The Waterford Mail.

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DEATH OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

(From the Morning Herald of Saturday.)

It is with very great and sincere regret that we announce one of the most severe losses that the Church of England has sustained in our day. The excellent Primate of all England is removed to his reward. This event, the forebodings of which have been fast increasing during the last ten days, took place this morning at a quarter-past two o'clock. His end was tranquil, and within a short period of his decease he was in full possession of his faculties. The bell of St. Paul's Cathedral tolled for one hour, viz., from nine to ten o'clock. His Grace would have enter on his eighty-fourth year to-morrow, had he lived until that day.

We shall not attempt to detain our readers, at a moment of general sorrow, with a multitude of details of the birth, parentage, and education of the departed Primate. His public career has been a very simple, though a very splendid one. He was the son of the Rev. William Howley, a beneficed clergyman, and was born in Hampshire in 1765. After a preliminary classical education he was sent to Winchester College, whence, in 1784, he was removed to New College Oxford. He took the degree of B. A. in 1787 or 1788, and soon after succeeded to a fellowship. On the 11th July, 1791, he became M. A., and then removed to Christ Church College, where he acted as primate tutor to the Prince of Orange. He attained the degree of B.D. on the 29th January, 1805, and that of D. D. on the 1st of the following month. In 1800 he succeeded Dr. Hall in the Regius Professorship of Divinity, which he held till 1813, when, on the death of Dr. Randolph, he was made Dean of the Chapel Royal, Provincial Dean of Canterbury, and raised to the metropolitan see, from which this translation to that of Canterbury took place in 1828. Never remarkable for brilliant talent, and singularly retiring in his habits and disposition, he was gradually drawn forth by the demands of those positions of eminence in which Providence successively placed him; and thus grew continually in the general esteem, until he has left behind him, at last, a memory that will long be cherished among those of the church's brightest ornaments.

That which formed the basis of his character—and without which, indeed, such a character could have had no existence—was, his deep and unfeigned piety. We can well remember that when his name was first mentioned in the metropolis, among men to whom he was quite unknown, and who naturally felt anxious concerning their new bishop, the assurance was given by an excellent judge, that "he had as much piety as Bishop Porteus, and more learning." The statement was found to be true. A residence of 35 years in or near the metropolis—where myriads of eyes are constantly watching the great—fully established his character in the judgment of all men, saving those who, being themselves vicious, have a natural enmity to goodness. A deep conviction has long dwelt on the minds of all whose opinion was of the least value, that the archbishop's religion was not a mere professional demeanour, but a deep and solid reality. It formed, in fact, as we have said, the basis of his character and upon it all his other excellencies securely rested.

A firm adherence to the principles of the Protestant Church of England was among the first of these. We admit that one or two of Dr. Pusey's intimates gained access to Lambeth Palace, and sometimes used their advantage; but we are not aware that they ever succeeded in drawing the archbishop into a single act which could bring his Protestantism into just suspicion. A main object with the Tractarian party has ever been, to promote an alliance with Rome, as having "the Apostolic succession"—and to treat foreign Churches, and Presbyterian Churches, as "no part of the Church of Christ." But Dr. Howley never fell into this snare. It has been often stated, and we believe on good authority, that being on a visit, many years ago, to a nobleman in Scotland, he joined in the communion-service of the church of Scotland. In like manner when called upon, a few years back, to address the Church of Geneva, he rebuked, not their want of "apostolic succession," but their departure from "apostolic doctrine." And, still more recently, in joining with the Protestant Church of Prussia, in erecting an episcopate in Jerusalem, he took a step the most galling and hateful to the whole Tractarian body that could possibly be conceived Every kind of engine was set to work by that party, to frustrate the plan; and nothing but the resolute perseverance of the archbishop saved it from ruin. And again, when the death of the first bishop revived the hopes of the Romanisers, and they assailed the orthodoxy of the present bishop. Dr. Gobat, the firmness of the Primate once more frustrated all their endeavours.

It was this firmness of character, united with great perspicacity and judgment, which raised his character year by year—till, latterly, the moral weight and power belonging to this apparently feeble and timid man, was quite prodigious. It became fully understood that the hesitation and timorous shrinking which was seen, gave a very wrong idea of the power of mind and soul which was not seen. So far from being really fearful and backward, the archbishop was a man of extraordinary courage, whenever he gained a clear view of his duty. Never did he hesitate, or hang back, when duty called him to a leading position. In his opposition to the Romish Relief Bill of 1829, to the Reform Bill, and to the education scheme of 1839, he showed his independence of statesmen, and his promptitude whenever a necessity for his interference appeared. The last instance showed also the vast power which his character had given him. In a vote of complaint, addressed to the Sovereign, against her ministers, the House of Lords (July 5, 1839 supported the archbishop by the immense majority of 229 against 118.

But not only in opposing various governments, whether Whig or Tory, did the archbishop's courage appear—his assent and co-operation was sometimes as bold an act as his opposition could have been. For instance, what man of a weak and trembling mind would ever have yielded a ready and entire assent to the ecclesiastical commission and its measures? Even an old Whig and reformer like Sydney Smith was horrified—while, as for the hereditary occupants of cathedral stalls, they regarded the primate as incurably insane. None but a prelate of the most masculine character would ever have consented, at a few weeks' notice, to so vast and momentous a reform.

Munificence was another resplendent feature of his character. His gifts were princely; but these constituted a small part of his liberality. Probably no prelate since the Reformation has been so eminent a *re-edificator*—if we may coin such a word. London House was built by him; Lambeth Palace was rebuilt; and Canterbury Cathedral has scarcely known the absence of the restorer's hand, since Dr. Howley took his seat upon its throne. In these great works, we should say, on a very rough estimate, that more than £200,000 must have been expended. This sort of munificence is becoming fashionable now, but the late archbishop began the work when no other person in the kingdom besides himself dreamt of such doing.

Christian courtesy, especially to strangers, was at all times a prominent, and a very lovely feature in Dr. Howley's character. Thus, more than twenty years since, an American traveller, Mr. Wheaton, visiting him while at London House, thus describes his reception:—

"I proceeded to the house of the Bishop of London, in St. James's-square. He was preparing to ride out, and his carriage was waiting at the door; but he was kind enough to detain me for half an hour, putting a variety of questions relative to literary and ecclesiastical matters in the United States. The conversation was long, and to me highly interesting, and impressed me with sentiments of increased respect for this amiable and excellent prelate."

So, also, Dr. Tyng, of Philadelphia, visiting Dr. Howley at Lambeth, 15 years later, finds him still the same man. He says—

"The Archbishop crossed the room to meet me, and shaking hands with me in a very cordial manner, handed me a chair with so much meekness and kindness of manner as at once cast of all reserve, and made me feel entirely at home with him."

"The distinctive traits of his manner and appearance are meekness and cheerfulness. He is so perfectly unassuming, and converses with so much affability and freedom, that I was unconsciously detained in a conversation which I might have reasonably feared would be an intrusion in a perfect stranger." "I was surprised, considering his age, station, and occupation, at the knowledge he had of many minute and subordinate matters among us." "There was a remarkable moderation of sentiment in all his conversation, and nothing which savoured in any degree of an encouragement of the 'strange doctrines' which the men of Oxford have brought into the church."

Such was the man we have lost. Not a perfect being, it is true; any more than Cranmer or Melancthon, or Zwingle, or Ussher. He was a hesitating and ineffective public speaker. In the disposal of patronage he sought, too exclusively, for men of precisely his own views of theology.—We might recollect, perhaps, one or two more defects if we tried to do so; but this is not the time. —May the great Head of the Church direct our rulers in the choice of a fitting successor. Remembering the very limited circle from which the choice is usually made, the reflection must occur to every one—can there be, among those few individuals, even so many as two or three, at all fitted to step into the seat vacated by a Howley?

(From the Times)

There is no reason to suppose that Archbishop Howley was descended from what is usually called "a good family." In England, at least—whatever may be the case in Ireland—no ancient house bearing the patronymic of Howley is known to exist. His father was the Rev. Dr. Wm. Howley, vicar of Bishops Sutton and Ropley, in the county of Southampton. Within the same county, at a distance of six miles from Winchester, stands the village of Alresford, where the subject of this notice was born on the 12th of February, 1765. He was the only son of his parents, and while yet young, quitted the paternal roof for the Winchester school, where, under the government of Dr. Warton, he laid the basis of those attainments in literature, morals, and theology, which with other qualities not less essential to the great art of rising in life, enabled him to reach the highest position in our national church. During the course of his long life few persons publicly discussed the character of the late Archbishop without adverting to his wonderful equanimity of temper. Sydney Smith—not the Admiral, but the late Canon of St. Paul's—was accustomed to say that he had known the Archbishop from his childhood, and had never seen him, save once, betray the slightest manifestation of anger. The single instance referred to occurred when the canon and prelate were schoolfellows at Winchester; the former had won from the latter several games at chess, and, exulting in his success, was by no means sparing of "his quips and cranks and merry gibes," until at length the future Primate, losing all self-control, seized the chess board, and dealt out such a blow as utterly floored his adversary.—From that time forward Mr. Smith allowed him to win more games than he lost. Mr. Howley, having completed his studies at Winchester, proceeded in the year 1783 to New College, Oxford, and, after remaining for two years a scholar on the Wykeham foundation, he was elected to a fellowship. His degree of Bachelor of Arts he took in 1787, and that of Master of Arts in 1791. Within three years from that date he was chosen a Fellow of Winchester College, and in 1804 appointed a Canon of Christ Church. In the course of the next year he took the degrees of B. D., and subsequently of D. D. In 1809 Dr. Hall was advanced to the Deanery of Christ Church, when Dr. Howley succeeded him as Regius Professor of Divinity. The manner in which he discharged his duties as principal tutor of New College, the fame of his learning, the purity of his life, and the acknowledged piety of his character, obtained for him the cordial patronage of George III. It will, of course, be recollected that the Prince of Orange, now King of Holland, was an Oxford man. It is equally well known that at a very early age it was proposed to form a matrimonial alliance between that illustrious personage and the late Princess Charlotte, so that his Royal Highness was likely to occupy in this country the position of Prince Consort. The care of his education was given to Dr. Howley. It is scarcely necessary to add that he discharged this as he did every other trust most conscientiously, and that he sent his illustrious pupil forth from the university as good a scholar as could well be formed out of Royal materials.—That the learned Professor of Divinity stood high in the estimation of his Royal pupil, there can be no doubt; it was well known that the last time the King of Holland was in this country he paid a visit at Lambeth Palace, and took especial pains to mark the high esteem with which, after the lapse of many years, he continued to regard his *quondam* preceptor. Dr. Howley was also tutor to the Marquis of Abercorn.

On the 4th of October, 1813, he entered upon the duties of the Bishopric of London. He was consecrated at Lambeth Palace, and it so happened that Queen Charlotte, the consort of George III., though upwards of 70 years of age, had never witnessed the consecration of a bishop. Her Majesty, accompanied by two of the Princesses, was present at the ceremony that placed Dr. Howley on the episcopal bench. Fifteen years of successful administration in the see of London attested at once the prudence and piety, the mild fiamness and regulated energy of Bishop Howley. For nearly 40 years he was one of the lords spiritual, and though he never remained silent when it really formed any part of his duty to address the house, yet he was neither a frequent nor an effective speaker; but he uniformly brought to bear upon every debate in which he took part, a competent acquaintance with the subject under discussion, an impartial spirit, and a flow of genuine good feeling which rarely failed to make an impression on his auditory. In addressing public assemblies he lacked both force and fluency. No one attribute of the orator did he receive from nature or acquire by training. He was no such reasoner as the Bishop of Oxford; he could deliver no such vigorous and voluble discourse as the Bishop of St. David's; he could not play the advocate or the satirist so well as the Bishop of Exeter; his bearing and presence were not so noble as those of Archbishop Beresford; or his manner so hearty and good-humoured as the late Archbishop Harcourt's; but no member of the upper house enjoyed more personal respect than did the deceased primate.

He had been 15 years a bishop when a vacancy occurred in the see of Canterbury. There exists a very general impression that the prelate who seats himself on the episcopal throne of the metropolis has only to make one step more in order to establish himself at Lambeth Palace; on the contrary, a translation from London to Canterbury forms, *not* the rule, but the exception. In 1805, the Most Rev. Charles Manners Sutton was translated from Norwich to Canterbury; his immediate predecesor, Dr. John Moore was, in 1783 translated from Bangor: in 1763 Archbishop Cornwallis came from Lichfield, Secker from Oxford in 1758, Hutton from York in 1757, Herring from the same place in 1747, Potter from Oxford ten years previously, Wake from Lincoln in 1716, Tenison from the same place in 1694, Tillotson, who was appointed in 1694, never held any other bishopric; neither did Sancroft, who was archbishop from 1678 till his deprivation in 1691. In 1583 Whitgift came from Worcester; in 1576 Grindall was translated from York; Parker, appointed in 1559, had never previously been a bishop, neither had Pole or Cranmer; thus of the 21 primates whom we have had since the Reformation, Sancroft, Abbott, Laud, Judd, and Sheldon were the only prelates who filled the see of London; so that the friends and admirers of Bishop Bloomfield need be neither surprised or disappointed if he should live and die without attaining the highest ecclesiastical honours.

It was in the month of June, 1828, that Archbishop Sutton paid the debt of nature; Dr. Howley, who was appointed his successor, then became the highest dignitary of the church; and thus the unportioned son of a Hampshire parson, of obscure lineage, and powerless connexions, found himself in possession of a preferment the net annual value of which was little short of £20,000 a-year, with precedence next after the Royal family, with ducal rank, and the title of "Your Grace." His character rose with his position, he evidently felt safe and at ease in his new dignity, for, knowing his countrymen, he entertained a strong conviction that they would never allow hereditary wealth or titles, or "any other species of proud pretension, to look down with scorn upon an office which they look up to with reverence, nor presume to trample on that acquired personal nobility which they intend always to be, and which often is the fruit, not the reward (for what can be the reward?) of learning, piety, and virtue." When the deceased prelate was raised to the Primacy of all England the Duke of Wellington stood at the head of the government, but no compact involving political subserviency was "concluded between the high contracting parties."—The new Archbishop entered the upper house as free a lord of parliament as if an hereditary peerage had descended to him through a line of 20 generations. Within eight months of his elevation to the chair of St. Austin he protested against the policy of the Minister from whom he had received his appointment; and when the principle of the great government measure of that year (the Roman Catholic Relief Bill of 1829) came under discussion in the House of Lords, he moved that the bill be read a second time that day six months. But he had other difficulties with which to contend, and other painful duties to perform. He had baptized the Queen; he had solemnized her marriage; he had placed the Crown upon her head; he was the first ecclesiastic in the realm; and when it appeared to him, as well as to other distinguished members of the hierarchy, that in the palace of the Sovereign, Sunday was observed in a manner rather in accordance with the gaiety of continental tastes than with the quiet reserve of English and Protestant habits, he did not hesitate to call her Majesty's attention to the subject; and it has been stated that more than once during the Melbourne ministry he respectfully tendered to the Crown advice not quite in accordance with the wishes of those who at that time surrounded our then youthful and inexperienced Sovereign. It is a remarkable fact that the grandfather of the Queen, George III., instead of requiring similar advice from the Primate of his day, was himself the remonstrant. His Majesty once, during the incumbency of Archbishop Cornwallis, addressed to that prelate a very grave letter, censuring the "routs and revelries" of Lambeth Palace, and praying his "good Lord Primate" to terminate the scandal. But Archbishop Howley, though cheerfully hospitable, never exposed himself to such a rebuke, nor to any other species of animadversion; for, notwithstanding the apparent simplicity of his character, he was generally adroit in avoiding awkward situations.

He was by no means a distinguished preacher; without much ingenuity, without the power to render learning popular, without imagination, without fervour, he was scarcely even impressive.

The extreme moderation of character which rendered almost everything that proceeded from his pen cold and unimpressive, proved, nevertheless, a source of that tranquil success with which he administered the affairs of the Primacy. Thus, when the Tractarian, or Oxford controversy, occupied exclusively the thoughts, conversations, and studies of all churchmen, the Archbishop, in his cold, temporizing, hesitating manner, contrived to give to both parties advice and apparent support, without committing himself irrevocably to either; and as regards the appointment of the Bishop of Hereford (elect) his cautious dubiety stood him in excellent stead, for, as every one remembers, he gave, on the one hand, no distinct opinion to Lord John Russell respecting Doctor Hampden, while, on the other, he abstained from signing the memorial of the remonstrant bishops.

Of his public or his private life little more remains to be related. Before he became Bishop of London, he married Mary Frances, eldest daughter of John Bell, Esq., of Southampton.—The issue of that marriage were two sons and three daughters. One of the Archbishop's sons was for a short time an officer in the Guards, but he died of consumption at the age of 20. His other son only lived to be 12 years of age. The Archbishop's eldest daughter married, in the year 1825, Sir George Beaumont, Bart., and died in 10 years after her marriage. Another of his daughters was married to a Mr. Wright, and a third to a Mr. Kingsmill. The latter years of the deceased prelate were not much distinguished from the general tenour of his life. The extreme quietude of his character induced some of his acquaintance to say that he had never been young, therefore when he was really overtaken by old age his habits underwent little change. Even within a year of his decease he appeared in public almost as frequently as usual, though, of course, he gradually ceased to preach, and very rarely during the last four or five years addressed the House of Lords. At length the infirmities attendant upon extreme old age became every day more apparent; a severe attack of the prevailing epidemic shattered his enfeebled constitution.—His malady, however, yielded to careful and able treatment, and he once more ventured to take carriage exercise, but the remnant of his strength seemed to have quite departed, and, after a short time, he sank into irrecoverable debility. Had he lived to see this day (the 12th of February) his Grace would have completed the 83d year of his age.

Dr. Burke, P.P., has advised his congregation in Clonmel, to associate for the purpose of repressing crime, in allusion to the horrible murder of poor Manning.

The naval estimates for 1848 amount to £7,951,842, which is £214,644 more than the estimate for 1847. The number of seamen is the same as for this year, 27,500. A supplementary estimate is made of £30,000, for improving the condition of petty officers and able seamen after service.

Mr. Labouchere has brought in a bill to make better provision for the conveying of emigrant passengers to Canada, and to prevent a recurrence of the mortality of last year.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The Members of this body met on Monday at the usual hour.

Mr. E. W. O'MAHONY, Barrister at law, in the Chair.

Mr. Dunne read a letter from Mr. John O'Connell, M.P. for Limerick, from Paris, full of the usual twaddle.

Several subscriptions were handed in from various parts of Ireland, including £9 from Cashel.

The Rev. Mr. Hannigan, P.P. of Turin, near Mullingar, next addressed the meeting, handed in £10, and stated that he had never spoken in that hall before, and would not have done so but for the insolence of Lord Shrewsbury. There were 1000 priests in Ireland and 1400 curates, every one of whom, with the exception of a few Judases, would stand together and never cease agitating the country until they obtained a Repeal of the Legislative Union (cheers.) The presthood would not allow themselves to be converted into stipendiary magistrates. He (the Rev. Mr. Hannigan) was the first to suggest to O'Connell the holding of a monster meeting, and he would now suggest to his son, his friend Mr. John O'Connell, the holding of simultaneous meetings throughout the country, to be held within a month from that day, at which petitions might be adopted and presented to her Majesty, praying for a restoration, to them, of their own parliament.

The Rev. Mr. Masterson, Mullingar, said—Sir, I have to hand in £21 (cheers.)

A Voice—Who will put down the priests now? (cheers.)

Rev. Mr. Masterson—No doubt the document that has been so truly and so eloquently commented on by the respected chairman has been concocted by some minister of the crown; and no doubt the name "Shrewsbury" was subscribed with a flourish of the ministerial pen. The noble lord vainly imagined that the document would be taken as an infallible guide by the bishops and priesthood of Ireland, in the government of the Catholic Church. I tell him that I, for one, never will be directed by a bungling, blundering, *omadhaun*, to use an expressive word (laughter and cheers). Well, Sir, how am I to be directed in morals, religion, and politics? I will tell you—by the unalterable laws of God (hear). I find that our Divine Redeemer spoke a beautiful parable with which you are all familiar. He says, a certain man going down from Jerusalem to Jericho fell among robbers, by whom he was robbed, beaten, and left for dead. A Jewish priest, the prototype of a bad Irish landlord, and a worse English minister (laughter)—passed cruelly by, and lent him neither comfort, consolation nor relief; and he is condemned by the Redeemer for his inhuman conduct. But a Samaritan passes by and offers him consolation, comfort, and relief; and his conduct is approved of, and praised by the Son of God. What course are we to take? What are we to do? We see the people robbed—we see them murdered by famine—we see them bleeding on the highway, perishing by starvation, and disease; and am I to be told that I am not to pour into their bleeding hearts the oil and wine of spiritual and temporal consolation? If we would escape the condemnation passed upon the inhuman Levite we must do that (hear, hear). It is from the divine source of God's law I will draw instructian to guide me in religion, morals, and politics. It is not from a pious fool I will take that instruction (laughter and cheers). Can you tell me, from the very first moment that the sacred soil of Ireland was desecrated by the footstep of the invader—travelling along the stream of time, where can the muse of history point out one oasis, one green spot, where the memory can dwell without pain?—For the last six hundred centuries show me one such spot. Where are the noble edifices devoted to religion, and charity that once graced our soil? Where are those sacred buildings now? In ruins.—Their altars have been desecrated, their sanctuaries polluted, their inmates expelled; no voice can you hear there now, but the wild winds of winter, like some departed holy spirit bemoaning their decay (hear, hear). Where are the once happy inmates—what has become of them? Where are the monks and friars?

A Voice—"Murdered."

Mr. Masterson—Aye, I will tell you more—they were, and butchered. In the year 1602, the year before the death of Elizabeth, she issued an edict, suppressing the remaining monastic institutions of the country, and confiscating, of course, the lands attached to them. The Monks of St. Bernard and St. Dominick, in the diocess of Killaloe and Limerick—the monks in the counties of Clare and Limerick—petitioned the Queen, imploring a safe passage to some European port out of this country. This was promised them, and they were desired to assemble on a certain day, on the Island of Scattery, between Limerick and the sea. A large vessel was chartered for the sad and solemn occasion; the monks, to the number of four hundred, were taken on board; as soon as the ship reached the dark and deep blue sea, the four hundred trusting and unoffending monks were cast into the depths of the ocean (marked sensation) They imagine, indeed, that by their loud talk they will frighten the priests of Ireland from standing by the people; but I declare before God and this assembly, that I would call on the earth to open beneath my feet and swallow me sooner than desert the people (loud and vehement cheering). All the punishment that human torture could inflict, I would not give that for it (snapping his fingers) (renewed cheering). Do you imagine that the fear of temporal punishment would make me a traitor to man and a foe to God (hear, hear). They little know the Irish priesthood or the Irish people (cheers); but I tell them here that the one lives in the other (loud and enthusiastic cheering, waving of hats, &c,). They imagine, indeed, that if they could succeed in separating the priesthood from the people, the victory would be an easy one—they will never do it hear, hear, and cheers): they tried it before, and failed. Go over ancient history—read the reigns of Caligula, of Nero, of Herod, of Dioclesian, and if you compare them with the time of Cromwell, of Esssex, and many others in Ireland, and even some of their deputies, such as Sir Arthur Loftus and Sir Charles Coote, their crimes were not so bad as the atrocities committed on the people of this country. And why?—Merely because they were Irish. What was the conduct of Cromwell in the town of Wexford?—History tells us that three hundred amiable, virtuous women, and men as brave as the sun ever shone upon, and innocent children, had assembled round the emblem of man's redemption and craved mercy of the inhuman wretch who did not believe in the saving blood that was shed in that all-atoning sacrifice; but he denied them mercy or protection, and he murdered them in cold blood (sensation.) Go to Drogheda, and see what he did there. My authority is Leland, a Protestant historian—siege was laid to the town, and the Irish were defending it with remarkable bravery, when he sent to them, saying, that if they laid down their arms he would give them quarter. On the faith of this promise they did so. Jones, one of his officers, came to him and said, "Now, you have in your power the flower of the Irish army." He ordered them to be massacred, and we are told that for five days the streets of Drogheda ran red with human blood (sensation.) What was the conduct of the English garrison at Island Magee? They sallied out at night, and murdered 300 men, women and children who, the historian tells us, "were untainted by rebellion." Who perpetrated that deed? The very forefathers of the men who would now feel a pride and happiness in murdering and assailing us again.—What was the conduct of Sir Charles Coote throughout the county Meath. At Trim he murdered an old man by the name of Lynch, of eighty years of age, for the mere sake of murder At Tullaghanogue, near Athboy, he hanged an old woman eighty years of age with six others. In another place he hanged two old men and two old women. He brought a respectable old magistrate, who was bed-ridden with the palsy, into the town of Trim and hanged him there for sport.—To go through all the particulars that I could count would weary you. But to crown all the fiendish villainy, I will mention two instances; he took one helpless old women and had her surrounded with straw, and then set fire to her, and he got another old woman, that was supposed to be a hundred years of age, he tied her all about with matches, and burned her also. Nothing was more usual than for this fierce fiend to sally forth—and such was the terror of the peasants that they deserted their cabins at the approach of English soldiery—and set fire to their humble dwellings, leaving a mass of burning ruins on their return. At Rathcoole, near this city, a number of persons from different villages retired to a hill, and Sir A. Loftus and his soldiers invested the hill, and set fire to the furze on it, and Lord Castlehaven tells us that he saw the furze and the bodies burning at the same time. These, Sir, are but a few of the facts I could adduce, and by whom were these atrocities committed, or for what purpose?—Were they not committed by Englishmen—were they not committed against Irishmen (hear?)—Were there not laws enacted which made it almost a virtue to murder Irishmen? Were there not laws enacted against the Irish, written not even in blood but in some more infernal liquor, distilled from the alembic of hell itself (hear. hear.) How did they treat the priests and friars in those times? Rely on it they came in for their share. Why Cromwell said to some of them that he came across once that he was specially commissioned by Heaven to execute vengeance upon them, and he wrote to his English parliament, that every good man should give glory to God for the work he had done. Recollect these are no imaginary tales of mine. Leland, a Protestant historian, records them, and Ware and others tell us the same. And do we not know also the treatment the Bishop of Cashel received. Dr. Milner tells us, that they filled a large pair of boots with quick lime and other corrosive substances, and they put his feet into them until the flesh was burned into the bone; they then hanged him, and took him down, while he was half alive; they then ripped him open, and tore out his bowels, and they made him hold them in his hands, while another wretch tore out his heart and threw it into the flames (marked sensation.) They then cut his head off, and exposed it in the most public place to complete their atrocious infamy. I tell you this, that you may talk of Vandals and Huns—of the savage who roams the desart with his scalping knife and tomahawk, but the vengeance he inflicts on his victim falls far short of what England inflicted on the Irish—(hear.) Now, I would ask you, what are we to expect from England? Why is it that calumnies the most dreadful are uttered against us? We are calumniated at home by those who know us—we are calumniated in England by those who hate us—but for whose hatred we merely despise them. We will be told they are for our good. What good did they ever do us? (hear, hear.)—Did the priests ever betray you (cheers, and cries of they never did.) No, nor you never betryed the priesthood (cheers.) You have stood nobly by them, and let us this day proclaim before heaven and the English people—and I am sure I speak the sentiments of every priest in Ireland, when I say, that the priesthood and the people of Ireland will live or die together (most enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.) There is no doubt that acts which reflect disgrace on our country have been perpetrated from time to time by the excited and maddened peasantry. But if murders have been committed, I would ask who have been the teachers?

A Voice—the English.

The Rev. Mr. Masterson—No doubt of it; they were the first to commit murder, deliberate cold blooded murder, throughou the country. The speaker, after some further abuse of Lord Shrewsbury, whom he declared to be as ignorant of the religion he professed as a cow was of an eclipse, concluded by saying that though it was his first appearance at the Association, it should not be his last.

Mr Bryan Mulloy moved a vote of thanks to the reverend gentleman for his speech (hear.)

The motion was carried by acclamation.

The Rev. Mr. Hannigan retired from the hall, observing that if the society dropped the clergy a line down to Meath on any Saturday, he would undertake to say that at least forty of them would attend the following Monday's meeting (hear, and cheers.)

Mr Dunne then came forward and spoke on the subject of the Earl of Shrewsbury's letter, asking who was lord Shrewsbuey that he should attempt to slander and belie the Lord's anointed—the Lion of the fold of Judah? The learned gentleman having stated that there was scarcely a doubt existing but that the letter in question was for some days in Dublin Castle previous to its publication in the *Morning Post* in London, said he would not attempt to reply to such a wretched piece of "pious foolery," as he believed the Lord Archbishop of Tuam to be perfectly able to defend himself (cheers,) In conclusion, Mr. Dunne cautioned the people of Ireland against reading the *United Irishman*, a new weekly paper which was published for the first time on Saturday last.

At five o'clock the rent was announcen to be £66.

HIGH SHERIFFS FOR 1848.

Samuel Elliott, of Rocroge, Esq., has been sworn in High Sheriff of the county Carlow, before a Master Extraordinary: and E. L. Jameson appointed Deputy for the ensuing year.

Henry Maunsell, Esq., was on Friday sworn in High Sheriff, and Robert R. Gelston, Esq., Sub-Sheriff for the city of Limerick for the ensuing year before Robert Anglim, a commissioner of the Court of Exchequer at his office in George's-street.

William Leake, Esq., of Limerick, is nominated Sub-Sheriff of the county Limerick for the ensuing year. The High Sheriff, F. Goold, Esq., was on Saturday sworn into office before the Lord Chief Baron.

John Tydd, Esq., of Ennis, is appointed Sub to H. S. Burton, Esq., High Sheriff of the county Clare.

Wm. Talbot Crosbie, Esq., D. L., Ardfert Abbey, High Sheriff of Kerry for the ensuing year, has appointed J. M'Carthy, Esq., of Frogmore, as his Under Sheriff.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.—Robert Shaw, jun., Esq., of Kinmage House, was sworn in High Sheriff for the county Dublin on Saturday last, before the Lord Chief Baron; and C. S. Yates, Esq., as Under Sheriff.

It is to be hoped that the late Special Commission has succeeded in suppressing outrage in at least, a part of this county. The lately misguided peasantry of the parish of Coolcappa, and its vicinity have surrendered, within the last few days, to the Rev. Mr. M'Mahon, P.P., several guns and other weapons, with a promise of abstaining in future from illegal combinations.—*Lim. Chron.*

FRANCE—THE REFORM BANQUETS.

The debate on the last paragraph of the address, which condemns the Reform dinners, was resumed, on Wednesday week, and it ended in so tremendous an uproar that the several journals are at a loss how to describe it. As the reader is aware, after suffering above sixty of these dinners to take place, which upwards of one hundred members of the Chamber of Deputies have attended, the ministry have not only introduced a violent paragraph against them into the King's speech, but also discovered a law of 1791, with which they have determined to put them down. Whoever has the slightest recollection of the circumstances which immediately preceded and followed the revolution of 1830 must be astonished at the humble "Citizen-King" of that period daring to do that which his unfortunate kinsman of the elder branch of the Bourbons endured to the last moment. When the Chamber met, on Wednesday, its aspect was rather ominous, but two or three speeches were delivered as to the legality of the banquets, without any disturbance. The intemperate Keeper of the Seals, M. Hebert, was even suffered to inveigh, at great length, against the banquets and their dangerous tendency, and to uphold the government's right to put a stop to them, in language ill-suited to the gravity of a Minister of Justice. A reply was returned by M. Feuilhade-Chauvin, a member of a high court of justice; and a still abler one by M. Ledru Rollin, a Radical lawyer, both of them contending that the law of 1791 could not be enforced under the present circumstances. These opinions so enraged M. Hebert that he would reascend the tribund, although MM. Guizot and Duchatel seemed by their looks to implore his silence. The Keeper of the Seals reiterated his arguments in support of the government's right, and, despite many an angry interruption, wrathfully said to the Opposition:—"I repeat it, what you have hitherto done has been done despite the law, and you shall do it no more. Such is our will." The ministerial majority applauded, and the storm arose. M. Odillon Barrot cried:—"Polignac and Peyronnet were more constitutional than you" and the whole Gauche stood up, repeating the same words, and uttering many far more offensive apostrophes. We shall now quote one of the reports before us:—"A *tumulte inexprimable* ensued. The Centres raised a *hurlement effroyable*; the whole Gauche returned the most violent exclamations, and it was soon impossible to distinguish anything amidst this extraordinary confusion of vociferation, stamping, and challenges offered and returned; in all directions were to be seen fighting attitudes, extended arms, the whole accompanied with the thundering of human voices, the irritated and deafening noise of which shook every part of the amphiteatre." During this part of the uproar, M. Hebert, the highest personage in French law, stood up pale, his arms crossed, fixing in a most warlike style on M. O'Dillon Barrot, who contemptuously, but calmly, awaited the explosion of his wrath. The Minister of Justice at length obtained some attention, and after bitterly complaining of having been compared with the Prince de Polignac and Count de Peyronnett, declared that he should execute the law with severity against all such as should attempt to violate it. The clamour was reviving, when M. Odillon Barrot, spurning the threat, maintained the justness of his "apostrophe," and again declared that the government issued from the revolution of 1830 had exceeded Polignac and Peyronnett in illegality. The Centres renewed their vociferations, which the Gauche as vigorously resented, the words *infame violence, brutalite*, being, with many other harsh ones, heard in the galleries, M. de Girardin attempted to speak, but the Ministerial party cried for the closing of the general discussion. The President (and a very poor one he is), who had long rung his bell, and exhausted his lungs in vain efforts to restore order, put the *cloture* to a vote, when the Gauche indignantly opposed it and would not vote at all. The president then pronounced the *cloture*, and took himself off; the Gauche hastened from their benches, and, in his absence abused his chair. President Sauzet was recalled by some Centre members, but, finding that all was chaos, he again fled, It was six o'clock when the Chamber broke up, in "unspeakable agitation," as the *Debats* says; for some time after cries of rage were to be heard in the lobbies and passages. It is worth observing that M. Odillon Barrot is the third leading actor, in the revolution of 1830, who has openly denounced the government established at that period. Lafayette and Laffite were not influential actors, but M. Barrot was one of their most active confederates, and subsequently one of the three commissioners who escorted Charles X. to the French coast, when that unfortunate Sovereign left his realms for ever. The catalogue of minor actors in the "revolution of glorious "July" who will have nothing more to do with the d'Orleans family is daily lengthening, as all must perceive who watch the last years or months of Louis Phillippe's reign.

On the following Thursday the discussion on the amendment proposed by M. D'Arblay, on the paragraph of the address alluding to the reform banquets, took place. M. Guizot, M. Thiers, and M. Odillon Barrot, were the principal speakers. An assertion on the part of M. Guizot that with his majority he might, if he pleased, smother all discussion, produced an explosion of indignation from the opposition. The amendment of M. D'Arblay was negatived by a large majority. The whole of the opposition abstained from voting. The discussion was again resumed on Friday, on an amendment proposed by M. Dehmolseaux De Givre, to omit the words "agitation excited by passions or blind delusions." This amendment was supported by M. Lamartine and M. Odillon Barrot, and was opposed by M. Morney and M. Vitet.

It is now said that the ministry feel they have gone too far, and would be glad of an opportunity of retracing their steps if possible. The imprudence of M. Hebert, in his speech of Wednesday, is universally condemned.

The whole of the troops in garrison in Paris are in their barracks, to be ready in case of emergency.

THE CONSTABULARY.

Mr. Magrath, S.I., has been ordered from Borrisokane, and reduced from first to second class Sub-Inspector, for neglecting to forward a report to the coroner of this town of the death of a boy who had been accidentally shot, in order that an inquest might be held on the body.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

The predominant religious persuasions in Van Diemen's Land are those of the Established, Roman Catholic, and Presbyterian churches, and the only communities recognised by the Church bill of that colony.

There are *no poor* in the colony of Port Philip, or South Australia. Dr. Kelly, of Port Philip, has chartered two vessels at Greenock, with emigrants for this prosperous colony.

ATTACK BY AN ARMED PARTY.—On the night of the 10th inst. an armed party of five men, with their faces blackened, attacked the house of a farmer named Thomas Ryan (Peter) near Dundrum; they dragged him out of bed—placed him on his knees; swore him to surrender some land which he recently took possession of, and then decamped. Five persons were arrested whom Ryan stated to be the attacking party, but he afterwards declined lodging informations against them.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday, Feb. 14.

The Earl of EGLINTOUN presented petitions from Arbroath and Ayr against the currency acts of 1844 and 1845.

The Bishop of EXETER gave notice that next day he would present a petition from certain clergymen in Buckinghamshire, praying that so much of the statute of the 25th of Henry VIII., as subjects deans and chapters to the penalties of *præmunire* might be repealed.

Adjourned.

House of Commons—Monday, Feb. 14.

GREAT YARMOUTH ELECTION.

Mr. SEYMER brought up the report of the select committee appointed to inquire into the petition against the return of the Hon. Arthur Lennox, commonly called Lord Arthur Lennox, and Octavius Edward Coope, Esq., for the borough of Great Yarmouth. The hon. member said he had to inform the house that the committee had determined that Lord Arthur Lennox and Octavius Edward Coope, Esq., were not duly elected to sit in parliament for the borough of Great Yarmouth; that the late election for that borough was a void election; that Lord Arthur Lennox and Octavius Edward Coope, Esq., were, through their agents, guilty of bribery at the last election for the borough of Great Yarmouth; that it was proved before the committee that various electors had been bribed, but that there was no evidence to show that those acts of bribery were committed with the knowledge and consent of either the said Lord Arthur Lennox and Octavius Edward Coope, Esq.; and that the committee were of opinion, from the evidence given before them that gross, systematic, and extensive bribery prevailed at the last election among the freemen of Great Yarmouth; and the committee, therefore, considered it their duty to express to the house their unanimous opinion that the freemen of that borough should be disfranchised (loud cries of hear)—and that no writ should be issued for the said borough till the necessary measures had been taken for the purpose of such disfranchisement (hear.)

The report was then brought up, and ordered to lie on the table.

NEW WRIT.

A writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a member to serve for the city of Waterford, in the room of Mr. D. O'Connell.

Petitions in favour of the Roman Catholic relief bill were presented by the Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY (39 petitions), and by Mr. W. BROWN.

Petitions for examination into the alleged practice of denunciations from the altar, and petitions for the interference of the house against the practice, were presented by Lord R. Grosvenor; by Mr. D'Israeli, from High Wycombe; by Mr. G. Bankes, from a town in Dorset; and by Sir R. Price. Also, by Mr. Osborne, a petition for measures for the prevention of murders in Ireland.

Mr. GEORGE A. HAMILTON presented a petition signed by the Deans and Archdeacons of Killaloe and Kilfenora, and by 75 of the clergy of the diocess: the petitioners state that they have no desire to be exempt from a great portion of the burden of supporting the poor, but they complain that the rate presses unequally and unjustly upon them: that while others are rated at their net value, the clergy are rated at their gross: that they pay poor rate on what they pay as curates' salary, as schoolmasters' salary, as county cess, and ecclesiastical tax: that while rate-payers deduct half the poor rate, the payers of tithe rent-charge deduct the whole, and the clergy are crushed under the weight of the impost.

Mr. HAMILTON presented a similar petition from the clergy of Kilmacduagh; and petitions against the National system of education from the Protestant inhabitants of the parishes of Kilglass, Bangor, county of Down; Fashinny, co. Longford; Killinane, county Galway, and Coolbanagher.

Col. ANSON brought up the ordnance estimates, which were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN gave notice of his intention to move for leave to introduce a bill for the improvement of landed property in Ireland.

In answer to a question from Mr. POULETT SCROPE,

Sir G. GREY repeated the statement he made on a former night, that the government had taken no steps to ascertain the number of Irish immigrants who had landed at British ports during the present winter. About six weeks ago he received a communication from Mr. Rushington, a magistrate at Liverpool, informing him that during the present winter, that town had been comparatively free from fever and other diseases introduced by Irish emigrants, from which that town suffered so much during the preceding year. As to the amount of mortality caused in Ireland by the late famine, it would be impossible to ascertain it until the next census should be made. There would be no objection to lay before the house a return of the number of ejectments which had taken place in Ireland during the last two years, as soon as the information could be obtained. A return of the number of persons who had received notices to quit would not convey information to be relied upon, because it was a common practice in Ireland to give a tenant notice to quit without the landlord having any intention to act upon it.

REVENUES OF ARCHBISHOPS AND BISHOPS.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL—On Friday evening the hon. member for Cockermouth gave notice of his intention to ask me this evening whether the government would undertake to inform the person who may be appointed to the vacant see of Canterbury that he must accept it subject to any alteration which parliament might make relative to the mode of fixing the income of the see. The hon. member stated that a similar course had been followed in the case of the Bishop of Durham, and he might have referred to other instances in which a notice of that kind was given. I am of opinion that the present mode of fixing the income is not satisfactory, and I think that parliament may make a better arrangement (hear, hear)—with respect both to the payment by the commissioners to the archbishops and bishops and to the payment by those right rev. prelates back to the commissioners; and therefore, I think it perfectly right that any person who may be appointed Archbishop of Canterbury should be informed that he must accept the appointment subject to any new arrangement which parliament may make. To prevent any misconception, I may state that it is not the intention of the government to propose any alteration with respect to the Archbishop of Canterbury's income, which is fixed at £15,000.

Mr. HORSMAN said that he had no desire to disturb the existing arrangement as regarded the amount of the Archbishop of Canterbury's income.

The New Zealand bill passed through committee.

MR. ANSTEY'S MOTION.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER wished the house would then go into a committee of supply, in order to take a formal vote. Perhaps the honourable gentleman opposite (Mr. Anstey) would allow them to go into committee, and he could bring on his motion on another supply day.

Mr. URQUHART opposed the motion, and said, if it was not too late to go into a committee of supply, it was not too late to go into a question of grievance. He would move the adjournment of the house.

Mr. S. O'BRIEN seconded the motion.

Lord D. STUART hoped the hon. gentleman would not persevere with his motion, although he admitted that he had a perfect right to do so.—He must say that, upon the last occasion when the hon. gentleman (Mr. Anstey) had attempted to bring forward his motion, the government had used its influence to break up the house (no, no.) Some gentlemen said "no, no;" they did not believe that the members of government had urged members to leave the house. Why he once believed that himself (laughter)—and he was only laughed at for his pains (great laughter.)—He called upon his noble friend to tear the hon. gentleman's arguments to ribbons if he could; but at any rate let him meet them. But then the hon. gentleman ought to take a motion day for his charge.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said if the hon. gentleman would take the advice of his noble friend and take a notice-day, the government would do their best to keep a house.—He denied for himself being accessory to the breaking up on Tuesday last.

The O'GORMAN MAHON also urged the honourable member to withdraw his motion.—He avowed that, after the honourable member's refusal to waive his right on Tuesday, he (the O'Gorman Mahon) exercised all his influence to induce honourable members to leave the house (laughter.)

Mr. ANSTEY said at an early hour of the evening he had requested the noble lord at the head of the government to give him an assurance that he should have an opportunity to bring forward his motion at some future period. That assurance was not given; and now, at the last hour, the Chancellor came forward and offered a pledge—he did not know whether in earnest or not—that he would endeavour to get him a hearing.—If the Chancellor would promise to bring forward a vote of supply some day next week, and fix it on at a period which would allow time for this discussion, he would cheerfully give way. With respect to the conduct of government in breaking up the house, it was notorious that the noble and hon. members who acted as whippers in contributed materially to the diminution of the members on that occasion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER suggested that the hon. member should take the notice day of Tuesday week, when the government would do what they could to make a house. He did not wish to induce the hon. gentleman to bring forward his motion on going into supply, which was very inconvenient, but if the hon. member insisted upon that, he could do it on any supply night which must be held soon.

Mr. ANSTEY agreed to the suggestion, and trusted no hon. gentleman would anticipate him in giving notice of motion on that day merely to obstruct him.

Mr. URQUHART then withdrew his motion of adjournment.

The house then went into committee of supply; and

A vote of £17,560,000 for the payment of outstanding Exchequer bills was agreed to.

The house resumed, and the distilling from sugar bill was read a second time.

Mr. WAKLEY moved the following committee on medical registration and medical law amendment:—Mr. Wakley, Sir James Graham, Mr. Rutherford, Mr. George Hamilton, Lord R. Grosvenor, Sir H. Halford, Col. Mure. Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. M'Gregor, Mr. Walter, Mr. Feench, Sir T. Birch, Mr. Osborne, Mr. W. S. Lascelles, and Mr. Grogan, which, after a short conversation, was agreed to.

The house adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

House of Lords—Tuesday, Feb. 15.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.

Lord STANLEY, on the part of his noble friend the Earl of Hardwicke, gave notice that it was his noble friend's intention on Friday se'nnight, to move for a committee to inquire into the operation of the navigation laws.

The Bishop of EXETER presented a petition from certain of the clergy of Buckinghamshire, praying that so much of the statute of the 25th Henry VIII as subjects deans and chapters, and bishops to the penalties of "præmunire" may be repealed. The right rev. prelate said he cordially concurred in the prayer of the petitioners, but if any of them wished to interpose any other than a wholesome check on the exercise of the undoubted prerogative of the crown to nominate bishops in this country, he could not go along with them. That, however, he believed was not the case. He considered the provision against which the prayer of the petitioners was directed to be an unmixed tyranny, and so monstrous and oppressive that an end ought to be put to it.

After some conversation the petition was received and their lordships adjourned.

House of Commons—Tuesday, Feb. 15.

The presentation of petitions on a variety of subjects occupied the attention of the house for some time.

LAW OF LANDLORD AND TENANT IN IRELAND.

Sir WILLIAM SOMERVILLE at considerable length, moved for leave to bring in a bill to amend the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland. The bill, which he sought to bring forward embraced two points. First the providing of compensation for the improvements made by the tenant; and secondly it would be found to contain several important changes in the law with regard to the relations of landlord and tenant. If he should be dispossessed of his holding within a term which did not give him the full benefit of the improvements which he had made, and this object would be endeavoured to be carried out with as little interference with the rights of property as possible. It was intended that from and after the passing of the act any tenant holding at a rent exceeding £10, whether under lease or from year to year, might serve upon his landlord a notice—specifying the proposed improvements he intended to carry out, and that he should nominate an arbitrator, calling upon his landlord to do the same; that if within a given time—21 days—the landlord would not name an arbitrator, the tenant might then summon the landlord before the petty sessions and that the sessions should appoint an arbitrator to be conjoined with the one originally named by the tenant. The two arbitrators were then to choose an umpire; but in case they did not choose one, the petty sessions again were to be called upon to interpose, and appoint an umpire. The arbitrators and umpire thus constituted would be called upon to ascertain the state of the farm generally, the value, the nature, and the suitableness of the proposed improvements, and what change should take place in the event of the landlord agreeing to the improvements. If it was thought that the improvements were such as ought not to be carried into effect, the matter would then drop, but if they decided that the proposed improvements ought to proceed they were then to make an award, and state in that award the name of the superior as the immediate laudlords, and whether they agreed to or dissented from the proposal of the tenant; and a declaration thereof was to be deposited in the records of the county within twenty-one days. An appeal might be taken before the assistant barrister, who was required to make inquiry into the nature of the improvements, with powers to disallow or vary their amount; the decision of the assistant barrister to be final. In every instance where the tenant had been 21 years in occupation, it was proposed that the landlord should be entitled to take possession. It was also proposed to give the landlord power under the bill to eject for non-payment of rent. As to the mode of settling the the claims of landlord and tenant respectively, it was provided that the former should serve a notice upon the tenant, nominating an arbitrator, and calliing upon the tenant to appoint another, the nomination of these arbitrators to be exactly upon the same principle and to follow exactly the same rules and regulations as in the case of the original arbitration, when in the first instance the nature of the works to be undertaken fall to be considered. These arbitrators would have to inspect the works and make their award as to the amount of compensation for damage; and, in accordance with a declaration of the Devon Commission, that compensation was not to exceed three years' interest in the holding. The bill went upon the principle that in 21 years' possession sufficient time would be given to reap the fruits of such improvements as had been made; and the mode by which the landlord might be entitled to avoid payment to the tenant would be to let him remain in possession for 21 yeaar. There would also be provisons in the bill enabling the immediate landlord to recover compensation from the superior landlord in case the interest of such immediate landlord should cease. All these provisions were prospective.—But considering that arbitrations were troublesome and expensive (hear, hear).—it might be a hardship to subject persons having holdings be low £10, rent to the trouble and expense of undertaking such arbitrations. It was therefore proposed that, for those under £10, the provisions of the bill should be retrospective, and that it be enacted that evary tenant having a rent not exceeding £10, who should be dispossessed by his landlord, should be entitled to the value of his improvements—those improvement not to exceed ten years' rent of his holding; and they were to be recoverable by civil bill before the assistant-barrister, who was to have the full power to decide, his decision being final. The other provisions of the bill contained clauses which regulated the power of distress, so as to prevent occupying tenants from undergoing unnecessary hardship on account of such processes, on the one hand from the immediate landlord, and on the other from the superior. It was proposed also that for the future, tenants holding under a certain interest should be deprived of the power to sublet altogether. Another great improvement to the occupying tenantry was, that this bill would give them the power of setting up an equitable defence in the superior court of law (hear, hear). By the law, as it stood at present, the tenant had the right of setting up an equitable defence before the assistant barrister; but, unless he was prepared and able to go to the enormous expense of a suit in equity, he was deprived of the full benefit of the law (hear, hear.) It was proposed also considerably to increase the powers of the assistant barristers. It was also provided, that tenants at will might be ejected for non payment of rent. His firm belief was, that that would be a beneficial clause both for the landlord and the tenant. It would give the landlord an additional power when disposed to act harshly, because the privilege would only be given for non payment of rent. Therefore, if a landlord was disposed to use his power harshly, and to remove an industrious, frugal tenant, this bill would give him an additional facility for such a purpose, he must then proceed according to the ordinary course of law, but for non payment of rent he would have facilities afforded him under this act.—His belief was that the hardships which arose from the notices to quit so generally resorted to in Ireland, and which were held so continually in *terrorem* over the tenants' heads, would not be felt in the way they had been if the landlords had the power to eject the tenant for non pryment of rent (hear, hear.) It must be remembered also that in the bill they reserved all the present law that was favourable to the rights of the tenants. It was proposed to couple the power of the landlord to eject for non payment of rent with another important provision, which would have the effect of securing short accounts betwixt landlord and tenant, and that was, that in a parole demise on rent should be recoverable that had not become due within two years.

Mr. O'CONNOR—Explain what is meant by parole demise?

Sir W. SOMERVILLE meant any case in which there was no lease. It was proposed that each receipt for rent should specify the particular gale for which that receipt had been given. This he regarded as a very important point, as it would ensure the protection of both landlord and tenant from loss. The right hon. baronet concluded by asking leave to briug in the bill.

After some discussion, leave was given to bring in the bill.

The house adjourned.

IRISH RAILWAY COMPANIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN EVENING MAIL.

Shelburne Hotel, Feb. 15, 1848.

SIR—As all our Railway Companies will soon hold their half-yearly meetings for the last half-year, ended December 31, 1847, you will oblige a great many independent shareholders, if you will allow me to state, that at the meeting of the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway Company, this day, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"That the Secretary be desired to get 600 copies printed of the list of shareholders, from the registry as closed fourteen days before this meeting, so that every shareholder may get a copy, upon application. The list to be printed thus:—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.
Sharebroker's Name.	Description or Calling.	Address.	Number of Shares	Sum paid on each Share.

There is, I believe, no possible step whatever which will so much help to establish private commercial confidence in our railways, which are now making their lines, and calling up their capital by instalments, and in all which companies the shares happen also to be at a great discount, as this simple publication of the list of shareholders, which will show every shareholder, no matter whether he lives in the country or in England, or in Scotland, how his partners in trade stand in the commercial enterprise in which he has invested his money. I believe that the same resolution (if not wisely and freely anticipated by the Board of Directors) will be proposed at several other companies, which, for the sake of the prosperity, and of the commercial credit of our railway system, will, I hope follow the example of the Dundalk and Enniskillen.

I am, your obedient servant,

JOHN GREY V. PORTER.

The Midland Great Western Railway (Mullingar) have made another £5 call payable 10th March. There was a very general impression among the shareholders that this call would have been postponed, or, at least, divided, and it is much to be feared that its payment will press very heavily on the shareholders, who are mostly resident in this country, and, of course, unwilling, except in the last necessity, to part with their shares at the present ruinously depressed price.

Accounts from the north of Ireland represent the linen trade as in a deplorable condition, in fact almost at a stand still. The want of demand from the West Indies, Mexico, and other extensive foreign markets, and the difficulty in obtaining facilities, has paralysed the operations of manufacturers, and bleachers, and, as a necessary consequence, spinners also. The most wide spread and increasing distress prevails among the working population throughout the counties of Down and Antrim, where heretofore the pressure had been comparatively little felt. The heavy losses on produce, in which the returns from many distant ports are principally made, have been such that in many cases, the exporter of linens has during tho past season not received back more than one fourth, or one-fifth the original cost, after waiting, perhaps, two years.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Tues	Wed	Thurs
3 per Cent. Cons	—	—	88¾
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	89⅝
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	194
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	39¾
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	—	—	26
Ditto 4 per Cent.	—	—	70¾
4 per Cent. City Debs.	—	—	—
4 per Cent Ballast Office	—	—	90
Deb. Gov. Sec.	—	—	—
Kingstown Railway Deb.	—	—	99
4 per Cent.	—	—	—

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	200	India Stock	240¾
3 per Cent. Consols	89¼	India Bonds	17 21
Ditto for opening	83⅜	South Sea Stock	—
3 per Cent Reduced	89¾	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent	90⅜	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	
New 3½ per Cent.	90⅝	18s 22s pm.	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

It will be seen by reference to our Parliamentary report, that on Tuesday evening Sir William Somerville brought in a bill to alter the law of landlord and tenant in Ireland. From the sketch of its principal features, as given by the right honourable baronet, it appears intricate and complicated enough. There are some portions of it, however, those regarding the powers of distress, the prevention of sub-letting, the regulation of ejectments against tenants at will, for non-payment of rent, and others, which must meet with approval. When the bill is published, and before the public, we shall be the better enabled to pronounce upon its merits. As far as we may judge, however, of its nature, as glanced at in the speech of the Irish Secretary, it cannot, as a whole, be considered satisfactory.

We are sorry to find by the papers that the cordial understanding which should exist between the ministers of England and France has suffered considerably, and that at a time so critical in the affairs of Europe as the present. "Our diplomatic representatives abroad," says the *Times*, "are at this time singularly ill qualified by circumstances, age, or character, for the performance of their duties, and we foresee that we shall ere long have to deal with events which it will be equally difficult for this country to endure with patience or to resist with success."

REDUCTION IN THE DUTY ON TEA.

The Clonmel Town Council, at their meeting on Monday, adopted a petition to Parliament, praying for a reduction of the duty on tea, an article which enters so largely into the consumption of every family. Will our corporate body adopt a similar procedure, and will the public at large bestir themselves in a matter in which they are so highly interested? Other towns have bestirred themselves in seeking for an abatement of the present exorbitant impost levied on tea, and we think the community at large should join in the agitation. We had intended to offer a few remarks on this subject, did our space permit.—We must, however, defer them at present.

COURSING.

The Waterford and Tipperary Coursing Club will meet at the White Fields, Kilfane, on Thursday, February 24th, and at King's Mountain, Castlemorris, on Thursday, March 2d, at half-past 10 o'clock each day.

Some articles are held over till Wednesday.—Our literary notices are also unavoidably postponed.

The *Freeman* contradicts, on authority, the rumour that Mr. D. O'Connell has obtained the situation of Consul at Boulogne, or elsewhere.—He still remains an expectant of Whig favor.

Dr. Sumner, Lord Bishop of Chester, is appointed to succeed the late Dr. Howley, as Archbishop of Canterbury.

FISHERIES.—Lord Stuart de Decies has recently established a fishery station on his property at Ring, in the county Waterford, where he has caused the population to be better instructed in the mode of taking the fish, and erected places for curing the produce.

The proceedings of the Essay and Discussion Society are, from the length of our local reports, held over till our next.

Mr. John Cæsar Firth has been promoted from the Custom-house, Waterford, to the Comptrollorship of Tralee, vacant by the appointment of John Reilly, Esq., to that of New Ross.

On Thursday morning, the 17th inst., Miss Mary Walsh, called in religion, Sister Mary Patrick Joseph, made her solemn vows of profession in St. Mary's Ursuline Convent, in this city. The Right Rev. Dr. Foran officiated on the occasion, attended by the Very Rev. Doctor O'Brien; the Rev. John Sheehan, P. P.; Rev. Nicholas Cantwell, P. P., Tramore; Rev. Martin Flynn, P. P.; Rev. Dr. Cooke, and several clergymen of the city, were present at the ceremony. This accomplished young lady is the third daughter of our respected citizen, Edmund Walsh, Esq., T. C.

Lieut. P. Bowen, R.N., of the mail packet service between Liverpool and Dublin, is remanded by the Lord Mayor of London on a charge of forging a will for his brother, Lt. W. M. Bowen, R.N., who died in China.

William and John Wyatt, brothers, were shot dead by robbers near Macclesfield on Saturday, while in pursuit of them.

Daniel O'Brien, Michael Connolly, and John Burns, are committed for the highway robbery of the Rev. Mr. Gernon, near Manchester, last month.

On Saturday night, a party of men attacked the house of John Power, of Kilmurry, near Feenagh, and demanded £1 to purchase ammunition—subsequently they stated 5s would satisfy them, but not being able to effect an entrance, they had to withdraw; and thence proceeded to the dwelling of John Lenehan, on the same townland, and endeavoured to compel him to comply with their request, but again failed in the attempt. The same gang attacked the house of John Scully, at Corkomohide, but the inmates having armed themselves with pitchforks, put the cowardly mauraders to flight.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The Limerick magistrates being opposed to Mr. Barnett delivering a lecture on phrenology, on Monday evening, in consequence of having announced that he would exhibit casts of the heads of Ryan (Puck) and Dea, executed on Monday week, the lecture was not held.

CITY WATERFORD ELECTION.

An adjourned meeting of the Repealers of Waford was held on Wednesday last at the Town Hall,

The Right Worshipful S. PHELAN in the Chair.

Previous to the chair being taken (one o'clock), every part of the room was crowded nearly to excess.

Mr. Delahunty commenced reading the resolutions which were passed at the meeting on Monday night.

Mr. R. Hayes, jun., here presented himself, and was received with loud cheers. He said—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, I do not appear before you in the capacity of an elector, nor yet as the partisan of any faction. I merely come forward as the personal friend of Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher, for the purpose of expressing, at his earnest request, his very sincere regret that any circumstances should have prevented his attendance here this day in accordance with your wishes and his own determination (cheers.) Mr. Meagher has been for the last three weeks labouring under a severe cold, which was considerably increased by his rather incautious appearance in this room upon the last night of meeting—(hear, hear.) He was confined to his bed the entire of yesterday and to day. But, notwithstanding all this, he had resolved upon being present on the platform, and would have carried his intention into effect had not his physician called upon him to declare that if he did, under any circumstance, leave his room to day, he would do so at the peril of his life (hear, hear.) Such being the case, I trust you will kindly excuse his non appearance in this room. He is more pained at being obliged to remain away from you that you can be disappointed by his absence (cheers.) Were he in my place this moment you would hear his eloquent voice raised against the adoption of the ballot in any shape or form in which it may be presented to you, and I am authorised by him to call upon every friend of his in this room, and all who are inclined to support him upon the coming hustings, to use every means in their power to frustrate the adoption of the ballot scheme. I have only to add, I trust Mr. Meagher may be sufficiently recovered to be actively engaged upon his canvass on to-morrow, and I am certsin he will be so upon the day after at furthest (loud cheers.) I reiterate his unalterable resolve to leave no honest means resorted to for the purpose of securing to himself the suffrages of every elector in the city of Waterford, and tell you in his own words he is resoived to fight this contest to the last penny he possesses on earth, and if needs be, to the last drop of his blood (tremendous cheers.)

Mr. Delahunty—Before he would read the resolutions, he would impress on the minds of Repealers the necessity of returning a staunch Repealer. He hoped every man would join in preserving order and quietness, and give every man a fair hearing. If they wished to see their country happy and prosperous they would all join heart and hand in fighting the battle of their country—(interruption and uproar.) If persons here interrupt the proceedings I tell them (interruption), I tell them that they are not electors.

Voices—"We are citizens,"

Mr. Delahunty—If you continue to interrupt us I tell you that we will call a meeting of the electors alone.

Voices—"It must be public."

Mr. Delahunty—We will return none but an uncompromising O'Connellite Repealer.

Rev. Mr. O'Shee—Delahunty, drop that word.

A Voice—Three cheers for Father O'Shee—(loud cheers.)

Mr. O'Shee—If people are here who differ from each other, they can wait until they hear the resolutions read, and if any principle is contained in them degrading to the independence of the city of Waterford, there are plenty of persons here on the platform to combat it (cheers.)—I intended to be only a listener when I came in, but I see a number of Repealers here all pursuing the same object, but differing as to the manner of its attainment. I quarrel with the word O'Connellite Repealer. It is better not to use it. I am an O'Connelite Repealer and a member of the Association; but I am a tolerant one. Mr. Meagher, in my mind, has as much right to differ from O'Connell as that illustrious man had to differ from Grattan (cheers.) Hear Mr. Delahunty; he has a right to it and deserves it at your hands. If he proposes a resolution not to your liking, you can scout it.

Mr. Delahunty here read the first resolution, which, on being put from the chair, was passed. On reading the second resolution, expressive of regret at the retirement of Daniel O'Connell, there was much uproar. On reading the third, which contained the words "Conciliation Hall," there were several cries of "no, no," and uproar. Mr. Delahunty—There are the resolutions passed at the last meeting. Any other gentleman who has others to propose can now do so.

Mr. Feehan came forward with the next resolution, which concluded with the words "true and uncompromising O'Connellite Repealer." (loud cries of "no, no," and "no ballot.")

Mr O'Shee—There is no such thing as a ballot now, boys, it is an open voting.

Mr. Delahunty, coming forward—I rise to tell you that you must give me a hearing (groans and uproar.) I'll have that, and won't thank Mr. Barron's fugleman, M'Auliffe, for it (cheers, uproar, and great confusion followed this observation, several parties in the room insisting with stentorian lungs that Mr. Delahunty had no right to insult any one.)

After some time,

Mr. Delahunty continued—I see here multitudes of the men we beat at the last election.

Mr. Costello—I will retire from the hustings if this is the way we are to go on (cries of "you'll oblige us.")

Mr. O'Shee again interfered. He said, whoever should appear to have the majority, he would support him. He came there to propose no man, but would pledge himself to vote for the man of the majority. If we are not divided, we must succeed; but if we are, the men we turned out may slip in, and the victory we gained be sulhed.

Mr. Delahunty—It is scarceley necessary after the eloquent speech of Mr. O'Shee, every word of which I concur in, to say much, there is only one mistake he has fallen into—that is the principle adopted by 19 out of 21, at the committee; and finding opposition made to the ballot, they came to the resolution of open voting. I, for my own part, was never afraid to tell the faith that was in me. I will go this length with Mr. O'Shee, that whatever man shall have the majority, be he Conciliation Hall Repealer, or member of any other society, I will vote for him, though, I must say, I would prefer a Conciliation Hall Repealer—(great uproar.) I will support the man I consider best calculated to represent my feelings, and endeavour to keep out the common enemy. If I find a Repealer in Waterford with the majority in his favour, I will go to the hustings and support him (that's fair, cheers, "you are coming round.") That person says I'm coming round, but I said the same to Mr. Meagher before the last election.

Mr. Keily—Before putting the resolution, I have a few remarks to make. I had no objection to the rule laid down by Mr. O'Shee; but at such a meeting, as that proposed to take a preparatory poll, we might have but fifty electors, or one-half, or one-third of the constituency present; and in such a scrutiny, we all know the influence Mr. Delahunty can exert over the citizens. On former occasions I know what took place. I move as an amendment, that a preparatory election is not necessary, and that we go direct to the hustings (cheers and uproar)

Mr. O'Shee—You'll have Barron in now.

Mr. Clarke rose, but there was much confusion, and several calls from voices in the room.

A Voice—"Young Meagher for ever"—this elicited loud cheers.

Mr. R. Hayes, on the part of Mr. Meagher, protested against any and every arrangement that might be proposed at the meeting, and declared that Mr. Meagher would abide by the legal and constitutional arrangement of the poll, and by none other on God's earth. He entreated Mr. Meagher's friends to back him out to the last in that determination.

Mr. Sherlock came forward, and was several times interrupted whilst endeavouring to obtain a hearing. If Mr. Meagher was the choice of the electors—

Voices—"So he is."

Mr. Sherlock—He had no objection to him.—How could they insure a majority for Meagher against any Tory that might come forward when the votes are divided? If Mr. Christmas came forward as a Repealer, he would support him—he would say the same to Mr. Wyse.—What chance has Meagher?

A Voice—"He has."

Mr. Sherlock—He would tell them he had not (groans.) Are you Repealers?

Voices—"We are."

Mr. Sherlock—If you are Repealers you ought to do all you could to bring into the ranks men of property. If Mr. Meagher comes forward without being proposed by this society, I'll oppose him. If he should be proposed by this society, I will then support him. Mr. Sherlock concluded amidst much interruption, by proposing Mr. Alexander M'Carthy, of Cork, as a candidate.

Rev. Mr. Cuddihy—I have something to tell will surprise you, as it did me. I received a letter from Thomas Meagher, who is attending his Parliamentary duties in London. (Mr. C. here read the letter, which amongst other matter stated that he had moved the house for the writ for Waterford on Monday last, and recommended Mr. Costello to the electors as the best they could get. So sure as I stand here, I will vote for Mr. Meagher (cheers), provided (interruption)—provided he is likely to receive the support of the majority of the electors. How are we to ascertain the opinions of the electors without taking steps to do so properly? If this be not done, we shall have the Tory, Christmas, in, or Wyse, the Whig, or the Whig expectant, Barron. I'll not only support my friend, Mr. Meagher, but go forward to the hustings and propose the son of the worthy Mr. Meagher. Neither you, nor I, nor any man can force himself on the independent electors of Waterford. Shall I name the men to you who seek your suffrages?

A Voice—"Name, name."

Mr. Cuddihy—I place at the head of the list the son of the best man in your city, who was supported by the great body of the citizens. If the good sense of that gentleman tells him he ought to stand, I will support him. The next man is one supported by a number of his friends. His name is *Lame* Murray. The next on the list is the man my revered friend, Mr. Sherlock, proposed, and that is Alexander M'Carthy, a worthy Irishman. I need not be asked to proclaim the next man. He is well known as having fought at Newtownbarry, Carrickshock, and was the friend of your illustrious Liberator to the day of his death (cheers, and some confusion). Don't you like the Liberator?—(cheers.) The fourth on the list is a man, as I tell you, who commenced his career in 1812, and always struggled against oppression. We will have no place-hunters.

A Voice—"Nor pensioners."

Mr. Cuddihy—I consider Mr. Costello a man the most likely to represent your opinions—(dreadful uproar, and cries of "down with Costello.")

A Voice—"The letter is forged—where is the post mark, &c.?"

Mr. Cuddihy assured them the letter was not forged, and concluded by begging the favor of a hearing for Mr. Costello.

Sir Benjamin Morris Wall came forward and proposed Mr. Thomas Lamie Murray, an Irishman and a patriot, who was now on his way to Waterford.

The observations prefacing the nomination we could not catch from the confusion prevailing, and the fact that the platform was thronged by persons jumping up on it, who completely hid everything from our sight and hearing almost, and the first to do this were the persons most prominent in taking a leading part in the proceedings.

Mr. Kent—You have heard the names of two gentlemen mentioned. One is Lamie Murray; the other is Mr. Costello. I think the contest will be between these two.

A Voice—"No, no."

Mr. Kent—You have heard the letter of Mr. Meagher read, stating the claims of Mr. Costello. But if Sir B. M. Wall went to Limerick, he would not send to Cork for a character. Let this gentleman (Mr. Costello) bring a good character from the Repealers of Kilkenny, and if then proposed, we will listen to his claim. If Mr. Costello comes before you, recommended by Mr. Meagher, the other gentleman is as well recommended by Sir Benjamin M. Wall, a man who, since his espousal of the cause of repeal, has made more sacrifices than Mr. Meagher ever did during the course of his life. Often did I hear Mr. Meagher say that he would at all times succumb to the opinions of Sir B. M. Wall. And there is Father O'Shee.—I would rather hear and subscribe to the opinion of such a sensible and good patriot as Mr. O'Shee, than to that manly, enthusiastic patriot, Mr. Cuddihy. I ask you and the Kilkenny men to what place did Mr. Costello ever go with the recommendation of Mr. O'Connell. He never did. He was brought into this city without our knowledge. Will you, by returning such a man, make yourselves the laughing-stock of every constituency? I tell you this—Mr. Costello climbed into the best situation that any attorney could ever attain under the crown. I can fancy the Lord Lieutenant going down to Kilkenny, and finding Mr. Costello a person suited to his purposes, saying to him, "Paddy, my boy, if you express detestation for that Delahunty, down in Waterford, we'll give a situation, because you are not a Repealer like O'Connell or Delahunty, but just such a Repealer as we want." Gentlemen, we are not in such need of a candidate that we should take this Mr. Costello, who has received no recommendation from any Repeal Association in Ireland. There is a Liberal candidate coming forward, recommended by Sir B. M. Wall, who resigned the Lieutenancy of the city, and was driven from the Bench for his adherence to the cause of repeal. Is he not to be depended on? The ballot I object to.

Mr. Feehan—There is to be no ballot.

Mr. Keily—Well, there is to be a scrutiny, and one is as bad as the other.

Mr. R. Hayes—Gentlemen, I did not expect to have been so often before you, and regret that any circumstance should have rendered it absolutely necessary. I shall read you a communication which I bring from Mr. Meagher's sick bed; it is as follows:—

"I have just ascertained that the Rev. Mr. Cuddihy read to the meeting a letter which he stated he received from my father, to the effect, that of any candidate at present before the public, he would desire to see the return of Mr. Costelloe secured. Now, it is evident my father could not possibly know as yet that I had determined to stand for this city, since I did not make up my mind to do so until Monday night, and, therefore, my father's opinion could not be quoted against me; but I beg leave to say, that whether his opinion be for or against me, I will fight this battle on my own merits and on my own principles, and I will do this even if it were to make me a beggar.

"Signed by

"THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER."

Mr. Hayes concluded by requesting a hearing for Mr. Costelloe.

Mr. Costelloe—If I am not heard to-day (confusion.) There was a time when I would be

heard in any assembly of Irishmen—I suppose you are not willing to hear me—let the challenge of Mr. Kent be realized, and I will despise all his accusations. I do not want to disturb the city (cries of "you do.") But Mr. Kent has made an attack on me, which I should be allowed to answer. If young Tom Meagher were here he would stand by me to the death, in procuring me a fair hearing. You ought to allow me to be heard in my own defence—it is easy to interrupt; but I am sure there is not one here from the boy to the sage, who would interrupt a man when defending himself against an attack. I did not intrude myself here, nor will not (cheers.) If the apple of discord has been thrown amongst you, I am not the cause. I will prove it to you —suppose I retire this moment, are there not three others to keep up the dispute. There is a gentleman of rank, talent, and intelligence, Alex. M'Carthy; there is also my excellent young friend, Mr. Meagher (hear and cheers); and there is Mr. Murray—so that you are in for a contest, however it goes. I am asked by Mr. Kent why not canvass Kilkenny—the cause is, the electors are broken into paltry factions, and I told it in Conciliation Hall (uproar.) There was one returned who never took part in public life, a good man in private life, but unfit to represent a constituency. Mr. Murray stood for Drogheda against Sir William Somerville, and was within a few votes of him.

A Voice—"Three."

Mr. Costelloe—He petitioned, and has now, with every chance of success, abandoned his petition. Why is not Mr. Murray taunted with this? I only mention it, because an attack has been made on me. I am not in the situation of the officer in the army, whom Mr. Kent compares me to. I did hold a government situation, but I did not seek it. It was offered to me by the government, when they had the support of the people (groans.) I would not be coerced any by government; and I beg to tell the gentleman that I am as independent as any of the gentlemen named. I have paternal property left to me by my father, who realized it in the times of Ireland, when "'Twas treason to love her, and death to defend." Mr. Costello went on to repudiate the attack he said was made on him, and explained that his situation of Clerk of the Rules in the Queen's Bench came to him from Lord Morpeth, through Mr. O'Connell. He also read an extract from an Act of Parliament, to show that compensation was provided by the Act for every one displaced from a situation. Although there was occasional interruption, Mr. Costelloe got a tolerably patient hearing, and thanked the meeting at the conclusion of his speech.

The Chairman then put the resolution for a preparatory meeting and election, but we could not decide whether the ayes or noes had it.

The meeting at a late hour broke up, Tuesday and Wednesday next are the days named for the preparatory election.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

The usual weekly meeting was held on Thursday at which William Morris, Esq., J.P., presided—other Guardians present, Messrs. Christmas, L. J. Lambert, J. H. Jones, J. D. Coghlan, D. Osborne, D. Holden, T. Gamble, M. Dooley, R. Asper, J. J. Aylward, P. Carigan, J. L. Mackesy, and Captain Newport, Mr. Burke, P. L. Inspector attended.

After the Clerk had read the minutes of the last day's proceedings, he read a letter from the "Central Board of Health" in Dublin, stating that it was their opinion that the Temporary Fever Hospital at Kilmacthomas should not be discontinued, as it appears by the best returns that the number of admissions into the Hospital had increased, and that the result of closing the Hospital would be that the infection would spread rapidly, and the ultimate expense on the union considerably increased.—Another letter was read from the Poor Law Commissioners, accompanied with copies of letters and certificates forwarded to them, relative to the family (seven in number of a poor man named Foley, a native of Waterford, but for several years residing at Crobally in the electoral divison of Rathmoylan, in the Waterford Union, who had been notwithstanding several applications, refused by the Board of Guardians the smallest out-door relief—one of the certificates stated that this family was in the direst state of misery and poverty, and had been, young and old, for several months living on "sea-ore!" "and a few chance turnips!!!" It was given, as stated in one of the lettars, as an excuse by the Guardians for refusing relief to the famishing family that that they held an acre of land. In reply it was stated to the Poor Law Commissioners, that poor Fahy had, through the benevolence of his neighbours, been able to till about half an acre with barley, which was a total failure. At all events poor Fahy and his family are left to starve. The case was, however, referred to the Relieving Officer to report thereon. What a merciful and humane Act this "Poor Relief Act" is, to shut out a family of seven or perhaps nine individuals, if they possess a cabbage-garden of a quarter of an acre! Are the letter and spirit of this charitable Act always carried out with as much strictness as in the case of poor starving Fahy and his family? Let others answer. A letter from the Commissariat Custom House, Dublin, informed the Guardians that a French Mill had been forwarded free of expense, for the purpose of grinding corn for the use of the paupers in the workhouse.

It was moved by D. Osborne, Esq.; seconded by Mr. D. Holden:—"Resolved—That the medical officers of the Fever Hospital be requested not to send back patients to the workhouse till their strength is restored."

Mr. Inspector Burke said he had been informed by the matron and porter of the workhouse, that in consequence of the weakly state in which they are sent out of the Fever Hospital, several relapses take place.

A long report from Mr. Burke was read on the state of the workhouse, which it appears is crowded to excess—and that two sick wards have been recently opened in the body of the house, in which there is malignant fever, as well as dysentery.

A resolution was passed that Grady's concerns be fitted up with boilers, &c., &c., so that it may be made available for the day and night accommodation, in order to relieve the workhouse from the excessive pressure on it. It is to be appropriated for the use of the boys, and to be super intended by the schoolmaster of the workhouse. A porter is to be appointed to assist the schoolmaster.

MORTALITY IN THE WORKHOUSE.

During the last fortnight no less than one hundred and two deaths! have taken place in the workhouse.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Admitted during last week..	146
Discharged and died	167
Remaining................	2101
In hospitals	226

FINANCE.

	£	s.	d.
Collected by Mr. Cosgrave....	£138	3	10
" Mr. Jones........	83	12	7
" Mr. Gamble........	64	17	6
" Mr. M'Donald....	60	5	2

Amount of rate remaining uncollected, £3948 13s 8d.

A gentleman, at Aberdeen, was so stupified by the sprinkle of Chloroform on his handkerchief, that he was found lifeless on a sofa.

The squadron of the Queen's Bays, in Nenagh, will leave on the 10th of March for Scotland, and it is said they will be relieved by a squadron of the Enniskilling Dragoons.

A grand encampment of Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry, is expected to take place in a few weeks on the Curragh of Kildare, under the command of Prince George of Cambridge.

MILLS TO BE LET.

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE Newly-built MILL at COLLIGAN, with 17 ACRES of LAND, situate within 3 Miles of the Town of Dungarvan. This Mill has a most ample supply of Water at all seasons, and is capable of driving four pair of stones, with the requisite machinery, all in full working order.

ALSO,

The Newly built MILL at GLEN, together with the HOUSE of GLEN LODGE, and 46 Acres of Land, Statute Measure, in prime condition. Glen Lodge is situate in the County of Waterford, on the banks of the River Suir, between Carrick and Clonmel.

Application to be made to
JAMES GALWEY, Esq.,
Waterford.

WATERFORD UNION.

Relieving Officer Wanted.

THE BOARD OF GUARDIANS will, on THURSDAY, the 24th of FEBRUARY Instant, proceed to the Election of a Relieving Officer for the undermentioned Districts of the Waterford Union, in the County Kilkenny:—

No. 7 District—Kilbride, Kilcollum, and Rathpatrick Electoral Divisions.

Salary, £30 per Annum.

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

No one will be appointed unless he is able to keep Accounts, and unless he engages to reside in the district for which he may be appointed to act, devoting his whole time to the performance of his Office, without following any trade or profession, or entering into any service.

Each candidate will be strictly tested as to his knowledge of Accounts.

Porter Wanted.

On the above-named day, the Guardians will also proceed to the Election of a Porter, at a Salary of £12 per Annum, Apartments, and Rations. He must be able to keep Accounts, and give Solvent Security, in a sum of £50, for the correct and faithful performance of the duties attached to the Office.

Applications for the above-named Offices, sealed and endorsed, "Application for ———," as the case may be, to be forwarded to my Office at the Workhouse, on or before 12 o'Clock on Thursday next, the 24th Instant.

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

Board-Room, Feb. 17, 1848.

IRISH DISTILLERIES.

It has been a matter of discussion among the West India and distilling interests whether the ministerial measure, permitting the use of molasses in distilleries, will have any effect in this country. It will be seen by the rough calculation below that its relative cost, as compared with sugar, shows a considerable reduction, but even with this, the Irish distillers do not seem to look at its introduction with much favour,

Sugar.		Molasses.	
Cost	37s 0d	Cost ..	17s 0d
Drawback....	12s 10d	Drawback ..	4s 6d
	24s 2d		12s 6d
For 11 gal., 2s 3d per gal.		For 7½ gals, 1s 8d per gal	

The cost of making the molasses spirit, would probably be somewhat less; and from the way the Excise experiments were made, the molasses would be more likely to yield the quantity than the sugar; but it may be assumed that in neither case can the Excise estimate be reached in the regular course of distillation, and at the present low and declining prices of grain, there is not much inducement for the trial of experiments on the subject.

STAMPS ON NEWSPAPERS.

There is a rumour to-day that in the forthcoming statement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer a proposition will be made to apply a sliding scale of taxation to newspapers, the amount of the stamp duty varying from one farthing to a penny, to be regulated according to the size of the sheet.—*Correspondent of Freeman.*

Patrick Ryan (Small) was executed at Ennis jail yesterday for the murder of the late James Watson, Esq. He ascended the scaffold at half-past two o'clock, in a very feeble state, supported by the Rev. Messrs. Mahony and Quinlan. The wretched man appeared almost insensible, and had to be held up while the executioner was adjusting the rope. He fainted off before the bolt was drawn, and died instantly. The evening before his execution he declared his innocence in the jail. A great concourse of persons congregated before the prison, to witness the spectacle.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

A detachment of Sub-Inspector Lewis' constabulary force from Newport yesterday lodged in the arsenal of the Ordnance barracks of this garrison 1031 guns, 48 pistols, three blunderbusses, with six guns and bayonets, and a lot of powder flasks and shot pouches, taken from the peasantry in the above district. On Monday a party of the county Constabulary under Head constable Coppinger, arrived here from Newcastle, with 120 stand of fire-arms which were seized or surrendered in that district. Same day Constable Hoghen, and a party from Castle-Connell, marched in an escort with a car load of fire-arms which were taken up by the Police. All were lodged in the depot at the Ordnance barrack. Yesterday several stand of fire-arms from the district of Kilfinnan which had been given up to the authorities, or seized by the Police, were lodged in the artillery barracks, by Constable White and party.—*Ibid.*

In Tyrone, as well as in Tipperary, associations are in progress of formation for the suppression of crime. At Leckpatrick, on Monday, Captain Sinclair, of Holyhill, presided, attended by the farmers of all religious denominations. Amongst those who addressed the meeting were the Rev. B. M'Kenna, P.P., and the Rev. George Smithwick, Presbyterian Minister, when it was resolved "That an association should be formed on the principle recommended by the Chief Justice, in his charge to the Tipperary grand Jury, for the purpose of securing to our tranquil neighbourhood respect for the laws of God and man."

At the Templemore Petty Sessions Edward Dooling, of Templetoohy was fined £10 for having several light weights and an illegal beam in his possession. It appeared in evidence that he was employed to distribute the out door relief meal, and that his stone weight was 9oz. light and that other weights were light in proportion.

Mr Leonard, the eminent Irish Comedian, is at present residing on his property near Nenagh, and has offered in the kindest manner, his co-operation in establishing a private theatrical company in that town, and has also gratuitously proferred his professional assistance in carrying it into effect, besides obtaining all the necessary machinery, dresses, &c. All Mr. Leonard requires is co-operation.

The funeral oration in memory of the late Daniel O'Connell, was pronounced by the Abbe Lacordaire, in the Cathedral of Notre Dame. Mr. John O'Connell who was present, seemed much affected by the discourse of the Rev. Abbe, who in the course of it took occasion warmly to eulogise the Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel for the conduct they pursued in introducing the Catholic Emancipation bill in 1829. The Count de Montalembert, who is dangerously ill with fever, was unable to attend.

GOLD AND SILVER SMITH WORK,—OPTICAL AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,—DENTISTRY,—PLATE AND PLATED WARE WORK, &c., &c.

SAMUEL CAMPBELL,

4, QUAY LANE,

Next door to "Mail" Office.

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has recently removed to the above address, where he personally conducts the several branches enumerated above, *Jewellery* of every description executed in first rate style, and with expedition. Optical and Nautical Instruments repaired. Dentistry, from an entire Set of Teeth to a single one, at prices unprecedentedly low. Plate and Plated Ware repaired and renovated.

S. C. begs to assure the Ladies and Gentlemen who may favour him with orders in any of the above branches, that they shall be attended to without delay, and in as good style and as reasonable terms as any house in the South of Ireland.

11th January, 1848.

POSITIVELY FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

MR. HENRY

HAS the honour to state that his Extensive DEMONSTRATIONS of the HEAVENS and EARTH will be given at the TOWN-HALL, WATERFORD, on the Evenings of MONDAY and TUESDAY next, FEBRUARY the 21st and 22d.

The Exhibition includes the Panorama of the Heavens, Comprising Seven Thousand Objects of Stellar Creation, the large Planetarium, the beautiful views of Castles, Abbeys, Landscapes, Avalanches, Alpine Scenery and Waterfalls, with a display of

Chinese Fire-Works.

Admission—First Seats, 2s; Second, 1s 6d; Third Class, 1s. Family Tickets may be had of Mr. HENRY, at DOBBYN's Commercial Hotel, on Monday.

Doors to open at Seven o'Clock, Exhibition to commence at Half-past Seven, and conclude at Half-past Nine.

Mr. HENRY will visit Derry and Belfast, previous to his return to London.

February 7.

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.)

COMPLETE SUCCESS OF

The London Telegraph

DAILY NEWSPAPER,

PRICE THREEPENCE.

THE PROPRIETORS of this new London Daily Paper beg to return thanks for the support already given by the Public to this new organ of intelligence, and they beg to state that every means are taken to perfect this Newspaper.

The LONDON TELEGRAPH is Published every day at Twelve o'Clock Noon—a Second Edition is also Published for the Country, Post Free, containing News, Corn, Money, and Share Markets to the close of the Day.

Persons desirous of having a Specimen Number are requested to send Three Postage Stamps, stating the Edition required, to Mr. SAMUEL COLLINS, Publisher of the LONDON TELEGRAPH, 185, Fleet-street, London.

Agents wanted in the Country.

County of Waterford, TO WIT.

PURSUANT to the provisions of the Act of 11th Victoria, cap. 1, sec. 16, entitled an "Act to facilitate the Completion in certain cases of Public Works in Ireland," I, MICHAEL MORTIMER, Secretary of the Grand Jury of the County of Waterford, pursuant to the powers given me by said Act, convene a Special Meeting of the Justices and the Cess-payers, selected for the County at Large from the Cess payers associated with such Justices at the last Special Presentment Sessions for the several Baronies, such Meeting to be held at the COURT HOUSE, at WATERFORD, on WEDNESDAY, the First Day of MARCH next, at the hour of One o'Clock, to proceed under the provisions of said Act.

Dated this 14th day of February, 1848.

M. MORTIMER,
Secretary Grand Jury.

County of Waterford.

PURSUANT to the provisions of the 11th Victoria, Cap. 1, Sec. 7, the Secretary of the Grand Jury hereby gives Notice, that he is ready to receive Sealed Tenders and Proposals for the execution of such Public Works as were presented for the Barony of Coshmore on the 3d February Instant, and for the Barony of Decies Without Drum, on the 4th February Instant; and that ADJOURNED SESSIONS will be held for the purpose of Opening and deciding upon such Tenders, for COSHMORE, at LISMORE, on TUESDAY, the 22d FEBRUARY, and for DECIES WITHOUT DRUM, at DUNGARVAN, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d FEBRUARY Instant.

M. MORTIMER,
Secretary.

14th Feb., 1848.

The *Limerick Chronicle* also reports a great number of depredations. Sheep and cattle killing appear most rife in its locality. In Kilkenny likewise similar outrages are nightly perpetrated.

The Rev. Arthur Champagne, of Miltown, has received a threatening letter cautioning him to discharge his steward, John Switzer.

TO THE

ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

I ASK you to select me as the Representative of your feelings, and the Assertor of your Principles in the British Parliament.

The grounds upon which I seek your trust are these—I shall not meddle with English affairs.—I shall take no part in the strife of parties—all factions are alike to me. I shall go to the English House of Commons to insist upon the right of this country to be held, governed, and defended by its own citizens, and by them alone. Whilst I live, I shall never rest satisfied until the kingdom of Ireland has won a Parliament, an Army, and a Navy, of her own. These institutions are the surest sources of prosperity, as they are the sole guarantees of freedom. At all times, and at all risks, I shall be prepared to assert this right.

I shall strive to command respect for my country, not more by my votes and services, than by my independence. I shall neither be the slave nor the partizan of any English Government. If any one expect through me a personal favour from such a Government, let him not vote for me —I never shall have to blush for an obligation to the enemies of my country.

As I maintain that the end of our struggle should be the perfect independence of our country, so I feel that Irish liberty must be for all the Irish people—undistinguished from one another—each sect and class unfettered—and all equal. I shall make no pledge for equality hereafter. I insist upon it *now*. Let us be brothers in the struggle, as we hope to be brothers in the triumph. Let us act toleration, instead of preaching it.

Of other things I shall not speak—petty ameliorations—instalments of justice—scraps of government patronage—if these things mingle in the burning hopes of the nation, the time for Ireland has not yet arrived, and I shall wait for other men and other times.

But, if your thirst be what I hope it is, for the pure and living waters—and if you think that my youth and strength, my glory here and hope hereafter, would inspire my efforts to realise your wishes, every personal objection to me will disappear. You will pledge your trust to my truth, and that obligation will by its own holiness compel me to fulfil it.

I remain your devoted servant and fellow-citizen,

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.

Seed Potatoes.

ANY Person wishing to secure a timely supply of good sound POTATOES, for SEED, can apply to JOHN READE, Esq., Three Bridges, Carrick-on-Suir.

Instructions will be given to the Purchaser in a simple mode of cultivation, which has hitherto prevented the Bulb or Potatoe from being black or injured, even where the Stalks have been blighted and decayed.

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.

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.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

AT THE

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

In the City of Waterford,

On THURSDAY, the 24th day of FEBRUARY inst., at 12 o'Clock, at Noon,

The Brig "Enterprise,"

OF SWANSEA,

A.I. at Lloyd's, Burthen per Register 161 Tons, New Measurement, with her Boats, Sails, Anchors, Cables, and all necessaries complete.

THIS very superior and fast-sailing Vessel, which is well found in every particular, and is in excellent order and condition, was Built at Prince Edward's Island in the Year 1846, and is now discharging a large Cargo of Indian Corn which she loaded at Ibraila, in the Danube.

For further particulars, apply to Mr. THOMAS SHAPTER, the Master, on board the Vessel, at her Moorings, opposite the Graving Bank; to Messrs. ELLIOTT and NEWPORT, Solicitors, 11, Lady lane; or, to

THOMAS CHAPLIN,
Auctioneer.

Waterford, Feb. 5, 1848.

THE GREATEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A Very Wonderful Cure of a Disordered Liver and stomach.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed)
CHARLES WILSON.

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

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed)
ROBERT CALVERT.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

Your most obliged and obedient servant
(Signed)
ALDBOROUGH.

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

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

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

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

The Markets.

WATERFORD, FEB. 18.

The supply of wheat has been very good, and a decline of 6d per barrel must be noted from Tuesday's rates on mill wheat, but shipping brought previous prices. Of oats and barley there was a small supply, at our last quotations. The sale of flour continues limited at last rates. Indian corn and corn meal were dull, holders requiring the full prices last quoted, which has in a great measure checked the demand.—Bacod pigs, also butter, experienced the usual demand, at former prices.

Mill Wheat (raw)............	25s 0d to 26s 0d
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	36s 6d to 37s 6d
Seconds..................	34s 0d to 35s 0d
Thirds..................	26s 0d to 30s 0d
Fourths..............	22s 0d to 25s 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.
Wednesday..........	13	90s 0d to 95s 0d
Thursday..........	40	90s 0d to 95s 0d
Yesterday........ ..	27	90s 0d to 95s 0d

CORK MARKETS.—FEB. 15.

Barrels.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.	Currency.
15 White Wheat	25	0	to	00	0	00	0—20	Stone
144 Red Wheat	20	0	to	23	0	} 23	0—10	do
206 Ditto	23	0	to	24	6			
126 Barley	12	0	to	13	8	} 13	0—16	do.
— Ditto	00	0	to	00	0			
— Bere (new)	00	0	to	00	0	00	0	
373 Oats	9	0	to	10	0	} 10	0—14	do.
202 Old Ditto	10	0	to	10	8			
105 Pigs	34	0	to	44	0—43		0	per cwt.

CORK BUTTER—FEB 15

CANT.		CURRENCY	
1st quality........	100s	1st quality........	91s
2d do	90s	2d do.	81s
3d do.	80s	3d do.	71s
4th do.	76s	4th do	67s
5th do.	72s	5th do.	63s
6th do.	64s	6th do.	55s

LIMERICK BUTTER—FEB 15.

1st quality	92s	5th quality......	58s
2d do.	82s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	74s	And 4s 0d over	
4th do.	66s		

CLONMEL—FEB. 15.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Butter..	86	0 to	94	0		Do black	0	9	to	0	9¼
Oatmeal	14	0 to	0	0		Flour 2ds	30	0	to	00	0
Bac'n pigs	46	0 to	50	0		Househld	32	0	to	00	0
Ren. Lard	45	0 to	00	0		Thirds...	24	0	to	00	0
Bran....	3	4 to	0	0		Fourths	20	0	to	00	0
Bere....	13	6 to	14	0		Wool....	00	0	to	14	6
Barley..	12	6 to	15	0		Potatoes	0	8	to	0	8½
Wheat..	1	0 to	1	3¼		Beef....	0	4½	to	0	5
Do. red.	1	3 to	1	3½		Mutton	0	5	to	0	6
Do. ship.	1	2 to	1	3		Pork....	0	4½	to	0	5
Oats....	0	8½ to	0	9		Veal....	0	5	to	0	0

WEXFORD—FEB. 15.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Butter,..	86	0 to	91	0		3rds.....	00	0	to	00	0
Fresh do.	00	0 to	0	0		Oatmeal	13	0	to	00	0
Wheat...	25	0 to	26	6		Potatoes	00	9	to	1	0
Barley..	13	0 to	16	0		Beef....	00	3	to	00	5
Oats	10	0 to	11	0		Mutton..	00	4	to	00	6
Beans...	17	6 to	18	6		Veal....	00	3½	to	0	5
Flour fine	31	0 to	00	0		Pork....	00	0	to	00	0
2nds ...	29	0 to	00	0		Do. ⅌ cwt	00	0	to	00	0

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—Feb. 15.

The arrivals of the week contain a fair supply of wheat and oats, with a good quantity of oatmeal and flour from Ireland, including a few limited parcels of grain coastwise.

From the American States, the imports during the same time, consist chiefly of about 4000 qrs. wheat, and 14,000 brls. flour; whilst of other foreign produce we have little to note beyond 1650 qrs. beans from Egypt, disposed off, ex ship, within the range of our quotations.

The week's exports of Indian corn and corn meal to Ireland, and of flour coastwise, are to a fair extent.

Having at this day's market a tolerably good attendance of home and country millers, and in some respects a rather better feeling in the trade, the general runs of British and foreign wheats were in moderate request at the reduced rates of Friday, and prime qualities of both old and new, upon a steady demand, realised the full, and one or two choice lots of Irish new rather exceeded the currency of Tuesday last.

In anticipation of some further arrivals of flour from the States, shipped off in order to save the duty payable on the 1st of March, consumers appeared less disposed to purchase than before, and the decline noted in our report of Friday, was confirmed as regards both this description and Irish.

Barley, though less readily saleable, was held on full as high terms as last week.

Malt, being dull, hardly maintained late prices.

Egyptian beans, of which the previous arrivals are mostly warehoused, met an improved inquiry, and acquired a slight amendment in value; in British or any other kind of beans, however, little business was apparent, and prices rather tending downwards.

In pease no variation.

Oats and oatmeal were in slow request, at the preceding abatement.

Indian corn, in consequence of holders submitting to a decline of 1s per qr., was taken to a fair extent for Ireland; and corn meal receded 1s per brl

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

DIED.

At Killenaule, county Tipperary, Jas. B. M'Craith, Esq., Surgeon, in the 29th year of his age.

In Selskar, county of Wexford, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. James Sinnott

In Wexford, Mr. Richard Marshall, leaving a bereaved wife and nine infant children.

WATERFORD EXPORTS—Flora, Manning, London, 1755 firks. butter, 1095 fls. bacon, 92 cwt 94 kegs of lard, 11 tierces, 27 brls pork, 13 hhds. 26 brls. porter, 3 packs feathers; Confidence, Angel, London, 1809 brls. oats; Emerald Isle, Murphy, Glasgow, 2325 cwt flour; Rose, (s.), Burgess, Bristol, 640 fls. bacon, 2 casks beef, 100 brls oats, 28 casks porter, 345 pigs, 39 cows; Eleanor, Evans, Swansea, 750 cwt. flour, 150 brls. wheat, 120 do. oats, 16 fls. bacon, 10 brls. 3 hampers porter; Ranger, Griffiths, Dungarvan, 50 tons Indian meal.

The following have been entered since our last:—Wm. Penn, from Liverpool, 550 sacks Indian corn; Ceres, from Dungarvan, 350 barrels wheat; Moira, Dungarvan, 370 brls. wheat; Jupiter, Galatz, 1400 qrs. Indian corn; Eliza Jane, Galatz, 1100 qrs. Indian corn.

THE UNITED IRISHMAN.—This tremendous piece of artillery, to which Captain Warner's long range is but a pop-gun, was ushered into Nenagh on Monday, not upon the four wheels which generally convey such heavy metal, but by one of our Sovereign Lady's Mails. When its arrival was ascertained, the country people were afraid to ask for, or touch it, lest it should make some terrible explosion in their hands. At length a "no property man," screwed up his courage to the highest point, and made a purchase, but on seeing a policeman, in his vicinity, concealed the treasonable issue with as much caution as if he were endeavouring to hide a blunderbuss from observation.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

TO THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CLARENDON, ENGLISHMAN, CALLING HIMSELF HER MAJESTY'S LORD LIEUTENANT GENERAL AND GENERAL GOVERNOR OF IRELAND.

My Lord—To you, as the official representative of foreign dominion in our enslaved island, I mean to address a few plain words upon the aim and design of this new journal, *The United Irishman*, with which your lordship and your lordship's masters and servants are to have more to do than may be agreeable either to you or to me.

Those words shall be so very plain, that even if your lordship vouchsafe to read them, I count upon your being unable (because you are a Whig and a diplomatist) to understand them in their simple meaning. I am going to mystify "the government" and the lawyers by telling the naked truth, whereof they are all hereby to take notice.

Simply, then, *The United Irishman* newspaper has been undertaken by men who see the sway of your nation here is drawing near its latter day—who know that all its splendid apparatus of glittering soldiers and conciliating statesmen, all its obscure and obscene lower world of placemen, place beggars, place-jobbers, spies, special jurors, informers, and suborners—that it is all a weak imposture, an ugly night-mare lying on the breast of our sick state—that it is made up of *prestige*, and maintained by "striking terror," and needs but a charm of truth, a few true words spoken, a few bold deeds done—and the whole hideous brood will vanish like foul fiends at cock-crow. Yes, indeed; these men believe full surely that they, even they, young men, undistinguished men, without arms in their hands, money in their purse, or a party at their back, are more than a match for the British government in Ireland; can abolish that *prestige* and that præternatural terror (shadows which shake men's souls more than the substance of ten thousand soldiers); and can then, almost without an effort, grasp the monster by the throat, and drag him, strangled, forth from his enchanted "Castle."

I am now, in order the better to confound your politics, going to give you a true account of the means we intend to use, and of the rules, signs, and pass-words of our new United Irish Society Lodge A. I. They are so simple that you will never believe them.

An exact half a century has passed away since the last Holy War waged in this island, to sweep it clear of the English name and nation. And we differ from the illustrious conspirators of Ninety Eight, not in principle,—no, not an iota—but, as I shall presently show you, materially as to the mode of action. Theirs was a secret conspiracy—ours is a public one. They had not learned the charm of open, honest, outspoken resistance to oppression: and through their secret organisation you wrought their ruin; we defy you, and all the informers and detectives that British corruption, ever bred. No espionage can tell you more than we will proclaim once a week on the house-tops. If you desire to have a Castle detective employed about *The United Irishman* Office, in Trinity-street, I shall make no objection, provided the man is sober and honest.—If Sir George Grey or Sir William Somerville would wish to read our correspondence, we make him welcome for the present—only let the letters be forwarded without losing a post. So that you see we get rid of the whole crew of informers at once.

Now as to our positive action.—Your lordship, I believe, has read the prospectus of our journal—in fact I know you have:—Well, we count upon a great circulation for this weekly sheet of ours amongst the industrious classes both in town and country, all Ireland over: and we do really intend to preach and enforce the various principles there set down, to follow the same in all their consequences, and to point out in plain language the directest means of putting them into practice. Just take our third axiom, that the life of a peasant is as sacred as the life of a nobleman—why it seems a truism, and yet it is denied and set at naught by all your "laws," as you call them.—But consider what follows from this truth: consider all its practical bearings, and how, if once apprehended, and laid to heart by the people, it is likely to be realised; think of the collateral questions involved—"if there be a surplus, who are the surplus?"—"the hard working or the idle?"—"surplus once ascertained, how to be got rid of?" and the like; and then imagine how those questions are likely to find solution amongst "an excitable peasantry." Yet they are fair and legitimate questions, nay, pressing, life-or-death questions; and we mean in the columns of the *United Irishman* to argue discuss, illustrate, and, if possible, determine them.

We will do the like by the other maxims in our prospectus:—

That legal and constitutional agitation in Ireland is a delusion:—

That every man (except a born slave, who aspires only to beget slaves, and to die a slave) ought to have arms and to practice the use of them:—

That no good thing can come from the English Parliament:—

I shall not insult your lordship's excellent understanding by pointing out to you all the manifest consequences that follow from these plain truths. But the people are not so acute—they need to have every one of these matters elucidated to them one by one, and set in all possible points of view; for indeed they are a simple and credulous people, and have had much base teaching. They have been taught, for instance, that "patience and perseverance" in rags and starvation is a virtue—and to eat the food they sow, and reap, is a crime, and that "the man who commits a crime [this sort of crime] gives strength to the enemy." They were not taught by these bad teachers to avoid real crimes, lying, boasting, cringing, rearing up their children as beggars, taking their children's bread and giving it unto dogs. None of all this have they learned yet, but please God they shall.

It is against the "law," it seems, to preach all this; and your lordship and the "law officers," I have heard say, will overwhelm us with an indictment—and indeed I am told that the worthy Chief Justice, at Clonmel lately, (where he was "striking terror" into Tipperary), on seeing the programme of this paper, did roll his eyes like a carnivorous ogre, and then and there christened it the *Queen's Bench Gazette*; never doubting that he would make a meal of it one day in his den at Inns' Quay.

Yes, of course you will prosecute before long; in self defence, I hope, you must; and then I have only one request to make—that you will bid the sheriff to bid Mr. Ponder (that, I think, is the gentleman's name) not to pack the jury. A high-minded English nobleman, a conciliatory and ameliorative nobleman, so gracious at Lord Mayor's feasts, so condescending at Antient Concerts, so blandly benignant at reunions of literary persons, surely such a nobleman as this will not play with loaded dice, or with marked cards, to juggle away an accused man's liberty or life. No, I feel that I have only to mention the circumstance in order to make you hasten to arrange this point with the worthy sheriff.

But lest there should be any mistake, I will tell you what I shall do—there shall be no secrets from you. I intend, then, to pay special regard to the jury lists, to excite public attention continually to the jury arrangements of this city; and, above all, to publish a series of interesting lectures on "the office and duty of jurors," more especially in cases of sedition, where the "law" is at one side, and the liberty of their country at the other.

I need say no more. You must now perceive that this same anticipated prosecution is one of the chief weapons wherewith we mean to storm and sack the enchanted Castle. For be it known to you, that in such a case you shall either publicly, boldly, notoriously, pack a jury, or else see the accused rebel walk a free man out of the Court of Queen's Bench—which will be a victory only less than the front of your lordship's red-coats in the open field. And think you that in case of such a victory, I will not repeat the blow? and again repeat it—until all the world shall see that England's law does not govern this nation?

But you will pack? You will bravely defy threats and bullying, and insolent public opinion, and do your duty? You will have up *The United Irishman* before twelve of your lordship's lion-and-unicorn tradesmen who are privileged to supply some minor matters for the Viceregal establishment? Will you do this, and carry your conviction with a high hand? I think you will, nay, I think you must, if you and your nation mean to go on making even a show of governing here. Well, then, I will have other men ready to take up my testimony—ready and willing, oh, Porsena Clarendon! to thrust their hand into the blazing fire until it is extinguished. But, you will ask for additional "powers?" You will resort to court martial, and triangles, and free quarters? Well, that, at last, will be the end of "Constitutional agitation," and Irishmen will then find themselves front to front with their enemies, and feel that there is no help in franchises, in votings, in spoutings, in shoutings, and toasts drank with enthusiasm—nor in any thing in this world save the extensor and contractor muscles of their arms, in these and in the goodness of God above. To that issue the "condition of Ireland question" must be brought.

I trust you are now aware of all our open secrets.

In plain English, my Lord Earl, the deep and irreconcilable disaffection of this people to all British laws, lawgivers, and law administrators shall find a voice. That holy hatred of foreign dominion which nerved our noble predecessors fifty years ago, for the dungeon, the field, or the gallows, (though of late years it has worn a vile nisi-prius gown and snivelled somewhat in courts of law and on spouting platforms,) still lives, thank God! and glows as fierce and hot as ever. To educate that holy hatred, to make it know itself, and avow itself, and at last fill itself full, I hereby devote the columns of *The United Irishman*.—And,

I have the honour to be, &c., &c.,
John Mitchell.

12, Trinity-street, 12th Feb., 1848.

LEAF FROM AN AUTHOR'S NOTE-BOOK.

No. III.

To the philosophic mind the history of the Christian world presents a vast field for profound research and metaphysical inquiry. With slow and painful progress we wade through its primal pages. Behold with lacerated feelings the rack, the cross, and the sword, staying at intervals the tide of celestial light, and the unrelenting hand of fanaticism scattering the advocates of a divine revelation among the barbarous nations of the East and West, who must otherwise have remained the slaves of error and superstition.

Pure and uncontaminated during the season of affliction, the Christian faith gradually extended its mild and hallowed influence. Province after province of the Latin world embraced its beautiful and sublime tenets, till at length it triumphed for ever over the errors of Paganism in the 306th year of its existence, and Rome saw itself governed by a sovereign who had forsaken the worship of her tutelary gods.

The establishment of Christianity, said its eloquent apologist, Lactantius to Constantine, as the religion of the State, will restore the innocence and felicity of the primitive age, the worship of the true God will extinguish war and dissension among those who shall mutually consider themselves as the children of a common parent, and the magistrate may sheathe the sword of justice among a people who will be actuated by the sentiments of truth and piety—of equity and moderation—of harmony and universal love.

Such indisputably was the tendency of Christianity antecedent to the period of its ascendancy over Paganism. Scarcely, however, had it triumphed—had it attained to the climax of prosperity, ere the Church was distracted by heresy and schism; and in a brief space the Donatists, the Arians, the relic and image worshippers, followed each other in rapid succession, and but for Athanasius the triumph of Christianity must have been prematurely plunged into the darkness which shrouded it in the middle ages.

After the lapse of two centuries of prosperity and power, the Christian world had fallen away from the primitive purity of its faith; its churches were crowded with the representations of saints and martyrs, and Polytheism was virtually revived. In the eighth century, the patient East, at the command of Leo, the Iconoclast, abjured with reluctance her sacred images; by the independent Italians they were fondly cherished and vigorously defended: Gregory the II. stood forth their unflinching advocate, and accusing his sovereign of sacrilege, hurled anathemas and reproaches at his head. Two women, Irene and Theodora, revived image worship in the East.—Symbol and ceremonial shrouded the simplicity of the Christian faith, and the stream of error and pollution flowed on uninterruptedly to the fifteenth century

But the Christian world was not less unpunished—mysterious Providence had already provided for its chastisement ere its errors had as yet attained to their full extent. In the year Anno Domini five hundred and sixty-nine, and four years after the death of the Emperor Justinian in an obscure corner of the earth, an individual was born whose history forms a startling episode in the annals of humanity.

Mahomet, the founder of a new creed and the scourge of Christianity, was descended from a noble family of Mecca, in Arabia. He is described as possessed of great personal beauty, affable manners, and although utterly illiterate, a facility of speaking, a capacious and retentive memory, and a clear, rapid, and decisive judgment. Such was the man in whom the idea of a divine commission evinces original and superior genius, and who preached to his family and nation the Islam faith, which inculcates an eternal truth and a necessary fiction, "that there is only one God, and that Mahomet is the apostle of God."

When the Greek Emperor Heræelius returned in triumph from the Persian war, he entertained at Emessa, an ambassador of Mahomet, who invited him and the princes and nations of the earth to the possession of Islam. But the friendship of the Emperor and the prophet was of short continuance: Palestine was invaded by the Arabs, their power was soon established from the Euphrates to Ailah, at the head of the Red Sea, and the servitude of the Christians to the Mahometans commenced.

The immediate successors of the eminently successful impostor in the caliphate pursued a career of rapid conquest, and in the hundredth year of the Hegira, the Islam Empire extended from India to the Atlantic Ocean, embracing Persia, Syria, Egypt, Africa, and Spain, within its limits.

For a space of about five centuries the Christians of the West, owing to the discussions between the Greek and Latin churches, saw with apathetic indifference the subjugation and sufferings of their Eastern brethren, the partial destruction of the churches of Asia and Africa, and the ineffectual endeavours of the Greek Emperors to stem the successive invasion of the Saracens.—From this state they were at length aroused by the preaching of a fanatic.

Nineteen years after the conquest of Jerusalem by the Turks, the "holy sepulchre" was visited by a French pilgrim, a hermit of the name of Peter, who saw with feelings of the deepest regret and resentment the oppressions to which the Christians were subjected by their fanatical masters, and earnestly inquired if no relief could be expected from the Greek Emperor. The venerable patriarch in reply exposed the weakness and vices of the successors of Constantine. Enough, answered the hermit, as he concluded, the Byzantine monarch cannot indeed rescue the holy tomb from the infidels, but I will awaken the martial nations of Europe in your cause; and Europe responded to his call.

Dismissed by the astonished patriarch, with letters of credit and complaint, Peter returned from Jerusalem an accomplished fanatic, and was received by Urban II. as a prophet: the pontiff applauded his glorious design, promised to support it in a general council, and encouraged him to proclaim the deliverance of the holy land.—Thus stimulated, the hermit, bare-headed and bare-footed, preached to innumerable crowds in the churches, the streets, and the highways; Christendom was awakened by his eloquence; he imparted the enthusiasm he felt; and his stupendous success might well excite the envy of a Cicero or a Demosthenes.

Agreeably to his promise, Urban assembled a council at Clermont, and assiduously laboured during a session of eight days to reconcile the differences of the Christian potentates and princes, that their individual powers might be turned against the Mahometans. On the termination of the Synod the Pontiff addressed an immense multitude of the lower classes from a lofty scaffold, who interrupted the vehement eloquence of his exhortation by the applauding shout—God wills it!! God wills it!!! "God indeed wills it," resumed the venerable orator, "let this memorable word be your battle cry as the champions of Christ; his cross is the symbol of your salvation—wear it, a red bloody cross on your breasts as a pledge of your sacred engagement."

The eloquent exhortations of Peter and of Urban, and the proclamation of a plenary indulgence to those who would enlist under the banner of the cross, impelled vast hordes against the Turks, and the historians of the times bewail the loss of the millions of brave men consumed in the fanatical wars which ensued.

The first crusade was undertaken by a rude, undisciplined rabble of fanatics, to the amount of 300,000 of the lower classes led by Peter in person; the remnant which survived the hostilities of their fellow-Christians of Hungary and Bulgaria, perished by the arrows of the Turks in the plain of Nice, where a vast pyramid of bones informed the next crusaders of the place of their defeat. The second crusade, its van composed of the chivalry of Europe, was more successful; the holy sepuchre was at length rescued from the infidels; and five other crusades, during a period of one hundred and seventy years, warded off the impending ruin of the Greek empire. In the latter part of the thirteenth century the Christians were finally expelled from the Holy Land, and a solitary silence prevailed along a coast where for two centuries the supremacy of the cross or the crescent had been so fiercely debated.

After the expulsion of the Latins from Acre, the dominions of the Greek sovereigns gradually narrowed before the arms of the Turkish Sultans; for the 2d Mahomet of that dynasty was reserved the capture of Constantinople, on the 29th May, 1453—a day rendered memorable for the destruction of the bulwark of Christianity, and the death of the best and bravest of the Greek Emperors, who, though basely deserted by the Western Princes, refused to strike the Christian flag to its deadliest foe, and fell as he defended it sword in hand.

Nearly four centuries have elapsed since the capture of Constantinople; in the interim the political condition of the East has been completely revolutionized; the tide has again turned in favour of Christianity; Greece is independent; Algiers is a French colony; and Mahometan dynasties exist from a principle of sufferance. Were it not that the ambitious projects of the great Northern power are so jealously traversed by the other courts of Europe, the Islam dynasties must soon crumble to pieces, and the Christian flag wave in triumph from Acre to the extremities of China. Why a Mahometan power is still suffered to exist in such close proximity to Christian Europe, or why Christian Europe makes no endeavour to restore the Asiatic churches to their primitive independence of its influence, and even look passively on the struggles, the arduous struggles of modern Greece for civil and religious liberty, until for very shame they had at length to come forward, are questions which the limits of a rapid sketch like this will not permit us to discuss.

POST-OFFICE.

TRANSMISSION OF BOOKS, &c.

A treasury warrant, which appears in the *London Gazette*, confers a boon of some consequence on the literary public, and is calculated to increase the efficiency of the Post-office as an instrument for the diffusion of knowledge. The warrant in question authorises the transmission of books and pamphlets by post between places within the United Kingdom at a moderate charge. Each packet so transmitted is to contain no more than one printed book, magazine, review, or pamphlet, and the sheets or parts, if more than one, are to be sewed or bound together. All such packets are to be open at the ends, and not to exceed 24 inches in length or breadth, width or depth. They are to contain printed matter only—no writing or marks other than the names and addresses of the persons to whom they are sent. Packets not exceeding one pound in weight shall be charged one uniform rate of sixpence; packets not exceeding two pounds one uniform rate of one shilling; for every additional pound above two pounds an additional sixpence shall be charged, and every fraction of such additional pound shall be charged as a pound. The postage on all such packets shall be prepaid, and not in money, but by the affixing of the proper postage stamp or stamps. In the event of any of these regulations being contravened, the postmaster may at his option return or deliver it to the sender, or forward it to the address, charging in either case double the postage to which the parcel would have been subject as a prepaid letter, or double the difference between the stamps affixed and that sum. To prevent obstacles to the due transmission of letters the officers of the Post-office are empowered to delay the transmission of book packets either for four-and twenty hours, or till the despatch of the next mail. It is declared in the warrant that nothing it contains shall interfere with the transmission of printed votes and proceedings of parliament, or British newspapers, or other British publications allowed to pass by post under the newspaper privilege. There can be no doubt that this boon will be welcomed by the general public as an addition to the benefits of the new Post-office system, and a guarantee that the heads of that department are earnestly availing themselves of every new development of the capabilities of the system to extend the accommodation afforded by it to the community.

Richard Uniacke Bayly, Esq., of Ballinaclough, drove into Nenagh on Monday last for the first time since his convalescence, and paid several visits. It is needless to say he was heartily and sincerely congratulated on his restoration to health, and providential recovery from the assassin's aim. Mr. Bayly proceeds to Dublin in a few days, and will shortly after, with his family and suite, visit the Continent, where it is thought he will remain for a considerable time.—*Nenagh Guardian*.

On Saturday last James Carroll, Esq., coroner, held an inquest on the body of a man named James Burke, who came by his death in consequence of a blow he received in an endeavour to prevent two other men from quarrelling, about three weeks ago, when on his way home from Nenagh, in company with some others. A verdict of wilful murder against some persons unknown was returned.—*Ibid.*

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Conspiracy to Murder.—We have just received information of a most foul conspiracy against the life of Frederick Mason Esq., of Kilmore, in the barony of Clanmaurice; but, owing to the exertions of George D. Stokes, Esq., J.P., several of the parties charged are already in custody. The matter is now undergoing investigation.—*Tralee Chronicle*.

Plot to Assassinate the Earl of Erne's Bailiff.—Last week a man of the name of Rorke was fully committed to Enniskillen gaol, to stand his trial at the approaching assizes. It appears that he had beeen engaged to give a man, of the name of Monaghan, £5, if he would shoot a bailiff of the Earl of Erne's of the name of Patten; he had supplied him with the necessary deadly weapons for carrying this diabolical scheme into execution. Monahan pretended to co-operate with the sanguinary commission and when he had been fully equipped for carrying out the bloody mandate, he swore to the above particulars, before Mr. Holmes, a magistrate of Derolin; and Rorke has been accordingly fully committed.—*Erne Packet*.

Threatening Notice to Col. Hogg.—Strokestown, Sunday.—The sad and exemplary effects of the late special commission have not proved useful, as far as this county is concerned; for on last evening a threatening notice (of which a copy is subjoined) was left under the ball-door of Col. Hogg, at Church-view, There are not less than three years rent due on one part of his estate, and two years and a half on another; one shilling of his rent he has not received. The report is that if he forgives all but one half-year, they would endeavour to make it out by May next. The following is a copy of the notice:—

"Sir—Take notice, that we here that you intend to harrish your tenants by making them pay their rents those bad times, and that you came home for that porpose, and that you mede a bad beginning by seising all one of your tenants had in Clooneen, and that you intend doing the same on your Clooneragh tenants, for the poor creatures had to send off their little means throu the country. Now, Sir, take notice, that it this is what brought you home that it was better for yourself you dident come, as, if you attempt doing it, by God, we will give you the death of Major Mahon, which we would be sorry to do. We will give you no other warning, and any one who does it for you will meet the same fste.—Dated at Strokestown, this 6th Feb., 1848.

(Signed) "Mary Queen of Scotts and Mary Anne M'Guire

"Colonel Hogg, Esq., Churchview"

Ribbonism in the County of Donegal.—We noticed in our last the apprehension of a number of persons from the neighbourhood of Stranorlar, charged with being implicated in this nefarious system. We are now enabled to give additional particulars, confirmatory of our correspondent's statement, and we regret to say, calculated to encourage the belief that this murderous system is more wide-spread than we anticipated. When the soup-kitchens were established at Killygordon, the mob met, and attacked the house, rolling out the boilers, and otherwise injuring the premises, and abusing Mr. Young, of Mount-hall. Not satisfied with the outrage on a landed proprietor, who was exerting himself to alleviate the distress in the neighbourhood, they served a threatening notice on his land steward in the month of August, and a week afterwards an attempt was made to burn his house, when the gallant fellow fired on them, and, as appears by the statement of the approver, M'Ginty, one of the party was slightly wounded. Failing in this, a conspiracy was entered into to murder the land-steward; and M'Ginty was actually noticed by one of the party arrested to attend at the Stranorlar chapel to determine who was to shoot the unfortunate man, and at this meeting all was finally arranged to murder a faithful servant. The fire-arms were to be provided by a person named Gordon, of Ballylofey; but, fortunately for Mr. Young's land-steward, the "job" was postponed till such time as the nights would become so lengthened that the murderers could effect their bloody deed and return home before daybreak.—We subjoin a copy of the oath and passwords:—Oath.—I declare and promise, in the name of St. Patrick, patron of the kingdom, that I will keep inviolable all the secrets of this board, and not to leave the society, and join any other society—not meaning heads men or soldiers—nor at any of our meetings not to drink to intoxication, or not to provoke, challenge, or fight with any of our brethren; and if a brother should be offended or ill-spoken of, to aid and assist him with the earliest information, and in dealing to give the preference to our brethren, so far as circumstances will allow, and that we would not allow or permit any of indifferent character into our society knowing him to be such. Pass Words.—Question.—Ireland is in a bad state? Answer.—Foreign countries will help us. Q. May God send a change on the times? A. It was never more required. Quarterly Pass Words.—You seem to be angry? A. Not without a cause.—*Derry Sen.*

Threatening Notices.—On the evening of Saturday, the 12th instant, about five o'clock, as Mr. Kelly, Sub-Inspector, was standing in Jail-street, his attention was called to a notice which was posted upon one of the houses; and to a man who was standing near the place, who was observed to have posted it up. Mr. Kelly, finding the notice was threatening all landlords and agents with the fate of Gloster and Carrick, who would "cant stock or pull down houses," at once secured it, and arrested the man, and upon his searching him, he found a sheet of paper in his hat corresponding exactly with the paper on which the notice was written; he also found on his person a pouch containing shot, and he has been fully committed for trial.—*Clare Journal.*

Respite.—James Hayes, one of the men under sentence of death in Ennis jail, for the murder of Mr. Watson, and who was to be executed on Tuesday, has been reprieved. Our readers will recollect that Hayes was the person who was proved to have been stationed at some distance from the scene of the murder, with a gun in his hand, and was joined by the actual murderers, William Ryan (Puck) and Patrick Ryan (Small), after the perpetration of the deed: and all three walked for a short distance together, after which Hayes separated from them.—*Ibid.*

Atrocious Outrage.—On Friday night six armed men entered the house of a man named Gleeson, of Kyle, which is within one mile of the town of Borrisokane, while he was in the act of sitting down to eat his supper, which consisted of stirabout, of some of which, with the characteristic benevolence of an Irishman, he asked them to partake; but the fellows, without any ceremony, eat it all, and then asked him if he was not very great with head-constable Burke; he said he was not. Two of the ruffiains then seized and placed him on a burning fire, saying at the same time he should die, and that he lived long enough. They kept him on the fire until the back of his head was severely burned, when one of the party, being possessed of some feeling of humanity, pulled him off the fire—and when on his legs, he received under the eye a blow of a pistol, which knocked him down, and while prostrate one of the inhuman fellows pulled a razor out of his pocket, and nearly cut off from the roots one of his ears! The ruffians, not content with this brutal treatment, dragged their victim to the door, leaped on and kicked at his body, and then decamped, leaving him for dead, and without uttering a word. Gleeson is now under the care of Dr. Purefoy, at Borrisokane, and in a precarious state.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

The Bankruptcy Court, Dublin, will make a dividend next week in the case of Abel Labertouche and Co.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATIONS OF TENANT RIGHT.

(From the Wexford Independent.)

We have the high pleasure to submit, in the subjoined circular from the truly upright and patriotic representative of New Ross, an instance of what may, even independently of legislative interference, be done by all landlords who are as willing to discharge their duties as to exact their rights. If every landlord in Ireland emulated the example set to all by Mr. Talbot, there would be no occasion for Arms' Acts, or Commissions, nor would the character of our country be stained with crimes that make humanity shudder. On the contrary, peace, order, social happiness, mutual confidence, and good-will between the upper and lower orders of society would be our distinguishing characteristics:—

Ballytrent, ———.

Sir—Having invariably carried out the just and equitable principle of tenant right for the last twenty-five years on my property, I feel it due to my own interest as well as to yours, to give you this formal notice, that, unless you avail yourself of the privileges and benefits of that right within two months from this date, I will be compelled to take legal steps for the recovery of the lands held by you, which are now in arrear.

Justice to myself, and to the country I inhabit, impel me to this step; for it is unreasonable to expect to hold the property of another without giving an equivalent; and it is rebelling against the great principle of social right to permit the land of the country, given for the benefit of mankind, to remain sterile and unproductive, when it could be made to yield plenty and abundance.

I therefore give you the option, within the period already mentioned, of paying up your arrears, or selling your interest of occupation to another, commonly known as Tenant Right.

I subjoin the Poor Law and County Valuation, with the annual rent, in order that you may see the great interest which you possess in your holding.

John H. Talbot.

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.
County of Cavan, at Cavan, February 26, at 10 o'clock
County of Fermanagh, at Enniskillen, March 2, at 3 o'clock.
County of Tyrone, at Omagh, March 6, at 3 o'clock.
County of Donegal, at Lifford, March 10, at 12 o'clock.
County and City of Londonderry, at Derry, March 13, at 3 o'clock.

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

CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT.

County of Roscommon, Tuesday, February 22, at 12 o'clock.
County of Leitrim, at Carrick-on Shannon, Feb. 29, at 12 o'clock.
County of Sligo, at Sligo, March 4, at 12 o'clock.
County of Mayo, at Castlebar, March 10, at 4 o'clock.
County and City of Galway, at Galway, March 20, at 2 o'clock.

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 o'clock.
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.
The commission days for the last three towns are changed:—
South Riding of Tipperary, at Clonmel, Monday, March 6.
City and County of Kilkenny, at Kilkenny, to Monday, March 13.
North Riding of Tipperary, at Nenagh, to Saturday, March 18.

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

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.

The days on this Circuit have not been fixed, but it is stated that, owing to the pressure of business, the commission in Cork will not open until the 3d of April.

The papers contain letters between Sir John Nugent and Bishop Cantwell, relative to the denunciation of the former gentleman in the Hall of Conciliation, by a young priest named Mullen.—Sir John intends taking an action for defamation of character.

A servant woman named Lalor recovered £20 damages in the Queen's Bench, Dublin, last week, from a widow lady named Lowry, for having falsely charged her with stealing a £5 note, and having her detained in custody at the Police-office.

The vacant chair at Oxford was filled on Monday by the election of Sir Henry Bishop, as the new professor of music. Sir Henry was unopposed.

A deputation of members of the Society of Friends had an interview with Sir G. Grey on Saturday, at the Home-office, on the subject of military defences.

Inbrease of Destitution.—It is now perfectly manifest that the poor rates of this Union will fall lamentably short, and be totally incapable of supporting its pauperism, which is daily augmenting. That prospects the most gloomy and disheartening are presented to the country—that confiscation threatens property, and ruin stares the honest shopkeeper, the mechanic, and artizan, there can be no doubt; and unless Government aids the country in this crisis, and gives a helping hand to extricate her out of the difficulties into which she is immerged, it will be frightful to contemplate the universal devastation which must take place. The poor rates of the Union have been creditably paid even by those who have to combat with difficulties occasioned by distress. In our town destitution is wide-spread. It is overrun with strolling beggars. On Saturday evening a man named Corcoran came to the gate of the grave-yard of this town. He carried in his arms the body of his child which was coffinless and shroudless, which had been dead for five days, and which having gained admittance, he interred in the grave-yard without a coffin. He endeavoured to collect the price of a coffin—but all he was able to procure was eight pence, some of those from whom he begged being beggares, and others not believing his sad story to be true in consequence of the many impostors who practice on the credulity and benevolence of the people; therefore the unhappy man had to bury the remains of the child, who died from want, without a coffin. On Monday evening he came to the grave with a shapeless coffin under his arm, which he said, he made of a part of an old door, which had been given by a neighbour; he begged permission of the sexton to let him raise the body and place it in this coffin whieh the sexton refused; whereupon poverty-stricken Corcoran left the grave yard quite oppressed with grief and misery.—*Nenagh Guardian,*

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, Feb. 11,

7th Dragoon Guards—James Thompson, M. D., to be Assist. Surg., vice Lock, killed at the Cape of Good Hope.

3d Light Dragoons—Henry Fraser Dimsdale, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Richards, promoted in the 6th Dragoon Guards.

9th Light Dragoons—Alfred Eastfield Wilkinson, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Richards, promoted.

3d Regiment of Foot—Capt. Lord Hamilton Francis Chichester, from half pay 9th Foot, to be Capt., vice Gustavus Nigle Wingscote Anker Yonge, who exchanges; Lieut George Edward Alexander Tobin to be Capt. vice Lord H. F. Chichester, who retires; Ensign Raymond Inglis to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Tobin; Richard Bury Russell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Inglis.

9th.—Lieutenant William Thomas De Wilton, from 22d, to be Lieutenant, vice Whiteside, who exchanges.

22d—Lieut. Col. Sydney John Cotton, from 28th, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Pennefather, who exchanges; Lieut. John Whiteside, from the 9th, to be Lieutenant, vice De Wilton, who exchanges.

24th—Gent. Cadet Charles Wm. St. John, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Bull deceased.

27th—Major General William Frances Patrick Napier, C.B., to be Colonel, vice Lieutenant General Sir John Machan, K. C. B., deceased.

28th—Brevet Col John Lysaght Pennefather, C.B., from 72d, to be Lieut. Col. vice Cotton, who exchanges.

40th—Ensign Francis Barry Drew, to be Adjutant, vice Smelling, who resigns the adjutancy only.

41st—Major Gen. Charles Ashe A'Court, C.B. to be Col. vice Gen. Sir Ralph Darling, appointed to the 69th.

46th—Assist. Surg. Wm. Smellie Johnstoue, M.D., from the 87th, to be Assist. Surg. vice Wray, who exchanges.

58th—Major Gen. George Charles D'Aguilar, C.B., to be Col, vice Gen. Frederick Maitland, deceased.

62d—Lieut. Leonard Barrett Tyler, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Graves, who retires; Ensign Wm. Rudman to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Tyler,; Henry Smith Adlington, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Rudman.

69th—General Sir Ralph Darling, from the 41st, to be Colonel, vice General John Vincent, deceased.

73d—Capt. Benjamin Brown to be Major, by purchase, vice Baker, whose promotion has been cancelled; Lieutenant James Florence Murray to be Captain, without purchase, vice Baker, killed at the Cape of Good Hope; Lieut John Richard Sherlock Fitzgerald, from half pay 62d, to be Lieut. vice Murray; Assist. Surg. Joshua Paynter, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Surg., vice Campbell, killed at the Cape.

75th—Gentleman Cadet Robert Carter, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Milles, appointed Adjutant; Ensign Thomas Milles, to be Adjutant, vice Brookes, promoted.

82d—Quartermaster Serj. Robert Hare, to be Quartermaster, vice Bernard Grant, who retires upon half-pay.

87th—Assist. Surg. Christopher Wright Wray from the 46th, to be Assist. Surg. vice Johnstone, who exchangas.

93d—Ensign Wm. Francis Augustus Elliott, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Shuter, who retires; James Dalyell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Elliott.

96th—Ensign John Vize O'Donnell to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Campbell, who retires; Wm. Alfred Swift, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice O'Donnell.

Rifle Brigade—John Riggs Miller Lewis, M.B. to be Assist. Surj, vice Paynter, promoted to the 73d.

2d West India Regt.—Quartermaster Thomas Birley, to be Adj., with the rank of Ensign, vice M'Donogh, deceased.

3d West India Regt.—Ensign Robt. Willick Dayles, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Gardner, deceased; Wm. Henry Walsh, Gent., to be Ensign vice Davies.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Garrison Serjeant Major Thomas Miller, late of 98th Foot, to be Second Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Dixon, deceased,

BREVET.

Capt. Lord Hamilton Frances Chichester, of 2d Foot, to be Major in the army.

Erratum in the *Gazette* of 12th Nov., 1847.—73d Foot—For Lieut. Charles Littlebales to be Capt., by purchase, vice Baker, promoted, read vice Brown, promoted.

Special Constables.—The tenants of Major Hamerton, at Rathronan, were sworn in as special constables on Monday, by William Ryan, Esq., R.M., and Percy Gough, Esq., J.P.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

Last Sunday, while Thomas Des Voeux, Esq., was attending Divine service at Portarlington, a servant of his named Charles Byrne, broke open a desk and purloined therefrom £20.

The revenue in New South Wales is again in a flourishing condition, and the crown revenue will enable the Government to pay off immediately the whole of the outstanding debentures, amounting to £100,000, which were issued to meet the expenses of emigration in former years. The Governor, Sir Charles Fitzroy, in consideration of the pressing demands for a further supply of labour, strongly recommends to her Majesty's Government the immediate resumption of immigration to the extent of 5,000 adults.

The Lord Bishop of New South Wales, Doctor Wilson, has resigned his seat in the colonial legislative council, and which her Majesty has accepted.

The Port Philip legislative council has passed a Church bill, which Major O'Halloran and Captain Bagot, members of the council, opposed.—The object was to provide houses of worship and manses for every Christian denomination and their pastors. The details of the measure were subsequently improved by amendments of the above gentlemen so as to assist the construction of religious edifices on a smaller scale, and in rural localities, where corresponding voluntary subscriptions would be raised.

General Flores, the hero of the ill-fated Equador expedition, which was to make Queen Christina's eldest son King of Peru, has proceeded to Madrid, to follow up certain financial claims that he has upon that immaculate princess.

The Hon. Captain Denman, R N., late of the Wanderer, 16, son of the Chief Justice, is on trial in the Exchequer Court, London, at the prosecution of the Attorney General, for dealing in slaves and slave property on the coast of Africa.

Mrs. Morgan, (widow of a Captain, East India Company Service, with £300 a year,) the celebrated lodging house proprietor, in Craven-street, London, has stopt for a large sum.

Amputation and Mortification no doubt prevented by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Extract of a letter dated Chesterton, Jan. 6, 1848. To Professor Holloway. Sir—I beg to state for your satisfaction, and the information of the afflicted, the perfect cure your Ointment and Pills have effected on me. I had a very bad leg since June last, caused by a bruise, and so much so that gangrene set in, which made me apprehensive that amputation would be indispensable—but, thank God, by the use of your invaluable Ointment and Pills, it is now perfectly healed, and is quite sound.—Signed, James M. Duncan, Principal of the Chesterton Day School.

Waterford—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Saturday, February 19, 1848.