The Waterford Mail.

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MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The annual general meeting of the above institution was held in the Large Room, Town Hall, on Thursday evening last, for the purpose of reporting upon the past year, and transacting other necessary business. The attendance was large, and highly respectable. The good feeling, unanimity, and deep interest evinced on the occasion, augur most favourably with reference to the future weal and prosperity of this establishment. All present appeared convened for one express object, and actuated by one simultaneous motive, a general desire to promote the welfare of an institution, operating so beneficially in its varied departments, and, therefore, justly claiming from an enlightened community, their warmest attachment, as well as steady, cordial, uninterrupted patronage.

The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Waterford, being moved to the chair, said—I suppose, gentlemen, you are aware of the objects of the present meeting. It is to submit the accustomed yearly statement of proceedings, furnish the financial accounts, and to elect officers.

The Secretary, Mr. John G. Davis, then read the report—our space does not permit its insertion. The gratifying particulars embodied in this document, however, will, as usual, be presented to the public in the form of a printed sheet, or pamphlet, the attentive perusal of which we strongly recommend, as it cannot fail to afford much satisfaction.

The adoption and publication of this report was moved by

The Rev. Robert Murphy, who, in proposing the first resolution, said—I consent to move the adoption of the report, and I do so the more readily, because it speaks for itself, and thereby relieves me from the inconvenience of inflicting a speech upon you. It contains statements as satisfactory as they are intelligible. It tells us of the early history of the Institute, its feebleness, growing strength, increasing usefulness, and brighter prospects. It tells us of these happy results, but does not specify *causes*. I would, therefore, say a word, relative to the causes of progress previously to resuming my seat. I apprehend that among these causes, I may mentio the growing desire among the people for knowledge. This is a matter of fact, not of speculation; and it indicates a healthy tone of the state of society to discover mind, rising from a state of embryo to a state of maturity, bursting the chrysalis, casting off the trammels of ignorance, and coming forth from the obscure regions of native darkness, to exult in the resplendancy of the light of knowledge (cheers.) In connexion with this, I may mention the altered habits of the people—I refer to the prevalence of sobriety—temperance possesses much intrinsic worth, but it is also accompanied by extrinsic excellencies.—The mind of man is naturally active; but drunkenness, exerts a soporific influence that benumbs, bluntens, and deadens its faculties, paralyses its energies, and defeats its purposes (cheers.) But let mind disentangle itself from such vicious associations—let it feel itself enfranchised—let it be made sensible of its own moral dignity, and then, by the power of its own, inward spring, it will resuscitate the dying embers of its native strength, and seek sources of knowledge that will gratify and ennoble, at the same time. I might also refer to the cordial co-operation of our efficient committee, who have watched the buddings of intellect, and made suitable provision for our necessities, by securing the services of most distinguished lecturers, who have come here from time to time, and poured a flood of light on our newly opened, mental vision. I do not expose myself to the charge of egotism in alluding to the labours of the committee, as being a member of that committee myself, for though I have been nominally a member of it, I have not been actually so, having been prevented attending its meetings by various circumstances. I do not seek, therefore, a share of the merit; but I join with you, Mr. Mayor, and this assembly, in giving the meed of praise to the efficient members who have been always at their post, and displayed such anxious solicitude for the interests of the Institute—(cheers.) In specifying the causes of success, I must not forget to notice one cause, regarding which, I am sure, there will be no dissentient voice, I refer to the unwearied exertions of our efficient secretary, whose indefatigable energy, and popularity, have been a great auxiliary in securing public approbation. Few men have been more devoted to a cause, than he, to this. He has taken the matter up "*con amore*," so that whether you meet him, in private or in public, he scarcely interchanges with you the ordinary salutations of society, when the Institute is introduced; he has some new lecture to tell you about, or some new members to be sought after, or some stranger who has visited the town, must be solicited for a subscription. I speak advisedly, when I say, that his unostentatious services have been the most efficient cause of that amount of prosperity over which we are called this night to rejoice (great applause.) During the last year the corporation most kindly extended their sympathy and generous support to this Institute. They have so invested it with municipality of character, that it now forms a constituent part of the public institutions of the city. But while we appreciate the act of munificence, and rejoice in so important an advance of respectability, we have yet a further end to accomplish, I mean the erection of an appropriate building, appropriated exclusively to the purposes of the Institute.—If a stranger now visit Waterford, and inquire what are the public buildings, he may be pointed to the Town Hall, but should he ask for the Mechanics' Institute, it will not do to have him pointed to the same place. While, therefore, Mr. Mayor, we feel thanktul to you, and your predecessors, for so liberally supplying us with the use of this splendid building, for the purpose of lectures, and meetings, such as the present, we feel anxious to have a public building that will be an ornament to the "Urbs Intacta," while it affords a settled permanent home to the Institute (cheers.) As the report holds forth encouragement, such as to lead us to expect, the accomplishment of this, I, therefore, move its adoption, publication, and circulation, and when I say circulation, I mean that it should not be laid aside as waste paper; but that when we receive it, we read it, and then lend it to some one who is not a member of the institute, and when he has read it, let us inquire from him how he liked it, and, as he will be sure to say, "I was delighted with it," then ask him does he purpose becoming a member, and assisting the advancement of its interests (loud cheers.)

Joseph Ambrose, Esq., in seconding the resolution, said—That those assembled must have been so much delighted with the manner in which the Institnte had been conducted during the past year, as well as gratified with the speech of the preceding speaker, that it was hardly necessary for him to say anything. However, he would just remark that it was only right that all connected with the Institute should at the close of another year feel happy in reflecting that so much good had been accomplished. To one special clause in the report he would just allude, viz.; that in which the committee resigning office recommend to their successors an urgent effort to secure a larger number of adult operatives in attendance upon the evening school.—Undoubtedly considerable advantage will ensue if the new committee will give this matter their particular attention. All along during the past year the subject has engaged our thoughts, and been of much moment. Every one should bear in mind that for the proper working of the Institute it is indispensable to afford instruction to the *adult* classes. The public should know that the Institute is designed mainly for *mechanics*.—The great value of it in this point of light should be placed before them, and pressed upon their notice, and every means employed to induce this class of pupils to a regular and persevering attendance upon instruction in those useful branches of information, which, in their acquisition, tend so materially to enhance social comfort and prosperity (applause.)

Thomas Clarke, Esq., T. C., proposed the second resolution at some length.

R. A. Carleton, Esq., seconded the resolution, and considered Alderman Meagher eminently entitled to the esteem of his fellow-citizens generally, as well as tothe unqualified respect of the body now assembled, with which he had kindly identified himself as their president, and in connection with whose interests he has evinced so much laudable zeal, Every true lover of his country cannot but feel a desire to advance the welfare of institutions such as these. Mr. Clarke had been offering remarks as to the sanatory condition of Waterford It is a theme of which we are not unmindful, having already occupied some prominent portions of our lectures; and it will yet probably engross the serious consideration of our Institute. We should not be intimidated by difficulties: they must be fearlessly met and overcome. If we look for the co-operation of those influential individuals, to whom we are allied, we shall be able to grapple with surrounding obstacles, and effect an entire riddence of those filthy nuisances which Mr. Clarke so ably and truly described. The talented speaker concluded by saying, it was extremely important that Alderman Meagher should act as President to the Institute—his qualifications were of the first order, and the lofty position which he sustained as their representative rendered him in every respect worthy to fill that office (great applause.)

Edward Williams, Esq., congratulated the institute on securing the services of such a valuable president, and also on having the Chief Magistrate of the city to preside on the present occasion (hear, hear). In being thus privileged, they were at the same time highly honoured. There was one matter connected with the report at which he would just glance. He alluded to the subject on which Mr. Ambrose so ably expressed his opinion—that relating to the evening school. He regarded the school as a most important branch connected with the Institute, on account of the benefits it was calculated to produce, and more especially upon the mechanics of this city. The Rev. Mr. Murphy had spoken of the great moral improvement which the temperance movement had produced. This fact exhibited in the strongest point of light the necessity of Mechanics' Institutes. Working men required some occupation for their minds in the interval of business.—They were often accustomed to go to the public-house, where their health was impaired and their resources expended. Facilities, therefore, of mental culture and relaxation, such as are furnished by our reading room and evening tuition classes, are most valuable, and ought, consequently, to possess a commanding interest in the estimation of the future committee. With respect to the suitability of the vice-presidents about to be elected, I would remark from my personal knowledge of Dr. J Mackesy, during the period of his acting as one of the directors, that he promises to be most efficient; indeed, I have reason to believe that all are of the same unexceptionable character (cheers).

William Lawson, Esq., said—The indefatigable efforts and valuable services of the managing committee and officers have been too well known to need comment; I have, therefore, very much pleasure in supporting this resolution.

The sincere and cordial thanks of the Institute were then voted to Benjamin Graham, Esq., for his untiring services in the capacity of treasurer; and a resolution unanimously passed that he should continue to hold office during the ensuing year.

H. Martin, Esq., addressed the meeting to the following effect, after moving the next resolution (for all of which see advertisement.) Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, it would be unworthy of us, as a public body, were we, in passing this resolution, to omit speaking of the merits of such an institution as this. Any gentleman possessing a liberal and enlightened mind must appreciate it, even in a literary point of view. There is no part of the civilised world where the highest importance is not attached to the possession of such a treasure, When we attended the lectures given in this room, and heard men gifted with the highest possible talent, bringing their capacious range of intellect and sound experience to bear upon the varied topics claiming investigation, we could not but perceive that the privileges herein afforded were eminently calculated to foster good taste, diffuse the love of knowledge, and confer a lasting public benefit upon the citizens of Waterford. While, however, we thus felt, we must at the same time have been conscious of the importance of possessing, in connection with these discourses, a something calculated to obviate their transient influence—a something calculated to impart permanence to their powerful character: and this desideratum is supplied by means of our interesting and rapidly increasing library, which enables the mechanic to sit down and meditate upon the great principles brought under cursory review before a popular assembly. It unquestionably is of the greatest advantage that tradesmen and operatives can resort to your library, where they may fix indelibly in their minds the elevating and sublime truths commended to our regard by men of such splendid parts and lofty genius, as the Rev. Dr. Cahill and Dr. Scouler—by lecturers occupying so dignified a position in the scale of intellect, talent, and scientific research, as the gifted professors who have recently appeared amongst us. Only let us look back to the almost unequalled effusions of eloquence given us by the Rev. Dr. Cahill, and the sublimities of astronomical investigation afforded by Dr. Nichol. Well, the mechanic can retire a delighted auditor from popular discussions of this character, and repair to the library of the Mechanics' Institute, where he may at leisure carry out his inquiries on the same topics. Through this valuable channel the artisan is enabled under a course of mental training and discipline to prepare himself for the right discharge of duties owing to himself, his country, and the great commonwealth of mankind. Dr. Scouler, too, as a geologist, is entitled to an exalted rank in estimation. Nor can we forget the respected friend who has just left us—Surgeon Lover, who, by his professional ability and unwearied efforts to please, has secured so large a share in the affections of the Waterford community. But we can only touch on these points. It is thought that mechanics do not, to the extent it would be desirable, frequent the evening school. It is discouraging that this should be the case.—Notwithstanding, I have often been gratified in visiting the library to see the young mechanic selecting his book, tracing through the catalogue the volume he wished to take. It is exceedingly interesting to witness the progressive improvement of society, arising from the operations of an establishment like this. But, sir, before I conclude, permit me to remark that we have a debt of gratitude to pay to the ladies and gentlemen who are so generously contributing to swell the magnitude of your library. This increase is an obvious proof of an increasing attachment to the Institute itself. The report holds out the expectation that others will follow their laudable example. We hope the expectation will be realised: it is unnecessary to state what an amount of benefit might accrue from benevolent supporters of this nature. Mr. Martin regretted that the resolution was not put into better hands, in order that the subject might be brought forward in a more powerful and eloquent manner (applause.)

David Keogh, Esq., briefly seconded the resolution.

The Rev. R. Murphy rose again to observe that Mr. Clarke had referred to the sanatory regulations of the city. It was important, he continued, that they should receive due attention; and he was happy now to say that the meeting had then present a practical gentleman who would read for them the form of a very important petition, calculated to answer the desired end.—Several of his (Mr. Murphy's) friends had been talking of forming a subordinate committee for this purpose, and have intimated to Dr. Mackesy that we would join hand and heart in this matter. As he is present, before we proceed to the election of a committee, it would be well to take up the subject (hear).

Doctor Thomas L. Mackesy then read the petition.

J. Ambrose, Esq., after briefly adverting to its desirableness and necessity, recommended to the meeting its adoption, as embodying the views of the directors and members of the Institute, and as such forwarded by them to Parliament.

The Rev. R. Murphy said that it ought to be recognised and sanctioned by the meeting, and by so doing their assembling together would be characterised by an act of the greatest moment in regard to the future comfort and advantage of their fellow-citizens (hear).

It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously, that the petition be adopted and transmitted to Thomas Meagher, Esq., M.P., to present to Parliament as the petition of the Waterford Mechanics' Institute.

Dr. T. L. Mackesy considered that this was a most influential meeting, and that the step now taken would have great effect. He hoped that the Temperance Society would also espouse the cause.

After the election of the new committee, and other business, a vote of thanks having been passed to the Mayor, for his dignified conduct in the chair, the meeting separated.

ESSAY AND DISCUSSION SOCIETY.

The Society held a meeting on Tuesday, the 2d instant, at the Town Hall,

ROBERT A. CARLETON, Esq, in the chair.

Mr. Henry Martin then read a very good essay on sublimity. The essayist divided his subject into three great branches—physical, intellectual, and moral,—These were recommended by appropriate observations and illustrations of a most varied character, in which, rising with the theme, the views were presented in a style of language highly suited to the grandeur of the ideas. We cannot forbear giving an extract, powerfully showing the essayist's appreciation of moral sublimity in his own words:—"I war not with the grandeur of kings, I recognise a sublimity in the thrones and sceptres of monarchs, and in the wisdom of the statesman, the grasp of whose mighty mind embraces the wants, and wishes, and resources of an empire, on the confines of which the sun never sets; in the domains of nature, in the elements, in art and intellect, in the living world, and in the dead I discover sublimity in ten thousand phases, where all are great and entrancing: amongst them I have a thousand shrines where I can offer the incense of praise, while I exalt my apprehensions of what is great, and fine, and ennobling. But above all to which I could allude, I discover a high, a mountain majesty and dignity in moral worth, so exalted in nature, and so superior in kind, that I love to make it the peculiar idol of my deepest veneration, and the theme of the most fervent applause I would deign to offer at an earthly footstool." It is unnecessary to add that the essay was most warmly received by a respectable and highly gratified auditory.

Messrs. Ambrose, Williams, Hudson, and several other gentlemen addressed the meeting, when Mr. Martin replied, and the meeting resolved upon adopting the essay.

The Chairman announced that on Tuesday, the 16th inst., Henry Whitney, Esq., would read an essay on "Intellectual man."

Votes of thanks having been passed to the chairman for his conduct in the chair, and to the essayist for his interesting essay, the meeting separated.

On the 3d instant, in Michael's-lane in this city, a poor woman named Murtagh, having already a large family in a starving condition was delivered of three "chopping boys," who with the mother are doing well.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

At the Clonmel monthly fair on Wednesday, there was rather a good attendance. Fat cows brought from £10 to £16; in calf cows from £10 to £14. The best wether sheep from 35s to 42s, ewes from 30s to 35s. The horse fair was bad, and but little business was transacted.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Mr. Ford, of the 4th Light Dragoons met with a very serious accident while riding out with the men this morning. It appears his horse reared on the new bridge, leading to the county Waterford, and fell back on him with great violence. Mr. Ford, was immediately removed to Mr. Greer's of Raheen, where every attention was paid to his sufferings. After some time he was conveyed on a sofa, by his own men to the barracks, when he was attended by Doctor Saunders of the 47th regiment.—*Ibid.*

There are 290 prisoners in the county Carlow jail, which was originally built to accommodate only 79.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.—The *Constitutionne'* contains the following news from Algiers of the 20th January:—"A deplorable event, which recals in a minor degree the disaster of Bou-Taleb, has just happened between Tablat and Sak Ha-Hondi, on the Algiers road to Aumale. An artillery convoy left Aumale on the 8th ult., and was overtaken on the 11th on the height in front of Sak Hamondi by a violent snow storm. At the turnings of this perilous road the burdened mules were precipitated into the deep ravines.—The cold became so intense that in less than a quarter of an hour 14 men out of 44 fell beneath its severity. Those who were able to escape from this horrible situation took refuge in the dachera of Tifiras. At the same time that this convoy was suffering on the heights above-mentioned, another from Algiers lost 2 men between Ouled-el-Had-el-Tablat. As soon as Si Mabi-ed-Din was informed of the catastrophe, he immediately sent assistance to the unfortunate sufferers, and on the 17th ultimo a dozen men, frozen to death on the nights of the 11th and 12th, were brought to Algiers.

FALL IN CORN.—A letter from Frankfort of the 27th ult., in the *Independence Belge*, say—"Commercial letters from different parts of Alsace, particularly those on the borders of Germany, announce a considerable fall in the price of corn. Immense quantities, collected together with a view to gain, have been thrown on the market, in consequence of apprehensions entertained by the speculators of an abundant harvest. These fears have been increased in consequence of all the letters from the Upper Rhine, Wurtemburgh, Bavaria, and Austria, agreeing in their accounts of the extreme abundance of provisions. At Trieste the granaries are not sufficient for the supplies of corn constantly arriving from Hungary and from the interior of the Austrian States.

The prisoners sentenced to transportation during the sitting of the commission left Clonmel on Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, upon three of Bianconi's cars, escorted by a troop of the 4th Light Dragoons and a strong constabulary force to Carlow and from thence to Dublin by the 5 o'clock p.m. train. Upon their arrival they were conveyed to the convict depot in Smithfield.

FRENCH POLITICS.

(From the first number of the London Telegraph.)

The politicians of both eastern and western Europe look with apprehension to the time, which in the course of nature cannot be far distant, when the sagacious but most unscrupulous man that now rules over the French nation, shall be removed from this mortal scene. He is supposed to hold in his hand the peace or the embroilment of Europe. By the force of his character and position, he is supposed to keep within safe bounds the dangerous effervescence of a too active-minded and mischief-loving people, to hold the yelping curs of ultra-democracy in subjection, and to be a guarantee to all the friends of order and material prosperity, that as long as he lives the one shall not be troubled, or the other impeded. The bulls and the bears of the Stock Exchanges of London and Paris, in their respective spheres of operation, add strength to this conviction, by their sensitiveness to the reports of the health of the monarch, and throughout society we hear of nothing but woeful vaticinations as to the fate of Europe, when Louis Philippe shall be gathered to his fathers, and his perilous seeptre shall pass into the feeble grasp of the Count de Paris.

To us it seems that these apprehensions are not founded on a calm consideration of the facts. So far from the decease of the present King of the French being likely to augment the chances of war, or to add fuel to the smouldering fires of Gallic discontent or ambition, we believe it will be found that his life is more dangerous to Europe than his death. We think that the system which he has pursued for the last seven years, under the ready instrumentality of M. Guizot, has done more to impair French social and national morality, to convulse French society, and to imperil the peace of Europe, than anything that can be done by his successors, however weak or however wicked they may be. We do not deny the existence of danger in Europe. There is, and always will be, danger, as long as an ungratified desire for constitutional freedom exists among any European people worthy of attaining it, and as long as the great despotic powers of the continent shall overawe it by their bayonets or attempt to stifle it by their diplomacy. Whether Louis Philippe survive three months or three years, there will be danger that somewhere or other this mine will explode—in Italy, in Spain, in Switzerland, in Prussia—even in Austria itself, where a fatuous monarch and an octogenarian minister offer but feeble barriers against inevitable change. There are moral forces at work in the bosom of European society, which may at any time produce turmoil and disorder should the physical forces of despotism be brought into collision with them, however well disposed the present King of the French, or however ill-disposed his successors might be, to act the part of a mediator between them.

We deny, however, that Louis Philippe, in the latter years, has shown himself the friend of peace. During the first few years that followed the revolution of 1830, it required no small tact to preserve his throne and secure his dynasty. Louis Philippe *did* preserve his throne. As war might have endangered it, he tried peace. It was a surer game, and it succeeded. Not for the sake of the material advancement of Europe, not for the sake of French liberty, as events have but too palpably shown, but for the sake of his dynasty did he temporize and make friends for himself beyond the pale of his own country. Having succeeded to some extent in this object, and all danger of war for a second Bourbon restoration having blown over the "Man of Peace," *par excellence*, showed himself in his true colours. If he formerly avoided war for the sake of his throne, he afterwards risked it for the sake of his dynasty. There is not a living man whose conduct has done more than that of Louis Philippe during the last three years to convulse Europe. Not only has he deprived his own nation, sensitive, irascible, and high-spirited as he knows it to be, of every rational object for which the revolution of 1830 was achieved, and thus provoked a reaction of the most dangerous kind, but he has rendered a civil war imminent in Spain by the baseness, the selfishness, and the mean cruelty of his policy. He has in cold blood, and by the foulest means, sought to establish an Orleans dynasty in that country—an object which he knows that Europe cannot permit without a struggle.

It is but a few weeks ago that the policy, if happily it had not been defeated by the rapid success of M. Ochsenbein, would have embroiled Europe in war to destroy the independence of Switzerland. Even while we write, the conduct he is pursuing in the troubles of Italy alienates from him the natural allies of the French, and renders that work difficult hereafter which now could be accomplished easily? We cannot conceive that any course of foreign policy which could be pursued by the Regent Nemours, could do more than the general policy of the present monarch to increase the chances of collision.

As for a war of legitimacy against France, its day has gone by. It is true that the Emperor Nicholas still sulks and pouts at the remembrance of 1830, and will neither accredit a Russian ambassador at the Tuileries, nor receive a French one at St. Petersburgh. This pettishness is purely a matter of personal caprice, and will extend no further, unless France herself should offer battle to the Emperor upon the point of honour—a most absurd and improbable result to be anticipated, either from Louis Philippe or his successor. We may be equally certain that no power of Europe will think of attacking France, even were she not as well armed and disciplined as she is, because her Nestor shall have been removed from the field of his cunning, and another man less cunning shall rule in his stead.

There is, it is true, another danger which many anticipate on the death of the King. It is feared that his disappointed, cajoled, oppressed, and muzzled people will take that opportunity to re-enact a revolution. For our parts, we see little or no danger to the rest of Europe, even should the French people realise the apprehension. The French, we may depend on it, are not so foolish as to love revolution for the sake of revolution. They do not look back with fond regret to the days of the Convention. We should do them more justice than to believe it. Their last revolution has been a signal failure. They know it, but they know the reason why. They seek a reform of the system established by the events of 1830, and a reform they *will* have. They seek it by peaceable and constitutional means. The present King seeks to prevent it by unconstitutional means. It needs but small sagacity to predict which of the two will ultimately succeed. The French have increased in political knowledge since the days of Robespierre and the Directory. They have a far juster appreciation than ever they had of the duties and interests of a free people.—They know the difference between rational and equable liberty on the one side, and wild and convulsive license on the other; and they have formed (a restless minority always excepted) a firm determination to achieve for themselves, by peaceable and unrelaxing efforts, that high and assured position among free nations to which their unparalleled sacrifices in the cause, and their advanced stage of civilisation entitle them. They feel that the monarch who was the creature of the revolution, has become its tyrant and destroyer; and that a selfish tyranny, ruling by means of systematic and wide-spread corruption, is scarcely to be preferred to the more open, but not more dangerous or more wicked tyranny of the elder Bourbons. There are about two hundred and forty thousand electors in France.—There are upwards of two hundred and eighty thousand places in the gift of the King and his ministers, of which nearly fifty thousand have been created by the Guisot ministry for the purposes of corruption. There is a bribe for every elector, and forty thousand bribes to spare. The leaders of the French opposition, supported by the intelligent of the lower classes, all the middle classes, not in the actual receipt of the King's bribes, and many of the upper classes, demand a reform of this scandalous system. They insist upon an extension of the suffrage, in order that such demoralization and such infamy may be stopped. Were the King likely to live long, they would most assuredly try the question with him, and stake his throne upon the result. As he is not likely to live long, they are content to take their chance with the Regency. They know that the latter will fear to hazard the existence of the dynasty upon the issue of the game; and that it will, on the due compulsion of popular opinion, grant the demand, without violence and bloodshed, by the free vote of a deliberate assembly.—There seems to us to be no danger to France—none to Europe—in such a consummation; and no other is probable.

The danger is, not that Louis Philippe should die, but that he should live to thwart it by many more such ill-advised, ill considered, ill-toned denunciations as that contained in his last speech from the throne, or by such acts of tyranny as that committed but a few days ago, when the Reform banquet of one of the *arrondissements* of Paris was prohibited by the police. No! Louis Philippe's successors cannot play a more hazardous game than this. They cannot play one so hazardous. The state of Europe may be full of peril, but it is peril which Louis Philippe's death will rather diminish than increase. Whether he live or die, the battle between despotism and constitutional liberty will have to be fought out. He may be cunning, he may be experienced, he may be far-seeing, but he is not virtuous; and that great struggle, come when it may, will not be rendered a whit more protracted, or more violent, by the removal of a man who has proved that there is no object so exalted, no cause so holy, that he would not sacrifice to the lust of money, and the supposed interests of his family.

UNCLAIMED VALUABLES IN THE POST-OFFICE.

An official return has just been printed, showing the number of letters now lying in the General Post Office, containing coins, bank notes, bills of exchange, or other property. This return shows that 4,201 such letters are lying in the Dead Letter Office, containing property valued at the almost incredible sum of £40,410 5s 7d; this, too, has accrued during the last three years.—For the system pursued in such cases is, that when all inquiry after the destination of the misdirected letters is found unavailing, the letters are kept three years to give time for application for them, after which period so much of the property as consists of money is paid into the revenue, and this has been done up to the beginning of 1844. Any other description of property is periodically sold, and the proceeds also paid into the revenue. The articles now lying for claimants are of the most varied character—some of them of a bulk and description little calculated for transmission per post. There are trinkets of all kinds, silver spoons by the dozens, spectacles, watches, waistcoats, shirts, soda powders, artificial flowers, hooks, snuff boxes, fiddle strings, dish-mats, petticoats, old clothes, fishing flies, razors, pictures, night gowns, a clarionet, brass weights, buttons, window curtains, a whistle, prayer and other books, bunches of keys, bradawls, scissors, and a panorama. The more portable articles consist chiefly of lace and Berlin work in the form of collars, cuffs, "dolls' things," and purses. Of documents and papers there are wills, railway and other shares, one Greek manuscript, subpœnas, a vast number of pawn tickets, and postage stamps innumerable. The number of money orders undelivered is 346—for cash to the amount of £407 12s 8d. The return from Scotland is quite characteristic of our more careful neighbours. The valuables undelivered and remaining in the General Post Office in Edinburgh on the 5th of January last, consist chiefly of coin and bank notes—£4 16s 1d of the first, £13 10s of the latter, and only 10s worth of other property, all contained in 88 letters. Only five epistles containing money orders are among the "dead"—for sums amounting to £3 17s 9d. In the Irish General Post Office are 457 undelivered letters—containing property valued at £463 9s 11d. Several of these missives contain "a free passage to New York. The number of unclaimed money orders is 64—for £88 14s 9d.

EXPERIMENT WITH CHLOROFORM.—Yesterday a highly interesting experiment with chloroform was tried at the Kilkenny Dispensary with the most successful result. The medical gentlemen present on the occasion were Drs. Cummins and Phayer, Mr. Lalor, Surgeon-Dentist, and Mr. J. R. Phayer, Apothecary to the Dispensary. The fluid was applied upon a sponge, covered with a handkerchief, to the nose of the patient by Mr. J. R. Phayer, and notwithstanding some slight resistance on the part of the former, the sleep was produced in about three minutes, being attended with obliteration of the pulse, and a scarcely perceptible convulsion of the frame. Mr. Lalor then removed the tooth without delay, and after the lapse of less than two minutes the patient appeared to become suddenly, and without any effort, restored to perfect consciousness. Upon being questioned as to the sensation produced by the operation, he stated that he could only compare the state in which he had been to that produced by the influence of ardent spirits. He felt no pain whatever, was not aware that any instrument had been introduced into his mouth, and only discovered that the operation had concluded, when, upon regaining consciousness, he applied his tongue to the portion of the gum where the diseased tooth had been. Mr. Lalor, the operator, stated that he had never before tried chloroform, but had applied ether more than once in similar operations; however, the success of the present experiment was such as to determine him to have recourse to the former on all future occasions in preference to ether.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—On the night of the 20th January, the tenants of Walter Blake, Esq., assembled together at Elmsquare, in this county, to rejoice, as on all similar occasions, his coming amongst them, and in the course of the evening enjoyed themselves at flute-playing, dancing, and other amusements, amongst which had been firing squibs of powder out of a pistol, and while Owen Nestor, now deceased, who had been acting in the capacity of fool or captain of the play, with ropes of hay around his neck and middle, his brother took the pistol, charged with powder only, and left it on deceased's shoulder to discharge it, with an intention of frightening him, but unfortunately deceased changing the position in which he stood, thereby covered the muzzle of the pistol; in the interim his brother pulled the trigger, and, shocking to relate, it swept off half the roof of deceased's skull, and consequently caused instantaneous death—*Castlebar Telegraph.*

The Duke of Wellington has not yet discovered who gave his "war letter" to be published. His Grace is quite annoyed that it has been in *private* circulation for months.

Messrs. Collis and Byrne, commissioners for improving Dublin, will commence receiving evidence at Thommy's hotel, Sackville-street, on the 10th instant.

IMPORTANT FROM NAPLES.

The news from Naples and Sicily is important. The Sicilians have rejected the offers of the King of Naples and will not be contented with less than the constitution of 1812, and the immediate convocation of a parliament. Accounts from Palermo, of the 21st, and from Naples of the 24th ult., reached Paris late on Monday night. According to the former it would appear that after several combats of an irregular character, the Sicilian insurgents on the 15th, formed several committees, to which they since that time, have yielded the most implicit obedience.

The following positions were held all through by the soldiers:—The Royal Palace, where the King's Lieutenant in Sicily resides; the fort of Castellamore; the barracks of the Mole; the prison between the Mole and the town; the palace of finances upon the square of the Marines at the end of Toledo-street; and the barracks close to the Royal Barracks.

The bombardment from the fort of Castellamare began on the night of the 13th ultimo, without any notice, and, as all admit, without any real necessity.

The following day the captain of the English war steamer, the Bull dog, endeavoured in vain to have a stop put to the bombardment. On the 15th all the foreign consuls formed a deputation to the governor, and gave in the following,

PROTEST.

"The consular body, who on the 15th proceeded to his Excellency the Lieut.-General to solicit a supension of the bombardment in favour of the foreigners in the town, and who were fortunate enough to obtain it for 24 hours, being struck with the immense unanimity of the enthusiasm of the people of Palermo, believe it their duty to fulfil a still more sacred duty. The undersigned think that in order to put an end to, and to prevent, incalculable disasters, which are a blot in the history of any age, the horrors of a bombardment should be spared in every case to a population of 200,000 souls, to the ancient and vast city of Palermo. If, however, which God forbid! the commander-in-chief of the Royal forces should come to that savage and deplorable extremity, the undersigned protest in advance, with all their force, in the name of their governments, against an act calculated to excite for ever the execration of the civilised world. They protest already, with all possible energy, and under all reservation, against this total absence of forms, warning, and delay, manifested towards them, before they could, at the risk of their lives, penetrate to the superior authority to stop the bombardment commenced, of which several foreigners have been victims in their persons and their properties.

"Done at Palermo, January 19, 1848, at the hotel of the Consul of France.

(Signed.

"COUNT BREESON, Consul of France.
"WEDEKIND, Consul of Prussia.
"JOHN GOODWIN, Consul of England.
"JOHN MARSCOU, Consul of the United States.
"WEDEKIND, Consul of Hanover.
"HIRZES, Helvetic Consul.
"ANTONIO MUSSO, Consul of Sardinia.
"RUOSCH, Consul of Brazil.
"GAETANO FIAMINGO, Consul of Russia.

"The Austrian Consul arrived too late to sign the protest.

"Addressed to his Excellency the Duke de San Pietro Majo, Lieutenant-General of Sicily, Palermo."

The English consul, although he joined in their efforts, could not attend personally. When the consuls were near the palace, the deputation was fired upon by the soldiers but no one was hurt. Introduced at last to the Duc de Majo, a long discussion ensued, at the close of which the Duc de Majo, ordered the fire to be suspended for twenty-four hours. From thence the deputation went to the palace of the senate, in the centre of the town, through various barricades, where sat the committees of the insurgents, but could not induce them to agree to a suspension of hostilities. The French inhabitants were then embarked on board an American ship.

The insurrection took greater strength and consistency from that moment. The insurgents made incessant attacks on the soldiers, but without being able to drive them from their positions. In the meantime news was arriving of the spread of the insurrection in the country around Palermo, and placards were spread about in profusion, calculated to excite the ardour of the people. It is said positively that while the soldiers were committing massacres, having put several monks to death, the insurgents acted with perfect discipline and order.

All classes of Sicilians, high and low, are animated by the same spirit. A bomb having set fire on the night of the 17th to a charitable institution, a subscription was opened, and in a few minutes £1,000 sterling was collected.

On the 19th the consuls met and drew up a protest against a renewal of the bombardment, and a negociation was opened between the Duc de Majo and the Marquis de Spedalatto, preteur of the town; and that same evening a dispatch was sent to Naples with the demands of the insurgents for the constitution of 1812, and the convocation of a Sicilian parliament at Palermo.

On the 20th, the decrees of the King of Naples were brought to Palermo, but at that time matters had gone so far that the Sicilians would not accept less than they had demanded. It was thought that they counted on a general rising in Sicily. On the 6th a movemant at Messina was put down, but it was appreheded that when the inhabitants should know what had occurred at Palermo another effort would be made.

The garrison of Montreal, a little town five miles from Palermo, had oddly enough, surrendered to a body of armed Benedictines.

Upon the 21st the insurgents had made a desperate attack upon the convent of Novizziato, but with what result was not known when the courier was leaving. An English frigate had arrived at Palermo as well as a french French steam corvette.

FIRE AND AWFUL CATASTROPHE.—About half-past eight o'clock, on Wednesday evening, a fire was discovered in the kitchen of the house, No. 38, Bride-street, by Constable Philips, A 24, who crossed the railing and broke into the apartment, where he found an old woman in the midst of the flames. Having rescued her, he gave the alarm, and immediately Inspectors Walpole and Stokes, with thirty constables, and the police engine and fire brigade, were in attendance, as also Mr. Crofton and the men from the Pipewater Office. A prompt supply of water having been obtained from the fire-plugs, the fire was completely extinguished by half-past nine o'clock. It appeared that the fire originated in the bed where a corpse had been waking, supposed by the bed clothes coming in contact with the candle; the body presented an awful appearance, the limbs having been completely burned off. There was a child of three years old at first missing, but it was subsequently found all safe. There were but few persons at the wake, and being under the influence of liquor, could give no satisfactory account as to how the fire originated. The Paving Board carts were promptly in attendance.—*Saunders.*

The estimated present annual income of the Kilkenny Corporation is £2114 1s., and the annual expenditure £1714 9s 11d. leaving a surplus of receipts above expenditure of £399 11s 10d, subject however, to the fluctuations of poor-rate which may reduce the surplus to about £300 per annum.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Thursday, February 3.

The session for 1848 commenced this day.—Ten peers were present when the house met at a quarter before five o'clock.

Lord STANLEY gave notice that on Monday next he would call the attention of the house to the state of the West India colonies.

The Earl of HARDWICKE asked whether it was the intention of the government to bring forward the state of the national defences in that or the other house of parliament?

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said the subject would be first introduced in the other house, and afterwards, at no distant day, submitted to their lordships.

Their lordships shortly after adjourned.

House of Commons—Thursday, Feb. 3.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following members took the oaths and their seats:—Mr. George Haytor for the city of Wilts; Lord Shelbourne for the borough of Calne; Mr. James Matheson for the county of Ross; Mr. E. Ellice for the borough of St. Andrews; Mr. Locke for Honiton; Mr. Henry for South Lancashire; Mr. Ormsby Gore for the county of Salop; and Mr. Charles Goring for the borough of Shoreham.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE gave notice that on the 11th instant he should move for leave to bring in a bill to amend the present state of the law relating to landlords and tenants in Ireland.

THE CURRENCY.

Mr. HERRIES postponed his motion relative to the currency until the 17th instant.

THE BUDGET.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that on Friday, the 14th instant, or Tuesday, the 18th instant, he should bring the financial state of the country before the house.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

In answer to a question from Mr. HUME,

Lord J. RUSSELL said he was not aware that the government had any official papers in their possession relating to national defences which he could lay before the house. He would, however, make inquiries on the subject.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

Mr. G. ROBINSON inquired if the government had any objection to lay before the house the correspondence which had taken place with the government of America relating to the navigation laws.

Lord PALMERSTON said the American government had expressed an earnest desire to go hand in hand with the British government in all alterations that might be deemed necessary with respect to the navigation laws (hear.) He would have no objection to lay the correspondence on the subject before the house.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES (IRELAND.)

Mr. OSBORNE wished to ask the noble lord at the head of the government whether he intended to bring in a bill relating to the sales of encumbered estates in Ireland.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, a bill on the subject would be introduced into the other house of parliament in a few days (hear.)

THE WEST INDIA INTEREST.

Lord G. BENTINCK, at considerable length, moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the present condition and prospects of the interests connected with and dependent on sugar and coffee planting in her Majesty's East and West India possessions and the Mauritius, and to consider whether any and what measures can be adopted by parliament for their relief.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER in reply stated that while the government was willing to grant the committee, it was not its intention to alter the principle laid down by the act of 1846, or to sanction the imposition of a tax upon the community at large for the benefit of any particular class. The concessions proposed to be made to the colonies were, the admission of molasses for use in distilleries, but not in breweries; also, of cane juice, when the question of the duty thereon should be satisfactorily adjusted—the extension of the period for the repayment of the "hurricane" loan—to make a grant by way of loan to the island of Tobago, in consequence of the losses occasioned by the earthquake of last year—to provide means, also by way of loan, for the transport of free negroes from the coast of Africa to the colonies, and that a large portion of the expense contingent upon the transport of captured negroes should be borne by the mother country. The right hon. baronet also stated, in reference to a complaint as to the operation of the navigation laws in the West Indies, that a general measure for their alteration would very shortly be submitted to parliament.

Mr. Robinson, who had seconded Lord George Bentinck's motion, Mr. Hume, and Mr. Ellice followed; when,

On the motion of Mr. WILSON, the debate was adjourned to the following day.

The house then adjourned.

House of Lords—Friday, Feb. 4.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.

Lord BEAUMONT presented a petition from a society called the "Odd Fellows' Society," praying that they might be placed in the same position as other societies having a benevolent object, by being included in the provisions of the benefit societies act.

Their lordships then adjourned.

House of Commons—Friday, Feb. 4.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. MORRIS and Lord SOMERTON took the oaths and their seats.

NEW WRIT.

On the motion of Mr. ORMSBY GORE, a new writ was ordered to be issued for North Salop, in consequence of the succession of Viscount Clive to the peerage.

ELECTION PETITIONS.

Mr. Sergeant TALFOURD presented a petition from the sitting members for Leicester, complaining of informality in the recognizances of the petition against their election.

Mr. C. ANSTEY presented a similar petition on the part of Mr. Reynolds, the sitting member for Dublin.

The Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY presented a petition from the Roman Catholics of Great Yarmouth in favour of the Jewish relief bill.

Sir R. H. INGLIS presented petitions of an opposite nature from many places in Scotland, and others praying for some remedy against denunciations from the altar in Ireland, from certain bodies of loyal Orangemen.

Mr. HUME here inquired of the Speaker whether it was regular that bodies of individuals should in their petitions assume the profession of greater loyalty than other people?

Sir R. H. INGLIS—I assure the hon. member for Middlesex (a laugh)—no, I beg pardon of the electors of Middlesex (loud laughter)—the hon. member for Montrose, that the bodies whom he has stigmatised are just as much entitled to the epithet of loyal as he is himself.

Mr. Sergeant TALFOURD presented certain petitions against the admission of Jews to the house, and against Irish denunciations from the altar.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. FOX MAULE brought up the army estimates.

POOR LAWS (IRELAND.)

Mr. P. SCROPE rose to ask if any proceedings were being taken by government, by way of indictment or otherwise, against those persons who had opposed the execution of the poor laws in Ireland to such an extent as to cause the deaths of, he feared, a considerable number of her Majesty's subjects? He could refer to several cases which had been attributed, in the papers laid before the house by the poor law commissioners, to the neglect of boards of guardians and relieving officers. By the act of last year, the people were entitled by law to be fed, and saved from perishing. In England it was an offence at law liable to indictment for a poor law officer to allow any man to perish by hunger, and as the law was on the same footing in Ireland, he supposed the same rule was applicable there also. He would take another opportunity of calling the attention of the house to the mode in which the poor law had been administered in Ireland, by which the lives of her Majesty's subjects were threatened, while the law itself was not carried out.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE regretted that from the vague nature of the hon. gentleman's question, he could not give him a satisfactory answer. If the honourable member put his questions on the paper, and gave proper notice of them, he (Sir W. Somerville) hoped he would be able to give him an answer. No time should be lost in preparing the papers sent over by the poor law commissioners, and laying them on the table of the house.

THE WEST INDIES—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate was resumed by

Mr. WILSON, who said that four arguments had been relied on by the advocates of protection. First, that moral considerations impelled them to prohibit the produce of slave labour as they were opposed to slavery itself; secondly, slave labour was cheaper than free labour, and that it was unjust to the West Indians to compel them to use only free labour, and to compete with slave labour; thirdly that for the protection of the British colonists, the sugar of Cuba and the Brazils ought to be excluded; and, fourthly that it was the duty of the legislature to impose heavier duties on sugar produced by slave labour. If the first argument were to prevail, they must abandon all trade with Russia, Egypt, America, and other countries where slavery existed. In the next place, he maintained that it was in many cases impossible to form a proper estimate of the relative value of slave and free labour. It had been shown that in the Mauritius and Isle of Bourbon the quantity of sugar produced by free labour had considerably exceeded the produce of slaves, He then referred to the cultivation of sugar in Java, and Singapore, and Penang, by Chinese labourers, to show that the cultivation of sugar was carried on as economically by free labourers as in any part of the world. He reminded the West India planters that there was now an element of competition with which they had to contend—namely, the manufacture of sugar from beetroot, which was rapidly extending all over the Continent. In short, within the last twenty years they had had from various parts of the world between 300,000 and 400,000 tons of sugar entirely the produce of free labour, which must necessarily have the effect of lowering the value of property in the West Indies, which formerly had a monopoly of that article. It would be now impossible to exclude sugar the produce of slave labour, and in his opinion the most certain remedy would be found in a total change in the social system of the West Indies.

Mr. T. BARING regretted that Mr. Wilson held out so desponding a prospect to the West India interest. The question was, were they dealing fairly with the colonists, who relied on the declarations of the legislature against slavery, now to expose them to competition with slave labour. Legislation for several years past had been of a nature to destroy confidence in the prosperity of our colonies, and consequently to render it impossible to procure requisite capital. They had placed the West Indies in such a position as rendered it imperative to give them either protection or compensation.

Mr. BERNAL did not approve of Lord G. Bentinck's proposition, as, if any advantages were to be derived from the report of a committee, which was questionable, they would be too remote to meet the urgent necessities of the colonies. Neither did he approve of the statement of the Chancellor, as it held out very little hope of relief. Indeed, the latter part of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech was a sneer at the condition of the colonists; for it called on them to effect improvements at a time when their properties had been ruined by legislation. The West Indies had become the victims of the vacillating policy of the government, which could be so little calculated on that the local government could not tell at Christmas what course ministers would take at midsummer. To show that there must be something rotten in this state of things, he mentioned that although he had applied the most approved system of cultivation, and had persevered in that system and maintained it out of other sources of income, he had not received a single pound out of his West India property for the last seven years. He impressed upon the house that a conciliatory spirit and certainty of purpose on the part of government were essential to the encouragement of the investment of the capital which the colonies required.

Mr. HEYWOOD and Mr. BAGSHAWE supported the claims of the West Indian and East Indian interests.

Mr. D'ISRAELI explained to the house the real political problem which it was then called upon to solve. It was this, that the new commercial system had been tried upon one great branch of our imperial industry, and had been found wanting. Ministers had last year boasted that they had reconstructed the commercial system of the country on the new principle of free trade, and that they would produce thereby incalculable benefit to all classes and interests of the country. Now, he denied that ministers had reconstructed the commercial system on the principles which they had put forward. They had reconstructed it on the principle of buying in the cheapest market (hear, hear). This was not the principle of commerce, for commerce was barter; but it was the principle of retail trade, and of retail trade only (hear, hear). The effects of their system, however, had not been retail, but wholesale in ruin, and were most visible in their destruction of the West India colonies (hear). There was not one gentleman who would not admit that the West Indian colonies were at present in a dangerous position. Were they so in 1846? Till then they had survived all the storms by which the had been assailed, and there was a chance that after all our political struggles were at an end, a great national interest might have been maintained in security notwithstanding all our impolicy and injustice. He then described the fatal effects which the legislation of 1846 had produced upon the East Indies and the Mauritius; and in the couse of his remarks observed that one of the bitterest consequences which the ruin of the Mauritius had brought down upon the commercial houses which it had destroyed was, that the heads of them who had long filled the highest position in that house, were now held up to public scorn and obloquy as unprincipled men, who had engaged in rash and hazardous speculations as so many gamblers. Here was an interest that commanded capital to an amount of not less than £200,000,000, which even the advocates of the government were forced to admit was now in peril; though perhaps the loss of £200,000,000 would seem slight to those who promised such immense profits to the country from the repeal of the Corn Laws. But were the colonies in this perilous condition in 1846? No. After all the legislative tampering and patching, after all the broken faith of Parliament, after making our commercial interest the very bandan of party, such was the energy of Englishmen that, up to 1846 they had survived the storm and there was then a chance that, after all the wretched political struggles, this great national interest might be sustained. Of all the political errors that ever were committed, none was so profound and grievous as the conduct of England towards our East India colonists—none was so unjust as our behaviour towards the Mauritius. As to the West Indies, they were now told by a free-trade oracle (Mr. Wilson) that it was all up with them, and they were threatened with beetroot sugar, which formerly free-traders denounced as the consequence of protection. Mr. D'Israeli turned to the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech, and to a consideration of the "remedies" hinted by the right hon. gentleman at the end of that speech, the whole object of which was to prove that all remedies were impossible. To the proposed vote of £200,000 he declared his unqualified opposition, because he was determined not to sanction that loose habit of public men, who, whenever they found themselves in a difficulty, endeavoured to extricate themselves by a vote of public money. The remedies of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were the old stereotyped ones—competition, energy, and enterprise. If the shipping interest is in decay, competition is the remedy proposed for it; if our colonies are in despair energy is the cure recommended if our agriculture is in danger enterprise is the panacea propounded. Having dealt a heavy blow at Mr. Milner Gibson and the political economists, Mr. D'Israeli exhibited the contemptible result of the boasted "great commercial intercourse with the mighty Brazilian empire." But at all events, it might be said, we have cheap sugar. How long, however, would we have sugar cheap? Should our colonies sink irrecoverably, what security would there be that the price of sugar would not rise? He warned the house that if they converted the Senate of England into a counting-house, it would not be long before the nation were degraded into a factory.

Mr. LABOUCHERE refused to argue the question as placed by Mr. D'Israeli, because he assumed that the house was determined to maintain free trade as the principle on which the commerce of the empire was to be conducted. He agreed to the committee, because it was the custom of the house to consent to inquiry when demanded by great interests, complaining of deep distress, such as the colonists are now certainly suffering.

Mr. GOULBURN heard with deep regret the determination of the government to refuse all substantial relief to the colonial planters, the deplorable condition of whom he described. The remedies proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer were quite inadequate to the wants of the colonists.

Sir E. BUXTON contended that but for the fatal act of 1846, all the advantages expected from the Act of Negro Emancipation would have been realised by the West Indian colonies. He felt convinced that if the documents to a recent date were laid on the table it would be seen that slavery was increasing in Cuba and Brazil. It was lamentable to think that this country was consuming more slave produced sugar than before the emancipation.

Lord G. BENTINCK, in reply, expressed his determination to proceed with the committee, in the confidence that evidence would be elicited.—He ridiculed the speculation of mere theorists as to the introduction of free labour into our West Indian colonies; and, as an illustration of their ignorance of the matter, referred to Lord Grey's proposition that Croomen might easily go over to the sugar harvest, and return home after it, as Irishmen come over to England for the corn harvest, and then return, evidently imagining that the Atlantic was no broader than the Irish Channel, whereas the distance between the Croo coast and the nearest point of our West India islands, was not less than 4,200 miles (hear, hear, and a laugh.) He dwelt at some length upon the propriety of taking possession of Cuba, as a means at once of settling the claims of British bondholders upon Spain, and of practically destroying the slave trade. No man felt more strongly than he did that immediate relief was necessary for the British colonies. They well might exclaim in the language of one of Sheridan Knowles's plays—

Beware how you abandon me to myself,
Thou canst save me, thou ought'st thou must.
Choose between my rescue and my grave,
And quickly, too, for the hour of rescue is at hand.

The motion for the appointment of the committee was then agreed to.

The house went into committee of supply.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved a resolution permitting the use of sugar and molasses in distilleries, upon which the distilling from sugar act will be founded.

The resolution was passed, and the report ordered to be received on Monday.

The house adjourned at 2 o'clock.

SPRING ASSIZES, 1848.

NORTH EAST CIRCUIT.

Town of Drogheda, at Drogheda, Monday, Feb. 21, at 11 o'clock.

County of Louth, at Dundalk, Tuesday, 22d, at 10 o'clock.

County of Monaghan, at Monaghan, Friday, 25th, at 12 o'clock.

County of Armagh, at Armagh, Tuesday, 29th, at 2 o'clock.

County of Down, at Downpatrick, Saturday, March 4, at 10 o'clock.

County of Antrim, at Carrickfergus, Wednesday, 8th, at 12 o'clock.

JUDGES.

The Hon. Judge Torrens.
The Right Hon Judge Perrin.

NORTH WEST CIRCUIT.

County of Longford, at Longford, Tuesday, Feb. 22, at 4 o'clock.

The other towns on the circuit are not yet posted

JUDGES.

The Right Hon. the Chief Baron.
The Hon. Baron Pennefather.

CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT.

County of Roscommon, Tuesday, February 22, at 12 o'clock.

The other towns on the circuit are not yet posted.

JUDGES.

The Right Hon Baron Lefroy.
The Hon Judge Jackson

HOME CIRCUIT.

County of Meath, at Trim, Monday, Feb 21, at 12 o'clock.

County of Westmeath, at Mullingar, Thursday, 24th, at 10 o'clock.

King's County, at Tullamoore, Monday, 28th, at 10 o'clock.

Queen's County, at Maryborough, Monday, March 6th at 12 oclock.

County of Carlow, at Carlow, Friday, 10th, at 10 o'clock.

County of Kildare, at Naas, Monday, 13th, at 10 o'clock.

JUDGES.

The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice.
The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.

County of Wicklow, at Wicklow, Monday, Feb. 21, at 1 o'clock.

County of Wexford, at Wexford, Thursday, 24, at 3 o'clock.

County of Waterford, at Waterford, Monday, 28, at 10 o'clock.

City of Waterford, same day and hour.

South Riding of Tipperary, at Clonmel, Saturday, March 4th, at 12 o'clock.

County of Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, Saturday, 11, at 3 o'clock.

City Kilkenny, some day and hour

North Riding of Tipperary, at Nenagh, Friday, 17, at 3 o'clock.

JUDGES.

The Hon Judge Crampton.
The Right Hon. Baron Richards.

DEPLORABLE ACCIDENT.—A melancholy occurrence took place on Wednesday, off Cullercoats, on the coast of Northumberland. A vessel having been observed in the offing, making for Shields harbour, a party of seven pilots put off from Cullercoats to board her. The sea was rough, and the weather squally, when the boat unfortunately capsized, and all hands perished.—Five of the party were related to each other. The accident was witnessed from the vessel, but the boat was at such distance, and such was the state of the weather, that no assistance could be rendered.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Frid.	*Sat.*	*Mon*
3 per Cent. Cons.	—	—	88⅝
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	89
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	194½
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	—
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	—	—	39
Ditto 4 per Cent.	—	—	26
4 per Cent. City Debs	—	—	70¾
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	89⅜	India Bonds	26
Ditto for an. ing.	83⅜	South Sea Stock	—
3 per Cent. Reduced	88⅛	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent	88⅛	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	
New 3½ per Cent.	90⅝	30 34 pm.	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

Parliament re-assembled on Thursday last, and its immediate and lengthened attention was directed to the perishing condition of the sugar planters in the East and West Indies, on the motion of Lord George Bentinck for a committee of inquiry. Lord George, in recapitulating the sad condition of the colonies—the fortunes that have been wasted by the false representations and violated engagements of parliament and her Majesty's government, enunciated but the truth, when he told them that "free trade has produced the overwhelming calamities with which the colonists are now struggling," and that their fall has been accelerated "by their votes in parliament in favour of a free trade in corn, and their present infatuated demand for a repeal of the navigation laws." And what is the panacea for a state of things, so wretched, so apparently hopeless, that the question of withdrawing their allegiance from the British crown is actually mooted by the colonists? Why, to relieve the planters, the duty on rum is to be reduced—a sum of £200,000 is to be granted for free immigration—the navigation laws to be repealed, and cane juice to be admitted free into this country for distillation, or sugar boiling, if a rate of duty can be fixed on, equal to the present amount of revenue!

To what pitiful expedients are our rulers reduced to patch up the evils they have, by their ignorance and recklessness, occasioned.

Connected with this country, we perceive that a bill is about being brought into the Commons on Friday next, to amend the law of landlord and tenant; and the measure of last year for facilitating the sale of encumbered estates is to be urged on. Without any knowledge of the provisions of the landlord and tenant bill, we, of course, can offer no opinion as to its merits or otherwise. We trust, in the meantime, that it may prove such a one as will suit the exigencies of the position in which the Irish landlords are placed, having, at the same time, due regard to the wants of the tenant.

A letter has been received from the college *de Propaganda Fide* by Doctor Crolly, the Roman Catholic Primate of Ireland, in which, after alluding to the charges made against certain of the Irish priesthood, his Holiness the Pope requires to be informed, from the inculpated parties! whether such statements are true or false.

We subjoin a translation of the letter to Doctor Crolly:—

"MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND REVEREND LORD,

"The reports for some months circulated by the English newspapers, concerning the political party strifes in which some ecclesiastics have allowed themselves to be carried away, and the desecration made of some of the Irish churches for the purpose of aiding and promoting secular concerns—nay, more, the reports which have reached us relative to the murders which, we are informed, are so frequent, and by reason of which the clergy have been stigmatised, and some of them charged with imprudence, and as giving indirect provocation from the pulpit—or, at least, extenuating the guilt of these murders—these reports must surely awaken the solicitude of the Sacred Congregation.

"This Sacred Congregation cannot bring itself to believe that such reports, so extensively noised abroad, can be true; nor can it believe that ecclesiastics have forgotten that the Church of God should be the House of Prayer—not of secular concerns, or the meeting place of politicians—neither can the Sacred Congregation believe that ecclesiastics have ceased to recollect that they are ministers of peace—dispensers of the mysteries of God—men who should not involve themselves in wordly concerns—in a word, men who should abhor blood and vengeance. Nevertheless, this Sacred Congregation deems it its duty to require satisfactory and speedy information concerning all these matters, that it may know what importance it should attach to the above-mentioned damnatory reports. Wherefore, at the suggestion of his Holiness, I have deemed it my duty to forward this letter to your lordship, praying you to satisfy this most reasonable solicitude of the Sacred Congregation; and meantime it exhorts you to admonish the clergy, that seeking the things which are of Jesus Christ, they sedulously apply themselves to watch over the spiritual interests of the people, and in no-wise mix themselves up with wordly affairs, in order that their ministry may not be brought into disrepute, and those who are against them may not have wherewith to charge them.

"I pray long to preserve your lordship.

"Rome, from the Congregation of the Faith, January 3d 1848.

"J. PH. CARD, FRANSONI."

A copy of the foregoing, forwarded by Dr. Croly, to Bishop Higgins, of Ardagh, has called from the latter worthy, a characteristic reply, for which we cannot find space this post. He, of course, "for self and fellows," denies the impeachment, and has the unblushing audacity to urge that solicitations be made to the See of Rome, "to send over to Ireland some independent, pious, and intelligent Italian ecclesiastic with instructions to go from diocess to diocess—visit our priests and our poor—see matters with his own eyes, and report to Rome." This is presumption with a witness, but what else can we expect from the course of diplomacy observed by her Majesty's government towards Rome.

It will be seen that the Irish Confederation have, on the motion of Mr. Smith O'Brien, repudiated the ultra opinions of Messrs. Mitchel and O'Reilly.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

SIR—Having been accused of being the author of a letter, signed "A Citizen," which appeared some time ago in your paper, I am sure you will do me the justice to say that I never wrote the letter, or had anything to do with it.

I am your obedient servant,

D. CARIGAN.

Waterford, February 1st, 1848.

EMPLOYMENT FOR THE ABLE-BODIED.

It gives us much pleasure at being able to state that Lord Carew has commenced drainage operations in the division of Crooke for the last fortnight. This intelligence cannot be too widely circulated throughout the vicinity, as a number of labourers will find employment on application; and to the present, so few have applied in the division, that his lordship has been forced to get labourers from other quarters.

DUNMORE EAST.

John Cooke Wallis, Esq., acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the poor of Dunmore:—

Lord Doneraile	£2	0	0	Miss Gahan	10	0
Capt. Gahan, 57th Regiment	1	0	0	Miss B. Gahan	5	0
				Mr. John Murphy	5	0
Miss Townsend, per Miss Gibson	1	4	0	Mr. Stapleton ..	5	0
				Mrs. Wilson	2	6
Mrs. M. Dermott	10	0		J. Clarke, M.D. ..	2	6
Rev. R. Fleury ..	5	0				

Also, from the Society of Friends, per Mr. T. W. Jacob, two casks of beans, and one of biscuits.

CLAIM TO THE CLASHMORE ESTATE, SITUATE IN THE CO. WATERFORD.

We have been informed that James Uniacke Power of Kilgabrial, Esq., whose claim to this estate appeared in a former number, has under the advice of his Counsel made a formal demand of the possession of the estate from the Earl of Huntingdon, and had him served with a legal notice to that effect. This, we are informed, is a step preliminary, to serving ejectments on the title.—*Cork Examiner.*

It will be seen by an advertisement in this day's publication, that the Annual Meeting of the Governors and Subscribers of the Commercial School is to be held this evening. As there can be no doubt that the amount of educational benefit which has been conferred on the youth of the city through the instrumentality of this most useful institution, has decidedly been of a very superior description, qualifying them, as it does, for the merchant's counting-house, the engineer department, the commercial marine, &c. On these grounds we conceive it to be fully entitled to public regard and support; and when the comprehensive nature of the education which it affords, together with that sound Scriptural instruction which is imparted, is taken into consideration, we feel satisfied that the advantages which it holds out under the able management of the present master will be duly appreciated.—We understand that the report of the committee for the past year, which is to be presented this evening, will embrace some arrangements calculated to have a highly important influence on the interests of the institution, and give it a stability and efficiency every way desirable. The countenance and support of distinguished and talented personages is anticipated. A large attendance is, therefore, confidently expected.

We are exceedingly rejoiced to hear of the promotion of our respected fellow citizen, James Lawson, Esq., Pro-Collector of Customs, to the Comptrollership of the port of Newry. For considerably more than thirty years he has discharged the duties of his office, and we venture to say and we write under the correction of the commercial body, whose avocations brought them in daily contact with this gentleman, that a more obliging public officer they never will again, perhaps, have the pleasure of doing business through; his urbanity of manner, his obliging disposition, his extreme anxiety to accommodate all, endeared him in his situation much above what our pen can pourtray, and we will not be surprised if we hear the few observations we have felt it our duty to make on this respectable gentleman's promotion, confirmed by the unanimous approval of our mercantile fellow-citizens. His removal from his native city, we have reason to know, they all sincerely regret, and we hope that ere long we may have to record his further advancement to the highest office that it is in the power of the Commissioners of Customs to confer on a respectable and deserving officer, and we wish him further every happiness on his departure from amongst us to his new locality.

The report of the proceedings connected with the Mechanics Institute, at the meeting held in the Town Hall, on Thursday eveing, will be found in our first page.

The matron of Lismore workhouse is dangerously ill with fever.

The out-door relief system is being carried into full operation in the Lismore union.

ATTACK ON A CARETAKER.—On Friday night a number of persons entered the turnip-field of R. P. Maxwell, Esq. J.P., Moorhill, near Tallow, attacked the watchman, threatening him with instant death with their knives if he attempted to stir, and then commenced to load themselves with the turnips, a large quantity of which they carried away. Several have been arrested and fully committed. Mr Maxwell is indeed unremitting in his endeavours to relieve the wants of the poor, yet such is the return he meets.

Richard Smith, Esq., of Ballynatray, near Youghal, J.P., and D.L., is obliged to have police protection in consequence of threatening notices, &c., received, in one of which he was represented at full length in a coffin, ornamented with a death's head and cross bones.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION.—An inquest was held on the 24th ult., at Ballinrally, by John H. Owen, Esq., one of the coroners for this county, on the body of a traveller, who was found by a policeman on the Mountain road, near Mr. Morton's plantations, in an exhausted state, having with him three small children, one of whom he had been carrying on his back. The policeman endeavoured to assist him to the nearest house, but he expired on the way. From the evidence of Doctor Henry Sinnott, it appeared that his death was caused by long fasting, cold, and destitution. Had it not been for the providential discovery of the party, by the policeman, it is most probable that the children would have met a similar fate.—*King's County Chronicle.*

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

It is stated by a well informed correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, that the Right Hon. Thomas Wyse is to present himself again to the electors of Waterford.

This requires no commentators—as Lavender said, when he found his gold watch in Ikey Soloman's pocket.

It further appears, that the petition against Sir William Somerville is *withdrawn*. Mr. Lamie Murray had undertaken to see the Right Hon. Baronet landed upon the Meath side of the Boyne, and himself packed into a parliamentary train, and sent off to Westminster. But when all the other petitioners stepped aside, leaving their great revenge in his hands, the Canny Scot *maks his boo* to the Chief Secretary, and walks away to the tune of

"Come under my pladdie?"

Mr. Patrick Boylan says it is a "most lamie and impudent conclusion."—*D. E. Mail.*

LIVERPOOL EXCHANGE NEWS.

Exchange News-room, Friday evening.

This has been a week of uninterrupted prosperity. The tide has turned, and we now roll on to fortune. A capital business has been done in every description of produce at improving prices, and the stocks being moderate and demand brisk, there is every probability that the advance will not only be sustained, but extended. Confidence appears to be completely restored—money is plentiful, and the banks discount freely. Indeed, the glut of specie has lately been such as to make it absolutely necessary that they should do this, if they wished to retain their business. There has been nothing whatever to excite alarm in any quarter, though some failures have been announced. These, however, were not consequent upon any recent transactions, but have been produced by the pressure of the difficulties in which the firms were involved by the late panic. One of the houses referred to is that of Messrs. Jevons, Sons and Co., an old-established and highly respectable firm, in the iron trade, who had had some serious losses by mining property in Wales, and by shipments to the United States. Their liabilities are said to be from £90,000 to £100,000, though it is expected that their assets will realise twice as much; but the doing so will occupy much time, and entail serious inconvenience in other quarters. The other suspension is that of Messrs. J. and G. Campbell and Co., West India and Mexican merchants, with liabilities to the amount of £60,000. To-day there was a whisper that two or three smaller houses had been placed in difficulty by Messrs. Jevons's stoppage, but we were unable to discover that the rumour had any foundation.

RULE OF COURT AT THE CLONMEL SPECIAL COMMISSION.

To be hanged on the 1st of March, 1848.—John Lonergan, for the murder of William Roe, Esq.; Henry Cody and Philip Cody, for the murder of Edward Madden.

Ditto on the 4th of March, 1848.—Terence Corboy, for the murder of Patrick Gleeson, and John Daly, for the attack on R. U. Bayly, Esq.

To be transported for 10 years.—James Britt, for highway robbery; John Cleary, Thomas M'Grath, Thomas Brien, and John Brien, for house robbery, with menaces and threats.

To be transported for 7 years.—Timothy Hogan, Patrick Coonan, and Michael Whefan, for house robbery; Pat Mullamphy, Pat Ellard, George Hewitt, Pat Hickey, and Denis Brien, for a grievous assault, &c.

To be imprisoned for 18 months.—John Gorman, Patrick Rourke, Daniel Tierney, John Smith, Edward Hogan, and Thomas Sadlier, for assaulting a habitation.

To be imprisoned for 12 months.—James Nowlan, robbery of arms.

To be imprisoned two weeks.—James Kennedy, for having an unlicensed pistol in a proclaimed district.

To be discharged.—Edward Mullamphy, grievous assault, there being no prosecution.

Total—Twenty seven.

INQUESTS.—MORE DEATHS FROM STARVATION.—Thomas Deneby, Esq, coroner, has been busily employed during the past week holding inquests on the sad remains of victims to the now indeed prevailing famine. On Wednesday he held an inquest at Ballysaggartmore, on Patrick Murphy, an unfortunate man who had to be turned out of the union workhouse for insubordination, &c., and was found dead on the mountain—verdict—"Patrick Murphy died on the 1st February at Ballysaggartmore, from the effects of hunger and want." On Monday, Mr. Dennehy held another inquest at Templemichael, near Youghal, on a poor woman, when a similar verdict was returned, and on the 3d instant, another at Lismore, on a woman who had obtained lodging from a farmer near that town, and who was found dead the next morning—verdict—"Died of want and hunger on the 2d February, 1848." This is the fifth death from starvation in that lonely and picturesque locality within the last few days.

APPREHENSION OF A GANG OF MIDNIGHT MARAUDERS.—On Thursday night, Sergeant Parry and two men of the Strancally Police Station were on patrol in that locality, where they were lying in ambush about two o'clock in the morning when they saw three men approach, with sacks on their backs, containing as much turnips as they were able to carry; the police, remaining concealed, allowed them to pass, observing their course until they saw them enter a house about half a mile off, shortly after which the police entered and found them sitting at the fire, after laying their night's gathering in an adjoining room, in which there were about four horse loads of good Swedish turnips. On further search the police found a billhook, which was stolen out of a cow house, together with a cow, a few nights since from a neighbouring farmer; also some pieces of corned beef. The billhook was identified but the meat could not, as the skin was not found—but from subsequent information received, the sufferers have been able to bring home a variety of charges against not only those three robbers, but eleven more of the same gang. At present the three arrested stand fully committed to the next assizes, having admitted they stole the turnips from a farmer named Carroll.

CLAP-TRAP SPEECHES.—At a meeting of the Macroom guardians, the following resolution was proposed:—"Resolved—That guardians be requested to abstain from making clap-trap speeches, there being serious business to be gone through." The motion was seconded and ultimately carried, but a definition of the term was much required by a large portion of the assembly.

DISARMING THE PEASANTRY.—A cart load of fire-arms, taken up in the Rathkeale district, arrived here under an escort of military and police, and were deposited in the artillery barracks. There were 100 stand, of various descriptions, including some double-barreled fowling pieces. At the Newport petty sessions, on Friday, informations were ordered against nine persons for having guns and powder illegally in their possession.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

REFUSING TO HARBOUR A CRIMINAL.—Head-constable Murray, and a party of Bruff police, arrrested on Friday David M'Iniry, brother of the man of the same family name in the neighbourhood of Bulgaden, in this county. M'Iniry was taken in the vault of the old "court" or Mansion, Bulgaden Hall, where he had been on his keeping, as no country person dared to admit him to their houses, for fear of transportation—"Frewen's fate."—*Ibid.*

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM ITALY.

The French government received, on Wednesday evening, by telegraphic despatch, the following important news, dated Naples, the 29th ult.: —"The King, by a proclamation dated this day, has solemnly promised a constitution on the basis of the French charter. Yesterday the King appointed a new ministry, of which the Duke de Serra-Capriola is President.

No details relative to this important event had reached Paris at the time our correspondent closed his despatches, nor had any later news arrived from Palermo.

Accounts from Rome mention the appointment of two laymen as members of the new Roman ministry. Count Pietro Ferretti, brother of the cardinal of the same name, has been appointed Minister of Finance, and Duke Michael Gaeteni, Prince of Teano, a man of acknowledged liberal principles, Minister of Police. These two appointments had given the greatest satisfaction to the Roman people.

It is stated in a letter from Turin, published in the *Heidelberg Gazette*, that an Austrian plenipotentiary has been for some time at Turin negotiating for a treaty of commerce between the Austrian and Sardinian governments. The Austrian government proposed, it is said, to reduce the duties on the wines of Piedmont when imported into Lombardy; but the King of Sardinia has replied that, having formed a customs league with other states, he cannot enter into any treaty of commerce without Austria at their concurrence.

A recent decree of the Duke of Parma orders that all functionaries shall take an oath to serve him and his successors by all the means in their power, and never to belong to any association, public or private, which may be contrary to his interests or those of his allies.

A SHIP ON FIRE AT SEA FOR UPWARDS OF A MONTH.

The owners of the barque Henry, of London, have received from the master the particulars of a most serious fire having occurred on board, while on a passage to Bombay, which very nigh terminated in the complete destruction of the vessel. All appeared safe till the 27th of September last, when the crew reported to the master of an unusual heat being observed forward. The hatches were removed, and the cargo, which entirely consisted of coals, was turned over to a certain depth, but there was no sign of fire, and the heat had subsided. Fourteen days afterwards (weather in the meantime very boisterous) the men experienced a renewal of the heat. On the main hatches then being taken off smoke poured forth in dense quantities, which, from its sulphurous character, nearly suffocated those standing round. It was evident that the coals in the lower part of the hold were on fire, and the most prompt efforts were taken to save the loss of the vessel, though for upwards of a fortnight the crew were left in suspense, the fire raging below the whole of that lengthened period. The men worked day and night turning over the coals, but they were unable to withstand the sulphurous vapour for any lengthened time. Some hundreds of tons of water were thrown on the cargo; the pumps being at work the whole time. Yet it was not till the 28th of October that the fire was wholly got under. On the arrival of the vessel at the Cape of Good Hope, the chief part of the coals were found to be consumed, and the bottom of the vessel nearly burned through. Had the fire continued another day, the vessel would immediately have foundered. That the fire resulted from spontaneous ignition among the coals, there cannot be a doubt; there was nothing whatever in the hold to have occasioned it.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—SATURDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and Common Juries).

Lister *v.* Budds.

This was an action of assumpsit, brought by the plaintiff to recover the sum of £70, the amount of his commisson the sale of a cargo of wheat.

Messrs. Brewster, Q.C., Fitzgibbon, Q.C., and Carr, were of counsel for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Martley, Q.C., Harris and Walsh, for the detendant.

The plaintiff was an English broker residing at Liverpool, and the defendant carried on an extensive trade in Waterford as a flour merchant. The case for the plaintiff was, that a cargo of wheat having been purchased at Odessa, he was employed to sell it and on the 29th of January, 1847, Adams and Banks agreed to purchase it at from the defendant at the rate of 65s the imperial quarter, for 2,500 quarters, but to be liable for the insurance, and Adams and Banks undertook to pay ready money on the arrival of the cargo, and the handing over to them of the bill of lading and shipping documents. On the 27th of January 1847, the defendant signed a paper, in which he stated thai on that day he had sold to Adams and Banks, per Thomas Lister, the cargo in question, and this document then went on to copy all the terms of the ship's papers. The clerk of the plaintiff, Mr. Dreaper who was examined, was in his service at a a salary of £150, and also entitled to a commission of 2 per cent. on all the sales effected by his principal as a broker. The important question raised in the case was this. The plaintiff alleged that by the custom of Liverpool, his fees as a broker were payable upon th esale immediately; while upon the part of the defendant Mr. Seager was examined, and deposed that the brokerage was not payable until the contract had been actually executed, and his evidence was not contradicted by anything adduced upon the other side, Mr. Kirkpatrick, who was produced for the plaintiff not stating anything in reference to the general custom of merchants, but only expressing his belief that the plaintiff was entitled to his fees on the ground that the contract had been executed, and the money for the cargo, £7,000, actually tendered to Mr. Budds, on the part of Adams and Banks. The question then resolved itself into this—did Adams and Banks *bona fide* offer to complete the contract. The contract was to pay for the cargo upon the delivery of the bill of lading and the other ship's documents, and it appeared from the evidence of Mr. Hinchlow, clerk of Adams and Banks, that on the 26th of January Mr. Budds called at Adams and Banks' by appointment, and was there tendered £7,000, advanced by Mr. Kirkpatrick, but the defendant was not then prepared to give up the ship's documents, which, according to the testimony of his partner, Mr. Thompson, he had not then in his possession. On the following day Mr. Thompson called at Adams and Banks', and was told by their clerk that they went out of town and left no orders, and on the 28th the same answer was given. A notice was then served by Mr. Budds on Adams and Banks, stating his readiness to deliver the cargo, and intimating that he had the ship's documents and a policy of insurance, but no notice was taken of this, and Adams and Banks became unable to meet their engagements.

The Chief Justice charged the jury, and after adverting to the other points in the case, left it for them to say if the offer of Adams and Banks on the 26th was *bona fide*, for if so, the plaintiff was entitled to his brokerage fees; but if they did not intend to complete the contract, then the defendant would be entitled to a verdict.

The jury found a verdict for the defendant, with 6d costs.

Such is the distress in Paisley, that 6,230 persons, including those dependent on the recipients, are now daily furnished with rations of soup from the soup kitchens, at a weekly expenditure of £300.

THE ARMY.

Captain Hogg, 7th Dragoon Guards, is appointed to a company in the Foot Guards, with the rank of Lieut. Col. Major Gibson, to be Lieut. Col. of 7th Dragoon Guards, vice Lieut. Colonel Richardson, who retires.

Col. Pennefather, 22d, and Lieut. Col. Cotton, 28th, have exchanged. By Colonel Pennefather exchanging to the 28th, Lieut. Col. Boileau becomes senior Field Officer in the 22d Regiment.

The 21st Fusiliers before quitting Cawnpore, to embark for England, in November last, at Calcutta, gave 300 volunteers to the 10th, 24th, 29th, 32d, 53d, and 98th Regiments, including five serjeants. The scene of separation was absolutely tragi-comic, between the cries of the women and children, and the cheers of the men, half stifled by sobs and tears, while wringing the hands of their old comrades, never more to behold them. Colonel Deare and the officers with much difficulty kept the ranks unbroken during this extraordinary but affecting spectacle.

Lieut. G. Collins, 4th, or "King's Own," found guilty of getting drunk while on the sick list, and of following and using threatening language to two of his brother officers, has been sentenced to the light punishment of losing a few steps in his regiment, and to receive a severe public reprimand.

Capt. Otter, of the 61st, is appointed A.D.C. to the President of the Council of India, and Deputy Governor of Bengal.

Lieut. Col. Derinzy, 86th, succeeds Lieutenant Col Douglas, 78th, in command of Bombay garrison.

Lieut. J. A. Macdonald, 88th, has been sentenced by a general court martial to be cashiered.

Lieutenant Crips, 53d, Madras Native Infantry, found guilty of borrowing and converting to his own use, money belonging to non-commissioned officers and men, is sentenced to be cashiered.

Ensign Angelo, 16th Bengal Grenadiers, is sentenced by court martial at Dinapore to be severely reprimanded for "unbecoming conduct."

It is the intention of Lieutenant Campbell, late 94th, to appeal to the Queen against the decision of the court martial by which he was dismissed.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, Feb. 24.

Scots Fusilier Guards—Ensign and Lieut. the Hon. Edward Keppel Wentworth Coke to be Lieut. and Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Major the Hon. David Henry Murray, who retires; the Hon. Augustus Henry Vernon to be Ensign and Lieut., by purchase, vice Coke.

20th Regiment of Foot—Ensign John Everard Deane to be Lieut., by purchase, vice the Hon. Robert Daly, who retires; George Lutyens, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Deene; Charles Shuldham Peard, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Kelly, who retires.

26th—Assistant Surgeon William Augustus Heise, from the 35th, to be Surgeon, vice Johnston, who retires.

35th—William Henry Short, Gent., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Heise, promoted to the 26th Foot.

37th—Captain Thomas William Geils, from the 93d, to be Captain, vice Macdonald, who exchanges.

93d—Captain William Macdonald, from the 93d, to be Captain, vice Giles, who exchanges.

UNATTACHED—Lieutenant William Robert Lyon Bennett, from the 16th Foot, to be Captain, without purchase.

Office of Ordnance, Feb. 2.

Corps of Royal Sappers and Miners—Serjeant Major Jenkin Jones to be Quartermaster, vice Hilton, retired on full pay.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, January 20.

The following promotions have this day taken place, consequent upon the death of Rear-Admiral Pringle Stoddart:—

Rear-Admiral of the Blue Cuthbert Featherstone Daly, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Captain the Hon. George Alfred Crofton to be Rear Admiral of the Blue.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

6th—H. M. P. Jasper, at 12½ p. m.—Adventure, Bullock, Leghorn, wheat.

7th—H.M.P. Advice, at 10½, a.m.—put back, Gomer, Thomas, at 8, a.m.

8th—Shamrock, Martin, Cork, gen. cargo, a coaster.

SAILED.

6th—H.M.P. Adder, at 11, a.m.

7th—Thetis, Whitburn, Bristol, oats—John Peat, Cook, Liverpool, flour—Speedwell, Mills, Cardiff, herrings—Gomer, Thomas, Glasgow, flour—Chepstow, Bailey, Bideford, ballast—Gem, Hayes, Cardiff, do.—Malcolm, Edmonds, Neath, do.—Liverpool Packet, Weslake, do., do.—Elizabeth, Murphy, do., do.—Friends, Burns, Cardiff, do.—Ballinacurra Lass, Eastaway, Cork, coals—Venus, Potter, Cardiff, ballast—William, Rees, do., do.

8th—Jane, Reily, Cardiff, ballast.

Wind—W. N. W. and S. W.

A TOWN SWALLOWED BY AN EARTHQUAKE—MALTA.—The Neapolitan steamer Capri has brought intelligence from Syracuse that the earthquake which was felt here on the 11th had laid the city of Augusta in ruins. The first shock was felt at 1 p.m. and was so violent that all the people fled from their houses. The following one, a few minutes afterwards, destroyed the whole place except 27 houses; the mole sank and where it formerly was there was no bottom at 50 fathoms. The last accounts received at Syracuse state that 35 dead bodies had been found and 58 wounded recovered from the ruins. The earthquake was also felt at Noto, Syracuse and Catania, with partial damage, and at Messina, without damage.

ILLNESS OF THE DUCHESS OF KENT.—WINDSOR, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Duchess of Kent, who had hitherto escaped the prevailing edidemic, was seized with a severe attack, yesterday morning, just as she was about to take her usual early promenade in the grounds at Frogmore, which has confined her Royal Highness to her room at Frogmore.

THE MURDERS OF THE REV. MR. MAGUIRE'S RELATIVES.—In the *Gazette* of Saturday last, a reward of £100 is offered by government for the apprehension, &c., of the perpetrators of the homicide of Mr. Terence Maguire, and Anna, his wife, by administering poison to them in January last, at Asdrum, county of Leitrim.

DREADFUL MURDER.—On Friday evening, a little before five o'clock, C. Ducker, a private in the Coldstream Guards, was shot by a young Frenchwoman, named Annette Mayers, in Birdcage-walk. The deceased, after attending the four o'clock parade, left the quarters at the Wellington Barracks, and just as he entered on the pathway he encountered the female above-mentioned, to whom he had been paying his addresses for about five weeks. They shook hands, and walked together as far as the Queen-square gate, when the female suddently dropped behind, and taking a large horse-pistol out of her pocket, discharged the contents at the head of the unfortunate soldier, who without uttering a groan fell on his face a lifeless corps. Two policemen on duty witnessed the occurrence. One of them seized the prisoner, while the other conveyed the deceased to the barracks. The bullet went right under the left ear, through the right eye, shattering the head in the most frightful manner.—As soon as the prisoner had fired the shot, she threw the pistol on the corpse, and turned round in a most cool manner. Jealousy is the cause assigned for the commission of this crime.—*London Paper.*

WATERFORD Commercial School.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Governors and Subscribers will be held at the School-room, Mall, on THIS EVENING (WEDNESDAY), February 9th, at which they are earnestly requested to attend.

The Chair will be taken at half-past 7 o'Clock precisely.

LORENZO F. O'NEILL, AUCTIONEER,

TAKES leave respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public, that in consequence of the House lately occupied by Mr. MARTIN PENDER, (part of which he, L. F. O'N., held,) being consigned to another, will, for the present, receive all commands at

THE CHRONICLE OFFICE.

The utmost punctuality will characterise all Auctions and Commissions that he may be in future favoured with.

Chronicle Office, Waterford,
8th February, 1848.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE AUCTION OF SPLENDID

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Rich Cut Glass, Dinner, Breakfast, and Tea Services of China; Clock; Brussels and other Carpets; Damask and Crimson Window Hangings; Bronzed Fenders; Two Pianos (one very excellent, by Broadwood); Lustres, Shower Bath, Paintings, Engravings, &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes leave respectfully to announce that he has been favoured with instructions to submit to perfectly

UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION,

At the Residence of the late

DOCTOR FITZGERALD,

CASTLE LODGE, CARRICK-ON-SUIR,

On MONDAY, 14th of FEBRUARY, 1848,

AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

The entire very valuable and costly Household Furniture, which principally consists of Twelve Mahogany Drawing Room Chairs, in drab damask; Two Window Hangings, Sofa and pair of handsome Loungers, Ottomans, and Bell Pulls, all to match; Twelve Parlour Chairs, in Hair Cloth; Twelve Cane-seated ditto; Brussels and Kidderminster Carpets, Stair ditto, and Rods; handsome Stared Loo Table, set of Dining ditto, Breakfast, Card, Work, Sofa, Spider, and Fly ditto; Pier Cabinet, Two very excellent Pianos, Crimson Window Hangings, Bronzed Fenders, Fire Steels, Hearth Rugs, Weather Glass, Sarcophagus pair of Gilt Lustres, Clock, Shower Bath, Book Case, Secretary, Painting and Engravings, Child's Chair and Table, Drugget Matting, Oil Cloth, Hall Lamps and Chars, Dinner, Breakfast, Tea, and Dessert Services; a quantity of Cut Glass, Plated Ware, &c.

THE BED ROOMS

Are abundantly supplied with Mahogany Fourpost and French Bedsteads, with hangings, Paillasses, prime Feather Beds, Bedding, and pure Hair Mattresses, Mahogany Wardrobes, Nobbies, Dressing Tables, Basin Stands, Commodes, and Boot Stands, Dressing Glosses, Chairs, Carpetting, Fenders, Fire Steels, &c., &c.

Kitchen Furniture of every description.

Purchasers to pay the Auctioneer's Fees of One Shilling in the Pound.

LORENZO F. O'NEILL.
Auctioneer.

Chronicle Office,
Waterford, Feb. 8, 1848.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

Commissariat Office, Cork,
8th February, 1848.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, to all Persons desirous of Contracting to supply

"BREAD"

to Her Majesty's Land Forces in Cantonments, Quarters, and Barracks, in the undermentioned Counties and Towns in Ireland, viz.:—

CORK, (Cork City, Buttevant, and Fermoy excepted)
CORK CITY,
BUTTEVANT,
FERMOY,
KERRY,
WATERFORD.

That the Deliveries are to commence on or for the 1st Day of APRIL NEXT, and to continue in force for Six Months; that Proposals in Writing, sealed up, and marked "Tenders for Bread," and directed to the Senior Commissariat Officer, Cork, will be received at this Office, on or before the 7th Day of MARCH NEXT, but none will be received at this Office after Eleven o'Clock on that Day.

Proposals must be made separately for each County or Station, as herein stated; and each Proposal must have the letter which is annexed to the Tender properly fillod up, by two persons of known property, engaging to become bound with the party tendering for the due performance of the Contract, and no Proposal will be noticed unless made on a Printed Tender, and the Prices expressed in words at length; and should it so happen that during the continuance of the Contract no Troops should be supplied by virtue of the same, the amount of the Stamps on the Contract and Bond, paid in the first instance by the Contractor, will be refunded to him.

Persons who make Tenders are desired not to use any Forms but those recently printed, which may be had on application at this Office.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

Commissariat Office, Cork,
8th February, 1848.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all Persons desirous of Contracting to supply

"MEAT"

to Her Majesty's Land Forces in Cantonments, Quarters, and Barracks, in the undermentioned Counties and Towns in Ireland, viz.:—

CORK, (Cork City, Buttevant, and Fermoy excepted)
CORK CITY,
BUTTEVANT,
FERMOY,
KERRY,
WATERFORD.

That the Deliveries are to commence on or for the 1st Day of APRIL NEXT, and to continue in force for Six Months; that Proposals in Writing, Sealed up, and marked "Tender for Meat," and directed to the Senior Commissariat Officer, Cork, will be received at this Office on or before the 7th Day of MARCH NEXT, but none will be received after Eleven o'Clock on that day.

Proposals must be made separately for each County or Station, as herein stated; and each Proposal must have the Letter which is annexed to the Tender properly filled up, by two persons of known property, engaging to become bound with the party tendering for the due performance of the Contract, and no proposal will be noticed unless made on a Printed Tender, and the Prices expressed in words at length; and should it so happen that during the continuance of the Contract no troops should be supplied by virtue of the same, the amount of the Stamps on the Contract and Bond, paid in the first instance by the Contractor, will be refunded to him.

Persons who make Tenders are desired not to use any Forms but those recently Printed, which may be had on application at this Office.

THE TEETH!!!

IN TOWN UNTIL TWELVE O'CLOCK ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH INSTANT.

MR. LALOR,

SURGEON-DENTIST,

BEGS to announce his intention of remaining in WATERFORD until SATURDAY, the 12th Instant, and may be consulted on all Diseases incidental to the TEETH, GUMS, and PALATE, at

Mr. SUPPLE'S, 98, *Custom House Quay*,

Mr. LALOR'S *Practice* continues the same, and his *Fees* at the moderate standard, which, for *many Years*, have secured him so large a portion of the patronage of this City and County.

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

98, Custom-house Quay, Waterford,
Wednesday, Feb. 9, 1848.

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.

ED. J. DENT,

BY DISTINCT APPOINTMENTS,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKER

TO THE

Queen, H.R.H. Prince Albert, and H.I.M. the Emperor of Russia,

HAVING greatly increased his STOCK of WATCHES and CLOCKS, to meet the purchases made at this season of the year, most respectfully requests from the public an inspection of his various assortments. Ladies' Gold Watches, with gold dials, and jewelled in four holes, 8 gs. each; Gentlemen's ditto, enamel dials, 10 gs.; Youths' Silver Watches, 4 gs.; substantial and accurately going Silver Lever Watches, jewelled in four holes, 6 gs.

E. J. DENT, 82, Strand; 33, Cockspur-street; and 34, Royal Exchange (Clock Tower Area.)

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.

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.

WATERFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

AT the Annual General Meetieg of the Members and Friends of the Waterford Mechanics' Institute, held in the Large Room, Town Hall, on Thursday Evening, the 3d of February instant,

The Right Worshipful S. PHELAN, Esq., Mayor of Waterford, in the Chair.

Moved by the Rev. Robert Murphy; seconded by Joseph Ambrose, Esq.:

Resolved—That the Report now read be adopted; that the Treasurer's Accounts be received and passed; that they be printed and circulated by the Board of Directors.

Moved by Thomas Clarke, Esq., T.C.; seconded by R. A. Carleton, Esq.:

Resolved—That the best thanks of this meeting be given to Alderman Meagher, M.P., for past services, and the great interest he has always evinced to promote the stability and usefulness of the Institution, and that he be elected as President for the ensuing year.

Moved by John Blake, Esq.; seconded by Edward Williams, Esq.:

Resolved—That the following gentlemen be elected Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year:—The Right Worshipful the Mayor; William M. Ardagh, Esq.; Henry Denny, Esq.; and John Mackesy, Esq., M.D.

Moved by Henry Martin, Esq.; seconded by David Keogh, Esq.:

Resolved—That the best thanks of this meeting be given to those ladies and gentlemen who have made donations to the Library during the past year.

Moved by John Mackesy, Esq., M.D.; seconded by Thomas Purcell, Esq., T.C.:

Resolved—That the best thanks of this meeting be given to Benjamin Graham, Esq., for his efficient services as Treasurer during the past year, and that he be requested to act for the ensuing year.

Moved by William Lawson, Esq.; seconded by James Thornton, Esq.:

Resolved—That the best thanks of this meeting be given to the retiring Committee for their unwearied exertions during the past year.

S. PHELAN, Mayor of Waterford,
Chairman.
J. G. DAVIS, Secretary.

Moved by the Rev. Robert Murphy; seconded by Henry Whitney, Esq.:

Resolved—That the Rt. Worshipful the Mayor do vacate the chair, and that J. Mackesy, Esq., M.D., be called thereto—That the thanks of this meeting are due and hereby given to the Right Worshipful Silvester Phelan, Esq., Mayor of Waterford, for his dignified conduct in the chair.

JOHN MACKESY, M.D., Chairman.
J. G. DAVIS, Secretary.

WATERFORD UNION.

TO BUILDERS.

THE BOARD of GUARDIANS of this Union will, on THURSDAY, the 10th day of FEBRUARY instant, receive Tenders from competent Persons for the erection of TWO OVENS in the Workhouse, in conformity with a Specification, which can be seen at my Office on MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY next, between the Hours of TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon and FIVE o'Clock in the Afternoon of each Day.

Each Tender to be Sealed, and endorsed "Tender for Erecting Ovens," to be delivered at the Workhouse on or before 12 o'Clock on THURSDAY, the 10th instant.

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

3d February, 1848.

The Greatest Sale OF ANY MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed)
RICHARD STOPHER.

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

Amputation of Two Legs prevented.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

A Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed)
RICHARD HAVELL.

A Cure of Dreadful and Dangerous Case of Erysipelas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Markets.

WATERFORD, FEB. 8.

The supply of farmers' wheat has greatly increased and prices improved 3d to 6d per brl. since our last for the best samples. The sale of bakers' flour is still limited, and fully sustains last rates. Indian corn and corn meal were slow of sale, and rather cheaper to day. Butter, also bacon pigs, in fair demand, the latter 2s per cwt. over last week's prices.

Mill Wheat (raw)	25s 9d to 26s 9d
Shipping ditto	24s 0d to 25s 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 3d to 10s 6d
Do. White, for mealing, per barrel	11s 0d to 00s 0d
Indian Corn (Galatz) per brl	20s 6d to 21s 0d
American white	18s 0d to 19s 0d
Ditto, yellow	17s 6d to 18s 6d
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	37s 6d to 38s 6d
Seconds	34s 0d to 35s 0d
Thirds	26s 0d to 30s 0d
Fourths	22s 0d to 23s 0d
Barrelled Flour, of 196lb	25s 6d to 26s 6d
Do. Meal	17s 6d to 18s 0d
Beans, per cwt	16s 0d to 17s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	49s 0d to 52s 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	33s 0d to 39s 0d
Straw, per ton	16s 0d to 20s 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.
Saturday	10	00s 0d to 88s 0d
Monday	5	00s 0d to 88s 0d
Yesterday	3	00s 0d to 88s 0d

CORK MARKETS.—FEB. 7.

Barrels.		s. d. s. d.	s. d. Currency.
26	White Wheat	23 0 to 25 9	00 0—20 Stone
301	Red Wheat	18 0 to 23 6	23 6—10 do
165	Ditto	23 6 to 25 0	
243	Barley	10 0 to 13 9	13 9—16 do.
91	Ditto	13 9 to 14 4	
5	Bere (new)	12 2 to 00 9	00 0
449	Oats	9 0 to 10 0	10 0—14 do.
310	Old Ditto	10 0 to 11 3	
12	Pigs	36 0 to 42 0—00	0 per cwt.

CORK BUTTER—FEB. 7.

CANT.		CURRENCY	
1st quality	94s	1st quality	85s
2d do	84s	2d do.	75s
3d do.	82s	3d do.	73s
4th do.	78s	4th do	69s
5th do.	74s	5th do.	65s
6th do.	64s	6th do.	55s

LIMERICK BUTTER—FEB 5.

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

CLONMEL—FEB. 4.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter..	86 0 to 93 0	Do black	0 9 to 0 9½
Oatmeal	14 0 to 0 0	Flour 2ds	32 0 to 00 0
Bac'n pigs	44 0 to 47 0	Househld	28 0 to 00 0
Ren.Lard	45 0 to 00 0	Thirds	22 0 to 00 0
Bran	3 4 to 0 0	Fourths	00 0 to 00 0
Bere	13 6 to 14 0	Wool	12 0 to 14 0
Barley	14 0 to 16 9	Potatoes	0 6 to 0 8
Wheat	1 3½ to 1 4	Beef	0 4 to 0 5
Do. red	1 3½ to 1 4	Mutton	0 5½ to 0 6
Do. ship	1 2 to 1 3	Pork	0 4½ to 0 5½
Oats	0 9 to 0 9½	Veal	0 5½ to 0 6

WEXFORD—FEB. 4.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d
Butter..	80 0 to 90 0	[illegible]rds	00 0 to 00 0
Fresh do.	00 0 to 0 0	Oatmeal	14 0 to 00 0
Wheat	26 6 to 28 0	Potatoes	00 9 to 1 0
Barley	13 6 to 16 0	Beef	00 3 to 00 5
Oats	11 6 to 12 0	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. per cwt	00 0 to 00 0

CARLOW—JAN 27.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Wheat, per brl	29 0 to 30 0	Bran	5 4 to 6 0
Best Red	26 0 to 28 0	Beef	00 5 to 0 6½
Do inferior	22 0 to 25 0	Mutton	0 6 to 0 6½
Barley, do.	14 0 to 16 0	Veal	0 7 to 0 1
Oats, per brl	9 6 to 10 6	Lamb	0 0 to 0 0
Do. inferior	9 0 to 9 2	Bacon	56 0 to 63 0
Flour, per bag	00 0 to 32 0	Hams	00 4 to 00 6
Do. inferior	00 0 to 28 0	Butter	80 0 to 94 0
Thirds	24 0 to 00 0	Wool	00 0 to 00 0
Oatmeal	12 0 to 13 0	Potatoes	00 7 to 00 8

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FEB 4.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d
White wheat	27 0 to 30 6	Oatmeal	11 6 to 13 0
Millers' red	23 0 to 28 0	Flour	00 0 to 00 0
Barley	14 0 to 17 0	Second	16 0 to 17 6
Oats, new	10 0 to 11 6	Indian corn	28 0 to 33 0
Oats, old	00 0 to 00 0	(per 480 lbs.)	

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, FEB. 4.

		From s. d.	To s. d.	Averages. s. d.
1450	Wheat, per barrel 20 stone	25 0	31 0	27 10
1675	Oats 14 do.	10 0	12 0	11 1
—	Bere 16 do.	00 0	00 0	00 0
806	Barley 16 do.	14 0	17 6	15 3
740	Oatmeal (new) 8 do.	11 1	13 9	11 9
—	Second Flour 0 do.	00 0	00 0	00 0

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—FEB. 4.

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

CATTLE IMPORTED INTO LIVERPOOL, from the 24th Jan. to the 1st Feb.:—

Cows, 852; calves, 25; sheep, 2165; lambs, 2; pigs, 266; horses, 24.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN.

Week ended Jan. 27.

Imperial—General Weekly Average

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	53 1	Oats	21 1	Beans	38 1
Barley	30 4	Rye	29 8	Peas	45 4

Aggregate Average of Six Weeks, which governs duty.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d
Wheat	53 1	Oats	21 3	Beans	40 1
Barley	31 0	Rye	31 2	Peas	45 10

Duty on Foreign Corn suspended

MARRIED.

Thomas Nugent, Esq., of Grange, county Tipperary, to Jane Sophia, third daughter of Edward Kennedy, Esq., of Bantiss House, same county.

DIED.

On the 7th instant, at an advanced age, at her residence at the Waterside, Frances, relect of the late Abraham Symes, Esq In the several relations of an attached wife, parent, and friend, few, if any, surpassed her.

At Bridge-street, New Ross, on Saturday, the 5th inst, in the prime of life, sincerely and deservedly regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends, James Power, Esq

At Cregg House, Carrick-on-Suir, Mrs. Lalor, relict of the late T. E. Lalor, Esq., D L.

At her residence, Summer Hill, Nenagh, Frances, relict of the late Surgeon Hargrove, Royal Horse Artillery.

At Carrick-on-Suir, at the residence of his son, D Hayden, Esq., solicitor, William Hayden, Esq., of influenza, in the 70th year of his age.

THE IRISH CONFEDERATION.

On Wednesday evening there was a meeting of this body in the Pillar Room of the Rotundo, at half-past 7 o'clock. The room was somewhat more than half filled.

At half-past 8 o'clock Messrs. Smith O'Brien, Martin, Mitchel, O'Gorman, jun., Reilly, Doheny, Duffy, and M'Ghee, appeared and were loudly cheered.

The chair was taken by Mr. John Martin, of Lochorn.

Mr. S. O'Brien proposed the admission of some new members residing in Liverpool.

Mr. O'Gorman of some membere residing in Glasgow; and

Mr. Duffy of some members residing in Drogheda.

Mr. Smith O'Brien then presented himself to the meeting, and was received with loud cheers. Having moved the adoption of an address from the hatters of Dublin to the Confederation, complaining of the depression in their business, owing to the want of patronage of Irish manufacture, and then adverted to the gloomy prospects which were before the country, on account of the progress which starvation was making among the people, and of the depression which existed among the higher classes, he expressed his regret that the prospects of the Confederation were equally sad, and referred to the correspondence between Messrs. Duffy, Mitchel, and O'Reilly, which had been lately published. All that the Confederation had to do with these letters was to consider whether the sentiments contained in them committed in any manner that could render its efforts to obtain a Repeal of the Union less successful than they might otherwise be (hear,) There was an impression abroad which he contended it was their business to remove, that the Confederation adopted the principles set forth in the letters of Messrs. Mitchel and O'Reilly—(cries of no, no, and order.) He was authorised to state that the connection with the Confederation of two of the ablest men in the south of Ireland, Mr. Shea Lalor, and Mr. Lalor, of Kilkenny, depended on their decision with reference to the question. He believed there were many others whose connection with the Confederation depended on that decision—and he had no hesitation whatever in stating that his own continuance in connection with it also depended upon that decision. Mr. O'Brien disclaimed all feelings of a personal nature towards Mr. Mitchell, other than those of respect for his talents and character, and expressed at great length his dissent from the principles which he pointed out as laid down in the letters of Mr. Mitchel, namely that the poor law was really intended for the purpose of increasing pauperism in the country, and ought to be resisted, and some mode of voluntary relief substituted by the ratepayers for it—that the farmers should not pay rent unless their right to their land in perpetuity was acknowledged by the landlord—and that the Confederation should now employ itself in turning the minds of the people from legal and constitutional agitation; and, inasmuch as all combination between the gentry and the people was henceforth impossible, in promulgating among them sound instruction in military affairs, not with a view to any immediate insurrection, but to put an end to humbug or legal and constitutional shouting, and voting, and agitation, Mr. O'Brien contended that the poor law (although he never advocated the entire of it) had saved the lives of thousands, and that if the Confederation interfered with respect to it, it should be by calling on the commissioners and guardians properly to administer it—(hear, hear) —that the proposition with respect to tenure in perpetuity, was untenable in reason and justice and would lead to destructive consequences if attempted to be carried out; and that the policy contained in the last of the three heads above stated would be most calculated to strengthen the hands of the government, and eventuate fatally for the liberties of the country. Mr. O'Brien declared that he would not incur the legal responsility of opinions of which he did not approve; and further contended that the principles contained in the letters of Mr. Mitchell were at variance with those upon which the Confederation was formed —namely, that their objects should be pursued by legal and constitutional means, the right of an appeal to arms whensoever the circumstances of the country justified it; and, in the event of other means failing, being still preserved. The speaker in continuation urged that the means of legal and constitutional agitation, had not been exhausted, and should be persevered in; and concluded by submitting the following resolutions, which had been agreed to by the majority of the council:—

"Resolved—That inasmuch as letters published by two members of this council have brought into question the principles of the Irish Confederation, and have given rise to an imputation that we are desirous to produce a disorganisation of society in this country, and to overthrow social order, we deem it right again to place before the public the following fundamental rules as those which constitute the basis of action proposed to our fellow countrymen by the Irish Confederation.

"That a society be now formed under the title of 'Irish Confederation,' for the purpose of protecting our national interests, and obtaining the legislative independence of Ireland—by the force of opinion—by the combination al all classes of Irishmen—and the exercise of all the political, social, and moral influence within our reach.

"2. That under present circumstances the only hope of the liberation of this country lies in a movement in which all classes and creeds of Irishmen shall be fairly represented, and by which the interests of none shall be endangered.

3. That inasmuch as English legislation threatens all Irishmen with a common ruin, we entertain a confident hope their common necessitiss will speedily unite Irishmen in an effort to get rid of it.

4. That we earnestly deprecate the expression of any sentiments in the Confederation calculated to repel or alarm any section of our fellow-countrymen.

"5. That we disclaim, as we have disclaimed, any intention of involving our country in civil war, or of involving the just rights of any portion of its people.

"6. That the Confederation have not recommended, nor does it recommend, resistance to the payment of rates and rents, but, on the contrary, unequivocally condemns such recommendation.

"7. That, in protesting against the disarming of the Irish people, under the coercion bill lately enacted, and in maintaining that the right to bear arms and to use them for legitimate purposes is one of the primary attributes of liberty, we have had no intention or desire to encourage any portion of the population of this country in the perpetration of crimes, such as those which have recently brought disgrace upon the Irish people, and which have tended in no trifling degree to retard the success of our efforts in the cause of national freedom.

"8. That to hold out to the Irish people the hope that in their present broken and divided condition they can liberate their country by an appeal to arms, and consequently to divert them from constitutional action, would be, in our opinion, a fatal misdirection of the public mind.

"9. That this Confederation was established to obtain an Irish parliament by the combination of classes and by the force of opinion, exercised in constitutional operations, and that no means of a contrary character can be recommended or promoted through its organisatinn, while its present fundamental rules remain unaltered.

"19. That while we deem it right thus emphatically to disavow the principles propounded in the publications referred to in the resolutions, we at the same time equally distinctly repudiate all right to control the private opinion of any member of our body, provided they do not affect the legal or moral responsibility of the Irish Confederation."

If those resolutions, or resolutions of a similar purport, be not passed, he (Mr. O'Brien) thought it would be for the interest of all parties that the Confederation should be dissolved.

Mr. Pigott seconded the resolution, the effect of which, he submitted, would be to preserve the original policy of the Confederation.

Mr. Mitchell then came forward, and was received with prolonged and enthusiastic cheering, after which he spoke as follows:—I believe the meeting will not be surprised at my thinking it necessary to move an amendment to the resolutions proposed by Mr. O'Brien (hear.) First, however, I wish to make public acknowledgment of the candour and manliness of Mr. O'Brien's conduct in this matter. To come to the resolutions before the chair, let me omit for the present the first eight of them, and draw your attention for a minute to the ninth, which I regard as the most important of them all, in fact including the whole principle. The ninth resolution is, "That this Confederation was established to attain an Irish parliament by the combination of classes, and by the force of opinion exercised in constitutional operations; and that no means of a contrary character can be recommended or promoted through its organization, while its present fundamental rules remain unaltered." Now, let any confederate present look to the back of his card, and see whether the third rule, or any other rule, limits the action of the confederation within the bounds of the constitution (hear.) There is not in the whole of our rules one word about constitution, or about law, or about "patience and perseverance," or about "peace, law, and order." I drew up the original draft of those rules myself, and took good care to put into them no such balmy balderdash (loud cheers.) To be sure, the rule says we expect to achieve our country's freedom, amongst other things, by the force of opinion. Well, and must the force of opinion always be legal? Always be peaceful? Does opinion, then, mean law? Does opinion cease to be opinion the moment it steps out of the trenches of the constitution? Why, Sir, I hold that there is no opinion in Ireland worth a farthing which is not illegal (cheers.) I hold that armed opinion is a thousand times stronger than unarmed (loud cheers)—and further, that in a national struggle that opinion is the most potent whose sword is sharpest, and whose aim is surest (hear, and loud cheers.) We are told it was opinion and sympathy, and other metaphysical entities that rescued Italy, and scared Austria back from Ferrara without a blow. Yes, but it was Opinion with the helmet of a national guard on his head and a strong sword by his side; it was Opinion, standing match in hand at the breech of a gun charged to the muzzle (loud cheering.) I say there is no sort of agency by which nations ever won freedom barred from us by these fundamental rules; and I will oppose to the last any scheme of policy that would now limit our speech and action within the bounds of laws and constitutions, about which Ireland only knows this—that they were invented to enslave, starve, and plunder her (hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Sir, I do desire, I would this night give my right hand to bring about a combination of the various orders of Irishmen against English dominion (cheers.) I do believe such a union would be the salvation of all those classes, of social order, and of many thousands of human lives. And why think you? I ask my brother confederates do they in their souls and consciences believe that the landlords of Ireland will help them to set this island free? (cries of no, no.) Of course I mean the landlords as a class. There are noble exceptions—two of them are here to-night—but so few that they may amply prove the rule. I say, do you believe it? Have we all been dreaming these last few months? Is it a fact, or not, that the Irish gentry have called in the aid of foreigners to help them to clear their own people from the face of the earth, to help them to crush and trample down in blood and horror the rightful claim of the tenant classes to a bare subsistence on the land they till? (hear.)—Is it a fact that they invented a sham council called the "Irish Council," and talked what they called nationality there for a few meetings, until they got a bill to disarm and transport the Irish (hear)—and where is their nationality now?—(hear, hear.) Let us not deceive ourselves—this country is in a state of war—a most unequal and ill matched struggle indeed—for the slaughter on one hand exceeds the casualties on the other, as ten thousand to one. The broken spirited and famished peasants have only heart for a few coward assassin shots from behind a hedge; but a sheriff's bailiff, with a deadly weapon called a *habere* has often exterminated a whole country side in a few hours. The real issue here is whether the Irish Confederation shall now definitely shape itself into an organization for purely constitutional or parliamentary agitation, to the utter exclusion of those who, like me, take no interest in that kind of procedure; or whether it shall be open, as before to those who think it is only by a steady passive resistance to English laws that Ireland's independence is to be won. For my part, I admit that I am weary of constitutional agitation, and will never lift finger to help it more. I believe we have not the materials for it, and that the show of constitutional power we possess was exactly devised by our enemies to delude us into an endless and driftless agitation.—Sir, I think the country ought to be done with this. I will assist at the planting of no more bean stalks on which on one day we are to reach the sky. I am tired

"Dropping of buckets into empty wells,
And growing old in drawing nothing up."

Instead of "agitate! agitate!" I would say to the people, "arm!" arm!" Instead of "register!" I would say, "hold your lands, and eat the fruits thereof, and be filled," and establish universal tenant right, that so the graves and poor-houses may not swallow up the very material of our nation. I would say, leave the English for the present all the responbilities of what they call governing us; be not idiots enough to help, countenance, or comfort them in that business; but, above all, be armed, be armed, that when Louis Philippe dies, you may be ready to repel the French invasion (tremendous cheers.) I will now, Sir, move my amendment; it is a very simple one; it neither breathes blood and murder, nor bristles with pike-heads, nor smells of gunpowder. It is a mere reference to one of our fundamental rules, on which, as your only safe basis, I advise you to rely in this emergency—(hear.) You will remember that when these resolutions are introduced expressly to condemn certain views of two of your members published in the newspapers, and which do not necessarliy come before you at all. My amendment therefore is—"That this confederation does not feel called upon to promote either a condemnation or approval of any doctrines promulgated by any of its members, in letters, speeches, or otherwise, because the 7th fundamental rule of the confederation expressly provides—'That inasmuch as the essential bond of union amongst us is the assertion of Ireland's right to an independent legislature, no member of the Irish confederation shall be bound to the adoption of any principle involved in any resolution, or promulgated by any speaker in the society, or any journal advocating its policy, to which he has not given his special consent, save only the foregoing fundamental principles of the society.'" I do not desire to prevent Mr. O'Brien from continuing in our society, nor from fully and freely urging his own view of policy, but he does desire to do so by me. Remember, therefore, in giving your vote that I don't want to expel Mr. O'Brien or anybody else; and I demand of you that you will interpose, and for the sake of his credit and character, that you will prevent him from expelling me.—Mr. Mitchell sat down amidst loud and continued cheering.

Mr. Devin Reilly seconded the amendment and, after some further discussion, the debate was adjourned to next day.

ADJOURNED MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of this body was held on Thursday evening in the Pillar-room, Rotunda, at seven o'clock. There was a full attendance. Shortly before eight o'clock Messrs. Smith O'Brien, O'Gorman, jun., Martin, M'Gee, and some others appeared on the platform, and were loudly cheered. The chair was taken by Mr. John Martin, of Loughhorn.

Messrs. Mitchell and Reilly here entered the room, and were loudly cheered.

Mr. John Fisher Murray begged to ask whether there was any arrangement by the council, secretary, or any other parties, as to who the speakers were who should address the meeting?

Mr. M'Gee—No.

Mr. Murray—Because if there was, he would object to it. He maintained that they were not bound to conclude the discussion until every member who desired to express his opinion had done so (applause). The Secretary had intimated to him a wish that the discussion should terminate to-night.

Mr. M'Gee—If possible, I said.

Mr. Murray said that as a man, not of the platform nor of the council, he intended to express his opinions on the subject of debate.

Mr. Smith O'Brien moved the admission of some new members, after which

Mr. Ross of Bladensburg addressed the meeting, and spoke in support of the resolutions moved by Mr. Smith O'Brien. He reprobated anything which tended to anarchy, and contended that if the men of no property and the men of property belonging to this country were not banded together, the consequences would follow which were predicted by Him who, 1,800 years ago, declared that every kingdom which was divided against itself could not stand.

Mr. Crean wished, as a tradesman, to appeal to their common sense. If the business of the government was theirs, they could not more effectually do it than they were doing at present. Divided policy had ever been the bane of their country (hear). If he wanted to get a cheer from Irishmen, he would say to them "arm and fight." But he asked them was it practicable now (cries of yes, and cheers, intermingled with hisses). If they drew the sword upon England, she would crush them, and perhaps enact penal laws against them again. If Ireland were ever to strike a blow, it would be an effectual one.

Mr. J. F. Murray next addressed the meeting. After a residence of fourteen years in England, he had returned to Ireland as the only place where he could find himself at home. He had observed many virtues in the people of England. They hated humbug, and did not imagine that every man who wore a good coat must necessarily be a man fit to lead. They were not to be led by the nose, and did not take for granted that any set of men were fit to manage their business. He (Mr. Murray) came there as the accuser of the council of the Confederation. He became a member to watch it. When O'Connell denounced the *Nation* newspaper, it teemed with articles as loud and truculent, and upheld principles more violent than any of those which were now sought to be condemned (hear). The *Nation* then demanded the sword, but he would ask where were the men of the sword now? (cheering and great confusion).

A Voice—What has the *Nation* newspaper to do with the confederation? (renewed uproar).

Mr. Murray continued—He would repeat that the *Nation* was then truculent, and talked of the sword, and he would just say, that a property gained by creating a dispute, would not be lost by keeping that dispute up (confusion). What had the *Nation* to do with the confederation?

Several Voices—Nothing at all (confusion).

Several other Voices—Question—considerable confusion, mingled with cheers and hisses, followed)

Mr. Murray—I mean to say—(interruption)—I contend boldly that this is a newspaper dispute (cries of order, and confusion).

The Chairman here rose and called order, which, after a short time, was restored.

Mr. Murray—In England the——

A Voice—Oh! the English robbers (hisses and confusion.)

Mr. Murray—All that I want is, that you will give a man a fair hearing. I am here independent of newspapers——

A Voice—Oh! but don't you get money from the magazines (confusion).

Mr. Murray proceeded to say that the *Nation* had been more violent than ever Mr. Mitchel was, and yet no sentence of exclusion had ever been passed against its proprietor. The speaker, in continuation, submitted that the rule on the back of their cards of membership stated the means which the association should use for the attainment of its objects were the force of opinion, the combination of classes, and the exercise of all the political influences within their reach. He did not agree in opinion either with Mr. Mitchel or Mr. Duffy; but he would ask were courageous patriots so common, that they were going to hoot out Mr. Mitchel from amongst them? He (Mr. Murray) came there to tell them that they were not bound to pass any vote of censure upon Mr. Mitchel or his opinions, because there was a rule of their body which released them from responsibility from any opinions to which they had not given their express consent.

Mr. Doheny next addressed the meeting. He thought it was yet in their power to affirm the resolutions moved by Mr. O'Brien, and to say not one word of blame to Mr. Mitchel (no). Mr. Doheny, in continuation, asked them were they prepared to adopt Mr. Mitchel's principles (cries of no, and yes). He quarrelled with the time at which Mr. Mitchel propounded his principles. He said to them "arm! arm!", Who was to arm? According to Mr. Mitchel's own statements the landlords and middle classes would not arm for them, and how many of the peasantry were at that moment ready to take his advice? Even supposing that a portion of them appeared in arms at his command, he (Mr. D.) affirmed that a larger armament, led by the men they loved, would be brought to meet it. Were he (Mr. D.) about to cause an appeal to arms to be made he would not take up a position calculated to apprise the enemy of what he was about; but give him the time, or anything like the circumstances for such a proceeding, and seven centuries of persecution should be the measure of what the Irish people would do. He complained of the madness of advising the people to arm, when the necessary result would be that they would be slaughtered (hear, and cheers). The Confederation complained that Mr. Mitchel's principles endangered it, and called on him to propound them elsewhere, and allow it to disavow them. Mr. Doheny, in continuation, said it should be remembered that arms could not be resorted to as a means of repealing the union; the object of an appeal to arms should be the attainment of a separate and distinct destiny for Ireland.

Mr. Mitchel, in explanation, observed that Mr. Doheny had been arguing against some person who advised an immediate insurrection, whereas his (Mr. Mitchel's) letter stated distinctly that he did not advise an immediate insurrection. Further, his letter recommended not an armed, but a deliberate passive resistance to poor rates. If Mr. Doheny did not understand his plain language, then he could understand his argument. If he did not understand his (Mr. Mitchel's) language, he had grossly misrepresented him, for some clap-trap purpose or other (cheers).

Mr. Barry followed, and contended that the resolutions of Mr. Smith O'Brien were calculated to set aside the rules upon which the confederation was based. The speaker, in the course of his address, met with some interruptions, and said that the Rev. Mr. Kenyon had expressed sentiments such as led him (Mr. Barry) to suppose that if he were on that platform he would resist the resolutions to the last.

Mr. Smith made a few observations, after which.

Mr. Smith O'Brien moved an adjournment of the debate to Friday evening at seven o'clock, which was agreed to.

Friday evening the second adjourned meeting of this body was held in the pillar room of the Rotundo, at seven o'clock. The attendance was not so good as on the previous evening. Shortly before eight o'clock, Messrs. O'Gorman, sen. and jun., Martin, Mitchel, Reilly, and Meagher, appeared on the platform, and were received with loud cheers.

Mr. MARTIN, of Loughorn, in the chair.

Mr. Lawless, before the discussion commenced, introduced a resolution for the purpose of reconciling all parties and obviating dissensions (cheers.)

Mr. Williams followed in support of the resolutions moved by Mr. O'Brien.

Mr. Eugene O'Reilly defended the policy propounded by Mr. Mitchell, contending that the people ought to prepare themselves for a struggle, and that to abstain from such preparation, lest they might offend the gentry, would cost them too dear a price, inasmuch as the people would perish of famine in the mean time.

Mr. Dillon followed, and contended that the advice which Mr. Mitchel wanted the Confederation to give to the people would be calculated to lead to local insurrections, would inevitably be suppressed and the hands of the government strengthened.

Mr. Devin Reilly contended that it was their duty to make the people prepared for warfare, in order that hereafter they might not be broken and divided as they were at present, but ready for a struggle. It had been argued as if it were his (Mr. Reilly's) intention to go out immediately on the hills. He had no such thing in view.—But he would tell them what he was at just at present. He was getting up a rifle club (cheers), in order that at least some of the young men of Ireland might be fit to use arms in the course of time when they would be called on to do so. The speaker maintained that the landlords were at present in arms against the people.

Mr. Duffy next came forward, and was received with cheers mingled with hisses. It was necessary that before discussing the main question he should obtrude a personal matter upon them. The serious question which now agitated them had been described as a personal quarrel (cries of "it is," "no," and "order"): and he had been accused of making use of that Confederation for personal purposes. Both charges were totally untrue. He thought he might rely somewhat upon his personal character as an answer to those charges (cheers.) But he had brought the matter to a sharper issue. Knowing that Mr. Mitchell alone could tell whether the present matter was a mere newspaper quarrel, and whether he had been actuated by personal motives, he went that day to the council to meet him for the purpose of asking him whether it was a newspaper quarrel, or whether their difference had not solely arisen out of the question of how that Confederation should do its work most successfully. Mr. Mitchel promptly and decidedly answered that the imputations which were cast upon him (Mr. Duffy) were totally and absolutely false (cheers.) Mr. Duffy proceeded to contend that the fundamental rules of the society were that their objects should be sought by legal and constitutional means, and should not be trenched off.

Mr. Richard O'Gorman, jun., supported the resolutions of Mr. Smith O'Brien. Mr. Mitchel affirmed that the old policy of the Confederation was an absurd one. He (Mr. O'Gorman) maintained that his policy was an insane one (cries of "no," "yes," and cheers.) Did he suppose that the government would look on quietly if the confederation were to commence giving the people lessons in guerilla warfare? The effect of Mr. Mitchel's policy would be to array against one another the landlord, the police, and the law, on one side, and the tenant farmers on the other. He thought that that would be an unequal match. The speaker, in continuation, referred to a speech delivered by Mr. Mitchel at Belfast, in which he expressed a wish that they had a hundred thousand armed men to fight for Ireland, but that as they did not possess the necessary physical force, they should employ the power of force for the attainment of their object, and a worse power might be used. He would be satisfied with fifty thousand armed men, if they had them, to unfurl the green flag, and strike for Ireland's independence.

Mr. Meagher next came forward, and was received with applause. He also spoke in support of the resolutions. The question at issue was, whether or not the Confederation should now definitely shape its policy in the form of legal and constitutional agitation. He asked them would they rush blindly into a course of policy, relying upon "the tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune", leaving everything to chance. They might be assured that if they did, propitious opportunities would pass away, leaving their condition unameliorated.—Why would they grasp at impossibilities instead of using the means which lay within their reach? Although he was not one of those sort of moralists who declared that liberty was not worth a drop of blood, he voted in favour of constitutional agitation; but he did not so from choice, but from necessity. That policy was the only one which they could adopt as likely in their present circumstances to succeed. The priesthood, the middle classes, and the aristocracy, would be opposed to insurrectionary movements, and then there were fifty thousand British troops in the country. It was objected that no immediate insurrection was contemplated, and it was said at the same time that the country could not afford to wait until the legal experiment had been tested. There was delay, then, in both policies. Was it the understanding at the formation of that body that if constitutonal agitation should have failed at the end of twelve months they would resort to other means? (no.) If so, they had better break up the establishment at once. He joined that body on the understanding that the movement was to be a national and not a democratic one. If they now plunged into the abyss which the policy recommended by Mr. Mitchel would open to them they would destroy all hope of the attainment of the liberty of their country by the means which Davis ambitioned to employ—namely, the united efforts of all classes.

Mr. M'Gee supported the resolutions, after which,

Mr. Mitchel came forward amidst loud cheers and spoke in reply. It had been said that if classes were set to contend against each other there is no knowing in what it might end. Why, the end to which such contention came had already been exhibited at Schull and Skibbereen.—He never spoke in favour of arming the peasantry against the landlords, but of arming them in order that they might be enabled to hold ther own rights. Rather than that the men should die of famine he would prefer that ten thousand should be hewed to pieces fighting like men and Christians for their rights (cheers.) Mr. Mitchell, in continuation, complained that the council had not given notice of the present discussion to the clubs in the country, sufficient to enable them to give an opinion on the matter. He denied the competency of any meeting in Dublin—even that great and influential assembly—to decide a question involving the alteration of the constitution of that confederation. Mr. Mitchel, in conclusion, attributed all the evils which had befallen Ireland of late to the influence of that moral force agitation which was known in no other country but in Ireland.

Mr. Smith O'Brien then came forward to speak in reply, and was received with loud loud cheers. He congratulated the meeting on their having gone through so important a discussion during three days without any degree of intemperance, which evinced the beneficial results of the training which they had received under the Irish Confederation (hear.) He took upon himself the whole responsibility of the resolutions which he moved. Mr. Mitchel had not done them justice in saying that they were intended for his expulsion. He (Mr. O'Brien) had no hesitation in telling them that, if he had been in town at the time when the council was nominated, he would have declared that he considered Mr. Mitchel's re-appointment upon it would be likely to injure the further operations of the association; but when he found that Mr. Mitchel had been actually appointed a member of it, he did not submit any proposition for his expulsion, nordid he so to-night. Mr. O'Brien, in conclusion, submitted that Mr. Mitchel had utterly failed to show that his plan of action would have the effect of saving the life of one single labourer of the country; of establishing tenant right; or of advancing that confederation one step in the attainmen of its objects.

The Chairman, after some observations, read the resolutions and the amendment, and having put the question upon them, declared the resolutions to be carried.

M. Mitchel called for a division.

Tellers being appointed, Messrs. O'Gorman and Mr. Magee for the resolutions, and Messrs. Mitchel and Reilly for the amendment, the numbers were ascertained to be—314 for the resolutions, and 118 for the amendment; so that the former were carried by a majority of 126.

The proceedings did not terminate until nearly two o'clock on Saturday morning.

GRAND FANCY BALL.

The Grand Fancy and Dress Ball, which is annually given, under the patronage of the First Lodge of Ireland, for the benefit of the Female Masonic Orphan Asylum, came off on Thursday evening, with the usual distinction and eclat. The attendance was most numerous and respectable, comprising over 300 leading families of the County and City of Cork; besides a large number of Military and Naval Officers. The ample room was lit, and handsomely ornamented with the banners and devices of the craft, medallion transparencies of the Queen and Prince Albert occupying a prominent position at the head of the room, immediately over the chair of No. 1 Lodge. At half-past ten o'clock the brethren, having formed, marched in procession into the room, followed by the worshipful master, Mr. A. Perrier, accompanied by his officers, the band the while playing the "Freemasons march," and after giving the usual salute, the ball was opened with a quadrille; and a series of waltzes, polkas and quadrilles was kept up with untiring zest and spirit, with intervals of six minutes between each, until 2 o'clock, when the entertainment was agreeably varied by the company partaking of an excellent supper, after which they returned to the ball-room and resumed the dancing till a late hour. The orchestra was occupied by the fine bands of the 8th Hussars and the 70th regiment, which played alternately during the evening. when the room was crowded with a brilliant throng of elegantly dressed ladies, mingled with the handsome uniforms of military and naval officers, and the rich and varied ornaments and dresses of the masons; the *coup d'œil* was extremely pleasing and attractive. It was a pleasing and interesting incident that the dresses of the ladies were very generally of Irish manufacture, Limerick lace being very remarkable as a frequent ornament of the beautiful fabrics which adorned and set off their handsome and graceful figures. The vests of the gentlmen also not unfrequently consisted of Irish tabinets.—*Cork Constitution.*

THE SPECIAL COMMISSION EXECUTIONS.—We understand that the "finisher of the law," in Limerick has most unexpectedly refused to execute his office on the prisoners sentenced to be hanged at the special commission there. The sheriff has in consequence been obliged to apply to Mr. John Ketch, of Kilmainham, to whom he has sent a retainer, and it has been accepted with *pleasure.—Freeman.*

MURDER OF MR. LUCAS, OF BROSNA.—William Kennedy (piper) has turned approver. He says he loaded the blunderbuss that shot Mr. Lucas, and was standing by when Mr. Lucas was shot, for the purpose of covering the assassin's retreat in case he was followed. A man named Dwyer, of Conra, parish of Lusmagh has also become an approver. Dwyer is rather a respectable looking farmer.—*Tipperary Vindicator,*

Richard Keogh, Esq., county coroner, held an inquest on the body of a woman, named Mary Dolan, in the townland of Fannagh, on the 4th instant. It appeared by the evidence of the deceased's mother, Eleanor Dolan, that the deceased died from utter destitution, and that she buried two more of her children during the week from the same cause.—*Athlone Sentinel.*

The debts due of the Corporation the 1st January, 1848, an £2,159, 12s 9½d; and the outstanding arrears of rent and rent-charge still due to the Corporation, amount to £698 1s 2d, leaving a debt to be provided for of £1461 11 6½d; and as out of this sum of £1461 11s 6½d, there appears due to the Gas Company the 15th December last, the sum of £1010 6a 11d. The finance committee recommend a security on the property of the corporation, to be given for this sum. The Gas Company, having consented to accept the same, this arrangement when completed, will leave a balance of £451 4s 7½d to be provided for, for which balance funds will be available out of the surplus of the next May and November rents; at all events, the settlement with the Gas Company will considerably facilitate the payment of the other debts due by the corporation, and enable the Treasurer in a short time, without the necessity of renewing bills, to meet the claims of the corporation as they arise.—*Kilkenny Mod.*

THE COMMISSION.—We feel it is a duty we owe to the jurors of our county to bear our testimony to the patient, calm, and at the same time, manly, and straightforward manner in which they performed their duties. We remember well, the time the law was actually a dead letter—when the pure administration of justice was polluted, and rendered void—when the criminal was sure of escape, on account of the class of persons who were admitted within the sacred precincts of a jury box; but that time (thank God,) has passed away, and instead of the ignorant, the prejudiced and the frightened, we have now the intelligent, the independent, the cool, and the resolute upon our panel, Long may their names remain upon it as a warning to those who would steep their hands in crime, and as a *memento* that the day of intimidation has gone by—we trust, never to return,—*Tipperary Constitution.*

DEATH FROM STARVATION—On Thursday a poor widow named Hanley, living at Lisronagh, came with her family into this town to get admittance into the poor house. There being no room, she had to retrace her weary way, when melancholy to relate, the eldest of her daughters, a girl aged eleven years, died on the road at Rathroonan, a victim to starvation, and extreme destitution!—*Tipperary Free Press.*

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION.—On Sunday last a man named Dunn, was found dead in a valley near Timahoe, Queen's County, and from the appearance of the remains, it is presumed that the body had lain there a fortnight before it was discovered, The unfortunate man was last year convicted of sheep-stealing and imprisoned in Maryborough jail. Upon the expiration of his term of confinement he is said to have been refused admission to the houses of any of his former neighbours, and wandered about a beggar, till he fell a victim to want and the inclemency of the season.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

OVERLAND MAIL

FROM INDIA.

We have received our despatches and papers from India. From Calcutta to the 21st of December and from Bombay to the 1st of January. At Bombay the firm of Syers, Livingston and Co. had stopped payment, but it was hoped payments would be shortly resumed. At Calcutta two more failures had occurred—that of Messrs. Colville, and Co., and that of B. T. Ford and Company.

Reports that the failures of large houses at Calcutta, had seriously affected the Union Bank, continued with the intelligence from England, induced a requisition to the directors to call a meeting without loss of time and afford information on the state of the institution.

The only other matter of public interest at Calcutta, was the return of the Governor-General; an address was presented to him on the occasion, and a requisition for a public meeting had been made, to consider the propriety of obtaining some memorial of him.

The government of India have resolved to allow £10,000 a year, for some years to come, to be bestowed on experiments on the cultivation of tea on the banks of the Beas, in our newly-acquired Sikh dominions, and in Simla districts.

Sir J. Davis has been directed to procure a supply of seed, and to send from the first tea gardens in China some of the best cultivators that can be found. At present the people in the north-west provinces, to whom tea is the greatest of luxuries, are supplied with it from across the frontier. It is enormously dear, and bad in quality, and gets deteriorated on the way.

Of political intelligence there is none of any special moment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Casualties by death in the armies of India reported sinc the departure of the mail of the 15th of December:—

Her Majesty's Troops—Lieut. G. L. Woodd, 86th regiment, at Bombay, on the 22d of December. Lieut. H. C. Cardew, 94th regt., at sea, on board the Mary Ann, on his way home—date not given.

Bombay—Lieut. C. F. Tolfrey, 4th Rifles, at Kurrachee on the 7th Dec. Major G. St. B Browne, 7th regt., at Kotree, Scinde, on the 7th December.

Madras—Ensign J. A. Wright, 39th regt., at Coimbatore, on the 1st Dec. Capt. J. Clifton, commanding 7th Nizam's infantry, at Ellichpore, on the 20th December.

Bengal—Capt. J. Sibbley, 54th regt., at Mussoorie on the 9th December.

PRICE AND PURIFICATION OF GAS.

HINT TO GAS-BURNERS.

Yesterday a special meeting of the Commissioners of Sewers for the city of London, took place at the Guild-hall,

Deputy Peacock in the chair.

In answer to a question from Mr. Leslie,

Mr. Daw, the chief clerk to the Commissioners, said the city consumption of gas in the public lamps cost between £11,000 and £12,000 a year.

Mr. Leslie said his burners were as yet but partially in operation, but they would completely supersede the old system in a short time.

Mr. Lawrence—You consider that we could, by your process, light the streets of the city at 25 per cent. less charge than we now pay.

Mr. Leslie said, considerably more; and at the close of the meeting he stated that the saving would be more likely to be 50 per cent. than 25 per cent. A street lamp should burn 3,480 feet per annum, and he would produce as good a light, by the application of his burners to the public lamps, as those at present exhibited, at less than three-fourths of the quantity of gas.

Mr. Lawrence asked what Mr. Leslie thought the commissioners of sewers ought to be able, on an average, to make and supply gas for the public, if they made it themselves?

Mr. Leslie—Three shillings for every 1,000 cubic feet, and that charge would include every cost of plant, mains, &c.

A Member of the Board—Would the deposit be valuable after the purification takes place?

Mr. Leslie—Certainly, to a very considerable amount.

Mr. Harrison—Can you, without purifying, lower the price of illuminating?

Mr. Leslie—Yes. But purification must be adopted. The benefits of purification are so great that it is quite impossible to argue upon the continuance of the impure state of the article in any case. If you have 2,700 public lamps in the city, that number would demand a supply of 13,500 feet per hour for the whole. Your gasometers, two of which you should have, and that number would be sufficient for you, should have in each of them six hours' stock of gas. A space of 40 feet diameter would be sufficient to build them in. The purification would render the glasses much less liable to damage. In fact, by-and-by purification will be the indispensable attendant of illumination by gas.

The Chairman—Are the two companies, the Chartered Gas and City Gas Companies, who supply us aware of these facts which you have stated to us?

Mr. Leslie—Yes, as well as I am.

Mr. Lawrence—Are they aware of these effects which you have stated to us?

Mr. Leslie—Certainly.

Mr. Lawrence—Which of them supplies the Post-office?

Mr. Leslie—The City Gas Company; but they will make it themselves at that establishment before long. The whole interior of the building will be lighted in the course of next week, according to the improved process of illumination and purification. The gas lighting of the Post-office used to cost from £3,000 to £4,000 a year, and I have undertaken to save them a thousand a year at least.

The Chairman and Board returned thanks to Mr. Leslie, and the Commissioners adjourned.—*London Paper.*

The singular and almost unprecedented fact of a new year without snow has been felt severely by traders in Quebec and Montreal. The absence of snow, and the succession of frosts and thaws, have so cut up the roads as to render it impossible for country dealers to come into town, and shopkeepers make a general complaint. The old Indians prophecy that there will be no ice this winter sufficient to form a road over the river, and the winter will be the mildest ever known in Canada, because the beavers have not constructed their usual winter habitations. Hard frost, notwithstanding this, had set in upon the 7th of January.

A Radical Cure of a Bilious Complaint by Holloway's Pills.—Mr. John Madden, Derryaughal, near Moy, county Tyrone, according to his own account, suffered perhaps more than most people from severe bilious attacks, accompanied with a disordered stomach, and great derangement of the system, from which last spring he was completely cured by taking Holloway's Pills. He now occasionally has recourse to them, as they have the effect of keeping him entirely free from all affections of the liver and stomach, besides improving his health. Persons of weak and delicate habits should try this fine invigorating medicine, which would soon strengthen the tone of the system.

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