace acquire the means of continuing their outrages from the protection afforded to them by the farmers. Now let it be known that this is criminal in a high degree. There were three men in Limerick who were convicted after the fact, of harbouring felons. One whose moral turpitude was the greatest, wss sentenced to transportation for life, the others having submitted, and put in affidavits of mitigation, to long terms of imprisonment. Let, therefore, the name and fate of Wm. Frewen, the transported convict, make a lasting impression on the farmers of this country—and teach them that it is their duty to unite and support the law, and I cannot help thinking that when the law is announced to them, and the punishments that have been recorded in these cases, that it will have the effect of preventing them from harbouring criminals. Now is the time to make a stand, a firm, a combined stand on the side of law, order, and authority. This you are all aware requires great sacrifices, requires energy and perseverence, it requires those qualities (which I regret is not to be found in our national character) of self reliance. In throwing out these suggestions, I wish you to make the experiment, to see when you set to work, whether the friends of peace and order will not join you for the preservation of life and property; and if your appeal does not at once succeed, reason with them and tell of the crimes and spoliation existing in the neighbouring counties. I believe I have now nothing further to offer to your notice. As a judge of the land, I know that the object of criminal law is to prevent crime by punishment. Try if it be not in your power to prevent crime for an awful responsibility will attach itself to you if you possess and do not exercise that power. Of the cases to be submitted to you I find there is only one charge of being an accessory after the fact. You must be satisfied that the crime was actually committed, and the next point to consider is whether there was a fair presumption that the man knew he was affording shelter to the perpetrator of the crime. I now beg to direct your attention to two clauses in an act of parliament. [Here the Chief Justice recited the act of 56th George 3d cap. 102, sec. 7, in which power is given to magistrates to arrest strangers and commit them to prison if they do not give a satisfactory account of themselves.] Gentlemen, you all know that when persons do not wish themselves to commit rrimes, that they call for the assistance of strangers. His lordship also alluded to a clause in the Whiteboy Act, 15 and 16 George 3d, cap. 2, sec. 22, which empowered justices of the peace to summon persons, examine them on oath, and bind them to prosecute, and if they refuse, to commit them to jail until they are discharged by the due course of law. These are powers for the prevention of crime. They were not intended to remain a dead letter on the statute book, and you ought not allow them so to remain. They will, in my mind, if they be put into execution, suppress disorder and prevent crime. Gentlemen, I have only to say, in conclusion, that the bills will be sent up by the Attorney General, and you will probably dispose of some of them before our return into court.

The Lord Chief Justice and the Lord Chief Baron soon after withdrew with the High Sheriff. Lord Suirdale.

The Attorney and Solicitor General, the crown counsel, Messrs. Scott and Sausse, and Counsellor Rolleston for the prisoners, remained in court with Counsellors Mulcahy, Lover, and O'Mahony.

It was abou seven o'clock p.m. when the grand jury found the bills against John Lonergan, charged with the murder of Willian Roe, Esq., of Rockwell, in this county, who was then placed at the bar and and arraigned before the Lord Chief Justice. The prisoner was then informed that he should be ready to take his trial on Tuesday morning.

The court then adjourned.

TUESDAY—JAN. 25.

MURDER OF WM. ROE, ESQ. J.P.

John Lonergan was placed at the bar charged with the murder of William Roe, Esq. on the 2d October at Boytonrath, in this county, and in a second count with aiding and abetting in said murder.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

After several challenges on part of the prisoner the following jury was sworn—Richard S. Mansergh, Simon Lowe, Richard Phillips. John Going, Henry W. Briscoes, James Archer Butler, Samuel Perry, Henry C. White, John Russell, Thos, Sadlier, Thomas P. Lloyd, James S. Birch, Esqrs.

The Attorney-General stated the case to the jury the particulars of the Right Hon. Gentleman's address, will be found in the following evidence.

In answer to the Court.

Mr. Rolleston who appeared for the prisoner, said he wished to have the map of the scene of the murder proved in the regular way.

George Roe, Esq., sworn and examined by the Solicitor-General—Knew the late Mr. Roe, who was his cousin—acted as agent to his property in this county, on the lands of Boytonrath—knew the prisoner John Lonergan—has a brother James Lonergan—prisoner was a tenant of his cousin's—so was prisoner's brother James—and two other brothers William and Edmond—remembers the time prisoner's farm was taken possession of by the Sheriff—was present—it was in the last days of August or beginning of September—he was evicted for non payment of rent remembers the day Mr. Roe was shot—witness lives in Boytonrath lands at Belview—the road is between his wall and Lonergan's land—heard of Mr. Roe's murder at half-past eleven o'clock—the Lonergans' land surrounded Belview—his cousin lived at Rockwell—the house of Rockwell and Belview are about one and half miles distant from each other—his cousin generally lived at Kingstown; he was down only two days in the country when he was shot; the ground taken from prisoner was in Mr. Roe's possession; saw Mr. Roe the day before he was murdered at witnesses's house; went home with him and some gentleman who were on a visit at Belview; he also walked to and from Rockwell that day; he was also walking the day he was killed; in fact he used always walk; he should pass James Lonergan's gate every day; knows a gate going up a 'boreen' to the Widow Lonergan's; he should pass the Widow's before he passed James Lonergan's gate; there is a grove running from the Widow's gate to James Lonergan's gate; Wm. Lonergan's is the next farm house; those gates and groves are on the right hand side of the road; knew a cabin on the left side which had been occupied by Kit Daly; it is opposite the grave; found Mr. Roe's body about 20 or 30 yards from Kit Daly's house, opposite the gate; and between Kit Daly's and James Lonergan's gate; heard a shot about 12 o'clock; was about the grounds for an hour or two before he heard the shot; it was so common to hear shots that he did not mind it; when he came up, there were persons about the body.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rolleston—Is some time his cousin's agent, heard he was non-suited in the ejectment brought by Mr. Roe against him but could not swear it; Kit Daly's house was on Boytonrath; gave her £1 to go to America; gave another woman money to give up her house; Mary Daly, Kit's daughter went to America, the other woman Collins did not go; there were other houses taken possession of by the Sheriff; saw the prisoner after the execution of the *habere*; spoke to him once about getting compensation from Mr. Roe; does not remember prisoner saying he wished to go to America offered Lonergan £10 to give up the land as it was going to ruin; Mr. Roe would not give the £10 after the execution of the *habere*, as he said he was put to too much cost by him; told prisoner he would speak again to Mr. Roe and get him money if he could; that was a day or two before the 18th of September when Mr. Roe went to Dublin, he returned on the 29th.

Mr. George Croughwell, Surveyor deposed as to the position of the ground.

The Hon. Martin T. Ffrench attended the surveyor and gave him correctly the different points on the maps; saw where Mr Roe's body lay; pointed the place out to the Surveyor.

Samuel M. Going, Esq.—Sworn and examined by Mr. Sausse—Is sub-sheriff of the county; was so in August last; got a *habere*; went to execute it on the lands of Boytonrath; knew Mr. Roe; saw the prisoner that day; did not know him before the *habere* was executed on the 31st of August last; when he arrived there were only a few persons there; heard angry words between Mr. Roe and the prisoner; desired one of the bailiffs to bring a tub of water to put out the fire: prisoner kicked it out of bailiff's hands; seeing the prisoner violent we took him into custody; on going away Mr. Roe begged of him to let go prisoner; which he did.

Judy Grady sworn and examined by the Attorney-General—Lived at Currigheen with an under tenant of Mr. Carey; knows the prisoner; recollects the time Mr. Roe was shot; saw him in John Lonergan's (Morris) house a fortnight before he (Mr. Roe) was shot; was picking stones for Mr. Roe on the land formerly held by Ned Lonergan, prisoner's brother; went into the house to eat her dinner; prisoner came in after dinner, he sat down at the table; and asked for a drink of water; John Lonergan (Morris) his wife, and the prisoner were in the house together; they were talking; prisoner asked a pen and ink from the man of the house, and said he would let them know by and bye what he wanted with it; the wife said to the prisoner 'Johnny guess what I heard'; he said what? and she answered 'that any one who could set a quarter of potatoes or till a quarter of ground were called farmers; he said then we're "sore sky farmers"; witness said it would be as well not to have anything to do with land to be obliged to pay tithes and taxes out of t; said Mr. Carey had given "notice to a great deal of people about the Lonergan's of Carrigheen and others; the prisoner said 'if they meet one person honest they won't meet every person honest' and if a few '*blackbirds*' were lessened the rest might be quite easy; he said it was only a made up matter between them; does not know what he mean't by that; Mr. Roe said he, was the first to commence, and he will be the first person to fall, I hope he won't reign long, and turning again to it, prisoner said 'I think he won't reign long;' the two spoke easy then at the dresser, that is the two John Lonergans; and then witness went out of the house; saw him the day before this, near where Ned Lonergan's house was; it was after 6 o'clock in the evening, he had fire-arms; four women were with witness; knows a man named Halloran he was our overseer; prisoner was standing; went to work and did not mind prsioner any more.

This witness on cross-examination maintained her direct testimony.

Mary Quirke examined by the Solicitor-General—Knows William Lonergan; was in his service when Mr. Roe was killed; recollects the day Mr. Roe was killed; her mistress told her to go for a can of water; it was to be got behind Tom Hackett's house; it was between ten and eleven o'clock when she went for the water; she had to pass James Lonergan's gate and the plantation; knows where Paul Cantwell's house is; met the prisoner before she came to Cantwell's; he was the first person she saw when she left her master's house; he was standing at one side of Cantwell's house, in off the road; his back was towards her; he was alone; when he saw her he saluted her; he went in the direction she saw the body after; knows the Widow Lonergan's gate; had to pass that; he saluted and passed her before she came up to that gate; they were going in different directions; met two boys coming out of the Widow's; they were in an ass and car; they went on before her; when she went near Hally's house she met Mr. Roe on the high road; he was coming from the direction of Rockwell, going to Belview; went into Hackett's house; after she got the can of water she came out again on the road; Mary Hacket remsined after her; on her return she met another John Lonsrgan; he is called the widow's son; he had a hatchet in his haod, and was running; he saluted her; he was going towards Hackett's; when coming back she saw the ass and cart before her, returning to the widow Lonergan's; the "Widow's Son" overtook her on the road; met Ned Mahony before she came up to where the body was; spoke to each other; went on and saw the body of Mr. Roe on the road; knew it was Mr. Roe; when she came to the body, a man, whom she did not know, came from the Belview direction to it; passed each other, and went on to her master's house; having left the water there, she went over to Belview, where she saw Miss Bushe; William Lonergan and his wife were in the house when she went back; never saw the prisoner since; there was a sick child in an outhouse in fever, and a young woman attending her whom witness did not know.

On a re-examinatin by the Solicitor General, nothing of importance was elicited in this witness's testimony.

Thomas Norris sworn and examined by Mr. Scott, Q.C.—Knew Mr. Roe; was in his employment; remembers the time of his death; remembers the day before his death; lives at Carrigheen; was sent by Mr. W. Roe, to Mr. George Roe with a message; James Tobin was with him; knows where Maurice Lonergan lives; did not see him that day after he passed his (Maurice's) house; he met James Lonergan, the brother of John the prisoner; James Lonergan turned into Hackett's house; saw the prisoner coming out from the ditch of the plantation on the road; prisoner looked towards Rockwell; he was standing on the roadside convenient to the ditch; prisoner came out more than once from the ditch, and the second time looked as he did before towards Rockwell; met his master on the road as he was returning from Belview, before he saw John in the plantation; met him at the gate turning into the turnip field, exactly opposite the plantation.

To Mr. Scott—Turned back with his master for 50 yards, and he then went on to Belview, and witness returned to Rockwell; it was the second time he returned back that he saw the prisoner in the plantation.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rolleston nothing of importance was elicited.

Edmond Mahony sworn and examined by Mr. Sausse—Remembers the time Mr. Roe was shot; was in Timothy Loughnane's employment; was minding turnips opposite the plantation about nine o'clock; saw Johnny Lonergan and the widow's son and two Cantwells mending a gate; John had a hatchet in his hand; met the prisoner in the direction of Paul Cantwell's house; said any person could steal the turnips while you are there; went down to the hoy to turn Kirby's cows, and saw the prisoner lying on the top of a ditch between Kirby's and Cantwell's; went down to where there were rails, and was leaping over them; heard a shot, and saw smoke in the direction of the plantation; did not mind it, as the Kirbys used to be firing there every day; came up to the road shortly after and saw Mr. Wm. Roe lying on the road; did not go near him; went over to the widow's gate; met Johnny Cantwell, and the widow's two daughters, who said Mr. Roe shot himself; met Mary Quirke; she had a can on her head; saw a man named Larry Byrne at the same time.

On his cross-examination, this witness exhibited a great deal of hesitation in his answers.

Judith Sullivan sworn and examined by the Attorney General—Was living in James Lonergan's house when Mr. Roe was shot; James Lonergan's wife was my aunt; recollects the day before Mr. Roe was shot; James was not at home, and his wife winnowing out in the field; went into a room to get meal; John Lonergan was there (identified prisoner); he had a gun settling it, and had bits of iron laid near him; on the next day he came into the place, and bid us go out; after a while he went out himself, and took off his coat and threw it inside the ditch: in half an hour after I heard a shot, and in a little time I heard some one pass by the back of James Lonergan's house.

Mary Lonergan (a girl of about 15 years of age) examined by the Solicitor General—I am daughter to James Lonergan; I have an uncle John; he lived in my father's outhouse; I remember the morning my father and uncle went to Clonard; I have a young brother; I remember the day Mr. Roe was shot; I slept at home the night before, and ate my breakfast at home; I got bread and milk; I saw my uncle John in the house that morning; my brother William was there also; I know the grove at the end of the house, and was in the house with Judy Sullivan the day Mr. Roe was shot; I was not turned out by any body; I went to my own house, and I saw John Lonergan's wife come into it; Judy Sullivan was in there all day; I heard a shot fired, and went out of my father's house and looked down the road; I saw smoke at the grove.

The Solicitor General—What else did you see?

The witness (who is niece to the prisoner) having cried most bitterly for nearly half an hour, had to be removed from the table without a reply, in order to compose herself, the counsel for the crown stating that she replied to the effect that she saw somebody, and the counsel for the prisoner that she did not see any one.

The Chief Justice suggested her removal, observing that she could be recalled and made give a distinct answer to the question at a future stage of the case.

John Elliot examined by Mr. Scott—I remember the day when Mr. Roe was killed; I met the prisoner that day on the Golden road, which is about two miles from where the murder was committed; he was coming from the direction of Boytonrath, and appeared red in the face; his stocking were loose, and he drew them up, I observed him looking back.

The witness Mary Lonergan was here recalled, and

The Solicitor General asked her if she saw any person near the plantation after she heard the shot.

The witness, who still persisted in crying most bitterly, declined to answer.

The Chief Justice—Do you know that you have taken an oath?

Witness—I do.

The Chief Justice—Do you know that you are bound bound to answer the questions put to you?

Witness (still crying)—Yes.

The Solicitor General—Did you see any one near the plantation after you heard the shot?

Witness—I did not.

(The witness gave this answer sobbing most bitterly.)

The Solicitor General—Remember you are on your oath.

The Chief Justice—She has made up her mind to swear that.

The Attorney General—Ask did she see any one in the field.

The Solicitor General—Did you see any one you knew in the field? Remember your oath, and you are sworn to tell the truth,

The witness would not answer this question, although she gave the following evidence in reply to other questions—I was taken by the police on the day of the murder and was brought to Caher; I was also at Cashel, and then I was brought to Clonmel.

The Solicitor General—Now, I must ask you did you see any one on that day in the field after you heard the shot? Are you aware you can be sent to jail if you do not answer "yes" or "no?"

Mr. Rolleston objected to the witness being coerced.

The Chief Justice—That is no coercion. We know what the witness has sworn to in her informations, and it is plainly to prevent the administration of the law that she refuses to answer.

The Solicitor General again pressed his question, but the witness persisted in crying and refusing to answer.

The Chief Justice—Let the witness be committed and be brought up here again at the sitting of the court to morrow. Justice canaot be frustrated in this way.

The witness was accordingly removed.

John Cantwell (a little boy about eight years of age) examined by Mr. Sausse—I live with my brother when Mr. Roe was shot; on the day that it occurred I was at the widow Lonergan's gate when it was mending; I saw a boy named Edward Mahony there; he left me by myself at the gate; I know John Lonergan; I saw him lying in the ditch on that morning, between Kirby's and his brother's; he lay on his side, and he asked me what made me be spoiling the hatchet; I said I could not help it; I had let it fall on the ground; I saw him on the ditch before he spoke to me of the hatchet; John Lonergan was coming from his brother's gate when I saw him the second time, and afterwards I saw him turn back towards where I saw him in the morning lying; shortly after that I heard a shot, in about ten minutes; I saw Mr. Roe that day; I saw him coming down the road; he had passed Hackett's house before I saw him; Mr. Roe had a gun in his hand; I know Mary Quirk; I saw her on the road that day.

To the Court—I heard the shot about ten minutes after Mr. Roe passed.

Several other witnesses were examined, and the case for the crown closed at 7 o'clock, when the court adjourned to to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY.

The Lord Chief Justice sat this morning at ten o'clock; but, the Chief Baron was unable to preside owing to indisposition.

The jury having all answered to their names,

Mr. Rolleston proceeded to address them on behalf of the prisoner, contending that the evidence was such that no twelve men on their oaths could conscientiously convict him, even admitting that there was testimony in the case calculated to raise a strong suspicion that he was a guilty party. Counsel submitted that there was nothing proved to bring home guilt to the prisoner, which would not be equally strong evidence against other persons, whose names were mentioned in the course of the trial, and who were not charged; therefore there was, at all events quite enough to raise a doubt, and if such a, doubt existed, the prisoner was entitled to it.

The defence having closed without any witness being examined,

The Solicitor-General replied on the part of the crown; after which

The Chief Justice charged the jury, who retired, and in about half an hour returned with a verdict of guilty.

The prisoner received the announcement without observation, although he displayed deep anxiety of mind while the Clerk of the Crown was reading the issue paper. Upon being removed from the bar, he looked across the court, and cast a most fiendish scowl in the direction in which the Crown Counsel and Solicitor were sitting, and then stepped into the lower dock with a firm step.

It may now be observed that the information of Mary Lonergan—the witness who was so reluctant to swear against the prisoner, who was her uncle—not only went to prove that she saw him running from the plantation immediately after the shot was fired that killed Mr. Roe, but that his wife called her in, saying "Come in Mary. Johnny has shot Mr. Roe." The statement of the prisoner's wife was, of course, illegal evidence, therefore it could not be laid before the jury.

ASSAULT BY AN ARMED PARTY.

Denis Brien, Patrick Ellard, Patrick Mallanphy, Patrick Hickey, and George Hewitt, all young men under thirty years of age, were indicted for assaulting one Edward Mallanphy, and his wife and family, upon the 26th Sept., at Knockadreen, in this county, and injuring his property.

The prosecutor deposed that he and his family were minding some turnips in a hut in a field upon the night mentioned in the indictment, when they were attacked by an armed party and violently assaulted; while on the ground one of the men, Ellard, fired at him, and wounded him in the leg.

This witness identified all the prisoners but Brieu. His wife was next examined, and proved the assault; but she could only swear to Mallanphy, whom she said was her husband's nephew. Her daughter, a young girl, about 15 years of age, identified the fifth prisoner, Brien, the only one not identified by her father.

The Chief Justice charged the jury, who convicted them all. His lordship then sentenced them to be each transported for 7 years.

The Court, at its rising, adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

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Rear-Admiral the Hon. Hugh Donald Mackey appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Irish Station, in the room of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Ussher, arrived in Cove on Sunday morning, in the Cork Steam Company's ship *Sabrina*, Captain Parker, and having been saluted by a discharge of 13 guns from the guardship, immediately went on board H.M.S. *Crocodile*, and hoisted his flag as Rear-Admiral of the Red. —*Cork Constitution.*

DR. JOHNSON'S OPINION OF A CONGE D'ELIRE.—"Perhaps," said a gentleman, talking to Dr. Johnson on church preferments, "after all, a *conge d'elire* has not the force of a positive command, but implies only a strong recommendation." "Very true, Sir," said Johnson, "but such a strong recommendation as if I should throw you out of a three-pair of stairs window, and recommend you to fall softly to the ground."

MR. RYAN, R. M.—Much misapprehension seems to be rife at the Corn-Exchange respecting this gentleman's appointment to be Resident Magistrate at Clonmel. It is attributed to private influence with Lord Clarendon—such is not the fact. Mr. Ryan was recommended to his Excellency's notice by Sir Edward Blakeney and Colonel Sir Charles O'Donnell, on the staff at Clonmel, on account of the many very meritorious acts he performed as a county magistrate. His Excellency then applied to the Lieutenant of the county, who also highly recommended him, and he was appointed, to the satisfaction of the whole community, except some "low patriots," who want to be made borough justices. It is stated that Messrs. Maher, Scully, and Lawless, the county and borough members, remonstrated against the appointment; if they did, it only proves how little regard was paid to their interference, which is not surprising, considering that the two latter persons never resided in the county, their whereabouts being no where in particular, except at some London chop or club-house.—*D. E. Mail.*

Nothing could be more dangerous to the Church Establishment of this country than to revive the disputes which formerly existed between the regal and the ecclesiastical powers.—If the English Primate, or the bench of English Prelates, had succeeded to the claims and pretensions of the Pope, little would have been gained by the Reformation. Nothing so much tended to secure the stability of the Church herself, or the peace of the whole kingdom, as the law which vested ecclesiastical supremacy in the crown.—From the time of Henry VIII until the present day, there has been no serious attempt to disturb that supremacy, except during the short period of Catholic Emancipation, when it was the pleasure of the Crown to divest itself of the rights which Parliament had conferred. But it has been reserved for the present day to see a party in the Chuch, who call themselves Protestants, making an endeavour to transfer the supremacy of the Church from the Sovereign to the Archbishop, If they could be successful, the inevitable consequences must be the dectruction (as a public establishment) of the Church.

## OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. William Law, one of the clerks in the Treasury, has been appointed to act as private secretary to Lord J. Russell, in the absence from England of Mr. Charles Grey. This arrangement is consequent upon the election to the House of Commons of both his lordship's secretaries, Mr. R. W. Grey and the Hon. Col. Keppel.

Mr. Henry Edward Stanley is appointed assistant precis writer to the Foreign Office, an arrangement rendered necessary by the precis writer, Lord Anson, having a seat in parliament.

Mr. Arthur Bailey is appointed Surveyor General at the Falkland Islands.

Mr. John Scott is to be Surveyor General to the new settlement of Labuan.

The new consul, Mr. Plowden, who is appointed for the purpose of extending our relations with Abyssinia, will reside at Massoah, a port on the Red Sea dependant on the Ottoman empire.—*Observer.*

## RAILWAY BRIDGE OVER THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

I have been intensely interested to-day in listening to a description, from a well informed and competent source, of the great bridge over the gorge that separates the dominions of the Queen from those of the President. If anything could be wanting in the attraction of the country about Niagara to turn thither the tour of the multitudes in the pleasure season, this bridge will supply it. Its thousands of tons weight of the strongest iron cord that the ingenuity of the ironmaster can desire find a safe support in wrought-iron anchors, built in the solid rock, 100 feet below the surface, so that before it could yield the very rock-bound earth should forsake its tenacity. A large wooden framework is to be placed so that no undulating motion can be experienced. In full sight of the cataract—the surge of angry waters far beneath—the sullen storm-beaten rocks all around—the quick locomotive will put forth all its quickness to rush beyond the peril of its journey. The glorious work is already begun, the money for its cost paid in and available, the excavations commenced, and the contractor is to cross on horseback by the middle of June next. Its firmness is to be such that, with all the burden of a powerful locomotive and a long attendant train of cars, it is not to vibrate one inch in the centre. The railway is to occupy the centre, two carriageways on either side, and two footways. What a magnificent spectacle this road in full use will present! A road of this kind over the Mensi Straits in Wales is famous for the daring displayed in its construction. That over the Niagara will be soon world-famed. It will be an iron link of civilization between the two ruling Powers of the world, and will never be severed. One of the first thoughts that present themselves in reference to the construction is, as to how the wires are to be thrown across. The steam-boat now used below the Falls is to take over two cables, to which strands of iron are affixed. These are to be drawn over till two ropes of iron are drawn over, on which a temporary pathway is to be placed—and when I inquired where workmen could be found who had nerve enough to work effectually under such circumstances, the answer so characteristic of American strength of action was, "Oh, there are always plenty of Yankees who have both the courage to work here, and the ingenuity to work well." The great railway in Canada which is to be connected with this mighty work presents some admirable features. Its grade is over 20 feet, and a very, very large proportion of the distance is on a straight line. On one line, perfectly straight, 90 miles are laid out. All the highways of the country are to pass either over or under the road, by depression or elevation, so that there will be neither obstacle nor hindrance to a flight which will put more life into the provincial dominions of her Britannic Majesty, than it has yet seen. 'That same' province of Canada West has yet to see great days. England expends millions on sections of her great dominion far less worthy of her notice and fostering care. "The last link" is completed when this great bridge of the Cataract shall have been completed. From Boston and New York an unbroken line is presented and the day is soon coming when some correspondent of yours will delineate the incidents of a 30 hour's journey from the metropolis to Detroit.—Such are the movements and the progresses in support of which all may unite, and which mark a busy day.—*New York Courier and Enquirer.*

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.—A sub-constable named Thomas Merigan, who had been for some time stationed in this city, at Waterloo Buildings, and was removed from this to Carrigaline, was ordered to Rathcormac a few months ago. Last Thursday his wife and three children joined him there, and he hired a room for them to live in. This room, which was damp, had no fire place in it, and, on that night, tha wife lighted some coals in a pot, which she placed in a room to heat it. Shortly after the husband, wife, and children retired to bnd. Merigan not appearing at the station, at the appointed hour, the constable sent for him. Two repeated knocks no answer was returned, and suspicion being created, the door was forced open, when the air, which had a sulphureous smell, affected those about to enter. After a moment the entire family was found in bed, as if asleep, but not breathing. Pure air being admitted into the room, the husband heaved a heavy sigh, but the wife and children were dead for some hours. Since then Merigan, who is under medical care, is exceedingly weak, quite unconscious of the cause, and as yet unaware of the fate of his family.—*Cork Constitution.*

A GOOD LUCKPENNY.—SPEEDY COURTSHIP.—An intelligent farmer, residing within a hundred miles of Eirvan, lately visited an extensive sheep dealer in the same district, for the purpose of selecting a few of his best ewe lambs. The parties, after debating for some time on the state of the market, &c., were about to conclude a bargain, when the intending purchaser inquired what sort of luckpenny he was to get. The guardian of the "fleecy flock," after some hesitation, maintained he "couldna afford a luckpenny aff the bargain." The other still persisting in his claim to the usual allowance, the seller declared, in an immoderate fit of laughter, "Od, Is'e gie ye my dochter, Jannet," who was meanwhile supplying the "twa drovers" with the necessary ingredients for a bowl of punch. Jannet seemed to relish the joke, but "looked unterable things. The lord of the soil followed up the remark, by inquiring "what luckpenny he wad gie wi' Jannet." "Aweel," says the other, "Ise gie ye twa hun'er wi' her." In another instant, the farmer exclaimed, (at the same time reaching his hand to his friend) "Mak' it *four* an' I'm your man." The old gentleman, beginning to think he was carrying the joke too far, craved permission to consider the matter till the following morning—doubtless with the view of consulting Jannet. This request having been granted, the parties thereafter enjoyed themselves for some time, and the night "drave on wi' sangs and clatter"—the *luckpenny*, of course, forming the principal subject of discussion. After a hearty carousal, they separated, looking forward with anxious expectation to the morrow. The morrow soon arrived, and the two dealers met, according to appointment, when the old gentleman declared his willingness to "mak' it four" provided the other was agreeable to take Jannet. We have only to add that the bargain was struck, the luckpenny accepted, and Jannet, at the end of eight days, became Mrs. ——, and now makes a thrifty wife.—*Ayrshire Agriculturist.*

PRICE OF IRISH

| | Tues | Wed | Thurs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 per Cent. Cons | — | — | 87⅞ |
| 3½ per Cent. Stock | — | — | 88½ |
| 3½ per Cent. Debentures | — | — | — |
| Bank Stock | — | — | 194½ |
| 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 | 196½ | India Stock | 236 |
| 3 per Cent. Consols | 88¼ | India Bonds | 19 20 |
| Ditto for opening | 83⅜ | South Sea Stock | — |
| 3 per Cent Reduced | 88¼ | Do. New Annuities | — |
| 3½ per Cent | 88¼ | Exchequer Bills (£1,000) | |
| New 3½ per Cent. | 84⅜ | 26 28 pm. | |

# The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, JANUARY 29.

Pressed though we are for space, we cannot refrain from directing attention to the admirable address of the Lord Chief Justice on Monday last, when opening the Special Commission at Clonmel—clear, forcible, and succinct, as is all that falls from the lips of this exalted functionary—every line embodies in it the substance of volumes, and from its attentive perusal all classes may reap deep and lasting benefit. We had intended to dwell at some length on this powerful address, but must content ourselves for the present with an extract or two. Speaking of the necessity of combination, which should exist between the loyal and well ordered, his lordship justly remarked :—

"In my judgment, the effectual suppression of this mischief at this moment, and the prevention of its recurrence, require the assistance and co-operation of those who are the friends of peace and of order. You perceive what the power of combination is for evil—you should try what is the power of combination for good. I would humbly suggest the formation of associations to preserve the peace in parishes or lesser districts; and to these associations every man should be admissible who chooses to become a member. I enter not into the details of their operations, the mode in which they may be made auxiliary to the police, or the manner in which they may be brought to bear either in the actual suppression of crime or the prevention of crime. But of this I am perfectly assured, that there are no means immediately within your power, or those of the friends of order and of peace, that are so immediately capable of being put in execution, or so likely to be effective when they are."

But there was another topic to which the speaker addressed himself—the doctrine which has emanated from Conciliation Hall—disseminated amongst the people, and by them too fearfully acted on "the wild justice of revenge"—

"There seems," said his lordship, "to be a spirit of demonism, of vengeance raging without control; no wonder, crimes are excused; nay more, a saying has gone forth "the wild justice of revenge" which has received as much currency as if it were a great moral truth. I will not dwell on the dangerous impiety of man arrogating to himself what of right belongs to his Maker, I will not stop to dwell upon the associating the name and spirit of justice with revenge. See what are its precepts—murder just—cruelty just—every crime just, that has revenge for its motive, and its gratification for its object, I do not think that such a precept as this should be issued to the turbulent, ignorant, and excitable people. Every man becomes the judge of his own wrongs, and the avenger of them. What is the consequence? The innocent falls by the hand of the assassin, and in turn the assassin falls by the arm of the law."

But we must close for the present. The addresses of the Chief Justice at Limerick, Ennis, and Clonmel, are beyond price, and we are glad to perceive that that delivered on Monday is about being published for circulation.

On Wednesday last, it will be seen that Lonergan, for the murder of Mr. Roe, was capitally convicted.

## IMPORTANT FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE—AWFUL MURDER OF FIVE BRITISH OFFICERS

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 26th of November have reached us which announce the melancholy deaths of five British officers, who fell into the hands of the Kaffirs, by whom they were most cruelly butchered and mutilated. From the few particulars which have come to hand we learn that these unfortunate gentlemen left the camp at head quarters on the Komga (we must say imprudently, having no attendants, and merely carrying with them a double barrelled gun each), in order to gratify their curiosity with a magnificent view of the surrounding country, which was to be obtained from a lofty rock or mountain some miles distant. Night approached, and this little band had not returned to the camp. Doubt and anxiety immediately arose in the minds of their brother officers, and several of them went in search of their missing comrades, when, at break of day they discovered their bodies, brutally hacked and disfigured. Two Kaffirs lay dead at a short distance from them. The struggle had no doubt been severe; but overwhelming numbers, it was believed, had alone completed the frightful tragedy. The names of the unfortunate sufferers are—Captain W. L. Y. Baker, Lieutenant Faunt, and Ensign Burnop, of the 73d Regiment; Dr. N. S. Campbell, surgeon of that corps, and Assistant Surgeon Loch, of the 7th Dragoon Guards; who were buried in one grave, amidst the tears and griefs of all assembled on that mournful occasion.

(From the Graham's Town Journal, Nov. 20.)

TUESDAY.—The following distressing information has been received from Waterloo Bay :—

"Yesterday (Monday) evening, two men of the 31st, namely, Sergeant D. M'Kay, No. 2 company, and private M'Donald, went out unarmed, leading a horse, to cut some forage in the general's camp. While thus employed two Kaffirs, armed with guns, sprang upon them. M'Kay immediately closed with one of them, but before he could wrench the gun from him it went off, the ball entering his abdomen. He succeeded, however, in taking the gun, and flooring the Kaffir with the butt end of it. The other Kaffir then fired, but missed. M'Kay then handed the gun to M'Donald, telling him to defend himself, and he would gallop in and send him assistance. On making his report a party was sent out, but were too late to save M'Donald, the body being pierced through the chest, and through the abdomen in two places. M'Kay's wound is dangerous, the ball having entered on the left side, and passed towards the spine, but it is not thought that the intestine is laid open. He is most carefully attended to by Dr. Munroe."

An article appears in the *Morning Herald*, containing some excellent remarks on portions of a pamphlet by Lord Arundel, for which we are unable to find room this post. It shall, however, together with a letter from the Rev. D. L. Brasbie to Lord John Russell, with other matters, unavoidably held over, be inserted in our next.

## DEAF AND DUMB SOCIETY.

A very interesting meeting of this society was held at the New-room, Town Hall, on Tuesday evening last. The Archdeacon of Waterford presided on the occasion, and there was a large attendance of persons anxious to witness the proceedings. The meeting was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Brien, after which the chairman made some prefatory observations, pointing out the destitute condition of the deaf mute (of whom it was stated that there are nearly 5,000 in Ireland), and the necessity of a special instrumentality for conveying instruction to their minds. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the deputation, consisting of the Rev. Mr. Eccles and Mr. Marland, and by the Rev. Alexander Alcock.

The most interesting part of the proceedings was the examination of a deaf and dumb boy from the Claremont Institution. This boy has been under instruction little more than three years, and it was very surprising to perceive, not merely his general intelligence, but the great amount of information which he has acquired within that short period—he was examined in history, geography, arithmetic—and his answering, as far as his education had extended in these branches, was most correct and creditable to the institution, but it was in his knowledge of scripture and the answers which he gave to questions of a religious nature and which he uniformly confirmed by some excellent reference to the word of God—that he particulary showed the value of the society, which thus sent him forth. Several questions were proposed by persons in the meeting, and some of a difficult kind, and the replies of the boy seemed to give general satisfaction.

In order to show how much can be done in the way of instruction, and to exhibit the fact, that the dumbness of these poor mutes is only caused by their being deaf, the boy was made to repeat the Lord's prayer, which he did quite audibly and correct, though with a labored, and of course not agreeable pronunciation. It is not however likely that any great benefit can arise from this attempt to teach them to speak, nor is much time spent upon it. We were glad to learn that within the last three or four years the funds of the Waterford Auxiliary had greatly increased, and we hope that the society will not fail to obtain that efficient pecuniary support to which it is so well entitled.

On Wednesday evening last a deputation from the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Claremont, consisting of the Rev. John Eccles, of Delgany, and John Marland, Esq., of Eccles-street, Dublin, accompanied by one of the pupils, John Spencer, an interesting lad, about 15 years of age, held a meeting in the Scriptural School Room, at the Knockmahon Copper Mines. The meeting was opened by the Rev. W. E. Shaw, of Annestown, with a very appropriate and highly impressive prayer for the Divine blessing on and prosperity of the institution. The chair was taken by the Rev. D. A. Dondney, Curate of the parish, who stated the object of the meeting, which was densely crowded, in an eloquent speech, shewing the nature and value of the institution. He was followed by Mr. Marland and the Rev. Mr Eccles, who made such earnest appeals to the sympathy and benevolence of the meeting, that we feel confident one and all will come forward to assist in extricating it from the embarrassments into which it has unfortunately fallen, occasioned by the heavy pressure on, and distress of, the country during the past year. The examination of the pupil was highly interesting and truly astonishing, and should alone be a sufficient stimulus to induce all to come forward to assist in augmenting the funds of such a valuable institution.

## MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The Book Committee thankfully acknowlege the receipt of the following parliamentary reports viz :—1 on the Commercial relations with China; 3 as to the state of Education in Wales; 1 do., on the Navigation Laws; 1 do., on Atmospheric Railways; 1 do., on Colonization from Ireland; 1 do., on Tidal Harbour Commissioners; 1 do., on minutes of Committee of Council on Education; 1 do, of Commissioners on the Sanatory Improvements of the Metropolis; 1 do., on the affairs of New Zealand; 1 do., on Sunday Trading in the Metropolis and 18 other miscellaneous reports to which are appended numerous maps and plans, &c., being a donation from the President, Thomas Meagher, Esq. M.P., to the Library.

## MAGDALEN ASYLUM.

The Rev. T. Dowley, gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following sums in aid of the Magdalen Asylum :—From D. Condon and Co., £1 10s.; Nicholas O'Neill Power, Esq., Snow Hill, £1; Patrick Tobin, Esq., £1; Benjamin Moore, Esq., £1: Richard Hayes, Esq., £1; William Hayes, Esq., £1; Anthony Power, Esq. Michael Downey, Esq., £1; Doctor Connolly, £1; William Ronayne, Esq., £1; Richard Hayes, Esq., T.C., £1; J. Kenny, Esq., T.C., £1; Vefy Rev. Dr. Fogarty, Lismore, £1 10s.; John Keating, Esq., £1; John E. Feehan, Esq., T.C., £1; Edward Fennessy, Esq., £1; Henry Galway, Esq., T.C., £1; Pierce Cox, Esq., T.C., £1; Henry Downes, Esq., £1.

The Repealers of Ross held a meeting on Tuesday evening, at which a resolution was adopted, requiring their patriotic member John H. Talbot, Esq., to either attend the weekly gathering at "Conciliation Hall," or to resign his trust into the hands of some one more devoted to "Old Ireland's" cause.

This is the gentleman, who, at the last election, vaunted the services he had rendered to "Repeal" this many a lengthened year, who ridiculed the pretensions of his rival, Mr. Kiely, because the light had only burst upon the vision of the latter, when he left the fogs of London to enjoy the purer air that plays around the noble Barrow. Mr. Kiely forsooth, was a Repealer of only four and twenty hours. Mr. Talbot the tried advocate of the "healing measure" for as many years!

Is this the man, who convulsed the Borough so lately as August last, setting townsmen against townsmen, and, oh! monstrous, priest against priest—who was to make Ross a second Liverpool—whose influence at the Castle was to give it an importance it never enjoyed since the days of "Rose Macroom," and can it be possible, that within five short months his constituents find him so tardy in redeeming his promises, that they must remind him of his first and simplest duties?

What has he being doing since his return for the borough? How many nights did he spend in the House of Commons during the recent Session? Where is the "Harbour Bill," that the dupes who returned him believed he would procure for their port! or the imaginary correspondence that he carried on with Lord John Russell? It will not do for the great patron of the borough to throw the shield of his protection over the truant member by pretending it was private, and endeavour to stifle all enquiry—the merchants of Ross must prove themselves men and not submit to be hood-winked any longer by trading politicians. The interests of the town have been too long sacrificed to a cliqhe, who have saved themselves by keeping the representation in their own hands. There are a few who will no longer be amused with humbug. If there be a correspondence in existence it must be forthcoming, or the parties, who suppress it, will have to abide the consequences.

**Bullion of the Bank of England last week £12,832,609, being an increase of £254,241 since the week before.**

## ESSAY AND DISCUSSION SOCIETY.

An adjourned meeting of this society was held on last Tuesday evening,

Dr. JOHN MACKESY in the Chair.

Mr. Robert Carleton opened the discussion on the subject of the essay read on the previous evening, Mechanism, of which he favoured the meeting with many interesting statistics in support of his views.

Mr. Joseph Browne also spoke on the same side.

Mr. Joseph Ambrose, in a very able manner, replied to Mr. Carleton, who was followed by Mr. H. Martin, who supported Mr. Ambrose's views.

The Essayist [Mr. E. Williams) then replied to the arguments of his opponents.

We were well pleased to see such a good attendance, and felt proud at witnessing such a display of talent. It speaks volumes for the welfare of the society.

Previous to the meeting breaking up,

The Chairman announced that the next essay would be read on the 1st Feb., by Mr. Henry Martin on Sublimity.

A vote of thanks having been passed to the Chairman, for his dignified conduct in the chair,

The meeting separated.

## BOARD OF GUARDIANS—THURSDAY.

Present—Wm. Morris, Esq.. in the chair.—Other Guardians—Alderman Meagher, S. Phelan, Mayor; J. J. Aylward, Captain Newport, Doctor Mackesy, Thomas Sherlock, Counsellor Walsh, L. J. Lambert, John Kelly, P. Carrigan, P. Power, P. A Power, J. E. Feehan, J. Delahunty.

The Clerk read the minutes; also letters from the Commissioners—one approving of the continuance of White's store as an auxiliary to the house; the other sanctioning the appointment of an additional relieving officer for the city.

On the Clerk announcing that the sum due for arrears was £4,845,

Alderman Meagher remarked that they ought to look to the state of the rate. There was one-third of the whole rate still uncollected, and how could they expect to collect the new rate when struck? There ought to be some very stringent measures adopted to enforce the collection.

Captain Newport was met by a rate payer, who said to him, in rather an angry manner, that the guardians were mighty ready to make a rate whilst so much was due, which ought to be collected. He thought that a fitting time to mention what he mentioned before, that there ought to be a second collector appointed for the city.—The payment would be sufficiently remunerative for two.

Mr. Delahunty—When a discussion took place on the subject on a former occasion, the remedy then adopted was, to reduce the rate of poundage from five to four pence, thereby making a saving to the rate payers.

Alderman Meagher was receiving rent the other day, and asked the person paying why he did not deduct the poor rate. He said he was not called on for it, that when he should pay it himself it would be time enough to deduct it from him.

Mr. Aylward thought the collectors ought to be obliged to return a certain sum weekly.

Alderman Meagher—A sum of £2,900 is now due in the city. The valuation of the city is much higher than in the county, therefore there is a great advantage to the rate payers in the county over that of the city.

Mr. P. A. Power—There should be directions given to all the collectors to collect in the rate within a given time, and if they did not, let all be dismissed.

Capt. Newport—Say against the 25th March. The baggards are all now full.

Mr. Aylward—That is the proper time to call for the rate.

Mr. Sherlock—They are all full of straw.

Mr. Delahunty—Had heard that the collectors summoned a number of persons to sessions, but no magistrates attended.

Chairman—The reason I did not attend was that a presentment sessions was held the same day at Callaghane, and, having a choice of two places, decided on going to the latter, as I wanted to oppose a job, in which I was somewhat successful. He had often attended at sessions when no magistrate was there but himself.

Several complaints of the present valuation having been made,

It was resolved, on the motion of Counsellor Walsh, that a committee be appointed to cause a revision of the collection to be made.

A resolution was passed to the effect that the fever hospital at Kilmacthomas be discontinued.

The following resolution, on the motion of Ald. Meager, was passed :—

"That it appears that in some of the districts, especially the Waterford and county Kilkenny divisions, considerable arrears are yet due of the collection of the last rate, notice be given to each of the collectors to proceed with more diligence in the collection, otherwise the board will feel bound to dismiss any collector continuing to be backward in his collection after this notice—as the board must expect the collection to be complete by the 25th March next."

The Board next proceeded to examine the several tenders for contracts advertised for.

COALS.—Quin and Dooly, at 17s 3d a ton, declined.

Mr. Thomas Phelan, cocoa shell, lost, at 40s per cwt.

BREAD.—Mr. Richard Hayes, 6d the 4 pound loaf.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Admitted during the week | 120 |
| In hospital | 125 |
| Died | 27 |
| In the house | 1983 |

COLLECTION.

City, per Mr. Cosgrave, £65.

County Kilkenny, per Mr. Fitzpatrick, £55.

The following calculation of the rateable expense of out door relief was made by the Chairman on the sum already expended, amounting to £269 16s 6d for eight weeks, advancing progressively from £3 7s 6d the first week to £70 17s 9d the last week, ending Saturday. On this sum, according to the average of the sums given, the expense is one third of a penny in the pound in round numbers.

In noticing the calculation given in last Saturday's paper, it might appear from the words "would be," that the calculation applied to the future, whereas it was applied to the amount then calculated on.

The Dean of Cork preached in Tramore church on Sunday last, in behalf of the Church Education Society.

FIRST TRIALS UNDER THE NEW BILL FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRIME.—At the Nenagh Quarter Sessions, William Harrington and Michael Corbett were convicted, and sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment and hard labour, under the recent act for having arms and ammunition in their possession without being duly authorised. The prisoner Harrington was afterwards tried and convicted of two other offences and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

Leyland's, an old and wealthy Liverpool Bank, is about to discontinue business.

Mrs. Horsfall, the Lady Mayoress of Liverpool, having brought her good man an increase of family last week, received a present of a silver cradle from Mr. Horsfall, according to ancient usage.

Hannah Thomas, an elderly female, was fined £20 at Bow-street, on Friday, for having given a false character to a servant, whereby he got a place, and left the family minus several articles of plate.

## A TWELVE MONTHS' RESIDENCE IN IRELAND,

By WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, C. E.

London : LONGMAN.

The author of this excellent little volume availing himself of the experience afforded by a residence in this country during the recent fearful period of calamity, here submits several practical suggestions to meet the approaching crisis. The peculiar opportunities of observation possessed by Mr. Smith render his observations and advice of considerable value. We would gladly, did our limits afford, present some extracts from this little work, which we strongly recommend to the perusal of the landed proprietors of the country.

## THE PROTESTANT MAGAZINE.

London : SEELEYS.

The January number contains several valuable articles on the position of the times at the present moment, whether regarded in a political or religious light. The comments of the *Protestant Magazine* on passing events of interest, all denote the unflinching principles which actuate the conductors of this excellent periodical.

## THE MAN IN THE MOON

This humorous little periodical is always welcome, mingling, as it does, in such an admirable way, the grotesque with the pungent and satirical. Mr. John O'Connell's dying on the floor of the House of Commons is right good.

## THE POST MAGAZINE ALMANACK.

London : PATEMAN.

We would strongly recommend this cheap, elegant, and useful publication to all. There are few points of information for which the public usually resort to an Almanack that will not be found in its pages. The arrangements under every needful head are most admirable, and the latest information, frequently sought for in vain, in works of higher pretensions, given with copiousness and accuracy.

Some other works are under consideration.

## TO THE EDITOR OF SAUNDERS'S NEWS-LETTER.

Imperial Hotel, Jan. 26th.

SIR—You will oblige me by correcting a misstatement that appears in a paragraph copied into your paper of this date from the *Cork Examiner* of Monday evening.

In that paragraph I have been named as one the new proprietors of the *Cork Southern Reporter*. This is not the fact. I have not the slightest connexion with the paper, except so far as my sincere wishes for its success may be considered such.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS F. MEAGHER.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Paris journals of Monday announce the explosion of an insurrection in Sicily, which breaking out at Palermo, appears to have almost instantly extended over the whole island. When the last accounts came away, Palermo and Messsina were in the hands of the insurgents, who appear to have been successful in every encounter with the forces of the government. The King of Naples had despached 5,000 men from the mainland of his dominions to check the insurrection, but little was expected from this expedition, the fidelity of the Neapolitan troops, both of continent and island, being extremely doubtful. There are several accounts of this important beginning of Italian revolution.

The *Semaphore* of Marseilles has the following from Naples, dated the 14th inst :—

"The Vesuve steam packet, which left Palermo yesterday, brings accounts of a general insurrection on the 12th in all the principal towns of Sicily. At Palermo the exasperation was so great that ladies threw from their windows boiling water and furniture upon the Dragoons who were charging upon the people. Thirty thousand citizens of Palermo, all armed, drove the troops out of the town, after having caused them great losses. The troops succeeded in reaching Monte Reale. We are assured that the infantry of the line would not take part in the combat.—The King of Naples, on receiving this news, was so much agitated that immediate bleeding was necessary; but in the evening he sent off 5,000 soldiers of the line in nine steamers from Sicily. On the 12th, the King's fete day, his Majesty went to the theatre of San Carlos, where some applause having been commenced by the friends of the court, it was responded to by hisses from the boxes and pit. It is reported that the King's son, having demanded concessions for the people, has been put under arrest. The Vesuve could not land her cargo at Palermo; she merely landed a few passengers, and then left for Naples without waiting for her papers."

Another letter states that at Messina the tri-coloured flag was hoisted, and the people, after their victory, organised a civic guard.

The *National* and other Paris papers allude to the preparations in progress for placing the detached forts round Paris in a state to control the discontented of the metropolis. Canon, howitsers, and mortars only are required to complete them, and of these there are plenty in Vincennes, so that the whole chain of forts could be armed on the first appearance of danger.

In an attempt to arrest a Sicilian nobleman in the British Consulate at Palermo, the arms of England were either torn down, or thrown down by accident.

Cardinal Massini died of appoplexy on the 11th instant, after an alleged remonstrance with the Pope on his *motu proprio*.

The separation of his faithful followers from Abd-el-Kader had obviously produced upon his health an effect so alarming, that orders were given for their confinement in the same prison with their illustrious chief.

We have recived the Madrid journals of the 18th. In the senate of the preceding day the bills relative to commercial companies, and for raising 25,000 men for the army, were passed after brief discussions. The proceedings in the Chamber of Deputies were without interest. The *Eco del Comercio* states that not a day passes without General Espartero receiving congratulatory visits from deputations or members of the different public bodies, and from private individuals of the highest respectability.

Letters from Rome of the 15th instant, announce that the massacre committed at Milan by the Austrians had created a deep sensation in Rome. The funeral service celebrated in the church of the Lombards, for the repose of the souls of the victims, had been numerously attended, and by persons of the highest distinction, all dressed in deep mourning.

SALE OF THE SOUTHERN REPORTER.—The *Reporter* of Wednesday contradicts the statement, in every particular, of the sale of that paper, as it appeared in the *Examiner*, and which is copied elsewhere. The fact of the sale of the *Reporter*, as stated by the *Examiner*, was extensively circulated in Cork, even amongst those supposed to be best informed—the Young Ireland party themselves.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Windsor Castle on Monday, on a visit to her Majesty.

## MAYOR'S COURT—THURSDAY.

CHARGE OF DESERTION.

A man named William Scott, of the brig *Downes*, was brought before the Mayor, S. Phelan, Esq., and Michael Dobbyn, Esq., charged by Captain Dooley, with having deserted the vessel at Quebec.

A warrant had been issued under the 6th sec. of the Merchant Seamans' Act, under which the prisoner was brought up in custody.

Mr. Elliott, for the prisoner, contended that the case could not be sustained, as the captain did not produce before the magistrates the articles under which the prisoner shipped, or an attested copy, as he was bound to do by the Act 8 and 9 Victoria.

Mr. Dobbyn thought it was not essential, as they had the evidence of the master and mate.

Mr. Elliott—The informations exhibited are laid under the 9th section of the act, which makes the penalty a money one, and recoverable in the same manner as all other penalties. There should be a summons issued for this, it being a civil case—there is no summons here, and the informations which you are now trying, is framed as if under the 9th section, whilst the prisoner is in custody under a warrant issued under the 6th section.—There is a most glaring irregularity in the proceeding, and the prisoner must be discharged.—In fact, he should not have been arrested at all.

The Mayor coincided in the latter view of the case, and the other magistrates not agreeing, the prisoner was discharged.

WAGES.

Captain Hayes, of the brig *Amazon*, from Quebec for Waterford, with timber, was summoned before the Mayor, and W. Morris, Esq., by three of his crew, for wages earned during the voyage home. During the voyage the vessel had become water-logged, and they were with much difficulty enabled to reach Crookbaven, on the Cork coast. At Crookhaven the vessel underwent a survey and was pronounced not seaworthy.

The defence set up was that one of the seamen had been absent on shore from his vessel for three days, for which the master claimed sixteen days under the act.

The Magistrates decided to allow one day to the Master, which by law made two. A decree was granted for £19 4s.

On the claim of the cook and steward being investigated, it was set up as a bar to the payment of his wages, that he had allowed a saucepan to be burned, and lost some coffee. This charge created some laughter.

A charge of drunkenness was also made, but not proved.

A decree for the full amount, £20, was given in this case.

## THE CHURCH.

The Rev. Edmond Knox has been licensed by his Grace the Lord Primate to the perpetual curacy of Ballymascanlon, in the diocess of Armagh, upon the presentation of Thomas Fortescue, of Ravensdale Park, Esq., the patron.

By the death of the Rev. Joseph Wright, the parishes of Killencoole and Heynstown, in the county of Louth, have become vacant. The patronage is in his Grace the Lord Primate.

The Lord Bishop of Meath has appointed the Rev. Richard Butler, Vicar of Trim. to the Deanery of Clonmacnoise.

The Rectory of Dunurin, Kerry, value 100 guineas a year, and vacant by the lamented death of Rev. Charles Gaver, curate of Dingle, is in the gift of the Bishop of Limerick.

## HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN DOWAGER.

FUNCHAL, MADEIRA, JAN. 2.—Queen Adelaide continues in the enjoyment of excellent health; a decided improvement is perceptible in the condition of Her Majesty since her arrival at this salubrious island. It is stated that the services of the royal physician, Sir David Davies, who is staying with the Royal Household, have not been called into requisition throughout the period which has elapsed since the Dowager Queen left England.

The revenue derived from tea, in the last year, amounted to £5,110,807.

The extensive cotton mills at Stanley, near Perth, belonging to Messrs. Dennistoun, Buchannan, and Co., of Glasgow, took fire on Sunday evening, and a great part of the mills have been destroyed. The premises are insured.

Highway robberies in the neighbourhood of Liverpool have created a "reign of terror," and people travel about armed.

Doctor Lardner is the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*.

THE LATE REV. T. MAGUIRE.—The Rev. Mr. Cassidy, Curate to the late Rev. Thomas Maguire, contradicts the statement relating to the deceased as having died of poison. The whole account was without foundation. As regarded the brother and sister-in-law of Mr. Maguire, they both died of fever, and so far from living in the same house with deceased, they resided at a distance of many miles from his dwelling.

Every available policeman in Kerry was dispatched last week to the adjoining county of Limerick, to assist in the rigorous search of arms.

The Lancashire bell ringers are performing with most enthusiastic applause in Spain.

Mr. Fitzmayer, landing waiter of customs at London, is committed from Lambeth office on the charge of cutting and wounding his wife. The prisoner is supposed to be deranged.

Five houses in the Burlington Arcade, London, were burnt down on Saturday morning. Fortunately no lives were lost. The damage is estimated at £10,000. The principal portion are the property of the Hon. C. Ca endish, and insured in the Westminster Fire Office.

Mr. James Fyfe, of Ramsgate, shot himself near the Royal Arsenal, last week. He was articled to Mr. Cullen, the solicitor, of Canterbury.

The present revenue of Liverpool amounts to £122,274 against £140,317 the previous year.

As Mr. Thomas Davis, a clerk in the Doctors' Commons, on Monday night, was passing the Surrey theatre, a carriage passed over and killed him.

Lord Reay, who sold his vast estate some years since to the Duke of Sutherland for £314,000, has not left behind him a particle of property at his death last week.

Walsingham Hazell, a wealthy old farmer, of Dundry, near Bristol, was murdered on last week and thrown into a well, where the body was found. His two nephews are in custody for the crime.

Mr. Joshua Waring, of Stubbing, Doncaster, father of the railway contractor, was killed by a train at Park-gate on Monday.

The Rev. James Moore, Incumbent of Mullaghfad, Fermanagh, evidently labouring under the effect of temporary derangement, put an end to his existence, by means of a razor, with which he succeeded in making a gash from ear to ear. It appears that he had been confined to jail, on account of having gone bail for an individual, with whom he had no dealings, and his good nature alone had made him a martyr. Although confined, he had a good property, which was unincumbered, and more than sufficient to satisfy all claims for which he was liable.

On Tuesday, a simultaneous search was made in the three proclaimed baronies of Longford, Granard, and Ardagh, county Longford, for arms. The force consisted of sixty of the 13th Light Dragoons, a company of the 68th, 150 of the constabulary, and four sub-inspectors from the county of Meath, and four of the local sub-inspectors. Between 50 and 60 stand of arms have been taken up.

## NATIONAL ART-UNION OF IRELAND.

The usual weekly meeting of the council was held on Monday, the 24th inst., Dr. Bagot in the chair.

The Assistant Secretary reported having received £11 since last meeting. As the time for closing the books for the second year is now near at hand, it is hoped the agents of the society, in town and country, will stimulate their friends to come forward at once and take out vouchers.

The committee of selection reported having purchased four other pictures, viz. :—Canal Scene, Chester—By Mr. W. G. Wall View on the Dodder—By Mr. H. Newton. View at Killiney—Do. Study from Nature—Do.

The beautiful works of art already purchased by the society for distribution are now hung up in their rooms, No. 11, D'Olier-street. They invoke all who are desirous to support native talent to come and see them, and to take out vouchers before the end of February, at which time the books will close for the year.

It affords the council sincere pleasure to know that their efforts to do justice to the works of Irish artists, although necessarily very limited, for want of funds have given general satisfaction. This pleasure will become the more diffused as parties visit their office, and see for themselves what has been done. Measures will be taken by the council to have the prizes taken, as soon as may be, after the closing of the books.

## FURTHER WHITEBOY OUTRAGES.

In common with every one who witnessed the proceeding of the Special Commission for this county, coupled with the eloquent exhortations of the Lord Chief Justice and Lord Chief Baron, warning the misguided peasantry against crime and outrage, we were led to hope that it may be long before it would become our duty to record the perpetration of one of those Whiteboy offences which hitherto kept the peaceful inhabitants in fear and terror; but we have been mistaken, as on Sunday last, in broad day, between twelve and one o'clock, and while the judges were still in this city, an outrage audacious as it was possible to conceive, was committed at Killonan, in this county, and only three miles from Limerick. While the family of Mr. George Scott, a respectable farmer, were at mass, his house was attacked by three armed men, with their faces blackened, one of whom was placed as sentinel on the door, while the two others entered, and their first act was to discharge a loaded gun, calling out at the same moment to the servant man, and a young son of Scott's "heads down." The mandate being obeyed, the two ruffians broke in the parlour, proceeded up stairs, and possessed themselves of two cases of pistols, a powder horn, and shot pouch, that hung over the chimney-piece, after which they dashed open every box and drawer in the dwelling. They remained ransacking the house for a quarter of an hour, and then decamped with the fire-arms, &c. On Mr. Scott's return from chapel he was informed that one of the fellows had been in his own service, and he immediately apprised the police of the outrage, when pursuit was commenced, and after a search of four hours Timothy Teefy, Patrick Bray, and John Kelly, were arrested, fully identified by W. Keane, the servant, who was in the house when they entered, and committed to the county gaol—but no clue has since been had to the fire-arms of Mr. Scott. Constable Flynn and Pardy, and their party, of Annacotty and Kilmurry, and their active officer, Sub-Inspector Heard, of Castle-Connell, arrived at the scene shortly after the occurrence, and traversed the country in search of the delinquents.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

That the late Special Commission has been entirely successful (notwithstanding the heavy punishment inflicted) in deterring the deluded peasantry from the perpetration of crime, the following recent occurrence in the district, to the west of Rathkeale, would lead us to doubt:—On Sunday last, an armed party of four men, with their faces blackened, traversed the parish of Clonogh and part of Kilscannell, visiting several farmers houses, and demanding, with threats, the contributions of each for "the defence of the prisoners." From each of three farmers they obtained contributions of £1, besides it is supposed, much more from others who do not wish to have it known that they were terrified into compliance with the demands of these lawless maraders. The prisoners from this locality (still untried) are Wall and Kellly, for the brutal attack on Mrs. Millar, of Coolybrown, and whose case is not likely to be benefitted by this conduct of their pretended friends. Such desecration of the Sabbath, and open defiance of the law, in a proclaimed district, and in contempt of the commission, evinces a disposition to crime not likely to be soon eradicated.—*Ibid.*

Two men, fully identified, for the murderous attack on Mr. P. M'Mahon, of this city, between Newport and Rockvele, are lodged in Nenagh jail.—*Lim. Chron.*

Saturday night last the house of a farmer named Tierney at Kilfinan, was attacked for fire arms and money. On Sunday Sub-Inspector Channer arrested three men of the name of Barry, who are identified for the outrage, and one of whom had been on board the convict hulk, but discharged through a memorial got up in his favour.—*Ibid.*

The petition against the return of Sir W. Somerville for Drogheda is withdrawn.

THE "IRISH PEER."—An Irish Peer, who, having some twenty years since insisted upon wearing his hat in the court of the late Chief Baron O'Grady, stating aloud that he was "A Peer of the Realm," was told by his lordship's crier, that until he should have better manners he was not fit to be "the *pier* of a gate," much less "a Peer of the Realm."

SINGULAR BUT IMPORTANT INVENTION.—On last market day Mr. Yeates, an extensive corn factor, presented W. F. Wratislaw, of Rugby, with a can of milk capable of being kept in a good and fresh state for an indefinite length of time, by means of a chemical process which it undergoes on being taken from the cow. It was manufactured in Toxall, near Stafford, on the estate of Earl Talbot, and we are informed that the milk of 700 cows is daily acted upon by this novel invention, which must, in the course of time, be a valuable acquisition in the victualling department of the navy, for which it is well adapted. The process has been patented, and not only may a rich sweet milk be constantly had, but also rich cream convertible into butter in a very short time.—*Bradford Mercury.*

A WOMAN SHOT BY A SOLDIER AT LEEDS.—A most deliberate act of homicide was committed at the Cavalry Barracks of this town, on Friday night. About 7 o'clock, a married man, named William Garratt, a private in the 57th Regiment, was in his room at the barracks, with his wife, private Michael Stokes, serjeant Keenan, private Dooley or Doolan, and other soldiers.—Without any angry words or the slightest observation, Michael Stokes got his musket from the rack in which it was usually kept, and took it for a moment or two to a table, as if he was about to clean it. He, however, suddenly turned round, put the piece to his shoulder, pulled the trigger, and shot Mrs. Garratt. She fell to the ground mortally wounded, the bullet from the musket having entered her abdomen, and passed out at her back. Stokes was instantly taken into custody. We cannot ascertain that there is any known or even supposed cause for the perpetration of the fatal act. The prisoner is a young man, a native of Ireland. It is stated that after he was taken into custody he acknowledged, in the presence of sergeant Mustard and private Jones, of the 57th, that he had premeditated the deed for two months, and that he loaded his musket about two hours before he fired it.

## AS COOK.

WANTS a Situation as COOK, a middle-aged Respectable Female, who can be highly recommended.
Application to be made, by letter, addressed A. B. C., *Waterford Mail Office.*

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TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
(For account of whom it may Concern,)
AT THE STORES OF
**Messrs. COLE & PROSSER,**
ON THE ADELPHI,
*On TUESDAY, the First Day of FEBRUARY Next, at the hour of 12 o'Clock,*

ABOUT 150 Barrels of good Ibraila INDIAN CORN; also Two Small Lots of Ibraila INDIAN CORN, partially damaged by heating.
Terms at Sale.
HENRY KELLY,
Auctioneer.
Waterford, Jan. 28, 1848.

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WATERFORD UNION.

## Relieving Officer Wanted.

THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS will, on THURSDAY, the 3d day of FEBRUARY proximo, proceed to the Election of a competent person to fill the Office of a RELIEVING OFFICER, for a portion of the Electoral Division of Waterford, of the Waterford Union.

Two Solvent Sureties, in a sum of £100, for the due performance of the duties, will be required.

No one will be appointed unless he is able to keep accounts, and unless he engages to reside in the District for which he may be appointed to act, devoting his whole time to the performance of the duties of his Office, without following any Trade or Profession, or entering into any Service.

By Order,
J. P. HENEY,
Clerk of the Union.
27th January, 1848.

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## WATERFORD HARBOUR.

TO CONTRACTORS.

THE Commissioners for Improving the Port and Harbour of Waterford, give Notice that they are ready to receive Proposals from persons willing to Contract for the Repairs required to the Quay and Slip of Ballyhack. Plan and Specification whereof may be seen on application to the Secretary, Ballast-Office, by whom Sealed Tenders for the execution of said Works will be received, on or before the 8th proximo.

By Order of the Commissioners,
THOMAS M. ROSS,
Secretary.
Ballast-Office, Waterford,
January 26, 1848.

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## To Brewers, Rectifiers, and Merchants.

A CITIZEN who has been for many years employed in Mercantile pursuits, is now disengaged, and would have no objection to be connected by Situation or Partnership with a respectable house.

The Advertiser understands the Wholesale and Retail Hardware Trade, in its vast and minute varieties, having been employed in that Business for several years, in one of the most extensive Houses in the South of Ireland.

He is practically conversant with the Compounding of Spirits; with the extraction and preservation of Fruit Juice, and its subsequent application in the manufacture of Licqueres and Cordials, in all their variety of colour, flavour and value; also, with the nice requirements of the Bottling Trade.

He is familiar with the theory and practice of Malting; or, in other words, with the exquisite, though simple art of developing *uniformly*, and without *waste* or *abuse*, the saccharine properties of grain. His practical research for useful knowledge in this department may be inferred from the fact that by a series of experiments he has ascertained, and established beyond doubt or cavil, the possibility of producing a fermented liquor palatable, nutritious, and wholesome, but without intoxicating effects.

He writes a legible hand; can keep accounts, by single or double entry, and will check any given numerical calculation, by a variation of the process suggested by his knowledge of arithmetic.

The Advertiser is personally acquainted with most of the Licensed Traders of the City of Waterford, and the surrounding districts. He flatters himself that *he has a personal and peculiar claim on the good wishes of that class of citizens*; and, therefore, if connected with a Brewery, he confidently hopes, that in a fair competition, and, *with other considerations evenly balanced*, he could and would command a decided preference of their patronage, an object to which his *skill in collateral branches of the trade*, as above set forth, may possibly be made subservient.

He begs leave further, to state, that he understands and speaks the Irish language; knows the disposition and manners of the people in town and country; *has had successful experience in safely extending the Brewing Trade, under disadvantageous circumstances*; can give satisfactory references, and security, if required, to any reasonable amount, for his integrity. He promises that the hand which pens these lines shall be ever ready cheerfully to do *anything useful and necessary*, not in a mercenary spirit, but with a proud ambition to realise every anticipation of useful service which this advertisement may awaken.

Address A. B., the Office of the *Waterford Chronicle*, Waterford.

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WATERFORD EXPORTS.—Prudence, Angel, London, 2822 frks. butter, 1808 fls. bacon, 183 cwt. lard, 25 brls. pork; Leda, Absolem, Liverpool, 2495 cwt. flour, 97 brls. wheat; Visitor, Lee, Chepstow, 1200 brls. oats; Rose (s.), Burgess, Bristol, 360 fls. bacon, 8 casks pork, 11 casks porter, 377 pigs, 30 cows; Bedford, Rosser, Swansea, 400 brls. oats, 2387 cwt. flour, 1 cask whiskey, 3 hampers porter; Vigilant, Davis, Glasgow, 1872 cwt. flour.

The following have been entered since our last:—The Brothers, from Liverpool, 478 brls. Indian meal, 133 tons Indian corn; Harmony, from Malta, 1400 quarters of Indian corn; Enterprise, from Ibrail, 1300 quarters Indian corn.

Mr. George Ffennell is a candidate for the office of Inspector of Weights and Measures, county Tipperary, South Riding, vacant by the appointment of Mr. Ryan to the situation of Resident Magistrate.

The Earl of Clancarty, chairman of the Ballinasloe guardians, has addressed a letter to the Lord Lieutenant, praying his Excellency to protect the guardians in the discharge of their duties from the "needlessly offensive" communications of the Commissioners.

The Galway guardians have given notice that if any person receiving rations from the Relieving Officer shall be found begging, the relief allowed to such persons will be instantly discontinued.—In order to guard against imposition, a list of the out-door paupers is issued to the police of each station in the union. The guardians have ordered five hundred canvas dresses for the workhouse paupers.

Mr. Plitt, of Petersburgh, one of the oldest and most respectable merchants in that capital, has failed for £330,000. His connexion with Manchester will be seriously felt there.

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## TO BE LET,

For such term as may be agreed on,
THE COTTAGE, AND ABOUT SIX ACRES OF THE LANDS OF
PARKSWOOD,
*PASSAGE EAST,*
*With Stable, Coach House, and convenient Out-Offices, Garden, Lock-up-Yard, and Pump.*

PARKSWOOD is 4½ Miles from Waterford, and Quarter of a Mile from Passage East, the Post Town. The Cottage is delightfully situated, commanding most extensive and varied Mountain and River Scenery.

For further particulars apply to
Mr. CHARLES COTTON,
Cliff Cottage, Dunmore East, or
116, Quay, Waterford.

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## 2000 Dividends.

ON the 29th of February next, there will be paid off 2,000 Dividends of £15,000, £5,000, £4,000, £2,000, &c., of the GRAND DUCHY OF BADEN LOAN. Parties wishing to take an interest in this advantageous speculation may receive Scrips, at £2 each, on application to Messrs. H. R. GOEBEL & Co., 80, King William-street, City, London.

Prospectus and full particulars gratis.

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## WEST OF ENGLAND FIRE AND LIFE *INSURANCE OFFICE,* EXETER.

*LIFE DEPARTMENT.*

THE FOLLOWING IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Payment of Claims in Three Months after the usual proofs.

No Entrance Money or Admission Fees are charged.

INSURANCES MAY ALSO BE EFFECTED

Upon the Joint continuance of Two or more Lives.

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

Upon the Contingency of One Life Dying before another.

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

PREMIUMS MAY BE PAID—

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

ANNUITIES Granted and Purchased, and Endowment for Children effected.

*FIRE DEPARTMENT.*

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

Prospectuses and Tables of Rates may be obtained from

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

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## ATLAS ASSURANCE COMPANY,

92, *CHEAPSIDE, LONDON.*

**Established in 1808.**

DIRECTORS.

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

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

Auditors—Francis Bligh Hookey, Esq., and Joseph Pully, jun., Esq.
Actuary—Charles Ansell, Esq., F.R.S.
Solicitor—William Bovill, Esq.
Surveyor—Thomas Hooper, Esq.
Assistant Surveyor—Thomas Lloyd, Esq.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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

RENEWALS.—Policies due on the 25th of December should be renewed within fifteen days thereafter (9th January.)

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

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

*Assurances for short periods* may be effected in this office at considerable Reduced Rates of Premium.

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

HENRY DESBOROUGH.
Secretary.

The Company's Agent for Waterford is Mr. JOHN FARRELL, 96, Quay, who is empowered to effect Assurances against Fire, and to receive Proposals of Assurance on Lives and on Survivorships.

Mr. FARRELL invites inquiry into the principles on which this office transacts its business, as set forth in the above Advertisement, and which are more fully explained in the Company's Proposals, to be had of him on application.

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## CORK AND WATERFORD RAILWAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the NEXT HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held, pursuant to the Act of Parliament, at the LONDON TAVERN, BISHOPSGATE-STREET, in the City of LONDON, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of FEBRUARY next, at TWELVE for ONE o'Clock precisely, for the Election of Five Directors, in the place of the same number, who retire by rotation, the Election of an Auditor, and for other business.

THOMAS WYSE,
Chairman.
JOHN BOWRING, LL.D.,
Deputy Chairman.

The Directors as well as the Auditor are eligible for re-election.

The Transfer Books will be closed on FRIDAY, the 11th FEBRUARY, and will not be re-opened until after the said Half-Yearly General Meeting.

By order,
G. H. LAYARD,
Secretary.
2, Delahay-street, Westminster,
25th January, 1848.

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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.

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## County of Waterford.

*NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,*

THAT the ADJOURNED SESSIONS for the purpose of receiving Sealed Tenders and entering into Recognizances for Contracts approved at Special Presentment Sessions previous to Spring Assizes, 1848, will be held in and for the several Baronies at the places and on the days following:—

For GAULTIER, at CALLAGHANE, on the 5th February, 1848.
For MIDDLETHIRD, at TRAMORE, on the 7th February, 1848.
For UPPERTHIRD, at KILMACTHOMAS, on the 8th February, 1848.
For DECIES WITHOUT, at DUNGARVAN, on the 12th February, 1848.
For DECIES WITHIN, at CLASHMORE, on the 11th February, 1848.
For COSHMORE, at LISMORE, on the 3d February, 1848.
For GLANAHEIRY, at KILMANAHAN, on the 9th February, 1848.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of the Secretary of the Grand Jury, from whom Forms of Tender and Copies of Specifications may be obtained.

Tenders for the following Works to be opened at the Assizes:—

GAULTIER.

No. 10.—To keep in repair by contract for 3 years, 774 perches of the road from Waterford to Cork, between the Borough bounds near the Manor of Saint John's and the bounds of the Barony of Middlethird, near the 3-mile stone—not to exceed 2s per perch.

MIDDLETHIRD.

29.—To keep in repair by contract for 3 years 2560 perches of the road from Waterford to Cork between the bounds of the Barony of Gaultier and the bounds of Upperthird—not to exceed 1s 6d per perch per annum, £192.

UPPERTHIRD.

29.—To keep in repair by contract for 3 years 1220 perches of the road from Waterford to Dungarvan, between the bounds of Decies Without and the bounds of Middlethird—not to exceed £91 10s.

DECIES WITHOUT.

43.—To keep in repair by contract for 3 years, 7926 perches of the road from Waterford to Cork, between the eastern bounds of Decies Without Drum and the western bounds of Decies Without Drum—not to exceed per annum £915 16s.

COSHMORE.

31.—To keep in repair by contract for 3 years, 4980 perches of the road from Waterford to Cork, between Baylickey bridge, Cappoquin, and the bounds of the County Cork at Ballyfinchogue mountain, and between the National Bank, Tallow, and the bounds of the County of Cork at Ballyhulk late turnpike—not to exceed per annum £155 12s 6d.

COUNTY AT LAGE.

7.—To build 10 perches of a slip to the road from Tramore to the Strand, between the end of the stone wall at the Strand and the Strand of Tramore—not to exceed £350.

12.—To enlarge the bridewell of Dungarvan, certified at last Assizes—not to exceed £700.

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

| | s. | d. | | s. | d. | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 5[illegible] | 5 | 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

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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.

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## CHANCERY.

ELIZA FISHE and Others, Plaintiffs; CHRISTOPHER HUME LAWDOR and Others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree pronounced in this Cause, bearing date the 26th day of November, 1847, I hereby require all Persons having charges and incumbrances affecting the Real and Freehold Estates of THOMAS SARGENT, Deceased, in the pleadings in this Cause and said Decree named, to come in before me at my Chambers on the Inns' Quay, Dublin, on or before the Seventh Day of March next, and prove the same, otherwise they will be precluded the benefit of the said Decree.

Dated this 25th day of January, 1848.

E. LITTON.

EDWARD CARR, Junior, Solicitor for the Plaintiffs, No. 43, Dame-street, Dublin, and New Ross.

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## 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.

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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.*

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## SALE OF OAK WOOD.

TO BE SOLD, at GLENSENSAN, County of Kilkenny, 20 ACRES of OAK WOOD, of about 42 Years' Growth.

Glensensan is situate on the Nore, 2 Miles from New Ross, and 5 from Innistiogue—Water Carriage to Waterford, Carlow, New Ross, and Innistiogue.

Terms—One-half the Price to be paid in Cash, approved Bills, at 4 Months' date, for the remainder to be deposited before the cutting is commenced.

Proposals to be made by letter before the 1st of MARCH, and addressed to CHARLES TOTTENHAM, Esq., Bellycurry, Ashford Bridge; or ROBERT TOTTENHAM, Esq., New Ross.

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## 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.

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## THE GREATEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE.

## HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

**A Very Wonderful Cure of a Disordered Liver and stomach.**

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed)
CHARLES WILSON.

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

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed)
ROBERT CALVERT.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

Your most obliged and obedient servant
(Signed)
ALDBOROUGH.

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

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

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

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

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## The Markets.

WATERFORD, JAN. 28.

We had a large supply of grain at market on yesterday; but to-day the shew of wheat was small, for which the sale was languid, and have to note 9d per barrel decline on the prices of mill wheat, whilst shipping was 6d per barrel dearer. In barley and oats there has not been any particular change, but the latter are more plentiful and easier to buy. Indian corn and corn meal were saleable in retail way at 1s per barrel under Tuesday's quotations. The sale to bakers of flour has been limited, as they are taken in but for present wants. Pigs and butter in fair demand, the former tending upwards in price.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mill Wheat (raw) | 26s 6d to 27s 0d |
| Shipping ditto | 25s 0d to 26s 0d |
| 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 20s 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 31s 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 | 46s 0d to 48s 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 6d |
| 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. |
|---|---|---|
| Wednesday | 108 | 00s 0d to 93s 0d |
| Thursday | 50 | 00s 0d to 93s 0d |
| Yesterday | 85 | 00s 0d to 93s 0d |

CORK MARKETS.—JAN. 26

| Barrels. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. Currency. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 55 White Wheat | 24 0 to 27 0 | 00 | 0—20 Stone |
| 342 Red Wheat | 20 0 to 25 0 | 25 | 0—10 do |
| 294 Ditto | 25 0 to 26 6 | | |
| 325 Barley | 10 0 to 13 9 | 13 | 9—16 do. |
| 87 Ditto | 13 9 to 14 6 | | |
| 28 Bere (new) | 12 2 to 12 3 | 00 | 0 |
| 782 Oats | 9 6 to 10 8 | 10 | 8—14 do. |
| 413 Old Ditto | 10 8 to 11 2 | | |
| 43 Pigs | 39 0 to 41 | 0—50 | 0 per cwt. |

LIMERICK BUTTER—JAN 26

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

WEXFORD—JAN. 25

| | s. d. | s. d. | | s. d. | s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Butter | 80 0 | to 90 0 | [illegible] | 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 |

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—JAN 25.

| | s. d. | s. d. | | s. d. | s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| White wheat | 27 0 | to 31 0 | Oatmeal | 12 6 | to 13 6 |
| Millers' red | 23 0 | to 28 0 | Flour | 00 0 | to 00 0 |
| Barley | 14 0 | to 17 0 | Second | 16 6 | to 17 6 |
| Oats, new | 10 6 | to 12 0 | Indian corn | 28 0 | to 33 0 |
| Oats, old | 00 0 | to 00 0 | (per 480 lbs.) | | |

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—Jan. 25.

Although the wind still blows from the east, several more vessels have worked into this port since Friday, which, with those in previously, coastwise, from Ireland and abroad, contain for the week a moderate supply of grain, flour, and oatmeal.

In consequence of the impediments to spring tillage, occasioned by the continuance of frost, thrashing in most parts of the country is stated to have become more general, and deliveries of grain from the farmers more liberal than of late; which, competing with imported produce, meets us on relatively lower terms in the manufacturing districts, as well as other parts of the interior, thereby limiting our intercourse in those directions for the present, and imparting to this day's market a very indifferent aspect.

Wheat of all descriptions, being offered 1d to 2d per 70lb. cheaper, with little effect, we reduce our quotations of this day week in that ratio.

American flour, however, from the limited stock of choice brands remaining here, was held at late prices, but was taken sparingly, and home-made as well as Irish met a dull sale at a decline of 2d per sack.

Malting barley, commanding much less attention than heretofore, was 1s per qr. lower; grinding samples, at the same time, remaining unvaried.

Malt dull and the turn cheaper.

Beans of all denominations, exciting little notice, receded 1s to 2s per qr.

The oat trade being rather languid, all kinds were rather depressed in value.

Oatmeal was in slow request at Friday's abatement.

Indian corn and corn meal, although still in moderate demand, lost the foregoing advance, thereby re-establishing our currency of Tuesday last.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

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BIRTH

At Nelson-place, Youghal, the lady of R. Green, Esq., M.D., of a son

DIED.

On Saturday evening last, of fever, deeply and deservedly regretted, the beloved partner of Mr. Wm. J. Harvey, Dublin-street, Clonmel, and daughter of the late Robert Baker, Esq., Dungarvan. In all the relations of life her deportment was truly exemplary: As a wife, prudent, notable, affectionate, and pious; as a parent, kind, amiable, and endearing; and as a friend, sincere, cordial, sympathetic, and benevolent. To her bereaved husband and family the loss will indeed be irreparable, and its severity can only be mitigated by the consolatory persuasion that their loss was her eternal gain; for doubtless she died as she lived, resting exclusively on the sure foundation of a sinner's hope—CHRIST JESUS, and looking for the mercy of God, through Him, unto eternal life. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord: yea, saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours and their works do follow them."

In Cork, of influenza, aged 69, Mr. John Bolster, bookseller.

In Kilkenny, Mrs. Eleanor Cummins, widow of the late John Cummins, Esq., apothecary, aged 62 years.

The Rev. Charles Gayor, Rector of Dundrin, county Kerry. He has fallen, in the prime of life and vigour of manhood, a victim to his exertions in the cause of the poor of his district. Fever has cut short his career, leaving his ten children fatherless and his wife a widow.

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The total circulation for England, Scotland, and Ireland, during the month to the 1st inst., was £32,432,680, a decrease of £2,172,621.

The unpopularity in America of the Mexican war is presumed from the fact, that the grant of twenty thousand additional troops was carried in the Senate only by the casting vote of the President.

Carty, one of the persons charged with firing at Mr. Bayly, is ill with fever in Nenagh. He was to have proceeded with the other prisoners to Clonmel, but was in such a state that it was deemed unwise to remove him.

James Law M'Cance, Esq., is appointed a Resident Magistrate in the room of John Kelly, Esq., deceased, and to Ballynahinch district, county of Down, vice Jenkins, moved to Cahir, county of Tipperary, in the room of James Little, Esq.

The consequence of the Liberalism of the Pope in Italy may fall short of revolution, and most probably it will do so; but it is unquestionable that a great impulse has been given to political discontent.

## TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

St. Jarlath's, Tuam, Feast of the Chair of St. Peter, 1848.

Non potest sancta synodus non graviter dolere, audiens episcopos aliquos; sui status oblitos, pontificiam dignitatem non leviter dehonestare; qui cum regum ministris, regulis et Baronibus in ecclesia et extra, indecenti quadam demissione se gerunt, et ve luti inferiores ministri altaris, nimis indigne non solum loco cedunt, sed etiam personaliter illis inserviunt.—THE SACRED COUNCIL OF TRENT

MY LORD—As commissions are now of such ordinary occurrence, we may be permitted to inquire in what office of the home or foreign department has your lordship taken out your high commission to encroach on the divine authority of bishops, and to undertake to manage under the minister who is the object of your disinterested eulogy the concerns of the Catholic church in Ireland? The instrument of this real or fancied commission has been probably conveyed through some of those functionaries who have been recently informing some of the Cathlic bishops in this country that, by royal or viceregal command, a peculiar day had been set apart for fasting and humiliation, or for thanksgiving in the Protestant churches. The object of the communication could not be mistaken. The coincidence of prayers and fasts and thanksgivings on the same day in the Catholic and Protestant churches, brought about by mere secular interference, might impress on the people of Ireland how harmoniously both could be moved and managed by the same dexterous political hand, without any tedious or circuitous reference to Rome. It is true, the communication signified it was not the intention of the Viceroy of the day to interfere with the discipline of the Catholic church. No; coercive interference could never be thought of during a conciliatory correspondence for a mere experiment of the effects of this novel political action on its liturgy. It was only a kind invitation to the exercise of a spontaneous concord; for the time did not yet arrive when further remonstrance against such encroachments would be tardy and in vain, and when the minister's brief and despotic rebuke of "an intention to violate the law" would convince the astonished hearers who, in an evil hour, trusted to wily diplomacy, that they had irrevocably surrendered the liberties of the church. Whether those circulars were attended to in any of the churches your lordship cannot but know, from your peculiar solicitude for the Irish hierarchy, as well as from your peculiar sources of right and wrong information.—As for my part, I must plead guilty to an utter inattention to the communication regarding the day for fasting and prayers in the Protestant churches. I have had the bad taste to be as insensible to the benefits of this ministerial manifesto, pointing out to Catholic bishops the course of their spiritual duties, as I have been to some of the other blessings to which your lordship has alluded, and as I shall ever remain to your or any other unauthorised and presumptuous dictation. It is, no doubt, to the want of my due appreciation of such courtly favours I am now indebted for the honour of your lordship's most extraordinary correspondence. It affords fresh proof, if proofs were wanting, of the fallacy of the Catholics of Ireland trusting to Catholics in office, or connected with those in office, as a protection for their religion: it is generally the reverse. Experience now proves that they are systematically employed, to enable our enemies to make gradual aggressions on our faith and discipline, which, without their aid, would not have been attempted. In such appointments of "discreet Catholics" to office there is a mixture of small precarious good, with a vast amount of certain injury; the precarious good enjoyed alone by the occupants of place, and the injury spread throughout the entire Catholic community. There has not been a recent law, however noxious, down to that of the infidel colleges (so cautiously passed over by your lordship), of which discreet Catholics have not been sharers in its enactment, and of the execution of which they have not been active instruments.

That the spirit of your lordship's eccentric letter, which some future collector of canons will surely rank among the most extravagant of the "Extravagantes" of lay pretension, issued from one of those offices to which I have alluded, I have reason to judge. Without some such official inspiration as I have adverted to it would be impossible to account for the humiliating circumstance of the Catholic peers of England lending themselves, some I hope unconsciously, to the foul conspiracy against the lives of the Catholic people and the character of the Catholic hierarchy. To Lord Arundel, whose letter I should deem officious, were it not characterised by a courtesy and Christian feeling, the best evidence of a candid mind which sought for information, though his own experience should have taught him of what English bigotry and cruelty were capable even towards English Catholics, I returned an answer which I regret not—reciprocating the respectful tone of the noble writer. His letter breathed none of that slavish and unchristian insolence for which the effusions of some of his brother peers are so remarkable, revealing at once the assiduous suitors for ministerial favours, as well as the fastidious dispensers of a subordinate patronage, who, for the taunts and humiliations encountered in the pursuit of the one, take care to indemnify themselves by an equivalent exaction of revolting servitude in the distribution of the other. Had such wayward and extravagant caprices, fondled by long habit into an imaginary right of patronising the Catholic church, been confined to the ordinary sphere of their operation, they should escape from us all notice and animadversion; but when we find a Catholic peer come forward, and deliberately assert of an entire national church, to which his country is so deeply beholden, "that she is a conniver at injustice, an accessory to crime, a pestilent sore on the commonwealth," resting this scandalous assertion on calumnies which not only have not been proved, but have been fully refuted, and making, at the same time, the most solemn asseveration that he is animated "solely by a sincere zeal for the honour of the episcopacy," we are naturally reminded of the sincerity of Herod's home to our Divine Redeemer, who sought for an opportunity to destroy his victim in the same hypocritical professions of reverence under which his deadly purpose was concealed.

While our people are falling around us the victims of famine, and their cries going forth to disturb, beyond the Channel, the sensual slumbers of many who issue their edicts for the demolition of the cottages of the poor, it were natural to expect sympathy from those who affect to number themselves among the representatives of the mercies of the church, and the inheritors of its ancient chivalry. Yes, each recurring day presents scenes of suffering as harrowing as any historian could have told—nay, as any that have been recorded even by the inspired writers. In the course of last week, and within a short distance of town, I was surrounded with a group of persons whose misery could melt the soul even of an alien calumniator of the Irish priesthood, if the pride of caste did not steel him against all appeals to pity.—They consisted of near twenty persons, old and young, some faltering from hunger as they approached, others with such miserable shreds of tattered clothes, that I am convinced they would have died under the roof, if roof they had still, rather than issue with such a wretched garb to expose themselves to the public gaze, all crying out to me for food for that one day's sustenance and shrieking with agony that they were now thrown on the world to starve, banished for ever from the shelter of their little cottages. This, my lord, was no fanciful tragedy, represented in order to stimulate the palled votaries of the world, and to substitute in the room of real sufferings, to which they are so callous, the scenic excitement of fictitious sorrows. No; their dismantled cottages lay before me as monuments to attest the truth of their simple and artless story, and the smouldering scraws of the broken roof were their only beds during the previous night, and the eye of one was so inflamed, from the cold and smoke that issued from the burning rubbish and faggots, that she is in danger of having lost its use for ever.

And what is the fate of the Irish priesthood if they represent those scenes to call for the charity of the humane or the justice of the legislature? They are denounced as disturbers of the public peace, who interfere with the sacred rights of property. In vain, in a Christian age, and for a Christian people do they quote the words of inspiration, "he that taketh away the bread gotten by sweat is like him that killeth his neighbour. He that sheddeth blood and he that defraudeth the labourer of his hire are brothers. He that offereth sacrifice out of the goods of the poor, is as one that sacrificeth the son in presence of his father." If, with the picture of scenes of suffering before their eyes with which the clergy are so familiar, they call attention to them, they are immediately accused of drawing high coloured representations of misery for the sake of exciting compassion. Why not furnish facts? They are told one fact, with its circumstances of time, place, and date, is of more value than the most eloquent general descriptions, and will not fail to make a deep impression on the just and generous feelings of Englishmen. I myself have received many letters to this effect, recommending the detail of facts in order to interest the humanity and justice of the legislature in behalf of Ireland. No sooner, however, have many facts described with circumstantial details which could not be contradicted been published, than a loud and general clamour has been excited through England and the clergy have been stigmatized as guilty of unchristian denunciations.

Perhaps it is in the unexampled patience and resignation of the group I have just described, and many such others over Ireland, that your lordship may find a proof of the "inefficiency" of the Catholic hierachy. From the execrable calumnies of the English journals which your lordship re-echoes with such emphatic fidelity, the public would be apt to infer, that this diocese abounded in those murders and atrocities that have excited such general horror. How do the facts however stand? Of all the murders and outrages, on account of which commissions have been issued and the ordinary course of law has been suspended, not a single one has taken place within this diocess, though of all the dioceses in Ireland containing at once the most numerous and destitute population. For the truth of this assertion I refer to the preseut commissions; and even the names of the localities over which the late proclamations extend bear a testation to the general tranquillity of this diocess and the patient resignation of its people. Not that there have not been some seizures of property—among the rest of cabbage and turnips by starving creatures—and abundance of convictions for such crimes. Nay, so well has the majesty of the law been vindicated during the late sessions in this town, that a man and a woman, one for the petty larceny of a goose, and the other for the petty larceny of a drake, were both sentenced, as the local journals inform us, to six months' imprisonment. This exemption from heavier crimes is not adduced as any explanation for your lordship, much less in the way of invidious contrast with those dioceses that are disturbed, notwithstanding the incessant zeal and preaching of their pastors. No, for should the present distress continue unmitigated, the zeal and preaching of a St. Paul could not persuade thousands to lie down and starve; when persons are daily seen, who from the instinctive law of self-preservation snatch what is necessary to sustain them for the moment, confessing that they willingly court incarceration or even banishment, in order that life, so dear to every creature, should be prolonged. No, but I adduce this comparative tranquillity of the diocess of Tuam, to show the animus of the allied conspirators against the fair fame of the priesthood, when they venture to represent to you the state of any diocess as accounting for a melancholy pre-eminence in crime, which exists not, however, but in your too credulous imagination, which it is not surprising if your exquisite sensibility for the good name of the Catholic hierarchy should have disturbed.

What, therefore, is to become of the hordes of miserable creatures, such as I have described, who are seen traversing the country and besieging you in the public ways with the clamorous importunities of hunger? They are driven from their homes to look for an asylum in the workhouse, from the workhouse they are again driven back to their homes, but alas! they have none, and thus are exposed to certain death, not unlike the Britons of your own country, driven by the Saxons to the sea, and driven back again by the sea on the swords of the Saxons. It was well for those miserable creatures, and for many such over the diocess and province, that the charities of some of the benevolent people of England, as well as of other countries, enabled me to give some temporary relief to mitigate their sufferings. This generous charity has not been as you assert, I trust not with a view to check it, requited with ingratitude. Your lordship could have learned the contrary even from the public documents addressed to our benefactors, and recorded in the columns of the public journals. We have not been ungrateful. We conveyed the expression of our deep deep acknowledgment to the good bishops of England and Scotland, as well as to those of France and Italy. The noble sympathy manifested from every region in America, from Canada to Mexico, and from New York to Wisconsin, have been acknowledged by us in terms, not such, perhaps, as their munificence deserved, but in such, at least, as were compensated by the warm sincerity of the feelings by which they were dictated. Our obligations to the Holy Father for having unlocked in our behalf the hearts and treasures of the Christian world, have not been withheld, and though we could not express them in adequate language, his paternal bosom was moved by the gratitude of his Irish children. The magnificent contributions sent by the Paris committee to the provinces of Munster and Connaught, as well as other distressed localities have not been forgotten, and even within these few days I had the gratification to acknowledge the receipt of more than five hundred pounds from the zealous and devout Catholics of the Rhenish provinces. It was a manifestation of sympathy to the the poor of Ireland worthy of the ancient fame and modern exertions for religious freedom of the provinces of the Rhine; and I must confess it was a source of great consolation to us to have such an attestation of sympathy for our sufferings, from the members of a church recently illustrated by the zeal and intrepidity of a Drost—the late Archbishop of Cologne—a prelate who in his triumphant struggle with secular tyranny, which sought to erect the influence of the world within the sanctuary, has gained a fame in the Church worthy of an Athanasius, the immortal patriarch of Alexandria.

It is true that on two points there may have been omissions deeply felt by your lordship—the ommission of gratitude to the government, or to the Earl of Shrewsbury. You are too generous to expect "to reap where you have not sown." Wherever your bounty has been extended, there, I am sure, it has been thankfully acknowledged; and it is not improbable that you have earned and gathered in a rich harvest of gratitude from some of those public bodies in Ireland whose funds have been, contrary, no doubt, to the intention of the contributors, expended in the work of proselytism, and whose agents are at this moment, throughout the entire of this province, and I believe of other places, so managing those contributions, that unless the people surrender their faith by apostacy they are to be abandoned to starvation. This, no doubt, is under the specious plea of providing for destitute children. The work of sustenance would be laudable, if the ulterior object was not the ruin of their religion. But those who confine their charity to the children alone, and leave the aged parent to starve, have less of Christian Charity than they would fain persuade us. Instead of Christian charity they remind us of the ferocity of the savage, or the licentious cruelty of the philosophers, who maintained and reduced to practice that the aged and infirm might be abandoned to death when they became useless or a burthen to the commonwealth.

But as you are not selfish, you feel much less the withholding of gratitude from yourself than from the humane and excellent government to whose fostering care the poor of Ireland have the good fortune to be entrusted. Your lordship seems to have tasted of the philosophy of Leibnitz; and every successive government, whether Whig or Tory, has the good fortune of reaching the pinnacle of political optimism in your estimation. But "as wiser sons think their fathers fools," some of the rising heirs of the present day may entertain a similar presumptuous or uncharitable feeling towards their predecessors; and probably yours, in his improving wisdom unable to understand the justice of your eulogy on the prime minister, may rank him, too, among the unrighteous legislators who added another heap to the legislative abuses of ages, prudently reserving for the ministerial patron of his own times the convenient compliment of being the destined political reformer who is to sweep them all away. How ungrateful of the Catholics of Ireland not to pour forth canticles of gratitude to the ministers who promised that none of them should perish and then suffered near a million to starve! But we ought to be consoled by the assurance that "they have on hands resources to relieve the people when all their local efforts shall be exhausted." They have resources on hands! Had they not those same resources on hands during the last session while the people perished? for the only resources administered by the new parliament were coercion. What a consolation to the starving villagers I have already mentioned, who would have been dead if not yet relieved; and to the friends of the five, who, according to the coroner's inquest, died of starvation in a parish of this diocess last week, to be told that the government had "a large fund of money in hands," and that they ought to be "warmed and filled," and grateful for its being so well husbanded. Return thanks to those whose continued theme is the rights of property, as if the right of the poor to live were a matter of mere kindness and condescension! Were the people of Ireland to return them thanks, they would be deemed to feel a horrid joy in getting rid of the thousands of their deceased relatives—and no wonder if those relatives would rise up and reproach them; and should the living offer them their thanks for letting their relatives starve, it would be exposing the survivors to a similar fate this year, or perhaps the ministry to an imputation which every good Christian should deprecate, of their being soothed by the incense ascending from the repetition of similar hecatombs.

"In reality, so far from the want of gratitude to our benefactors being our crime, we are deemed rather to have sinned from being too profuse of its manifestation. The clergy see their flocks fall around them victims of famine and of cruelty; they publish their sufferings to the world, as they shall fearlessly continue to do, notwithstanding all lordly interdicts to the contrary, and they invoke the shield of humanity and justice in their behalf. Their appeals are deemed importunate; their publications of the general misery, and of the heart-rending evictions of the small tenantry, are considered inconvenient; and, like the prophet of old, they are stigmatised by an allied band of corrupt courtiers and apostate mercenaries as the "troublers of Israel." The poor outcasts of Ireland might, it is said, die in silence and obscurity, were it not for the unseasonable notoriety given to this cruelty by those indiscreet pastors; for, according to the maxims of the modern morality of English and Scotch, nay, of Irish utilitarians, too, crime is not in the commission of cruelty but in its publication. Yet the pastors of the church, recollecting the words "woe be to me because I was silent" shall not be silent on public crimes; and in despits of the non-conducting medium of ministers shall convey to their beloved sovereign, who reigns in their affections, the cries and sufferings of her perishing people. The glory of the British empire would, forsooth, be tarnished by the truth of so many of its subjects being mendicants on the charity of the universe, or dying of starvation. The facts then of destitution and of death must be stubbornly and pertinaciously denied; the assertors of those inconvenient truths of famine must be stigmatised and held up to execration as the abettors of all the atrocities which it brings in its train, and the clergy may be thus silenced by the imputation of a constructive crime, in order to deter them from the performance of their duty of sustaining their suffering flocks, reminding one of the brutality of the Roman tyrant of old, who despaired of succeeding in his wicked project until he had threatened not only to destroy his victim but to write on her monument the calumnious epitaph of infamy.

The reader has, no doubt, already learned to appreciate the value of your hypocritical pity for the condition of this diocess and its peculiar spiritual destitution. Even should there be spiritual destitution, for there were but few of the angels of the apostolic churches whose works were found perfect, we shall never invite the assistance of wolves to protect the lambs, regardless of a certain class of peripatetic intriguers who poison the ears of all whom they approach with the breadth of their slanders, and who have no hope to reach honors for which nature never qualified them, but by rising on the prostration of their country and the ruin of their religion.

As one proof of its spiritual destitution, the "Repeal rent" is paid throughout the diocese to forward the measure of the repeal of the legislative union! Yes, and your lordship's surprise, but echoing the affected surprise of our enemies, will only strengthen our determination. Poor as we are now, as your lordship supposes, in respect to schools and chapels, we were far poorer and more destitute when we supported, by similar pecuniary sacrifices, the Catholic Association. Did your lordship or your fellow peers, now so much scandalised at the right of citizens claimed after the example of St. Paul by the priests of Ireland, then launch any indignant phillipics against their so-called political interference? O, no! as long as the Catholic peers of England—dead to society—from the lowest offices of which they were excluded—slept, like the enchanted knights of old, in the keeps of their baronial castles, bristling with the penal terrors which kept aloof the approach, nay, the very hope of liberty, a slumber in which they would have still lain without much loss to society, had it not been for O'Connell and the Catholic priests and people of Ireland—we do not find that there was uttered any complaint from any quarter against the sacred influence that marshalled the men in this peaceful and moral warfare, until the mighty chief routed the dragons of grim enactments, that were keeping ward around their mansions, and the clangor of emancipation awakened them once more to freedom and to life. Who could have imagined that it would have been since the chief labour of some of those lords to propitiate the inveterate bigots, whose joy at their bondage could only be equalled by their rage at their liberation, and not only to forget the former sharers in their sufferings, but, worse than the companions of Joseph, who only forgot his captivity, to labour to forge new and more galling fetters for those who had mainly contributed in shaking off their own.

But peers have certain privileges, among which, no doubt, ingratitude is to be numbered. In this very ingratitude, by which they are treated by those from whom they had a right to expect aid, the Catholic clergy find fresh evidence to justify them in the course they have adopted.—The people and the priests contribute their mite to the association of their "poverty." I will admit, and not out of their abundance. This very sacrifice proves their abhorrence of that mendicancy with which they are reproached by their oppressors as a national vice, and their unconquerable determination, whilst they are as loyal as any portion of her Majesty's subjects, to be equally as free, Like the husbandman who sows in spring to reap in harvest, they give their little offering now to obtain that sound legislation which will secure the fruits of industry, and avert the recurrence of those famines that desolate the land, which, not scarcity alone, but bad laws have brought on, and which those cruel and unequal laws are terribly aggravating.

As the destitution, the disorders, and the crimes that afflict the country, spring from those bad laws, as sure as a troubled stream from a bad fountain, what more laudable in the pastors of the people than to labour peaceably for having substituted in their place a system of wise and benevolent legislation? As another source of "spiritual destitution" is the want of national schools, perhaps your lordship might inform the public, whether, from any recent alliance with the national board, your sympathies have any kindred leaning to that body. If so, will your lordship report likewise of the Protestant catechism, that is surreptitiously taught to Catholic children in some of those few national schools, that are forced on the ordinary of the diocess, even by Catholic commissioners, in defiance of the right of episcopal authority, nay, of the supreme authority of the Pope? Is your lordship aware that it was the instruction of his Holiness that the property of the national schools resorted to chiefly by Catholics should be vested in Catholic pastors, and that in opposition to that admonition, every art has been employed to induce the present patrons to resign their leases and vest the property of the schools exclusively in the dictatorial body, under the pretence of keeping them in repair, as if they could not be kept in repair under their present trustees and patrons? Is your lordship aware that some of the anti-Catholic members of this commission have been, under the guise of addressing the members of their own persuasion, distilling the poison of their heretical doctrines into the ears of the Catholic teachers, on the most solemn subject of the sources of inspiration, and the different channels by which it is conveyed? As your oracle may have some pretensions to theology, perhaps you would explain in what these heretical discourses differ from heretical preaching; or how can Catholics be justified in listening to preachers on such a platform, when into heretical churches and conventicles they are forbidden to enter? The infidel colleges were peculiar favourites of those commissioners, particularly of one of them, the Rev. Shouldham Henry; the drift of whose last reported sermon before the Catholic teachers, seemed to be entirely pointed against the Pope for his condemnation of an harmonic system, which, according to the commissioner, would restore social concord to Ireland! From the excess of the Rev. Shouldham Henry's love for those colleges, and the hope of social union into which all discordant sects were to be attuned by their sacred influence, I should not be surprised if he mingled with his oration to the assembled teachers tears of pity for their fall. And it will, no doubt, be a consolation to the Calvinistic doctrines of John Knox, who taught more of the doctrine of "necessity" regarding free will, than the calumniated priests of Ireland, to find the tears of Lord Shrewsbury, on the condemnation of the godless colleges, falling in such sympathy with their own.

As for the next calumny, of not "creating any substitute," I feel much obliged to the noble and eloquent editor of the *Tablet*, who has spared me on that point the necessity of any lengthened vindication. It is true I had not the funds of the treasury to share, to command Catholic schools and monastic institutions to spring up with the celerity of magic. The best and most zealous may find their labours fall far short of the ample measure of their duties. Were I to enumerate the monasteries as well as other schools that are spread throughout the diocese, and the number of children that frequent them, I should fear that, with more reason than the apostle, I should incur the reproach of being foolish, appearing to claim fruits that are found in abundance in this vineyard that are not mine, but the fruits of that abundant grace by which the seeds were planted and the diligent hands by which they were reared. The numerous children that are educated and clothed and fed at the Convents of Mercy and the Presentation in Tuam, would, had they seen your lordship's letter, abjure you not to continue an alliance with the enemies of the faith that calumniate those nurseries of piety and learning. The children at Westport would resent with still a more sorrowful feeling the untimely reproaches of the fresh denouncer of the Irish hierarchy. And yet the people of other towns and other districts would not fail to tell your lordship, that if they too have not the advantage of those conventual institutions to rear and educate their children in virtue, it is owing to the cruel and unrelenting laws that so regulate property in Ireland, that whilst you have enactments to secure land for almost any other purpose, however coercive or annoying, there is no legal measure to oblige bigots to relax their hereditary hatred of Catholicity, or compel them to give an acre of land as an asylum to gather under the wings of the Catholic church, and the tutelage of those who may be called angels of mercy, the children of the numerous tenants whom they haves banished from their hou es, and who sometimes become the victims, first of the profligacy of enlightened and educated oppressors and ultimately of starvation. With the interesting details of our monasteries I shall not detain long the public attention. To ree this diocese from your reproach I could produce the testimony of bi shops, both in England and America, who have been kind enough to thank us for the benefits which they derived from the teachers sent from our monasteries. It is not, then, for excluding the system of national education alone that we are condemned by your lordship, but for the greater crime of supplying and pre-occupying its place with these monastic schools, "those cheap defences, not only of nations," but of religion, which will eventually fill up every vacant spot, to be cultivated by those who will form the young minds to habits of piety and virtue. I am well aware that monks and monasteries are not grateful names to some of the English aristocracy. Destroyers of all kinds are said to be haunted by the ghosts of their victims. I am not surprised, then, that the heirs of those monastic spoils should also be in some degree the inheritors of that remorse which must have pursued and agitated their first plunderers, and that they could not well endure the sight of a monk or the name of an abbey, which must be changed into a more secular denomination, lest the very name should remind them of their ancestral sacrileges as well as of the descending duty of their expiration.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

There are five Sabbaths in each of the following months in 1848, viz., January, April, July, October, and December.

The Equity Courts are about to be removed from Westminster to Lincoln's-Inn, during term.

By directions of the law officers of the Crown, the admirable addresses delivered by the Lord Chief Justice and Lord Chief Baron, when passing sentence on the prisoners convicted of murder and whiteboy outrages, at the Special Commission for this county, have been printed (3,000 copies) and circulated through every district of the county.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

## THE OVERLAND MAIL FROM CALCUTTA.

(From the Times.)

We have received from Marseilles our letters from India in anticipation of the Overland Mail of the 15th December. The dates thus received are from Calcutta to the 8th, Madras to the 13th, and Bombay to the 15th December.

The Governor General quitted Lucknow on the 22d of November, after five days spent in the capital of Oude, and after having been present at many fetes and entertainments. Immediately previous to his lordship's departure a Durbar was held for the purpose of leave-taking, at the termination of which the King of Oude, accompanied by the Governor General, the King's Minister, the Resident, and the Secretary to government, retired to a private room, where the party remained closeted for nearly an hour. It is not yet known what passed on the occasion, but we are told that judging from the countenance of the King when the party again appeared, he seemed quite satisfied with whatever might have been the result of the interview.

(From the Bombay Times of December 18, 1847.)

SUMMARY.—A cold season and no wars was till last year an anomaly in our annals. The former exception now promises to become the rule. We have at present around us the bright spectacle of peace and contentment throughout all our dominions. The Punjaub is as quiet and peaceful as any of our own provinces, and more prosperous than most of them. The Sikh government has determined to give £30,000 a year for the construction of roads, and double this sum as soon as they can afford it. The lesser of these is more than twice what is bestowed by the government on roads throughout the whole of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies together. At Lahore, gardens have been laid down by the European soldiers; these will supply them at once with recreation and with food, and become schools of instruction for the Sikh cultivators. Colonel Lawrence left Lahore on the 2d of December on his way to Calcutta, from which he embarks with the Governor General. Scinde is tranquil. One regiment is to be withdrawn from it, leaving betwixt 16,000 and 17,000 troops behind. Colonel Dundas, Commander of the Forces on the Indus, is at present on a tour of inspection. The order for the annexation of the country to Bombay has arrived from England, but has not yet been promulgated. Mr. Clerk, Governor of Bombay, proceeds to Scinde about the first week of January. He will remain with the Commissioner, when considerable changes are expected to occur. Till then, matters will remain probably much as they were under the late administration. There are still some disturbances of no great moment in the Goomsoor country, and the usual amount of clamour from the Nizam's capital, Hyderabad. The story about the Nizam's brother having built up his wife and her slaves in the palace, with a view of starving them, seems one of those fictions which gain currency from time to time when a native chief is in bad odour, and there seems some prospect of his territories being appropriated.—Such things afterwards form grounds on which war and conquest are justified! The late commercial intelligence has proved most calamitous in Calcutta—in Bombay only one house has fallen and that through no blame of its own; no other failure here is apprehended. The festivities at Lucknow, in honour of the Governor General, are over, and his lordship himself is by this time in Calcutta. He leaves early in January. Lord Dalhousie is expected to spend a week with his relative, the Marquis of Tweedale, at Madras. A disastrous fire occurred at Mazagon on the evening of the 13th, and destroyed the contents of an extensive wood-yard. This is the second time within these ten months that the same spot has been the scene of conflagration.

The Adjutants of the Dockyard brigades are to have an additional allowance of £30 2s 6d per annum, for coals, candles, and a servant.

The mortality in Edinburgh during the past month has been greater than during any similar period of which records have been preserved.

THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY OF LONDON.—A party of Sappers and Miners from Woolwich, on Saturday commenced the scaffolding of the north-west tower of Westminster Abbey, from which the intended government survey of London is to be taken. The place is said to be chosen as affording the best view of the western part of the metropolis, in connexion with the great plan of sanatory improvement, which, under the new commissioners, is intended to be carried out, the government supplying the plan.—The *Observer* remarks:—"The good folks of London need not suffer any alarm when they discover certain military looking gentry in red jackets taking observations from the tops of houses and steeples of churches. They are not engaged in the 'national defences' against the French, but in defences against fever, being no more nor less than the members of the corps of Sappers and Miners, who have commenced the measuring and levelling of the metropolis, in pursuance of the orders of the government."

JUVENILE DEPRAVITY.—On Wednesday a countryman was bringing a load of straw into Nenagh for the purpose of selling it, and when at the market cross a young urchin extracted a small bundle and ran away with it. The owner instantly pursued him, and after chastising him returned to his car, when he found the entire load in a blaze, two little vagabonds having thrust a sod of lighted turf into the straw whilst the poor countryman was punishing their companion.—*Ibid.*

THE ROBBERY AT KILKENNY CASTLE.—A man named Martin Murphy, was on Monday last committed by the Mayor to take his trial at the assizes for selling the quantity of leaden pipe stolen from the castle premises. It appears that constable Baird discovered the stolen property at the store of a dealer in such commodities, in this city, who stated he had bought it, but denied all knowledge of the person who disposed of it to him. The ends of justice having been defeated latterly through the unwillingness of persons of this description to give information as to the parties from whom they had purchased stolen goods, Head Constable Lynn caused the keeper of the store to be arrested, and tendered informations against him for a connivance in the criminal act; if he would not immediately produce the principal in the offence. The consequence was that Murphy, from whom the property had been purchased, and who could not account for the manner in which it came into his possession, was soon brought to justice, and prosecuted by the storekeeper.—*Moderator.*

ATTACK BY AN ARMED PARTY.—On the night of the 16th instant, the house of a poor woman, named Mary Moore, of Turrow, in the Colliery district, was attacked by an armed party, consisting of four persons, named Thomas and John Murphy, John Golden, and John Moore, who robbed her of £1 7s 6d, and swore her on a book to give up some land that she held under Sir Charles Coote; they then told her if she would mention anything that occurred to her, they would give her "a Tipperary touch" on their return from that county. One of the ruffians, not being satisfied with the booty, struck the poor woman twice on the head with a pistol, and would have committted further violence were it not for one of his associates, who, it appears was not so blood-thirsty, and said she got enough and should get no more. After scattering some flour about the room which she had in a bag, they decamped. Next morning Constable Constable Conry, of the Newtown Colliery station, on hearing of the outrage, with his usual zeal and activity, lost no time in turning out his party, and succeeded in arresting the persons charged, and brought them before William C. Cooper, Esq., who took the necessary informations, and committed the offenders to gaol to abide their trial at the next sessions.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

## COAST LIGHTS.

The memorial of the Cork Harbour Commissioners appears to have been anticipated by the Light House authorities as far as the *Rock Island* and proposed *Fastnet* Light are concerned, for it appears that an officer from the Trinity House has already arrived at Crookhaven, for the purpose of superintending the removal of the Rock Island Light, and substituting a light on the Fastnet for that of Cape Clear.

It is much to be regretted that more earnestness and activity was not exhibited at an earlier period by our local authorities and shipping interests on this important question of Coast Lights. If the Dublin Ballast Board were unwilling or unable to do their duty, we had the Trinity House, the Admiralty, or the Legislature to urge them on; but no memorial was sent forward to higher powers—no petition to Parliament, and the consequence is that, instead of having two Lights between the Hook Tower and the Old Head of Kinsale, we are put off with one solitary light on Cable Island, to guide the shipping over a distance of 73 miles. But is it too late to correct this parsimonious arrangement? We think not.—*Cork Constitution.*

## NEW PUBLIC WORKS ACT.

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Ennis Union, held on Saturday, the 22d instant, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

"Resolved—That we view with much apprehension the probable failure of the late public works act, passed, with the sanction of her Majesty's government, for the completion of the unfinished presentments under the late rate enactment.

"That in the present embarsassed condition of the country, we hold it will be difficult, if not impracticable, to raise, on the security of the county rates, the amount contemplated by its provisions, if the government do not make the necessary advances, to afford to the parties doing so its collateral guarantee.

"That many of these unfinished presentments would, if completed, be of great public and permanent utility, facilitating the approach to market, and aiding in the reclamation of uncultivated districts; that especially at the present moment they would afford ample and remunerative employment to the able-bodied population of the county, and rescue us from the now accumulating burthens of their gratuitous support.

"That the interests of this county are deeply involved in the practical efficacy of the act referred to, as on it depends whether a vast expenditure of over three hundred thousand pounds shall be rendered of any avail to its permanent improvement, or whether our county shall remain in its present devastated and deplorable condition.

"Resolved—That we strongly call upon the magistrates and cess-payers of this barony to assemble; and as the first sessions under the public works act will be held early in the ensuing week, for the barony of Corcomroe, that a copy of the foregoing resolutions be forthwith forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, respectfully but earnestly soliciting his Excellency's early reply and favourable consideration thereof."

The notoriously bad reputation of all the prisoners tried at the Limerick and Ennis Special Commission may be inferred from the almost total absence of any witnesses for good character on the part of the defence, a most unusual circumstance on criminal trials in the south of Ireland.—*Ibid.*

Children's clothes after washing should be rinsed in water, in which a small quantity of saltpetre (nitre) has been dissolved. This improves the appearance, and renders the garments proof against blaze.

In the Isle of Man there is one school to every 432 persons, one bookseller to every 4,998 persons, one library to every 6,831 persons, and one mechanics' institute to 50,000 persons.

DEATH OF A LADY ASTRONOMER.—Letters from Hanover, of the 15th instant, announce the death, in that capital, of Miss Frederica Herschel, sister of the celebrated astronomer, Frederick William Herschel, at the advanced age of 98 years. Miss Herschell, who was profoundly versed in astronomical science, was for a long time the fellow-labourer of her brother in the fields of the sky. Science is indebted to her for important astronomical works, and the celebrated selenic globe in relief, to be seen at the Observatory of Greenwich. Miss Herschel was occupied with astronomical observations up to the eve of her death, which was almost sudden.

Saturday, Mr. O'Meara, coroner, held an inquest on the body of a poor young woman, which was found in a quarry a Ballinahow, within a few miles of Thurles. The girl had been seen leaving a neighbouring house, in which she had been at service, the day before. Her head was fearfully shattered, as if with some blunt instrument. After a patient examination into the particulars of the case, a verdict according to the circumstances was returned. Three persons have been arrested on suspicion of this most barbarous murder.—*Tipperary Vindicator.*

*Extraordinary Celebrity of Holloway's Pills in India.*—The reputation of these Pills is universal. They may be had in every part of India, where their virtues are printed in all the native tongues. Their demand in the East is immense. They cure diseases of the liver, the lungs, and the stomach, and other dangerous complaints so prevalent in sultry climates. They also act in a truly astonishing manner in cases where persons have been for a long time in a weak and declining state, as they quickly restore health, with strength and energy, when every other means had failed. No one should consider his case as hopeless, until he has tried the powers of this admirable medicine.

CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE JOHN ROBINSON PRICE, ESQ.—On Monday, a meeting of the tenants of the Lansdowne property, and the Fitzpatrick estates was held in the grand jury room of the Stradbally court house. The cause of the meeting was a foul conspiracy which existed for the purpose of shooting John Robinson Price, Esq., who acts as agent over those estates. Four persons are already in custody in the jail of Maryborough, under examination for this crime, and the evidence of the fifth conspirator, backed by that of another person, is said to be such as may place the accused parties in a position that will free the country from such dangerous and desperate characters. Evidence is adduced to prove the purchase of fire-arms, their repairs at Mountrath, several meetings at a public house in Mountrath, and a journey to the mountain to procure the assassin.—*Leinster Express.*

THE REPEAL RENT.—The receipts of the Repeal Association have been considerably above the usual amount for the last three weeks, and an inspection of the lists of contributors explains the reason. Much the largest portion of the subscriptions acknowledged in the journals of the society, consists in the annual tribute of Roman Catholic priests, whose Christmas collection had lately replenished their stock, and the first offering they make from the heap is laid upon "the altar of their country." The Repeal Association is now a confederacy for the exclusive domination of Romish doctrines and institutions. It is avowedly a branch of the *Propaganda*. Already has it formally demanded the extinction of the Protestant establishment, and the transfer of a third of its income to the priests, for purposes of *popular instruction*. At the weekly meeting on Monday the amount of rent acknowledged was £100.

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