The Waterford Mail.

VOL. XXV. SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1848. 586.

ALTAR DENUNCIATONS—THE REV. MR. NOLAN.

The following letter, which we were unable to give in our publication of Wednesday, reflects credit alike on the head and heart of the writer, Dr. Kennedy, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Killaloe who, to use the language of a contemporary, "is a *rara avis* among the titulars of Ireland. He writes like a gentleman, and acts like a Christian," Dr. Kennedy, for having acted as he did in the case of the Rev. Mr. Nolan, with which the readers of the *Waterford Mail* are already acquainted, has been assailed in the most disgusting manner; and for having paid that attention to a communication from the Lord Lieutenant on the subject, which, Dr. Kennedy tells us, he "could not have refused to any other man," he is charged with having acted under "corrupt influence."—Dr. Kennedy's conduct in the suspension of Mr. Nolan needed no explanation in the mind of any right thinking individual. He has, however, in the subjoined, deemed it right to explain the circumstances of the case, and which give the fullest refutation to the falsehoods of his calumniators:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE D. E. POST.

Deerpark, Six-mile Bride,
February, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR—My conduct, as well as my motives for it, towards Mr. Nolan, of Monsea, have been so very injuriously misrepresented, as well in some of the metropolitan journals (unintentionally, I am sure, on the part of their proprietors), as in a local paper, to which I am sorry I cannot concede the same indulgence—that I feel it my duty, with your kind permission, to set myself right with the public on both heads, in your next publication of the *Evening Post*.

It has been a rule of this diocess for the last seven or eight years, that no priest, curate or pastor should attempt, under any pretext whatsoever, to indulge in invective against, or denounce from the altar or the pulpit, any person, without my permission, or that of the vicar of his district.

This rule, Sir, was made by me; and here in justice to the repectable clergy of this diocess, I feel bound to state, that in the establishment of it I was influenced chiefly by a desire the more effectually to restrain this very reverend gentleman from the indulgence in an *inveterate*, and, as it would seem, an incorrigible propensity, I will not now say how often, since the promulgation of this rule, the rev. gentleman has been called to account by me for his violations of it; but this I may not omit, that about twelve months since, more or less, I felt it to be my duty to compel him, to make a most humiliating apology, from the same altar from which he had assailed him, to a Mr. O'Keeffe, a miller, and one of his parishioners, who complained to me that his life was placed in imminent peril by his unprovoked attacks upon him from the altar, and in other places. On this occasion I declared to the Rev. Mr. Nolan that, should I ever again receive proof of such an offence against him, I was determined forthwith to deprive him of the administration of his parishes for ever.

Thus were I and the rev. gentleman circumstanced when the police report was ordered by his Excellency to be placed before me; and it was so done, unaccompanied by a single suggestion, or an observation of any kind. Now, sir, had the complaint conveyed in that report been made to me by the humblest man in society, I most certainly would have paid to it the same prompt attention that I paid to Mr. O'Keeffe—a gentleman not even personally known to me.—And are the public to be told that, because it was make known to me by the highest authority in the kingdom, I should have taken no notice whatsoever of it? and, because I have given that attention to a communication from his excellency, which I could not have refused to that of any other man, am I to be reproached—or, is it to be broadly insinuated that I have acted under corrupt influence, to the great joy and exultation of the enemies of Ireland, and to the sore mortification and deep distress of her friends. But from such friends, I say, "Good Lord deliver us."

"Non tali auxilio, non defensoribus istis."

I am one of those simple minded persons who never can be persuaded that the interests of any cause or country can be permanently promoted by fraud or falsehood, and who believe that, in all circumstances, *honesty is the best policy*. I will not hesitate to confess, therefore, that I felt, and do still feel, very grateful to his Excellency for having directed that this case should be laid before me rather than before his law officers.

The investigation of this complaint was necessarily been delayed until the 10th of this month, the police officer who made it having been obliged to attend the Special Commission at Clonmel. On the 10th I arrived at Nenagh, accompanied by the Very Rev. Mr. Kenny, Parish Priest of Castleconnell, whom I took with me, for the double purpose, as I told him, of being a respectable witness of my conduct in the transaction, and of deputing him to Mr. Nolan, with the following communication from me, viz.:—"That, if he was innocent of the charge preferred against him, he should undoubtedly vindicate himself, and repel it, but, *if guilty*, that I advised him, that his only prudent and proper course was, at once, to submit, promising him that, in that case, I would not put in execution the threat of depriving him for ever of the administration of his parishes." To this communication the very Rev. Mr, Kenny brought me the following reply:—"That Mr. Nolan would at once submit, if I would give him an assurance that I would not suspend him," and this assurance I *most emphatically refused* to give him. Mr. Nolan then came to me with Mr. Kenny to confess his offence, and perceiving that he was somewhat disposed to shuffle, I desired that he would give me a distinct answer—yes or no—did he use the language charged against him in the police report, which I read for him, or any language of similar import? His answer was, "that he did use language of similar import," and this was in the presence of the Very Rev. Mr. Kenny, and Mr. O'Dell, sub-inspector.

These few observations, which have been forced from me, are, Sir, I trust, sufficient to set the public right on this very unpleasant subject; and if they contain anything hurtful to the feelings of the rev. gentleman whose vindicators have made them necessary, I am confident that he has himself alone to blame for it.

Believe me, my dear Sir,
Your faithful servant,
† P. KENNEDY.

William Dwyer and Thomas Shea were found guilty, and sentenced to be executed in Tullamore, on the 28th of March, for firing at George Harvey, Esq., J. P., and wounding Constable Dobbyn, at Laughton, near Moneygal, on the 5th November last.

A farmer of the name of Murnane, of Carrigkettle, near Kilteely, cut his wife's throat and then his own. The poor woman died soon after, but the murderer is likely to recover.

A bundle of letters, post paid, were received in this city from the celebrated Joseph Ady. He says that Sir Herbert Fust (Vice Chancellor,) has received £10,000 through his discovery.—*Lim. Chronicle.*

RIOTS IN GLASGOW.

BY ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.

(From the Times.)

GLASGOW, MARCH 6, FOUR P.M.—A Chartist mob is at this moment creating serious disturbances in our city. They have broken into many gun shops, and among them that adjoining the Electric Telegraph-office. Thus many of them are provided with arms, and these they flourish like madmen or drunkards, shouting "Down with the Queen." That portion of the mob I have seen did not number much above a thousand of both sexes; but other bodies of rioters are said to be similarly engaged in other parts of the city. Two policemen are reported to have been shot, and many to have been seriously wounded.

GLASGOW, HALF-PAST SIX, P.M.—There appears to be a momentary lull among the rioters, but from the number of guns which are said to have been taken, it is to be feared there will be fresh outbreaks, and the coming night is looked to in apprehension and dread.

The military, however, are judiciously posted in various parts of the city, a strong detachment being stationed in the Royal Exchange. Every gun-shop has been ransacked, and plunder seems to be the order of the day, for many tradesmen's stores have been broken into, and among those especially of the jewellers. All shops have been closed since the commencement of the riot.

EDINBURGH, 11, P.M.—Intelligence has been received here that the Glasgow mob is increasing in numbers and audacity. They are pulling up the rails on the London and Paisley lines. One hundred and fifty Dragoons have just gone to our railway station to proceed to Glasgow, and I understand six hundred of the 71st Foot are immediately to follow them.

RIOTS IN LONDON.

Mr. Charles Cochrane, the late candidate for the representation of Westminster, a few days since caused the following advertisement to be inserted in several daily newspapers:—

"TOTAL AND IMMEDIATE ABOLITION OF THE INCOME-TAX, NOW OR NEVER!!!

"To the Inhabitants of Westminster.

"GENTLEMEN—I have convened an out-door public meeting in Trafalgar-square, for Monday, March 6, at one o'clock, to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament in favour of the total, immediate, and unconditional abolition of the income-tax, or the instant surrender of the reins of government. I confidently trust you will numerously support me on the occasion, and set a good example to the rest of the metropolis.—From your sincere and grateful servant,

(Signed) "CHARLES COCHRANE.

"26, Devonshire-place, Tuesday,
Feb. 29, 1848."

In accordance with this announcement, before noon yesterday several hundred persons assembled at the place appointed. The numbers increased up to one o'clock, at which hour there must have been from 6,000 to 7,000 persons present, chiefly members of the working classes, and few indeed who could be affected in any way by the pressure of the tax complained of.

Shortly before one o'clock, a placard, of which the following is a copy, was exhibited on large boards at various parts of the square.—

"The Commissioners of Police having declared the public meeting to be held this day, in Trafalgar-square, against the income-tax, as illegal,

"Mr. Cochrane respectfully but earnestly requests the public will not congregate or remain in the square, but return quietly and orderly to their homes.

"He deeply regrets, in consequence of the decision of the Commissioners, he has put the public to so much unnecessary inconvenience.

"Monday morning March 6, 1848."

The author of the placard did not present himself, and many of the people went away at this intimation; but the aggregate number of the throng continued to increase in consequence of large numbers of persons flocking towards the spot in the expectation that the meeting would take place.

About half-past one o'clock a working man mounted the balustrade running along the terrace and overlooking the square. The great mass of the crowd immediately rushed towards the spot, when the speaker commenced:—"Brethren, members of the great *humane* family." Further than this the man did not proceed, but contented himself with producing a placard headed, "The Revolution in France;" and after stating that the "sceptre had fallen out of the hands of tyranny in France," he implored them to attend an open-air meeting on Clerkenwell-green that evening at five o'clock, to take into consideration the best means to be adopted to obtain the passing of the "Charter."

Another mob orator, said to be a Mr. Reynolds, then presented himself, and suggested, as Mr. Cochrane had not appeared, those who had assembled should form themselves into a meeting to congratulate the Parisians, who had achieved so great and glorious a victory over tyranny and oppression. This announcement was received with loud cheers, and Mr. Reynolds having appointed himself "President," harangued the spectators at some length in eulogy of the recent proceedings in Paris, against the income tax, and, lastly, in favour of the "people's charter."

Resolutions were then passed to the effect that the income tax ought to be abolished at once; and the "President" was directed to write to Sir G. Grey, expressing the opinion of the meeting, and calling upon the ministers to resign if they did not consent to repeal the tax.

Three cheers were then given for the people of France, and the proceedings were supposed to have terminated.

The mob did not separate, however, but continued rather to increase in numbers. The police, who were out in large numbers, acting under instructions, at three o'clock began to clear away the crowd. While doing so, they were assailed with the most discordant yells, and several miscreants threw stones at them one of which struck Inspector Baker a very severe blow over the eye. A sharp skirmish followed, during which the police used their truncheons with some effect on the heads of some of the most obstreperous of the rioters, and ultimately about thirty men and boys were taken into custody.

The rushing to and fro of large knots of people caused by the police, now closing upon them, then struggling fiercely, and shouting with all their might, gave to the affair an appearance of a formidable riot, and the shopkeepers in the vicinity becoming alarmed at the aspect of affairs, with scarcely an exception, closed their shops.

The club windows, and in fact every available spot from which a view of the conflict could be obtained was crowded at this time.

A portion of the crowd attacked the "boarding" round the "Nelson Pillar," about 4 o'clock, and very quickly demolished it; apparently more from mere wantonness than from any serious intention of doing injury to any parties.

During the conflict several persons were conveyed to Charing-cross hospital, with more or less serious wounds, chiefly inflicted by the truncheons of the police. One young man was very much hurt, but on inquiry last evening at the hospital, it was ascertained that he was recovering, and of the others admitted none were very severely wounded.

The light-fingered gentry took advantage of the opportunity, and carried on their avocations with great success. One gentleman from the "far north," the representative of a daily newspaper, whose thirst for information had carried him into the thickest of the throng, was eased of a very valuable gold watch; and another of his *confreres* received a blow on the head from a truncheon wielded by some over-zealous policeman.

The mob at length began to break all the lamps in the square, and even went so far as to break the windows of two or three shops, the owners of which had not taken the precaution to put up their shutters.

About five o'clock the great body of the mob left Trafalgar-square and proceeded along Pall-mall, into St. James's Park, breaking the lamps at intervals, and tearing up the wooden rails placed round the young trees, with which they armed themselves. Proceeding up the Mall, they passed Buckingham Palace, and returned through Westminster. In passing up Tothill-street a baker's shop and a beer shop were menaced by the mob. The baker very discreetly emptied his shelves and threw out all the bread he had to the mob, many of whom eagerly devoured it. The police coming up with the crowds here, took several of the ringleaders into custody. The great body returned up Whitehall to Trafalgar-square, where they remained in groups up to ten o'clock.

A correspondent sends the following:—

ELEVEN O'CLOCK.—At the present time the crowd which two hours since numbered in Trafalgar-square and its vicinity near five thousand persons, has dwindled down to about fifteen hundred. The parties who are still lingering behind appear to be bent upon some mischief. Immediately under the equestrian statue at Charing-cross, a man evidently insane, has been addressing about two hundred persons for the space of five minutes. His language, however, was most inflammable; he advised the little knot of persons around him to go to Buckingham Palace, and insist upon the charter being given; if it was refused, to do to the Palace the same as the people in France did. He should like to see, provided they did not hurt the Queen, the throne burnt in the middle of Trafalgar-square. The speaker had hardly uttered his treasonable sentence than the approach of a body of police made him run from his position. As he departed he was loudly cheered by the rabble.

HALF-PAST ELEVEN.—The crowd has considerably diminished, and there is no appearance of any further mischief being done.

ARRIVAL OF THE DUCHESS OF ORLEANS AT EMS.

The unfortunate Duchess and her two children arrived on the 2d inst. at Ems, in Prussia. The party, accompanied by a French nobleman, escaped from Paris in a one-horse vehicle, with which they reached Aix-la Chapelle. There they took the railway to Cologne. After passing the night at Deutz, opposite the latter city, they took the steamer next day to Coblentz, and thence proceeded to Ems, where they are at present remaining. Shortly after their arrival they were visited by Madame Thile, the wife of the commanding-general of the district.

Joseph Faucett, one of a respectable family, died on the road of starvation, at Portland, Birr union.

From the official table of the votes and proceeding of the House of Commons we are enabled to contradict the statement of the London *Sun* newspaper, that the Lough Corrib improvement bill was read a second time, such not being the case, as, on the contrary, the order for the second reading was discharged. The Board of Works has taken in hand the drainage and navigation of the lake and river.

Sunday evening next the Sarsfield Club are to illuminate for the triumph of the Revolution in France, and notice of motion is given for an address to Ledru Rollin, one of the Provisional council.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

On Saturday morning there were *five hundred and eighty-four prisoners* in our jail.—*Tip. Constitution.*

MINISTERS' MONEY.—The Kilkenny Corporation have adopted a petition to Parliament for the abolition of Minjsters' money.

At the Central Criminal Court, London, Anne Meyers found guilty of the murder of Henry Ducker, a soldier of the Guards, was sentenced to death. The particulars have already appeared in this journal.

EXECUTIONS.—On Saturday, John Daly, convicted at the late commission in Clonmel, of shooting at R. U. Bayley, Esq., and Terence Corboy, for the murder of Patrick Gleeson, underwent the extreme penalty of the law, in presence of a large concourse of spectators. Both men seemed perfectly resigned, but made no confession of their guilt.

REVENUE POLICE.—On the 25th ult., Lieut Trouton, with the party under his command, whilst in transit to Sligo, landed from the steam vessel Warrior, on the island of Arranmore, county of Donegal, and, after scouring the island, succeeded in discovering in no less a place than the *parish chapel*, a quantity of malt, and other appliances of illicit distillation, which they forthwith destroyed, the priest's retainers wisely considering resistance to be worse than useless. We understand that the authorities, conceiving his reverence has taken too wide a sense of the *spiritual* interests of his flock, have ordered a prosecution.—*Evening Packet.*

ORIGIN OF KISSING.—The British are said to owe the custom of kissing to Rowena, daughter of King Hengist, of Friesland, who saluted Voltigern with a kiss at the banquet given to her father on his landing.

ABDUCTION.—A letter from Oporto, dated the 22d ult., stetes that two heiresses of the respective tender ages of five and nine years, have been "abducted" by their guardian. It is said he intends to marry one of them (each having great fortunes) when he thinks proper.

The Clonmel assizes commenced on Monday last when the following grand jury were resworn:—Stephen Moore, Esq., foreman; Ambrose Going, Thomas B. Barton, S. O'Meagher, Edward Bagwell Purefoy, Wm. Quin, Richard B. H. Lowe, Richard S. Mansergh, William Pennefather, James Scully, Simon Lowe, Edward Crosbie Moore, Thomas Lalor, Joseph Cooke, W. Going, Samuel H. Barton, Charles Clarke, Henry Wm. Briscoe, Henry Langley, James A. Butler, Samuel Cooper, Samuel Perry, Esqrs.—The trials in the Criminal Court on Monday possessed no particular interest. In the case of Moss and Lyster *v.* Phelan and Lalor, inhabitants of the parish of Ballyragget, county Kilkenny, under the 23d and 24th George 3, for the value of flour plundered from their cars, going from Clonmel to Dublin—verdict for plaintiffs, £21 13s 6d.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF AN EXCISE OFFICER.—Mr. James Daly, an Excise Officer, stationed in this town during a short period, has disappeared under circumstances of a very mysterious character. It appears that Mr. Daly, who is a native of Galway, went on duty, on Saturday last, to Palatine, and was last seen about 11 o'clock at night at Paul's malt-house, in Tullow-street, in company with a stranger. At this hour Mr. Daly was certainly under the influence of liquor, and had some money about him. From that period to the present he has not been heard of; and although search has been made, and inquiries instituted by the constabulary, no clue has as yet been obtained that would lead to the discovery of the stranger who accompanied Mr. Daly and who is described as a person of forbidden aspect.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

PRUSSIA.

NON-INTERFERENCE WITH THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

We are (says the *Times*) happy to announce that the line of conduct taken by the King of Prussia with regard to the French republic, is precisely that which might have been expected from a monarch who has shown himself animated by so constitutional a spirit at home, and who, while he governs his people in the best way suited to their welfare, is ready to admit the right of other nations to be governed after their own fancies, provided those fancies do not interfere with the general peace of Europe.

If we are well informed, his Majesty's ambassador in London, made, on Saturday last, an official declaration to the British government, to the effect that Prussia would not interfere in the internal affairs of France; but that while she did not contemplate any aggressive military movement against the new republic, she was resolved to resist any attempt of France to violate the territory of her neighbours.

It is needless to add that this declaration of his Prussian Majesty has been received with the greatest satisfaction by the government, for it is in point of fact an adhesion to the principle already laid down by Lord John Russell as that which would guide her Majesty's ministers in their relations with the Provisional Government of France. From the concurrence of two such powers in this view of the question, it follows inevitably that France may devote herself to the reconstruction of her constitution without fear of let or hindrance from without.

IMPORTANT FROM ITALY.

The *Augsburgh Gazette*, under date of Vienna, Feb. 25, says:—

"Letters from Italy give accounts of revolutionary scenes on all sides. Blood has flowed at Bergamo, and disturbances have taken place at Cremona. At the theatres the Austrian officers were thrown from the boxes into the pit. At Placentia several arrests took place at the theatre, all those arrested having loaded pistols in their pockets. It is feared that the slightest motive will cause terrible disturbances to break out at Milan. A slight wound given to an officer will be sufficient to break all the bonds of discipline among the troops, which have been with difficulty maintained; and it is evident that the *morale* of the soldier will not long hold out against such constitutional excitement."

REVOLUTION IN NEUFCHATEL.

The following is the proclamation addressed to the citizens of the Canton of Neufchatel, on its throwing off the sovereignty of the King of Prussia, and constituting itself into an independent Republic, similar to the other cantons of Switzerland:—

"Citizens of Chaux le Fonds—The revolution which we have so long expected in our country has just broken out. Our brethren of Locle, like ourselves, proclaim a republic. Let us all now unite to guarantee our properties and our lives. Let us prove by our energy and our wisdom that we are worthy of being Republicans. The members of the Royalist committee of defence have abandoned their functions. It is by your calmness that you will prove the inutility of that committee. We are engaged in taking all the necessary measures for the organisation of a provisional authority at Chaux le Fonds. "Vive la Republique. Vive la Confederation Suisse, our beloved country."

"Chaux le Fonds, Feb. 22."

(Signed by the members of the committee.)

In the capital of the canton where the Prussian party possessed a momentary preponderance, the patriots have not been idle. The following is an extract of a letter from Neufchatel, dated the 28th ult.:—

"All the country is in great agitation, and the republican movement everywhere gains ground. The Conservatives and the government itself feel that a radical change is inevitable, and that all resistance is very difficult, so that there is reason to hope that the crisis may have a pacific *denouement*. There is a report that the patriots of Locle, Chaux le Fonds, and Val de Travers are marching, well armed, against Neufchatel."

The *Basle Gazette*, under the head of Seleure, March 1, says:

"The courier which has just arrived from Neuichatel reports that the government of the canton had withdrawn. It wished to negociate with the mountaineers, who were electrified by the accounts from France; but they were soon obliged to give up the reins of government into the hands of the opposition. We learn that the Chancellor Favarger has passed through this place, probably on his way to Berlin. The seat of the new government is at Chaux le Fonds."

SPAIN.

Madrid, February 28.

The Duchess of Montpensier has been sent for by the Madrid government. General Narvaes presented on that day a project of law to Congress, demanding that he should be authorised to adopt whatever measures of public safety might be acquired by circumstances, and, if necessary, to suspend the whole of the constitutional guarantees. He, moreover, demanded that a sum of £2,000,000 be placed at the disposal of the government to defray any extraordinary expenses. The house immediately afterwards resolved itself into sections to discuss the project, and appoint a committee to report upon it.

EFFECTS OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION IN GERMANY—IMPORTANT.

We understand (says the *Morning Chronicle*) Prince Metternich has resigned the presidency of the Austrian councils.

The King of Prussia has recalled his minister (Baron Arnim) from Paris. Baron Hatzfeld remains in quality of Prussian Charge d'Affaires.

A telegraphic despatch from Sarrebruck, gives the following reports, which seem to have been generally credited there:—"The Duke of Hesse Cassel has been expelled, and his chateau burnt. The Duke Nassau has fled. The Grand Duke of Baden has been compelled to give to his subjects at ten minutes' notice a constitution founded on the most democratic basis. Mayence, notwithstanding its garrison of Austrian and Prussian soldiers is in a state of terrific agitation. At Sarrebruck the liveliest sympathy for the French revolution prevails. At Sarre Louis the (Prussian) garrison remains enclosed within its quarters during the greater part of the day, maintains a rigorous watch throughout the night, and is now engaged in felling the trees on the glacis."

The *Frankfort Journal* of the 25th ult. publishes a letter from Berlin of the 24th, which states that—

"A crisis is preparing in Bohemia at the moment when the Austrian government finds itself under the necessity of employing all its force in order to suppress the movement in Upper Italy. This explains the position which a portion of the Prussian army has assumed on the frontiers of Bohemia."

A letter from Posen of February 24, in the *Journal de Frankfort*, states that the Russian government was concentrating considerable forces on the frontier of Austria, and that Prince Paskewitsch was to command them; the whole body will consist of sixty thousand men. Part of them had, the letter states, already arrived at their destination.

Eighty thousand men are to be immediately recruited in Austria. Archduke John of Austria has taken the command of the division in Styria.

The *Carlsruhe Gazette* of the 2d says that petitions had been laid before the Chamber, demanding the general arming of the people, for the following objects:—The free elections of officers; a German parliament, freely elected by the people; every German who has attained his 21st year to be an elector: one elector for every 1,000 souls, and one deputy for every 100,000; every German who has attained his 25th year, of whatever rank, fortune, or religion, can become a member of parliament; the German parliament to be held at Frankfort-on-the-Maine; the parliament to make its own regulations; absolute liberty of the press; complete liberty in all affairs relative to religion, conscience, and instruction; trial by jury; the general rights of a German citizen; income tax; welfare and education of all; protection and guarantee of labour; equitable and economical popular administration; responsibility of ministers and public officers; abolition of privileges. In the afternoon, after the sitting of the Chamber, an immense crowd repaired to the Castle, which was guarded, as a measure of precaution. Some voices were heard to demand a political amnesty, and to request that the persons taken into custody on the eve should be set at liberty. Five of these persons were set free. Several deputies of the oppposition requested to withdraw, a request which they complied with. Patrols of cavalry went round the city in the evening. The avenue to the Town Hall and the prison were guarded by the military.

MANIFESTO OF THE GERMANIC DIET.

The *Frankfort Journal* contains the following manifesto of the German Diet, under date of March 1:—

"The Germanic Diet, in its quality of legal organ of the national and political unity in Germany, addresses itself with confidence to German governments and to the German nation. Called on by the federal act to watch over the maintenance of the domestic and foreign security of Germany, the Diet expresses its conviction that the security cannot remain intact if the most unanimous co-operation of the governments and the people of Germany is not maintained with conscientious fidelity, as well as the most perfect concord among the different parts of the nation.

"It is on this unity and this co-operation that repose the power and the inviolability of Germany abroad, and the maintenance of legal order and tranquillity, as well as the security for person and property, at home. The history of Germany furnishes proofs as well as painful lessons of the sad consequences which arise when disunion between governments and their people, as well as amongst different parts of the nation, shackles and diminishes the strength of the German nation.

"May this experience, so dearly bought, be not forgotten in the present period of agitation, and be profitably used during the stormy future to which Germany may be exposed.

"In consequence the Germanic Diet earnestly calls, in the name of the whole country, on all Germans who have the welfare of their country at heart, to labour, each in his sphere and according to his means, in order that union and legal order may be in no way disturbed.

"The Diet, on its part, will do all that depends on it, to watch with an equal zeal, for the security of Germany abroad, and for the interest of the nation at home.

"Germany will, and ought to be raised to the rank which is her due amongst the nations of Europe, but she can only attain this by concord, legal progress, and uniting development.

"The Diet confides in the loyal spirit which has always been shown by the German people in the most difficult periods, and on its ancient fidelity and enlightened spirit.

(Signed) "DONHOFF, President.

"Frankfort, March 1, 1848.

A few extracts from the German journals may help to indicate the tendency of German public opinion and feeling towards the new state of affairs in France.

From Leipzig, the *Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* issues its manifesto. On the 28th of February the news of a regency was announced, with sympathy and congratulation, by this journal: a note appended to the article declared, however, that since it was written the editors had heard with fear and trembling of the installation of a Republic. Even amid its terrors, however, and while proclaiming the necessity of keeping on the alert, it protested on the 2d of March:—

"Before everything, in regard to France, let there be no intervention—no attempt to excite reaction—no Russian alliance. Let our policy be national.

From Munich, the Austrian organ, the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (Feb. 29), speaks thus:—

"Whether the Republican form of government in France bespeaks long life or short, there can be no doubt that the excited spirit of the nation will too soon impel its force across the frontier towards Italy an Germany. Every reflecting man must be full of this anticipation."

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, SUNDAY.—By the arrival of the packet ship, Cambridge, Captain Peabody, which entered the Mersey this afternoon from New York, we have received our files of papers from that city to the 16th ultimo, being six days later than those received by the last steamer.

The intelligence from Washington completely and authoritively contradicts the rumours which have for some time past prevailed of a project for a treaty of peace having been agreed upon between the governments of the United States and Mexico. The President, in a message, transmitted to Congress on the 11th ult., says—"In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th instant, I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State. No communication has been received from Mexico containing propositions from the Mexican authorities or Commissioners for a treaty of peace, except the 'counter project' presented by the Mexican Commissioners to the Commissioners of the United States, on the 6th of September last, a copy of which, with the documents accompanying it, I communicated to the Senate of the United States, on the 2d inst."

A report has been circulated at Washington, that the agent of Messrs. Rothschild had offered to take the sixteen millions loan, on the terms proposed in Mr. Vinton's bill; and to pay one-half of the money in New York, and the other half in Mexico. The Secretary of the Treasury had intimated that the sixteen million loan is the only one which will be called during the present session; but Mr. Vinton states that the government will want, and must borrow nine millions more, for the present fiscal year; and that thirty eight millions for the next year, which ought to be provided by law in the present session.

Liverpool, Tuesday Morning.

The Boston packet ship Washington Irvine, Captain Caldwell, has arrived here with three days later news. She sailed on the 19th ultimo; but we do not find any news of a political or commercial character worthy of notice. The intelligence from Mexico is much the same as last reported; and the proceedings of the American Congress, at Washington, were totally devoid of interest to European readers.

The news taken out by the Hibernia had not produced any change of moment in the markets. Flour was in little demand at 6 dols. to 5 dols. 61½ cents. per barrel; and for Indian corn and corn meal, rather lower prices were accepted.—Freights were merely nominal at late rates. Exchange on London, 10 to 10¼.

A nephew of the Rev. J. Ryan, P.P. of Athea, county Limerick, is apprehended in London for having robbed his uncle of 200 guineas, and which he has acknowledged.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

(From the London papers of Monday Evening.)

We have received the Paris papers of Saturday and of yesterday.

M. de Lamartine, Minister for foreign affairs, has addressed the following circular to all the diplomatic agents of the French Republic stationed abroad, explaining to them the course of policy contemplated by the Government.

Circular of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Diplomatic agents of the French Republic.

"SIR—You know the events of Paris, the victory of the people, its heroism, its moderation, its pacification, the order re-established by the concurrence of the visible powers, the reasons of the public were alone the Government of France.

"The French Revolution has thus entered into its definitive period. France is Republican, The French Republic has no occasion to be acknowledged in order to exist. By natural law as well as by the law of nations it exists: it is the will of a great people, which does not demand its title but from itself. Nevertheless, the French Republic, desiring to enter into the family of governments instituted as regular powers, and not as a phenomenon coming to disturb the order of Europe, it is proper that you promptly make known to the Government to which you are accredited the principles and tendencies which will henceforth direct the foreign policy of the Frech Government.

"The proclamation of the French Republic is not an act of aggression against any form of government in the world. The forms of government have diversities as legitimate as the forms of character, the geographical situation, the intellectual, moral, and material development of nations. Nations, like individuals, have different ages. The principles which govern them have phases, monarchial, aristocratical, constitutional, republican governments, are the expressions of the different nations. They demand more liberty in proportion as they feel themselves capable of supporting more. They demand more equality and democracy in proportion as they are the more inspired with the feelings of justice and love for the people. It is a question of time. A nation goes astray in outrunning the hour of that maturity, as it dishonours itself in allowing it to escape without seizing upon it. The monarchy and the republic are not, in the eyes of true statesmen, absolute principles which are enemies to the death; they are facts which are contrasted to each other, and which can live face to face, while they understand and respect each other.

"War, then, is not the principle of the French Republic, as it became the fatal and glorious necessity of the Republic in 1792. Between 1792 and 1848 there is half a century To return, after the lapse of half a century, to the principles of 1792, or to the principles of conquest and of empire, would not be to advance, it would be to retrograde with the advance of time. The revolution of yesterday is a step in advance, and not one backwards. The world and ourselves wish to march to fraternity and peace.

"If the situation of the republic in 1792 explained the war, the differences which exist between the period of our history and that in which we live explains the peace. Apply yourself to the understanding of these differences, and explain them to those around you.

"In 1792 the nation was not one. The nations (*peuples*) existed on the same soil. A terrible struggle still prolonged itself between the classes dispossessed of their privileges and the classes who had just succeeded in achieving equality and liberty. The classes dispossessed united themselves with the captive royalty and with jealous foreigners to deny its revolution in France, and to re-impose upon it the monarchy, the aristocracy, and the theocracy by invasion. At the present day there are no longer any distinctions and inequality of classes. Liberty has freed all. Equality before the law has levelled everything. Fraternity, of which we proclaim the application, and of which the National Assembly is to organise the benefits, is about to unite all. There is not a single citizen in France, to whatever opinion he may belong, who does not rally to the principle of the country before everything else, and who does not render, by that very union, all attempts impregnable to the attempt and to the fears of invasion.

"In 1792 it was not the entire population who entered into possession of the government. It was the middle classes only who wished to exercise liberty and to enjoy it. The triumph of the middle class at that time was egotistical, as the triumph of every oligarchy must be. It wished to retain for itself the rights achieved for all. It was necessary for it to operate a strong diversion against the advance of the people by precipitating it (the people) on the field of battle, in order to prevent it from entering into the exercise of its own government. This diversion was the war.—War was the idea of the Monarchians and the Girondins. It was not the idea of the most advanced democratics, who wished, like us, the sincere regards and the complete reign of the people itself, comprising in that name all classes without exclusion or preference, as the nation is composed.

"In 1792 the people was the only instrument of the Revolution. To-day the Revolution is made by the people and for the people. The people is itself the Revolution. In entering into it, it carries into it its new necessities of labour, of industry, of instruction, of agriculture, of commerce, of morality, of prosperity, of property, of cheap living, of navigation, and, in short, of civilization, which are all the necessities of peace.—The people and peace are but one word.

"In 1792 the ideas of France and of Europe were unprepared to comprehend and to accept the great harmony of nations among each other to the benefit of the human race. The idea of the age which was closing was only in the heads of some philosophers. Philosophy at the present day is popular. Fifty years of liberty of thinking, of speaking, and of writing, have produced their result. Books, journals, and the tribune, have acted as the apostles of European intelligence. Reason spreading everywhere, and overstepping the frontiers of nations, has created that intellectual nationality which will be the achievement of the French revolution, and the constitution of international fraternity all over the globe.

"In short, in 1792 liberty was a novelty, equality was a scandal, and the Republic was a problem. The title of nations, which had only just been discovered by Fenelon, Montesquieu, and Rousseau, was so completely forgotten, buried, profaned by old feudal dynasties and sacerdotal traditions, that the most legitimate intervention of the people in its affairs appeared a monstrosity to the statesmen of the old school. Democracy made the monarchs, and at the same time the foundations of society tremble. To-day thrones and the people are accustomed to the word, to the forms, and to the regular agitations of liberty, exercised in nearly different proportions in all states, and even monarchies. They will accustom themselves to the Republic, which is its complete form in all the ripest of nations. They will recognise that there is a conservative liberty. They will acknowledge that there may be in the Republic not only better order, but that there may be more real order in that government of all for all, than in the government of the few for the few.

"But besides these disinterested considerations, the sole interest of the consolidation and the duration of the Republic would inspire in the statesmen of France the thoughts of peace. It is not the country that runs the greatest danger in

war, it is the liberty. War is almost always a dictatorship. Soldiers forget institutions for men. Thrones tempt the ambitious. Glory dazzles patriotism. The prestige of a glorious name veils the attack upon the sovereignty of the nation. The Republic desires glory, without doubt, but it wishes for it for itself, and not for Cæsars or Napoleons.

"Do not deceive yourselves nevertheless.—Those ideas which the Provisional Government charges you to present to the powers as a pledge of European safety, have not for their object to obtain forgiveness to the Republic for having had the boldness to create itself, and still less to ask humbly the place of a great right and a great people in Europe. They have a more noble object; to make sovereigns and nations reflect, and not to allow them to deceive themselves involuntarily as to the character of our revolution; to give its true light and its just character to the event; in short, to give pledges to humanity before giving them to our right, and to our honour, if they should be unacknowledged or threatened.

"The French Republic will, then, not make war on any one. It has no occasion to say that, if conditions of war are laid down to the French people, it will accept them. The thoughts of the men who at the present moment govern France are these; it will be fortunate for France if war be declared against it, and if it be constrained thus to increase in strength and its glory, in spite of its moderation. It will be a terrible responsibility for France, if the Republic itself declares war without being provoked to it. In the first case, its martial genius, its impatience of action, its strength accumulated during so many years of peace, will render it invincible within its own territory; and redoutable perhaps beyond its frontiers. In the second case, it would turn against itself the recollection of its conquests, which diminish the affection of nations, and it would compromise the first and most universal alliance, the spirit of nations and the genius of civilization.

"According to these principles, Sir, which are the cool principles of France—principles she can present without fear, as without suspicion, to her friends and to her enemies—you will have the goodness to impress upon yourself the following declarations.

"The treaties of 1815 exist no longer as law in the eyes of the French Republic; nevertheless, the territorial circumscriptions, of these treaties are a fact which it admits as a basis, and as a *point de depart* in its relations with other nations.

"But if the treaties of 1815 do not exist aay longer excepting as facts to modify a common understanding, and if the Republic declares openly that its right and its mission is to arrive regularly and pacifically at these modifications, the good sense, the moderation, the conscience the prudence of the Republic exist, and are for Europe a better and more honourable guarantee that the letter of those treaties, so often violated and modified by Europe itself.

"Endeavour, Sir, to make this emancipation of the Republic from the treaties of 1815 be clearly understood, and try to show that freedom has nothing in it which is irreconcileable with the repose of Europe.

"Thus do we declare it openly. If the hour of the reconstruction of some nationalities, oppressed in Europe or elsewhere, should appear to us to have sounded in the decree of Providence, if Switzerland, our faithful ally since the time of Francis I., were constrained or threatened in the advance which she is effecting in her government, in order to lend additional strength to the fascine of democratic governments—if any independent states of Italy were invaded—if any limits or obstacles were imposed on their internal transformations—if the right of alliance among themselves, in order to consolidate an Italian nation, were contested by main force—the French Republic would believe itself entitled in order to protect these legitimate movements of the greatness and nationality of states.

"The Republic, you see, by its first step, repudiates the era of proscriptions and of dictations. She is decided never to veil liberty at home. She is equally decided never to veil its democratic principle abroad. She will never permit any one to interpose between the pacific radiation of its liberty and the regard of natione. She proclaims herself the intellectual and cordial ally of every right, of every progress, of every legitimate development of the institutions of nations which wish to live on the same principle as herself. She will not endeavour any immoderate or incendiary propagandism amongst her neighbours. She knows that there is no durable freedom but that which grows of itself on its own soil. But it will exercise by the light of its ideas, by the spectacle of order and of peace which it hopes to give to the world, the sole and honest proselytism of esteem and of sympathy. That is not war, it is nature. That is not the agitation of Europe, it is life.—That is not to embroil the world, it is to shine from its place on the horizon of nations, to advance them and to guide them at the same time. We desire, for humanity, that the peace be preserved. We even hope it. One only question of war was mooted, a year ago, between England and France. It was not Republican France which started that question of war; it was the dynasty. The dynasty carries away with it that danger of war which it had given rise to for Europe by the entirely personal ambition of its family alliances in Spain. Thus that domestic policy of the fallen dynasty, which weighed for seventeen years on our national dignity, weighed at the same time, by its pretensions to another crown at Madrid, on our liberal alliances and on peace. The Republic has no ambition. The Republic has no nepotism. It inherits not the pretensions of a family. Let Spain govern itself—let Spain be independent and free. France, for the solidity of this natural alliance, counts more on the conformity of principles than on the successions of the house of Bourbon!

"Such is, Sir, the spirit of the councils of the Republic. Such will invariably be the character of the policy, frank, firm, and moderate, which you will have to represent.

"The Republic has pronounced at its birth, and in the midst of the heat of contest not provoked by the people, three words which have revealed its soul, and which will call down on its cradle the blessings of God and men: Liberty, Equality, Fraternity. She gave immediately thereafter, by the abolition of the punishment of death for political offences, the true commentary of those three words at home; do you also give them their true commentary abroad. The sense of these three words applied to our external relations is this: the breaking by France of the chains which weighed on its principle and on its dignity; the recovery of the rank which it ought to occupy in the scale of the great European powers; in fine, the declaration of alliance and amity to all nations. If France feels conscientiously its part in the mission, of freedom and civilization in the present age, there is not one of those words which signifies war. If Europe is prudent and just, there is not one of those words which does not signify peace.

"Receive, Sir, the assurance of my high esteem.

(Signed)

"LAMARTINE,

"Member of the Provisional Government of the Republic, and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"Paris, March 2, 1848."

The whole passport system has been abolished throughout the Republic.

On Saturday the members of the Provisional Government met to determine on the plan for convoking a National Assembly. The *Moniteur* of the next day published the following announcement on this subject:—

"The Provisional Government of the Republic, in its sitting of last evening, the 4th of March, has fixed the convocation of the Electoral Assemblies for the 9th of April next, and the meeting of the Constitutional National Assembly for the 20th of April.

"During the same sitting the Government adopted as the general principles of the decree which it is about to issue:—

"1. That the National Assembly shall decree the constitution.

"2. That the election shall have the population for its basis.

"3. That the representatives of the people shall amount to 900 in number.

"4. That the suffrage shall be direct and universal, without any limitation as to property.

"5. That all Frenchmen at the age of 21 years shall be electors, and that all Frenchmen of 25 years of age shall be eligible as deputies.

"6. That the ballot shall be secret."

At Rouen and Honfleur there had been some rioting, but order was speedily restored. To Rouen belongs the unenviable notoriety of being the only city in the French Republic in which foreigners have been annoyed or insulted. The English and German workmen employed on the railroads have been attacked, insulted, and, in many instances, driven from their work.

The intelligence of the safe arrival of Louis Philippe in England had been received with satisfaction by persons of every party. In fact, the ex-King was never in any personal danger, and had he chosen to travel openly, and without disguise, the probability is that no attempt would have been made to arrest or to annoy him.

Nothing could exceed the order, the solemnity, and the pomp with which the funeral of the victims was commenced on Friday.

The procession was formed at the Hotel de Ville, and proceeded from thence to the Madeleine; the exterior of which was hung with black, and between the pillars were placed laurel crowns and wreaths of *immortelles*. Over the grand entrance, which was also similarly ornamented, was to be seen the inscription "Aux Citoyens morts pour la Liberte." Immense tri-coloured flags floated from the centre point and sides of the architrave, smaller ones were disposed below in various places. The whole of the steps and galleries under the pillars were crowded with spectators.

The appearance of the Boulevards was most extraordinary. Along the whole distance from the Bastile to the Madeleine (nearly three miles) the line of march was hung on both sides with tri-coloured draperies, connected together by means of posts, bearing shields of black cloth, on which were inscribed the words—"RESPECT AUX MANES DES VICTIMES DES 22, 23, AND 24 FEVRIER."

When the procession arrived at the Bastile the troops filed off to each side, and the ceremony of depositing the remains of the victims of February by the side of those of the victims of July, under the column of the Place, took place. Several orations were made by the members of the Provisional Government and others, which concluded the ceremony. Not the least disorder occurred during the day.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree, which will be read with universal satisfaction. Slavery is to be abolished. The following is the decree:—

"The Provisional Government of the Republic, considering that no Franch land should any longer bear slaves, decrees—A commission is instituted under the Provisional Minister of Colonies and the Marine, to prepare, within the shortest delay, the Act for the immediate emancipation of the slaves in all the colonies of the Republic.

"F. ARAGO.

"Paris, March 4."

(From the Times of Tuesday.)

We have received by extraordinary express from Paris the journals of yesterday (Monday,) with a letter from our correspondent, dated 12 o'clock, noon.

The manifesto of M. de Lamartine appears to have produced in Paris an effect very different from that which the author is said to have contemplated. The general impression made by it upon the public mind was a painful one—namely, that it was susceptible of being considered by the people and the rulers of foreign states an invitation to the former to revolt and to extort concessions from the latter, or possibly carry them the whole length of revolution, and that France would not suffer them to be molested in that course. This view of the document, whether just or the contrary, seems to have produced the most serious reflections in all moderate, peace-loving men, while it failed to excite in the most ardent Republicane of Paris anything like satisfaction. The *National* regards the document as unexceptionable, but it will not surprise us if we find that the great majority of the French nation look upon it as uncalled for, and, at all events, premature.

The *Presse* takes the following view of the position of France, with respect to foreign powers:—

"England has acknowledged the Republic, and declared that she will abstain from all intervention in our internal affairs, Belgium likewise acknowledges the new state of things. Belgium being neuter, will consequently form a frontier of 2,000,000 men to defend entrance on the northern side. Switzerland will afford similar protection. Prussia and Austria would have to pass over her to reach us. They will not hazard such a step. Those two great powers comprehend the immense difficulty of an aggression. Thus the *Prussian Universal Gazette*—the official organ—has proclaimed the principle of non-intervention. No declaration has reached us from Austria, but the situation of Lombardy answers for her neutrality. Russia, less interested than Prussia or Austria in meddling with our internal affairs, and placed in an unfavourable position to attempt it, cannot inspire any serious uneasiness."

The *Constitutionnel*, referring to the manifesto of M. de Lamartine, which it terms a brilliant exposition of the sentiments of the French government on foreign affairs, observes that it may furnish foreign powers with a motive for peace, or a pretext for war, according as they may feel inclined.

By a decree of the Provisional Government of the 5th instant, Algeria and the colonies are to return fifteen members to the Constituent Assembly.

With the exception of the continued strike of the omnibus drivers and conductors, everything was quiet and orderly.

"Generally speaking," says one of our letters, "the revolution has for the moment injured Paris. The English have already left in great numbers, nor has the panic yet subsided.

"The proprietors of houses and hotels, of the *restaurents* and *cafes*, and, in fact, all who lived upon the expenses of the foreigners in the capital are nearly in despair. They hope, however, that the formal recognition of the revolution by Great Britain, the moment that its government shall have been installed, will recall the British residents of Paris, and give an example to other foreigners to resume their residence in the capital.

"The people, who had until then retained possession of the Chateau of the Tuileries, finally left it last Saturday. Never in this world was house or palace more completely gutted than this. 'Not even a pair of lace cuffs,' said a lady, who saw it the day after the revolution, 'escaped.'—Furniture, ornaments, curtains, clothing, and carriages, all were conveyed into the court-yard or the streets, and pitilessly burned. The apartments of the Duchess of Orleans, and of the Duchess of Nemours in the Pavilion Marsan should, however, be mentioned as having been comparatively respected."

The following from the Paris correspondent of the *Globe*, is dated Sunday evening;—

"There was a meeting to day of nearly two thousand shop-keepers, who have leases, to appoint delegates, who are to wait upon the government to implore its intervention against the landlords, and compel them to receive half rents until the National Assembly can place the relations of landlord and tenant on a more equitable footing. The chairman, a M. Sauce, who keeps a large hotel, stated the object of the meeting in a style that would have done honour to the best of your speakers in the House of Commons. He stated—and this is very true—that the *proprietaires* had driven up their rents to a point which, even in times of prosperity were far beyond the means of the tenants, and that if they be now allowed to sweep away all the fortunes of the tenants who cannot pay to the whole extent of what they possess to cover the leases, they will not only inflict a dreadful blow on commerce generally, but actually become benefitted by the revolution, whilst all the other classes would be ruined. They would, in the first place, get the same income as in prosperous times, and it would become a third more valuable from the difference in the value of money which the revolution must create. As there are forty thousand shopkeepers in Paris, it is thought that their representations will have weight."

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Tues.	Wed	Thurs
3 per Cent. Cons.....	—	—	81¾
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	81¾
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	190
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	—
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent..	—	—	39¾
Ditto 4 per Cent.....	—	—	26
4 per Cent. City Debs ..	—	—	72
4 per Cent Ballast Office Deb. Gov. Sec.....	—	—	92
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.....	—	—	99

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	194	India Stock	242
3 per Cent. Consols	82	India Bonds	22s pm
Ditto for opening..	83⅛	South Sea Stock....	—
3 per Cent Reduced	82¼	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent	—	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	
New 3½ per Cent..	90⅛	25s 30s pm.	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, MARCH 11.

Sedition seems to be running riot through the land. From the press and platform language issues, the tithe of which some fifty years ago would have brought its utterers to the gallows. The *United Irishman* of Saturday takes the lead in the indoctrination of treason, and pointing out the similarity between the circumstances of Paris and Dublin, describes the means by which the Dublin metropolis might be taken, and thus, continues the writer, "if we seize Dublin we would hold in our gripe English rule in Ireland, its head, and body, and limbs—to choke it or let it off again as we pleased." The writer then proceeds to recommend the mode of warfare best calculated to destroy the Queen's forces, but first treats his readers to the following:—

"Oh! my countrymen, look up! Arise from the dearth dust where you have long been lying, and let this light visit your eyes also, and touch your souls. Let your ears drink in the blessed—'Liberty! Fraternity! Equality' which are soon to ring from pole to pole. Clear steel will, ere long, dawn upon you in your desolate darkness; and the rolling thunder of the people's cannon will drive before it many a heavy cloud that has long hidden from you the face of heaven. Pray for that day; and preserve life and health, that you may worthily meet it. Above all, let the man amongst you who has no gun, sell his garment, and buy one!"

Next follow the tactics which this rebel would have pursued:—

"Every street is an excellent shooting gallery for disciplined troops; but it is a better defile in which to take them. In the vocabulary of drilling is no such phrase as 'Infantry—prepare for window-pots, brick-bats, logs of wood, chimney-pieces, heavy furniture, light pokers, &c. and these thrown vertically on the heads of a column below, from the elevation of a parapet, or top story are irresistable. The propelling forces—viz., ladies, or chambermaids, or men who can do no better—have the additional advantage of security; and the narrower the street, and higher the houses, the worse the damage, and the greater the security. A military proportion we recommend to the study of the best lady in the land. To these missiles, from windows and house tops, revolutionary citizens add always boiling water or grease, or, better, cold vitriol, if available. Molten lead is good, but too valuable—it should be always cast in bullets, and allowed to cool. The house-tops and spouts furnish, in every city, abundance; but care shouid be taken, as they do in Paris, to run the balls solid—you cannot calculate on a hollow ball, and that might be the very one selected to shoot a field officer."

Next comes the *Nation*, who is equally vehement in its incentives to rebellion. We find the following in that journal of Saturday:—

"Ireland's opportunity, thank God and France, has come at last! Its challenge rings in our ears like a call to battle, and warms our blood like wine. We must answer if we would not be slaves for ever. We must unite, we must act, we must leap all barriers, but those which are Divine; if needs be, we must die, rather than let this providential hour pass over us unliberated. Do not fear that France is exhausted. Event will lead on event, as hour ushers in hour. No Republic can stand in France which is not aggressive; neither can war take place in Europe without England. The first gun England fires will be the sun-set of her dominion in Ireland.—The time is at hand; it comes with the deep sounding of a sea filling its channel. Are the people ready? They must, they must, be ready. 'Now, or never.'"

Now, this is all very silly, but it is also very mischievous, and as we would use precautions against the torch which may be borne into our dwellings, though carried by the hand of an idiot or a madman, it behoves the Irish Executive to see that the Tom-foolery be not carried too far.—Particularly, as we find individuals idiotic and insane enough to adopt similar language, and who, by their acts, may tend for a time to disturb the public peace, though the end, to them, will prove the gallows.

The Old and Young Irelanders throughout the country have fraternised! They have buried the hatchet, and are now smoking the calumet most peaceably, but both obstreperously joining in the war cry of sedition. In Kilkenny, Dr. Cane, a magistrate and ex-Young Irelander, embraced Mr. Smithwick, and thus delivered himself:—

"A glorious opportunity was now before them. In Kilkenny they were now firmly united—they were setting an example which if universally followed, as it undoubtedly would, and if past differences were forgotten and future fraternisation secured, as sure as there was a God in heaven, if the glorious young Republic of France endured for three months, they would have a repeal of the union between Great Britain and Ireland. He did not want to have a war with England—far from it. He was one holding her Majesty's Commission of the Peace, was not threatening to make war against the Queen of England; but England was sure to be drawn into a war with France, and if she gave to Irishmen a repeal of the union she would find a firm bulwark thrown between her and a French invasion—but if she did not do so, Irishmen could scarcely be expected to fight as slaves in the ranks of their oppressors" (applause.)

Similar language has been used by the several spouters who addressed the meetings assembled throughout the country to express their joy at the movement in France. The language used was revolutionary in the extreme, but not calculated to intimidate—it was the language of persons beside themselves. Your man of courage never vapours or swaggers—the brawling stream is ever the shallowest, and the individuals so vehement and pot-valiant in words would be the first to sound a retreat in case of danger.

On the 17th instant simultaneous meetings are to be held throughout Ireland, for, amongst other objects, the "*demanding*," by petition, the Repeal of the Union. On the energy which Lord Clarendon is called to display depends much of the peace of the country, in the suppression of what can be deemed nothing else than revolutionary demonstrations.

One word as to the rejoicings at the state of affairs in France. What of good has resulted to the working classes from the sudden change?—Let the correspondent of the *Morning Chroniole*, writing from Paris, on Tuesday last, answer:—"Thousands of workmen are now out of employment in Paris, and every day adds to the number. It was only a few days ago that the labouring classes were refusing to accept employment, except upon such terms as they thought suited what M. Louis Blane calls "the dignity of man." They are now glad to get work on any terms, for the masters are daily diminishiug the number of their *employes*. Public confidence has been so completeiy shaken by recent events, and the prospects for the future are so dark, that capitalits will not venture more than is absolutely necessary, or that meets the actual demand. The consequence is, that while the labouring classes are looking for the execution of the fine promises made to them by the Provisional Government, and for the fulfillment of the declaration "that every work man should have work, and live by the produce of his labour," the manufacturers are limiting the number of their workmen, consumers are becoming more rare, markets are in a state of stagnation, orders are limited, and discounts almost impossible. This is the position of affairv here at the present moment, and it is impossible to exaggerate its gravity."

In another column will be found an account of some riots in London, on Monday last, which happily have terminated without any loss of life, and there was no sign of disturbance when the last English mail left. In Glasgow we find that tranquillity had been partially restored by the presence of an increased force of military. The spirit of discontent, which is ever contagious, has extended, we regret to say, to Edinburgh. The *Times* Edinburgh correspondence, under date of Tuesday night, has the following:—

"The streets of the capital are now in the possession of the mob. The Lord Provost and the magistrates are busy swearing in special constables."

The London journals of Wednesday, containing intelligence from Paris to Tuesday night, bring anything but satisfactory intelligence. In consequence of the failure of some eminent houses commercial credit has been materially shaken—the Finance Minister, M. Godechaux, unable to meet the demand on the Treasury, had resigned, and the Provisional Government seemed powerless to cope with the difficulties by which they are beset, and the ministry have already begun to exhibit symptoms of weakness.—Numerous statements are made in the journals, but, wanting authenticity, we refrain from publishing them. We look forward to the next arrival from France with considerable interest. We sincerely trust that the impending gloom will prove but evanescent.

On the night of Sunday, the 5th instant, about 11 o'clock, the house of Martin Curran, of Ballydwan, was set on fire from the outside, but was discovered by the inmates in time to prevent the destruction of the property, they having succeeded in extinguishing it before the flames had reached to a great extent, the thatch being damp, and the smoke driving through it into the house, alarmed the family, a portion of whom had not retired to rest. Ballydwan is about half a mile from the village of Bonmahon, the property of the College of Physicians, and as the lease of the whole of the property in that locality, Bonmahon included, expires on the 25th instant, the reason assigned is, in consequence of Curran having put in a tender for an estate adjoining, and, in addition to his own. Immediately on the expiring of the lease, it is intended to throw down the great majority of the wretched cabins, which constitute the village, and grant leases to those who feel disposed to build stone houses, with slated roofs, agreeably to specification, which, no doubt, will prove a valuable and lucrative investment of capital, Sir Wm. Somerville having obtained leave to bring in a bill for the repeal of that absurd act of the old Irish parliament, the 10th Geo. 1st, chap. 5, which has been permitted to remain so long a blot on the statute book, by which the holders of ecclesiastical lands, and the guardians of minors, lunatics, and others, were prevented granting leases of mineral lands, or letting them for mineral purposes, at less dues on rental than one-tenth of the produce. The operation of this act has been a direct discouragement to enter into mining speculations on lands which come under its influence, and there is much so situated, containing some of the finest mineral deposits in Ireland. Sir William Somerville's bill removes the restriction of one-tenth dues, leaving the parties to make a fair and unrestricted bargain between themselves, and gives a power of leasing, not exceeding forty-one years, and as there is not a doubt but that the bill will triumphantly pass the legislature, it is to be hoped a new era will arise in the development of Ireland's mineral wealth; and as the mine at Knockmahon has been held under the disadvantages entailed on the country by this old act, or the great part of it, and by far the richest portion of the royalty, it may be confidently anticipated that, forthwith, more extensive operations will commence, thus employing a considerably larger number of labourers, who will want lodging accommodation, and putting vast profits in the pockets of its spirited proprietors. Moreover, a very eligible opportunity now presents itself of making Bonmahon a first-rate watering place, the pulling down the dirty huts, the erection of suitable and comfortable houses, the outlay of a few pounds in bathing boxes, the novelty of viewing the mining operations carried on therein, the beautiful and picturesque cliff promenades, and the extensive and magnificent sea views therefrom, would make it so attractive to strangers that numbers would be induced to visit it for a few weeks, and though they might return to their various vocations with lightened purses, yet, with renovated health and invigorated strength, they would find themselves in the enjoyment of much lighter hearts.

HIBERNIAN BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of the Waterford Auxiliary to the above society was held in the Sunday School Room, Town Hall, on Monday evening, the 6th inst.

In consequence of the extreme severity of the weather, the attendance was not as large as usual, but we were rather surprised that so many persons had braved exposure to the torrents of rain which fell.

The Lord Bishop of Cashel presided, and after the proceedings had been opened with prayer, &c., he addressed the meeting, stating the grounds upon which he had for a long course of years been the steady and warm friend of the Bible Society. He considered it the most important of all societies, because it had for its single and simple object the circulatiou of the most important of all books—the communication of the most valuable information which man can receive.

Mr. W. S. Thompson read the report and statement of accounts, after which resolutions were proposed by the Rev. Wm. Ormsby, the Archdeacon of Waterford, the Rev. Denis Browne, of Enniscorthy, who acted as a deputation, and Mr. Mervyn.

Many interesting circumstances connected with the benefit of circulating the Word of God, were detailed, and it was only to be regretted that the very unfavourable state of the weather should have deprived so many of the opportunity of hearing what was spoken, and having their zeal stirred up to further efforts in so good a cause.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

SIR—As you have given insertion to a letter, signed P. K. Reid, who was one of the Borough Auditors for the last year, I trust, I may claim insertion for this letter.

I have long ago made up my mind not to take any notice by letter-writing, of any slander or personal attacks, directed against myself, or those with whom I act; and in this instance, I would not trouble you if Mr. Reid had confined himself to personal attacks, and had not sought by insinuation to make it appear that the accounts of the Borough Town Council were not kept in the manner and form that ought to be satisfactory to the public.

He says, "with regard to the corporation accounts, all I shall say at present is, that I am preparing a memorial, to be laid before the government, for the purpose of having paid auditors, &c., and published half-yearly, in the plain form of debtor and creditor."

Now, he knows full well, that the auditors at present are appointed by the burgesses, and that they are entitled to payment, for he made particular inquiry on the subject, and avowed his knowledge to me previous to the accounts being audited, that he was entitled to payment, and, as I understood from him, intended to demand it.

Now, Sir, my objects in writing this letter is to expose the *animus* that prompts Mr. Reid in putting forth the insinuation that a proper debtor and credit account was not kept of the receipts and disbursements of the Corporation, and to show that he must be either culpable in the discharge or ignorant of his duty as auditor when he certified by his signature the correctness of the last year's accounts to the large total of £17,441 11s 10.

Now, the fact is, the following books and accounts are kept under the provisions of the Act of Parliament by the treasurer of the Corporation:—First—a cash book, in which is entered daily a debtor and creditor account with the treasurer, of all sums received and disbursed on account of the Town Council. Secondly—the audit book, in which are entered every half-year a debtor and credit account of all sums received and disbursed during the half-year, the several items being classified and placed under heads, so as you can perceive at once the several sums paid for salaries, interest, works, repairs, &c., &c., to which is prefixed a tangible or rental of the estates of the Corporation, detailing, in alphabetical order, the names of each lessee or tenant—the description and situation of each holding—the arrears (if any) due at the commencement of each half-year's rent—the amount of the half-year's rent, the total amount due on each demise—the gross amount of rent received out of each holding—the amount of poor rate allowed, the nett amount of rent received, and the arrears due of each at the close of the half year; thirdly, a tenants' ledger; fourthly, an annual account furnished to Government (a copy of which must be lodged with the Town Clerk), in the form and manner required by the Lords of the Treasury under the provisions of the Municipal Act, and which contains nine comprehensive schedules embracing all the details considered by the accountants of the audit office, as not only sufficient to check the accounts of the Town Council of Waterford, but also those of the Councils of Liverpool, Birmingham, and Manchester.

Let it be understood that the accounts of the Corporation of Waterford, are kept under and in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Act, and under the directions and control of the government officer, and in precisely the same manner and form as observed in all the boroughs in England and Wales, as well as in Ireland, as, in fact, the sections of the Municipal Act that controls the Irish Corporations, are in operation in England since 1835; and when we consider that such is the case, must we not consider ourselves fortunate in being blessed with such an intelligent fellow-citizen as Mr. Reid, who has, with the above-mentioned facts before him, discovered without the aid of Lord Rosse's monster telescope, that the commissioners for auditing public accounts, and the borough auditors of the several boroughs of Great Britain and Ireland, were in error in imagining they were dealing with accounts made out in the manner and form to be understood by any intelligent burgess.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES DELAHUNTY,
Borough Treasurer.

Waterford, March 10, 1848.

ESSAY AND DISCUSSION SOCIETY.

A meeting of the members of this society was held on Tuesday evening last, the 7th inst.,

Mr. HENRY MARTIN in the chair.

Mr. Joseph Browne read an essay on the "Theories of Creation," in the course of which the learned gentleman detailed the several theories advanced by the ancient and modern philosophers, some of which were rather curious.

Messrs, H. N. Nevins, E. Williams, and the Chairman, briefly addressed the meeting.

Mr. J. Browne replied, and the essay was received.

Previous to the meeting breaking up,

The Chairman announced that on Tuesday evening, the 14th instant, Counsellor Peet would read an essayon the advantages to be derived from the study of History.

We were particularly pleased to witness such a numerous and respectable attendance on this occasion, and we are sure that the intellectual treat afforded by our respcted fellow citizen, Mr. J. Browne, was duly appreciated by his gratified auditory. We trust this society will succeed. It is calculated to develope the literary talent of our city.

"Indocti discant, et ament meminisse periti."

COURSING.—The meeting of the Waterford and Tipperary Club, near Kilfane, is postponed, in consequence of the Kilkenny Assizes, to Wednesday, the 22d inst.

Our literary notices are, owing to the length of the important foreign intelligence, and the pressure on our advertising columns, unavoidably held over till next post.

SANATORY REFORM.

We have noticed with considerable pleasure the efforts which are being made by the people of Belfast on this important question. The activity of a leading man there, Dr. Malcolm, has proved so successful, that a Sanatory Association has been formed, and an elaborate report on the condition of the health of the town has just been laid before the public. An important meeting, presided over by the Mayor of Belfast, was held last week, at which a mass of interesting facts were stated by some of the leading professional (lay and clerical), as well as mercantile gentlemen, of that noble town. We would briefly call our readers' attention to one of the resolutions of the meeting:—"That this meeting rejoice in the progress of sanatory reform made in many towns in England, and solicit the benevolent of all classes, connected with the towns in Ireland, to be up and doing, and to co-operate with the movement in Belfast."

We must take shame to ourselves, as inhabitants of an unhealthy city, that some decided manifestation of public opinion has not been uttered by our fellow-citizens, in a suitable manner, long before this. We have had (thanks to our worthy fellow-citizen, Dr. Thomas Lewis Mackesy,) a health committee formed. What they have done in the way of collecting information we cannot say. But no matter how important or extensive their investigations may be, we may safely prophesy, that unless a sound public opinion is formed on the matter, we cannot expect sanatory improvement to be equal to the necessities of the case. How should we proceed, then, in informing the public mind of the fearful moral and physical evils resulting from the present sanatory condition of the city? We would simply suggest the formation of a Sanatory Association.—There are numbers of persons—clergymen of all denominations, professional men, gentlemen engaged in commercial or other pursuits, aye, and we may add, the working classes themselves—who would assist cheerfully in the proceedings of this Association. And what would this body have to do? Their sphere of labours would not infringe on the Health Committee already formed; they might co-operate with them in disseminating the results of the other body's investigation; they would prove by what could not be controverted—correct statistical information—the injurious consequence of the *laissez faire* system of proceeding in a matter touching the very existence of the people. But it is needless to mention anything further on this topic We are confident all will agree as to the desirableness of forming such a body.

Before we conclude this article, we cannot omit noticing one or two points which our municipal authorities seem to be grossly ignorant about.—The first is, that the sewerage of our city, although apparently extensive, is in a great degree valueless. We recollect, some time since, a few of our very narrow streets having been opened, at a great expense to the Corporation, and wide, square sewers constructed in them, the cost of these *pernicious* sewers could not be less than 22s 6d per foot run, and this without any provision whatever for flushing them with a regular supply of water, or communicating with house drains in a systematic manner. A sewer on the plan most suitable to the requirements of the case, 6 feet 6 inches diameter, would only cost 7s per foot. Not only would there have been a positive saving in the first outlay, but by the saving of the manure, for agricultural purposes, the gain annually to the city would have been, what some at first sight may think absurdly, enormous.—Before we mention the annual loss to the city, from the present system of sewerage, and the non-adoption of an improved plan, we will state our authority for the assertion, which will be found in the evidence given before the Health of Towns Commission, by Dr. Granville, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Professor Millar, Mr. Smith, of Deanston; Edwin Chadwick; also, Dr. D'Aubeny's (F.R.S.) Treatise on Science applied to Agriculture; Professor Johnson's valuable Lectures on Chemistry. These men compute, at the very lowest valuation, the annual value of the sewerage of a town to be £1 per head (for each of the population); that is to say, for Water ord £30,000!! And even though we only calculate on a sixth of this, what an immense increase to our corporate property? This is not a vain idea; it is a plain, practical view of *what we can accomplish*.—The present sewers are injurious to the health of the inhabitants. We can appeal to the medical men of the city as to the truth of this. We could mention a few of the finest houses in the city, where, at the present moment, some of their inmates are laid on beds of sickness, from causes which are clearly traceable to badly arranged sewers. However, at present we need say no more on this matter. One of the most generally complained of nuisances we have to speak of is, the filthy state of the streets. The Corporation say they have no funds to pay scavengers. Why, then, do they not get one of Whitworth's Scavenging Machines? which would daily do the work of forty men, and that well—yielding by the sale of the sweepings not only a handsome profit, but give so much general satisfaction. We have alluded to the subject of drainage in general terms; but the subject of sanatory reform is so extensive that it requires separate notices of its numerous divisions; and we must, therefore, defer to another occasion some remarks upon the dwellings of the people, water, ventilation, opening streets throughout the city, &c., &c.

We trust the *Urbs Intacta* will respond to the call of Belfast, and forgetting recent party divisions, will unite upon a neutral ground for the promotion of the moral and physical improvement of those by whose labours we are enabled to live in comfort, while they have been obliged to inhabit dwellings, which, so unsuitable for healthy existence, have deprived them of the full and free enjoyment of those powers and faculties Heaven has bestowed alike on all. We must grapple with the causes which over-crowd our hospitals, workhouses, and jails, which cause the wail of lamentation to resound where it should not—which renders the widow and orphan the helplessly destitute—and which, in fact, cause our industrious population to have a large taxation to pay, easily saved by judicious and proper arrangements.—Our columns shall be ever devoted to the advancement of this great question of reform; and we feel assured our efforts will not be in vain, in arousing the minds of the citizens to their duty as well as interest.

The Rev. Denis Browne, of Enniscorthy, preached in the Cathedral, on Ash Wednesday.

The collector of the Protestant Orphan House gratefully acknowledges the receipt of 10s 6d from a record jury, by the hands of Mr. Richard Gamble, for the benefit of that institution.

At Ennis Assizes, last week, a road steward of the Board of Works was convicted of fraud and embezzlement, during the operation of the Public Works Act last year. On the examination of an engineer, for the prosecution, it appeared that a jaunting car, hired for a pleasure party, was charged to the Board as three cars employed on the road!

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH MARCH NEXT,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of ANNE-MOUNT, fit for immediate occupation.—It is most desirably situated near Waterford, on the Kilkenny side of the River Suir, within a Quarter of a Mile of the Abbey Church. The Ground comprises 10 Acres, Plantation Measure, nearly all under Grass.

Apply to Mrs. ALSTON, Newtown; or THOMAS F. STRANGE, Solicitor.

Waterford, March 10, 1848.

TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

OR,

THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE HOUSE and DEMESNE of LOWER BUTLERSTOWN, in the County of Waterford, held for a Term, of which 930 Years are unexpired, containing about 25 Acres Imperial Statute Measure, at the Yearly Rent of £46 3s 0d. The House and Offices are commodious, and the Lands, which are of a prime quality, are well Wooded. There is a Walled-in Garden and Orchard. It is situate within Three Miles of the City of Waterford, on the Cork Road. Several Public Conveyances pass every day, including the Cork Coach and Bianconi's Cars.

For particulars as to Title, &c., application to be made to EDMOND THOMAS POWER and VERNON R. DELANDRE, Solicitors, Waterford.

WRECK SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

(For account of whom it may concern,)

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th MARCH, 1848,

AT

ARDINARY,

COUNTY WICKLOW,

(About Five Miles north of Arklow,)

THE HULL and Materials of the Iron Barque "CALYPSO," of Cork. about 350 Tons Register, JOHN SAVAGE, Master, Stranded on her voyage from Liverpool to Rio de Janerio.

Terms—CASH.

J. WALSH, Auctioneer, Wexford.

Sale to commence at 12 o'Clock, when further particulars will be announced.

Arklow, March 8, 1848.

TRAMORE.

Ocean View Terrace,

OFF THE DONERAILE WALK.

SEVERAL Lots of Building are now laid out on the above-named beautifully situated spot, which commands a variety of prospect, not to be excelled perhaps in the United Kingdom.

Building Stones will be supplied to parties taking one or more lots, *gratis,* who will also be furnished with requisite plans, &c., and have the professional assistance of the Subscriber free of all charge.

With these advantages, persons who are in the habit of visiting Tramore with their Families during the Bathing Season, may permanently secure a commodious Marine Residence, at a cost not exceeding Three Years' ordinary Rental of Lodgings.

The Two Houses already erected on the Terrace, containing each a Drawing-Room, Parlour, Four Bedrooms, Kitchen, Closets, and Out-Offices, will be disposed of by Private Contract. Being Built during the past Summer they are perfectly dry and fit for the reception of a family.

Application to be made to JAMES THORNTON, Architect, 13, Merchants' Quay, Waterford.

Mr. THORNTON would take an Office Pupil, with whom a fee will be required.

March 3, 1848.

Waterford Union.

ASSISTANT CLERK WANTED.

IN consequence of the great increase of the Duties of the Clerk of this Union, the Board of Guardians will, on THURSDAY, the 16th of March instant, proceed to the Election of an ASSISTANT CLERK, at a Salary of £20 per annum. He must write well, and be a Good Accountant.

Applications, sealed and marked "*Application for Assistant Clerk,*" to be sent to my Office on or before 12 o'Clock on the day of election.

By order

J. P HENEY,
Clerk of the Union.

Board-room, 9th March, 1848.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday, March 6.

After the presentation of some petitions, and the transaction of the usual routine business, the house adjourned.

House of Commons—Monday, March 6.

INCOME TAX.

On the resolution for continuing the income tax for a period to be limited,

Considerable noisy discussion ensued; the adjournment of the debate was agreed to.

The Passengers' Bill after some discussion was agreed to, and ordered to be reported next day.

Adjourned.

House of Lords—Tuesday, March 7.

The Royal Assent was given to the Consolidated Fund (£8,000,000) Bill and the New Zealand Bill.

House of Commons—Tuesday, March 7.

TENANT RIGHT.

Mr. S. CRAWFORD obtained leave to bring in a bill to secure the rights of the out-going tenants of Ireland.

Several returns were ordered, and the house adjourned.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Bombay mail has been received. The dates are—Bombay, February 1; Calcutta, January 24; Madras, January 24. The Earl of Dalhousie, the new Governor-General, and his Countess, arrived at Calcutta on the 12th of January in the Moozuffer. In the evening his Excellency was inducted into his high office with the usual honours. On the 18th of Jan. Lord Hardinge embarked on board the vessel which had brought out Lord Dalhousie. There is no political news of importance.

Trade, as may be supposed, continues dull, and the money market tight. The Union Bank of Calcutta has failed, or exists only "in liquidation."

Patrick Flynn charged with the murder of Michael Deignan, near Strokestown three years since, tried and found guilty at Roscommon, said he would die easy, if he had a shot at the jury who returned the verdict.

At the Roscommon Assizes, the several parties tried for the manslaughter of Mr. Waldron were all acquitted, as were all those tried in the cross prosecution.

NO MORE MEDICINE FOR

Dyspepsia, &c.

A popular Treatise on Indigestion and Constipation, the main causes of Scrofula and Consumption, and their Radical Removal without Medicine, entitled,

The Natural Regenerator

OF THE

DIGESTIVE ORGANS

(THE STOMACH AND INTESTINES),

Without Pills, Purgatives, or Medicines of any kind, by a simple, natural, agreeable, and infallible means, effecting the permanent removal of Dyspepsia and Constipation, without inconvenience, purging, or pain; with a monthly report of cases and practical appreciations by persons of the highest respectability.

EXTRACTS FROM LAST REPORT.

"Frenchay Rectory, near Bristol, Dec. 9, 1847.

"Next to God I owe you a great debt of gratitude for the prospect of health now opened before me.

"(Rev.) THOMAS MINSTER,
(Now at St. Saviour's Vicarage, Leeds.
"A. Mons. Du Barry"

"3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Dec. 3, 1847.

"I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in so doing whenever an opportunity offers.

"JAMES SHORLAND,
"Late Surgeon 96th Regiment."

"21, Broad-street, Golden-Square, Nov. 20, 1847.

"(Details of nineteen years' agony and three weeks' treatment)—I humbly and sincerely thank God, and yourselves as His instruments, &c., &c.

"ISABELLA GRELLIERE."

"11, Victoria-terrace, Salford, Manchester, Jan. 2, 1848.

"The benefits I have derived therefrom, in so short a space of time, have exceeded my most sanguine expectations, &c., &c.

"JOHN MACKAY."

"No. 8, King's Bench-walk, Dec. 21, 1847.

"I am now enjoying perfect digestion, and all the consequent advantages.

"CHARLES WILKINS, S.L."

Published by Du Barry and Co., 8, Bury-court, St. Mary-axe, London, price 6d or 8d post free; court copy, 2s.

IMPORTANT AND UNRESERVED AUCTION OF

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Queen's Pattern Phæton, Outside Jaunting Car, built by Dawson, of Dublin, with Harness, Indian China, Cut Glass, &c., &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at ANNE MOUNT, a Quarter of a Mile from the ABBEY CHURCH, a quantity of most excellent Household Furniture, &c., chiefly comprising Mahogany, Dining, Loo, Card, and Work Tables; Grecian Chairs; superior Sofa, in Damask; Do. Lounger; Brussels, Kidderminster, and Stair Carpeting; French Clock; Oil Paintings and Engravings; superior Guitar, with Case; Dinner Service of Indian China; Dessert Service of Antique do.; Delph, Cut Glass, &c.

The Bed-room Furniture comprises Mahogany Bedsteads, with suitable Hangings; prime Curled Hair Mattresses; Feather Beds; Dressing Tables; Basin Stands; Commodes; Wardrobes; Chests of Drawers; Looking Glasses; and Bed Steps.

Kitchen and culinary Furniture; Farming and Gadren Tools; capital Iron Stove Boiler and Funnel; Poney Cart Phæton; Outside Jaunting Car, and Harness.

Also, a Heap of excellent Stable Manure.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock.

HENRY KELLY,
Auctioneer.

Household Furniture

AND OTHER VALUABLE EFFECTS

BY AUCTION,

AT 26, KING-STREET.

Lorenzo F. O'Neill

TAKES leave to announce that he has received instructions from the Proprietress, MRS. CARROLL, to sell by Unreserved Auction, at her late Residence, 26, KING-STREET, (next Door to the Old Post-office) on TUESDAY next, the 14th MARCH instant, the Furniture, which is all excellent, comprising Breakfast, Dining, Fly, Work, and Fancy Tables; a very handsome Pair of Card ditto; Crimson Window Hangings; Mahogany Chairs, in Damask; Sofas, Piano, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, Brass and other Fenders, Fire Steels, Bell Pulls, Pier Glass, Fire Screens, Stair Carpeting and Rods, Guardevine, furnished; Hall Lamp, Oil Cloth, Fire Guards, Paintings and Engravings, Breakfast and Evening Services of China; Cut Glass, Delph, &c.; Bedsteads, Hangings, Pailasses, Feather Beds, and Mattresses; Nobbies and Presses; Commodes, Bedets, Dressing Tables, Basin Stands, Dressing Glasses, Chairs, Carpeting, &c.; Culinary Requisites, Coop, Barrels, and a quantity of other valuable effects.

Terms of Sale—CASH.

Purchasers to pay the Auctioneers' Fees of 1s. in the Pound.

Sale punctually at Twelve o'Clock, as all will be Sold in one day.

LORENZO F. O'NEILL,
Auctioneer, Quay, Waterford.

March 8, 1848.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

AUCTION OF MOST VALUABLE

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

China, Cut Glass; Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Services; Brussels Carpets, Chimney Glass, Piano, &c.

Lorenzo F. O'Neill

MOST respectfully announces that he has been favoured with instructions from the Proprietress, MRS. ANDERSON, to sell by perfectly unreserved Auction, at her Residence, No. 12, COLBECK-STREET, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, 15th and 16th MARCH inst., the entire very valuable Household Furniture, which consists of Two Dozen Mahogany Chairs, in Hair Cloth; Two first-rate Sofas, in Drab Damask; One ditto, Spring-stuffed, in Crimson Merino; Parlour and Drawing Room Window Hanging to match; Three very convenient Sideboards; set of Dining Tables, on Pillar and Claw; Loo, Breakfast, Card, and Work ditto; Parlour and Drawing Room Carpets (Two of which are Brussels, and perfectly new); Stair Carpeting and Rods; Chimney Glass; Piano; Brass and Bronze Fenders; Fire Steels, Bell Pulls, Paintings and Engravings; Glass, China, and Delph; Lamps, Hat Rack, Umbrella Stand, Oil Cloth, Hall Chairs, &c., &c.

THE BED ROOMS

Are abundantly supplied with Mahogany Four-post and other Beds, with suitable Hangings and Pailasses; Prime Feather Beds and Hair Mattresses; Bedding, Mahogany Wardrobes, Presses and Nobbies; Dressing Tables, Basin Stands, Dressing Glasses, Commodes, Cane Seat Chairs, Carpeting, &c.

A very excellent Meat Safe, and a quantity of Kitchen Furniture of every description.

The attention of the Public is particularly requested to the Sale of the above really valuable effects, which are all of the best description, no expense having been spared in the purchasing of them (about Two Years ago); they will be Sold without any manner of reserve.

Sale each day at Twelve o'Clock.

The Kitchen, Parlour, and Hall Furniture, China, Glass, and Delph on the First Day, and the Drawing Room and Bed Room Furniture on the Second.

Purchasers to pay 5 per Cent. Auction Fees, in addition to their bidding.

L. F. O'NEILL,
Auctioneer, Quay, Waterford.

Waterford, March 9th, 1848.

NO MORE MEDICINE FOR

DYSPEPSIA AND CONSTIPATION, AND ALL FUNCTIONAL DISORDERS.

DU BARRY AND CO.'S

Revalenta Arabica Food

In 4lb. Canisters at 11s., 10lb. at 21s., suitably packed for all climates.

EATEN like gruel, it speedily removes the most inveterate functional disorders, restores health, vigour, and regularity to the digestive organs (the stomach and intestines), and enables these to free the system from all the painful symptoms their impaired condition has engendered, such as dyspepsia (bad digestion,) nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, spleen, langour, wasting away, scrofula, &c., &c. It is a therapeutic agent of gentle, but steady and irresistable power; boiled, like gruel, in water. clear beef tea, mutton or veal broth, it suits delicate children of three months and upwaards, as well as the most aged and infirm persons, being much more easily digested than arrow-root. Its healing, renovating, and strengthening virtues accomplish what no other remedy will effect. This excellent food is in daily use by eminent physicians, lawyers, clergymen, and other persons of distinction: a copy of their recommendation and practical appreciation, in their own cases, of its highly curative, nutritive, restorative, and strengthening virtues, accompanies each canister.

Extract from last Report.

Letter from Mr. Serjeant-at-Law Wilkins:—

"8, King's Bench-Walk, Temple, London, Dec. 21, 1847.

"My dear Sir—I have taken the 'Arabica Revelenta' for the last six weeks twice a day, and have great pleasure in bearing witness to its efficacy. For years before I had recourse to this excellent food, I had been tormented more or less by dyspepsia. I am now enjoying perfect digestion, and all the consequent advantages.

"I am, my dear sir, your truly obliged friend,

"CHARLES WILKINS, S.L.

"A. Monsieur Du Barry."

"Frenchay Rectory, near Bristol, Dec. 9, 1847.

"Next to God I owe you a great debt of gratitude for the prospect of health now opened before me.

"(Rev.) THOMAS MINSTER."
(Now at St. Saviour's Vicarage Leeds).

"Winslow Bucks, Jan. 22, 1848.

"Dear Sir—In addition to what I communicated to you some time ago, I have only to add, that I partake of your emollient, healing, nutritive and curative aliment almost twice a day, with great advantage. I am sure, to any one attending to your dietetic rules, it must prove most beneficial, not only as a curative means of restoring to him health and strength, but also a very simple though delicious luxury, in the way of diet, when taken in good beef tea or gravy soup. I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing good to my own and others' functional disorders.

Yours, dear sir, very truly,

"(Rev.) CHARLES KERR.

A. Mons. Du Barry."

Discovered and imported by DU BARRY and Co., 8, Burycourt, St. Mary-axe London. Agents in London: Hedges and Butler, 155, Regent-street; Abbiss and Co., 60, Gracechurch-street; Moore, 109, Strand.—Manchester; J. W Hopkins, 15, Princess-street.—Paris: John Hoffe, M.D., 25, Place Vendome.

Equity Exchequer.

RICHARD CLIFFE, Plaintiff; EDWARD GALWEY, and Others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree in this Cause, bearing date the 2d day of DECEMBER, 1847, I hereby require all Creditors and Legatees of JOHN MATHEW GALWEY, late of Dungarran, in the County of Waterford, Esqure, deceased, in the Pleadings named; and also all Persons having Charges and Incumbrances affecting the real and freehold Estates of the said JOHN MATHEW GALWEY; and also all Persons having Debts, Charges, and Incumbrances affecting the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, whereof the Defendant, EDWARD GALWEY, in the Pleadings also named, or any one in trust for him, was, at the time of the entering up of the judgment vested in the Plaintiff, or at any time afterwards, or is seized, and possessed, or entitled unto, or over which he had at the time of the entering up of said judgment, or at any time afterwards, or has a sole disposing power, to come in before me, at my Chambers, on the Inns' Quay, Dublin, on or before the 17th day of APRIL next, and prove their respective demands, otherwise they will be precluded from any benefit under said Decree.

Dated this 8th day of March, 1848.

ACHESON LYLE, C.R.

JOHN O'SULLIVAN, attorney for the Plaintiff, 202, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.

Seed Oats and Barley,

FIELD BEANS AND PEASE,

AT THE

GENERAL GARDEN AND FARM SEED *WAREHOUSE,*

AND GUNPOWDER STORES,

25 & 26, QUEEN-STREET, WATERFORD.

P. K. REID

BEGS to announce that in addition to his select assortment of AGRICULTURAL SEEDS, he has just landed *ex* the *Sir John Newport* and *Resolution,* from London, his Spring importation of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, including some rare and very beautiful varieties, catalogues of which are now ready for delivery.

To AGRICULTURISTS he offers the most suitable selection of FARM SEEDS ever imported here, and at the most moderate rates—consisting of all the NATURAL GRASSES, CLOVERS, VETCHES, TURNIPS, CARROTS, the JERSEY PARSNIPS, MANGOLD, FIELD BEANS and PEASE.

SEEDSMEN and FARMERS, by an early application, can have a choice selection of ENGLISH, DUTCH, and SCOTCH SEED OATS and BARLEY, ex the *Resolution* and *Prudence* from Glasgow, and the *Hoop,* from Rotterdam—viz., the SCOTCH POTATO, SANDY FARM, EARLY ANGUS, HOPETOUN, LARGE WATERLOO, TARTARIAN, POLAND and WHITE HOLLAND OATS.

FRENCH, ISLE of THANET, and NORFOLK BARLEY.

P. K. R.'s STORES are as usual supplied with PRIME INDIAN CORN and INDIAN MEAL, FLOUR, BRAN, OATMEAL; OLD OATS and BEANS for HORSE FEEDING; CORN and FLOUR SACKS; Garden MATS and POTS in great variety; GARDEN and FARM IMPLEMENTS of the newest design; RAPE CAKE, LINSEED CAKE and MEAL for STALL and CALF FEEDING; ICHABOE and PERUVIAN GUANO.

☞ A FEW HAMPERS of fine early SEEDLING POTATOES, perfectly sound, for sale.

Just arrived and ready for delivery, a large cargo of the best varieties of

FIELD PEASE.

And a further consignment of ORNAMENTAL VASES, PEDESTALS, and FIGURES for Pleasure Grounds; GUNPOWDER, SHOT, and JOYCE'S CAPS.

Commission, Shipping, and Forwarding Agency conducted as usual.

Gardeners and Land Stewards recommended.

WATERFORD BRIDGE.

TO BE LET,

For ONE YEAR, from the Last Day of next Month, April,

THE TOLLS

OF THE

Waterford Bridge & Ferry.

THE Contractor will be bound to pay in Fifty-Two Weekly Instalments, Undoubted Security for Five Hundred Pounds will be required.

Proposals will be received by the Bridge Commissioners at the TOLL HOUSE, from 12 to 1 o'Clock, on SATURDAY, the First Day of April, and a Contractor declared, if approved of.

CHARLES AMBROSE,
Chairman.

County of Waterford.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JAMES BESSONETT, Esq., Assistant Barrister of the County of Waterford, has appointed PATRICK FITZGERALD, of Portlaw, to be an Officer for serving Processes in the County of Waterford, in the room and place of WILLIAM MORGAN, who has resigned.

Dated this 28th day of February, 1848.

By Order,

BAT. DELANDRE,
Clerk Peace.

T. CHAPLIN'S

AUCTIONS

FOR THE

ENSUING WEEK.

At CURRAGHMORE, on TUESDAY, the 14th March.

At CLONMORE, the 15th and 16th March.

At BRIDGE-STREET, WATERFORD, the 17th March.

Extensive Timber Sale

AT

CURRAGHMORE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that there will be a SALE of TIMBER, at CURRAGHMORE, by AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 14th of MARCH, 1848, commencing at 11 o'Clock, consisting of 300 Lots of prime LARCH, SCOTCH FIR, and OAK, with a large quantity of Firewood.

Fitting for Ship Carpenters, Boat Builders, Farmers, Carpenters, Coopers, and others, which will be arranged in Lots to suit Purchasers.

THOMAS CHAPLIN,
Auctioneer and Valuator.
58, Merchants'-quay, Waterford.

Most Important!!!

AUCTION WITHOUT RESERVE,

OF SUPERIOR

Household Furniture, Farming Stock and Crops; Horses, Gig, and Harness; Threshing Machine, and a variety of the most improved Agricultural Implements, &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received instructions from the Proprietor, PETER FALCONER, Esq., (who is about leaving the country) to Sell by Auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th MARCH instant, and following days, at his Residence, CLONMORE HOUSE, CLONMORE, situated within Six Miles of Waterford, and Three of Piltown,

THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Comprising Drawing Room and Parlour Chairs, Sofas, Easy and Arm Chairs, Secretary and Book Case, Sideboard; Economy, Dining, Round, Loo, and other Tables; Garduvine, Tea Store, Carpets, Rugs, Window and Bed Curtains, Fenders and Fire-irons; Mahogany Four-post, Elliptic, French, and other Bedsteads; Pailasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows, and Bedding; Wardrobes, Chest of Drawers, Dressing Tables, Basin Stands, Looking Glasses, Commodes, Bedroom Chairs, an Eight-day Clock; a great variety of China, Glass, and Delph; with a large and well regulated assortment of Kitchen and Dairy requisites.

THE STOCK,

Consisting of 16 Store and in-Calf Heifers, well-bred, and in prime condition; 4 Clydesdale Mares, alike distinguished for powerful action and perfect symmetry; a splendid 4 Years' Old Gelding, and a strong useful Hack.

CROP.

100 Barrels of prime Potatoes (to be Sold in Lots to suit Purchasers), a Rick of rich, well-saved, old Hay, and 2 Cocks of Straw.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

A powerful Threshing, Winnowing, and Weighing Machine; first rate Tumbling Carts, Cars, Ploughs, Harrows, Cutting Machines; several dozens Sacks, with other Farming and Garden Utensils.

Also, a very good, light-running Gig and Harness, with an endless variety of Plough and Draught Harness.

The well known character of Mr. Falconer, both as regards taste and the substantial, precludes the necessity of the Subscriber saying more than merely directing the attention of the Public to his Sale, particularly the Farming portion of the community, where they will have an opportunity of purchasing Stock very rarely to be met with.

Terms of Sale—CASH. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.

THOMAS CHAPLIN,
Auctioneer and Valuator, 58, Merchants' Quay, Waterford.

March 3d, 1848.

To the Public.

THE Subscriber begs to announce that he has been directed to dispose of by AUCTION, on FRIDAY, 17th MARCH inst., at the well-known BACON STORES, lately occupied by Mr. JOSEPH NASH, situated in BRIDGE-STREET, City of Waterford, a large quantity of well-saved PROVISIONS and INDIAN CORN; the whole to be Sold without Reserve; he would, therefore, respectfully call the attention of the public thereto, more especially the TRADE, in Town and Country, particularly Ship Owners.

The Subscriber, therefore, earnestly solicits the attention of the public generally to this really Important Sale, comprising

1000 Flitches, AMERICAN BACON.
50 Barrels MESS PORK.
30 Tierces BEEF.
20 Quarter Do.
500 Prime HAMS, smoke-dried, in first-rate style.

Several Tons of fresh Pigs' Heads, Singed and Scalded, Bacon, Offal, Parings, Lard, and Greaves. The Corn is partially damaged. The whole to be put up in such Lots as will suit the perfect convenience of the general purchaser.

At the same time there will also be Sold the extensive and well-assorted Bacon Trade utensils, together with all the moveables on the Premises, consisting of Staves, Puncheons, Casks, Cisterns, Barrows, Float Trucks, &c., &c., unless previously disposed of by private contract to an incoming Tenant; any person thus inclined will be treated with, on application at the Premises, on or before the day of Sale.

Terms of Sale—CASH. Purchaser to pay Five per Cent. Auction Fees.

THOMAS CHAPLIN,
Auctioneeer and Valuator,
58, Merchants' Quay, Waterford.

March 4, 1848.

ADVANTAGE OF FREE AND DIRECT TRADE

WITH THE

First Market in Europe.

TO PROVINCIAL SHOPKEEPERS.

THE increased facilities for conveyance by Steam, now affording the Provincial Trader the advantage of Weekly Supplies, at the London Market quotations, from the most eminent Houses in the Metropolis, respectable Traders in the several Towns of the County of WATERFORD would be treated with for the exclusive Sale of TEAS, COFFEES, WINES, CIGARS, PERFUMERY, and other Articles of daily consumption, direct from London, upon such terms as can be offered only by IMPORTERS. The Teas and Coffees are also supplied in hermetically sealed Packages, of from One to Sixteen Ounces, whereby their aromatic properties are preserved, and the trouble and loss of weighing is entirely avoided. The Coffees are roasted and ground upon a Patent process by powerful Machinery.

Applications from established Traders, accompanied by references, whose respectability would be a guarantee of successful returns, will receive a preference.

Further particulars may be obtained by addressing to R. SHINKWIN, Irish Newspaper Office, 21, Little Queen-street, Westminster, London.

THE GREATEST SALE

OF

ANY MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A Very Wonderful Cure of a Disordered Liver and stomach.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed)

CHARLES WILSON.

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

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed)

ROBERT CALVERT.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

Your most obliged and obedient servant

(Signed)

ALDBOROUGH.

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

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

County of Waterford.

PURSUANT to the provisions of the 11th Victoria, Cap. 1, Section 16, 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 Baronies of Coshmore and Decies Without Drum, at a Special Presentment Sessions held at the County Court House, on the 1st and 2d March instant, and that ADJOURNED SESSIONS will be held for the purpose of Opening and deciding upon such Tenders, for said Baronies, at the COUNTY COURT HOUSE, in the City of Waterford, on the 28th of MARCH Instant.

Forms of Tenders and Copies of Specifications to be had on application to the Secretary's Office, on and after the 20th day of March instant.

M. MORTIMER,
Secretary.

March 10, 1848.

The Markets.

WATERFORD, MARCH 10.

There was a fair supply of grain at market during the past few days, and but very little to-day, for which the sale was brisk, at ad advance of 3d to 6d per brl. on wheat, and 3d per brl. on oats over Tuesday's prices. Barley has been small in supply, and no concession in its value Indian corn has had more inquiry, and note 1s per brl. advance on last rates, whilst Indian meal was in slow demand, at our last quotations. Bakers' flour has advanced 1s per sack, but unchanged in price per brl. In coarse flour, and oatmeal, we make no change, both being in dull demand. Bacon pigs, likewise butter, were scarce—the former may be noted 1s per cwt. dearer.

Mill Wheat (raw)	26s 9d to 27s 6d
Shipping ditto	25s 3d to 26s 3d
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 9d
Do. White, for mealing, per barrel	11s 0d to 11s 6d
Indian Corn (Galatz) per brl.	19s 6d to 21s 0d
American white	18s 0d to 19s 0d
Ditto, yellow	18s 0d to 19s 0d
Ditto damaged	9s 0d to 12s 0d
Indian Meal, per ton	£9 0 0d to £00 0s 0d
Bran, per barrel	3s 3d to 3s 6d
Rye Meal	10s 0d to 10s 6d
Oatmeal, per ton	£11 10s 0d to £12 10s 0d
Flour, (superfine) per sack	37s 6d to 38s 0d
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	16s 6d to 17s 6d
Beans, per cwt	16s 0d to 17s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	50s 0d to 53s 6d
Scalded ditto	35s 0d to 38s 0d
Heads, ditto, singed	29s 0d to 00s 6d
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	16s 6d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	16s 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	6d to 0d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	firkins.	Price.
Wednesday	23	85s 0d to 00s 0d
Thursday	12	85s 0d to 00s 0d
Yesterday	1	85s 0d to 00s 0d

CORK MARKETS—MARCH 8.

Barrels.		s. d. s. d.	s. d. Currency.
15	White Wheat	22 6 to 25 6	00 0—20 Stone
154	Red Wheat	19 0 to 24 0 }	24 6—10 do
111	Ditto	24 0 to 25 0 }	
68	Barley	12 0 to 14 2 }	13 0—16 do.
—	Ditto	00 0 to 00 0 }	
—	Bere (new)	00 0 to 00 0	00 0
99	Oats	9 0 to 9 5 }	9 6—14 do.
254	Old Ditto	9 5 to 10 10 }	
2	Pigs	42 6 to 00 0—00	0 per cwt.

CORK BUTTER—MARCH 8.

CANT.		CURRENCY.	
1st quality	99s	1st quality	90s
2d do	90s	2d do.	81s
3d do.	80s	3d do.	71s
4th do.	74s	4th do	68s
5th do.	68s	5th do.	59s
6th do.	62s	6th do.	53s

LIMERICK BUTTER—MARCH 8.

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

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—MARCH 7.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d
White wheat	27 0 to 30 0	Oatmeal	11 0 to 13 0
Millers' red	25 0 to 28 6	Flour	00 0 to 00 0
Barley	14 6 to 16 6	Second	15 6 to 16 6
Oats	9 6 to 11 6	Indian corn	28 0 to 33 0
Oats, old	00 0 to 00 0	(per 480 lbs.)	

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—March 7.

In addition to Friday's arrivals we have a few more parcels of wheat, flour, and oatmeal from Ireland; whilst of any other produce thence, as well as of all articles coastwise and from abroad, our market continues to be very scantily supplied: the export of Indian corn is, on the contrary, very considerable.

Many of the English and Irish markets, at the close of last week, having been less plentifully supplied from the growers, were reported to exhibit a firmer aspect; which, imparting a more active tone to business here in the course of yesterday, sales of wheat, flour, Indian corn, and corn meal were then effected, with tolerable facility, at improving rates.

The trade in general, at our Corn Exchange this morning, was by no means so lively as yesterday, the disposition to purchase having decidedly abated, and the operations on the whole only moderate in amount—foreign wheat, however, maintained the abovenamed advance of Friday, and English as well as Irish new, though held 2d to 3d per 70lb over the rates of this day week, was not readily taken at that improvement.

American flour, upon a tolerable demand, was 6d to 1s per barrel, and Irish 6d per sack dearer.

Barley, of which little of fine quality appeared on sale, supported late prices

Malt, still meeting very little notice, was the turn cheaper.

Beans and Pease continued to rule precisely the same as described in Friday's report.

Oats, coming forward sparingly, and being in fair request, the general qualities of this grain realised an advance of 1d, and prime mealing samples 1½d per 45lb.; oatmeal, at the same time, remaining languid on the terms last noted.

Indian corn, upon a less free sale than yesterday, obtained 1s per qr. merely above the currency of this day se'nnight; and corn meal, although held at somewhat higher prices, was not readily sold over 13s 6d per barrel.

After the late rains, the weather, so far during the present week, has been fine, and the land is now coming into a favourable state for cultivation.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at Brooklodge, the lady of Charles Newport Bolton, Esq., of a son.

In Kilkenny, the lady of P. Watters, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At St. Mary's Church, Clonmel, John Greig, Esq. National Bank, Clonmel, to Frances Mary, youngest daughter of the late James Enright, Esq., merchant, Cork.

DIED.

At the house of her brother, at Kells, county Kilkenny, Anne, youngest daughter of the late James Izod, Esq.

On Saturday, the Vice Guardians of Tullamore workhouse, ordered the able-abodied paupers to be put to stone breaking; but the paupers refused to comply. The guardians consequently came to the resolution of stopping their milk for three days, as a punishment. At the hour of rations, the milk being withheld, the paupers rose *en masse,* demolished the door of the Board Room, chased the guardians who made a retreat from the house, and the clerk was compelled to give the usual allowance of milk.

WHAT MIGHT BE DONE.

What might be done if men were wise—
What glorious deeds, my suffering brother,
Would they unite
In love and right
And cease their scorn of one another?
Oppression's heart might be imbued
With kindling drops of loving-kindness,
And knowledge pour,
From shore to shore,
Light on the eyes of mental blindness.
All slavery, warfare, lies, and wrongs,
All vice and crime might die together:
And wine and corn,
To each man born,
Be free as warmth in summer weather.
The meanest wretch that ever trod,
The deepest sunk in guilt and sorrow,
Might stand erect,
In self-respect,
And share the teeming world to-morrow.
What might be done? This might be done,
And more than this, my suffering brother—
More than the tongue
E'er said or sung,
If men were wise and loved each other.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH ROME.

The establishment of diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome may now be considerd as definitively decided on, and consequently anything either said or written on the subject can have no possible weight with her Majesty's government to induce them to retrace their steps. The following extract from a speech of the Rev. Dr. Candlish, of the Scotch Free Church, on the question, at a meeting at Edinburgh, is, however, so full of truthfulness that we cannot refrain from inserting it:—

I do not maintan (said Dr. Candlish) that in all circumstances it is unlawful to open diplomatic relations with a sovereign prince, because he may happen at the same time to hold an ecclesiastical character. But if his temporal sovereignty flows from his ecclesiastical character—if his temporal sovereignty is nothing, and his ecclesiastical character is everything—if his temporal sovereignty is over merely a few square miles of Italy, standing upon volcanic fire, while his spiritual sovereignty is over broad Christendom—if, I say, his temporal sovereignty is so insignificant that it cannot be worth a great nation's while to open negociations with him in that character, while his spiritual sovereignty is so vast, so comprehensive, so subtle, so persevering, so undying from generation to generation, that it concerns all Christendom to stand against it—if that be the case, then, I say, that we are not forced to decide an abstract question, as it seems to me of considerable difficulty; but we can take our plain position upon the broad fact, that here is an act brought into the British Legislature, involving, to all practical intents and purposes, an alliance with Rome as a spiritual power, and with a view to the exercise of the influence of that spiritual power in the government of our own empire (great applause). How very degrading, how monstrously offensive this is, I leave to others to say. I mean how degrading that we should profess to all that we are dependent upon a foreign ecclesiastic for the government of Ireland and our colonies. I leave that to others to say; but I must be allowed to make this remark, that as regards Ireland far rather give me 20 special commissions—far rather give me 20 years of Lord Clarendon—than the wretched expedient of handing over Ireland to the Pope (applause)—nay, much as I may be misapprehended, I cannot help saying, rather give me Cromwell's policy in Ireland than this. I defend not that policy in all its details—I defend not in its details his proceedings in Ireland; but it was honest, it was manly, it was Protestant, and I believe that, in the long run, it turned out to be merciful; and at all events, I would rather run the risk even of such a policy as his, than a policy which will tie this great empire to the heels of anti-Christ—the man of sin (great applause). I, however, wholly deny that the alternative is as I have put it. I wholly deny that Ireland is beyond the reach of the wholesome administration of the laws. Let these laws be impartially administered—let them be administered to priests as well as to laymen (great applause)—let the laws as they now stand be enforced without the benefit of clergy, in the worst sense of the term, and I have no doubt of the speedy reduction of Ireland into peace, tranquillity, and order (renewed applause). Let us have an impartial administration, like that of Lord Clarendon, and an impartial commission, like that which was recently sitting; and above all, let it be thoroughly acknowledged that the priestly character does not shelter any man, by implication, aiding and abetting murder, and we would speedily see Ireland tranquil, if at the same time an open door be given for Protestant energy and Protestant missionaries to go forth circulating the pure and peaceful word of the living God, which alone can tranquillise the troubled waters of the land (applause.) But how wretched is the infatuation that would lead our statesmen, just when Ireland is groaning under the curse of Popish tyranny, ignorance, and darkness—when the priesthood of Ireland are just the very obstacles, in the way of Ireland's pacification—how wretched is the infatuation that would bring us into treaty with the high priest of the order (hear hear). In the meantime, no doubt, he will still the tumult of the people, and whisper the word of peace. A scene has been finely got up. A correspondence passes between one of the bishops of Ireland, and one of the Roman Catholic noblemen in England. The bishop is violent, ultra violent, breathing forth fire and fury. The nobleman is trying to appease the prelatic wrath. The Pope steps in, speaks a word, and all is quiet. He turns round and says, "See how I can govern Ireland for you" (great and prolonged applause)—"see how I can pacify your agitators—see what I can do for the preservation of the integrity of the empire" (renewed applause). You hear it already said that, by means of this intercourse, everything goes on quietly. If his Holiness lift his little finger, Ireland is quiet. If he hold it down, however, it is up again. Dr. M'Hale may speak out as he chooses, and another O'Connell may rise to-morrow, but his Holiness will keep them in order (applause). And is it really come to this, that this great empire is to consent in this way to be at the mercy of that foreign ecclesiastic, who, call him as you may the "Sovereign of the Roman States" is yet the doomed man of sin, according to the Word of God—the impersonation of anti-Christ? It is sheer drivelling folly, to talk about an alliance with the Pope being an alliance with a man, who in addition to his temporal sovereignty, happens to hold an ecclesiastical character. What is his ecclesiastical character?—What is he? I will not divide him—I cannot divide him. I will not grasp his right hand as "Sovereign of the Roman States," and disown his hand as "Sovereign Pontiff"—as anti-Christ, the man of sin. I know him as he is. I speak not of the man but of the office. I cannot analyse him. I cannot break his mind and body into two. I cannot see one-half of his head as the Roman Pontiff, and the other half of his head the head of the Italian states (applause). I cannot clasp him on the one side, but dare not touch him on the other. In this sense it is pre-eminently true that, if we touch him on the one side, he will turn to us the other also (great applause and laughter). I know him but as the Pope—I know him but as the enemy of Christ—I know him but as the antagonist of his gospel—I know him as the suppressor of the Bible—I know him as the burner of heretics—I know him as the deposer of princes—I know him as giving dispensation from the oath of allegiance—I know him as putting down and raising up the kings of the earth—I know him as cursing my beloved Queen from the altar (great applause)—I know him in these characters—I refuse to know him in any characters separate from these; and I say that the nation is bound to refuse to own him in any character separate from these. He is not a friend to be embraced—not a babe to be fondled, but a giant power rising, as if refreshed with wine, from a long sleep—a giant power that is at this moment threatening the liberties of Europe with all his show of liberalism more than ever he did, I believe, since he sat on the seven Italian hills (applause).

TO THE RIGHT REV. DR. BROWNE, ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF ELPHIN.

My Lord Bishop—I have perhaps too long remained silent under the infliction of your lordship's letter of the 11th instant. I had indeed made up my mind, chiefly out of respect for your lordship, to treat it as one of those little teazing annoyances which meet us at almost every turn in this tormenting world of ours, well assured that there was no venom in the sting which might not be readily extracted, and which, at the suggestion of others rather than for my own satisfaction, I now proceed to relieve myself from, satisfied also, that one application will suffice to heal the small wound administered by your lordship, and the still more merciful repetition of it by the Archbishop of Tuam in the second letter with which he has honoured me.

But we must see the grounds on which the castigation has been given. Your lordship's letter ran thus:—

TO THE EARL OF SHREWSBURY.

Athlone, 17th January, 1848.

My Lord—If I have been silent so long and deferred any reply to your lordship's late communication, I hope you will not attribute the delay to any want of courtesy. I regret extremely that your letter to Dr. M'Hale has given great offence in Ireland. We all naturally looked up to your lordship as a champion of Catholicity. We are astounded when the tenor of your lordship's letter seemed to give the sanction of your high name to the gross and awful calumnies that were uttered against some of the priests and bishops of Ireland, so manifestly absurd that I, as one of the bishops, disdained to refute them. It was only in deference to your lordship, believing from your letter that there might be some necessity for doing so, that I condescended to notice the ribald attacks of the noted enemies of our church. As to any former letters of the Rev. Mr. M'Dermott to which your lordship alludes I cannot consent to overhawl them. I believe in my soul if they were not written in that meek and pacific style that your lordship would wish, Father M'Dermott received much provocation from unfortunate Major Mahon. Your lordship should have witnessed the heart-rending scenes that occurred in the vicinity of Strokestown to judge properly of the more than angelic patience required by the minister of religion to contemplate the daily scenes of horror, wretchedness, famine pestilence and death that everywhere presented themselves to his view. His only curate in pestilential fever—the second, through want of means to support him, being removed—poor M'Dermott had to contend with all. He had to act not only the part of the priest but also of the deacon, to minister, as in primitive times, to the temporal wants of the famishing thousands. Major Mahon, the gentry, all forsook him. On the return of poor Major Mahon from England, unintentionally I must charitably suppose, he insults the priest, calling him to an account for his stewardship. Father M'Dermott at first does all he can to explain; he is still doubted. Is it then, my lord, to be wondered at that he should write in terms that might not stand the test of perfect evangelical meekness?

I have the honor to be, your lordship's obedient humble servant,

† George J. Browne.
R. C. Bishop of Elphin."

Now, I think that none who read this will be surprised if it were not stored up in my mind as a "rebuke or admonition." For what was I rebuked?—that having been looked up to as a champion of Catholicity, I had now seemed to give the sanction of my name to gross and unfounded calumnies against some of the Irish clergy. Such was the head and front of my offending! But as to the principle on which I was really and publicly rebuked and admonished by the archbishop and others, not the slightest allusion was made. To be rebuked for seeming to believe a fact which appeared, as I expressed it, to rest on good and substantial evidence, though what I asserted, and emphatically asserted, still remained to be proved (a strange sort of belief it must have been this, which you now call implicit credence!) was really so weak and inapplicable an accusation, that it passed across me like a vapoury dream; but to which your lordship has now given a little more of reality; for what in the private letter I had only seemed to do, now in your public letter I had actually done. What seemed to me to be then expressed without any very peculiar force by your lordship, is now vastly strengthened inasmuch as vast astonishment is more than great offence, and as in the minds of the Irish people is more significant and comprehensive than in Ireland—so that I am not surprised that at this distance of time, and believing these to have been your expressions, you should now declare your observations to have been "a rebuke and an admonition" emphatically pronounced. My lord, I willingly excuse you for having trusted a little too much to your memory, for I am satisfied the discrepancies between your two letters could not other wise have occurred.

Nor can I fancy that your lordship has acted with more judgment in bringing Father M'Dermott again before the world, which I had hoped was beginning to forget him. But as you accuse me of the *suppressio veri* in his regard you have put me on my defence here also. When I said that his justification had not been attempted, I said so with a full and vivid recollection of your lordship's letter; for I do not consider the mere assertion of an interested party as any sufficient evidence, or as an attempt worthy of record.

You say that Father M'Dermott was insulted, and therefore all but justified in his conduct; but you bring no witness to the fact. Now on the other side, we have not only Major Mahon's deliberate and written testimony to the contrary, but we have also the hitherto uncontradicted evidence of the very witness to whom he appealed, and who was present at the scene, namely, Dr. Shanley, a Catholic surgeon of great respectability, residing in the small town in which the scene took place, and whose letter, read by Lord Farnham, and published with Mr. Ross Mahon's statement, may be considered as a full attestation of the correctness of Major Mahon's diary. Independently of this, we have presumptive evidence of the very Strokestown declaration itself, which does not attempt any justification of Father M'Dermott beyond the denunciation from the altar—a declaration, by the bye, not signed by all the parishioners of Strokestown, as Bishop Cantwell so pointedly declares in his letter to Sir John Nugent, since it is notorious that the names of three of the most respectable of those parishioners are not appended to it, namely, that of Mr. Birmingham, the stipendiary magistrate, and those of the two Dr. Shanleys. But do I assert the declaration to be invalidated thereby? or do I accuse Dr. Cantwell of wilful falsehood or misrepresentation by this his statement? By no means; but I accuse him, as I do your lordship, of trusting too much to his impressions. Was I not justified, then, in saying that the defence of Father M'Dermott's conduct at the court house had not been attempted, that is, attempted with any chance of success? as any reflecting mind might have comprehended after a moment's consideration.

Neither do I conceive your lordship has shown any greater discretion in your continued accusations of inhumanity against Major Mahon, for his "heart-rending evictions of the famishing emaciated poor." Upon this count we have the evidence of all the magistrates of the district, who unanimously declared that he had not exercised any undue severity towards his tenantry. Next, we have the the evidence of his agent, Mr. Ross Mahon, to the same effect; and, thirdly, we have the evidence of Mr. Pakenham Mahon to show in what sense this expression of undue severity was to be interpreted; for it appears that Major Mahon had only acted towards some of his sub-tenants precisely in the same manner as your lordship's father and brother, joint tenants of a large farm on the Strokestown estate, had acted towards theirs, without subjecting them to any "rebuke or admonition," esther from your lordship or from Father M'Dermott. Mr. Pakenham Mahon is a gentleman of honor, and I am confident does not make his statements at hazard, and without proofs at his command. Is it just or fair then to throw all manner of opprobrium on the memory of poor Major Mahon, for offences which passed without remark when committed by the Messrs. Browne? What right had Father M'Dermott to represent the ill-fated Major Mahon as having justly drawn all the vengeance of the people upon himself for "the inhuman cruelties so wantonly and unnecessarily exercised against his tenantry," when he at least could not be ignorant that others had done the like?

Neither, my lord, is it correct to say that Father M'Dermott was forsaken by Major Mahon when the truth is, that Major Mahon had been recommended to come to England for a season for the benefit of his health. That was the cause of his temporary absence; whilst no one knew better than Father M'Dermott the exertions and sacrifices made by Major Mahon for twelve consecutive years for the benefit of the tenantry on the Hartland property; no one during that period had expressed himself more grateful for his kindness and consideration towards himself. And such, indeed, is the testimony borne to Major Mahon's humanity and kindness of disposition by all who knew him, the attacks made on him by Father M'Dermott, and now that he is no longer amongst us to defend himself, are the more deplorable and far the more reprehensible; and all who are cognizant of your lordship's upright intentions, lament that you should have allowed yourself to have been misled by him in these particulars.

Remember, my lord that it is no exculpation to listen to the unsupported evidence of the party accused, and then to sit down and write that you find him guiltless. Nor is it to be credited that he who wrote so angrily—after an interval of ten days, and in reply to an application from Major Mahon which should have disarmed any man's resentments, much more that of a Christian minister even supposing the offence to have been given—it is not to be credited that he should not have spoken with at least equal vehemence without any provocation beyond his own excited feelings from the misery and difficulties with which he was surrounded, but which, however they may serve to palliate the scandal, can surely never justify the terms in which your lordship alludes to it, unless the Gospel of Christ be changed since the sermon delivered on the Mount.

I have the honor to be, my Lord Bishop, your most obedient humble servant.

Shrewsbury.

Lest your lordship, or others, should attach credit to them, I take this opportunity of saying that the several statements which have lately appeared in the Irish papers, in which my name is connected with news from Rome are as erroneous as they are absurd. They are false in fact, and false in the inferences drawn from them. The same observations will apply in their full force to all the surmises touching my letters to the Archbishop.

Bournmouth, February 29, 1848.

MORAL FORCE IN PARIS—MR. JOHN O'CONNELL

(From the United Irishman.)

From amidst the sacred graves where the soldiers of liberty slept gloriously in their bloody shroud—aye, mingling with the bodeful *Tremblez tyrans!* and the hymns of victory chaunted by a liberated nation—what craven, canting drivel is this borne to our ears? Of all places on earth the city of Paris, and of all times this very hour, the moral force "leader of the Irish people" chooses to pen an address to his fellow-countrymen on the way nations win liberty. Hearken to the caitiff:—

"Two hundred lives have been lost—two hundred families are weeping and wailing over fathers, husbands, brothers, who have fallen in this struggle. Liberty has been baptised in blood, where, had the people been rightly taught and led [as in Ireland?—Slave!], and had the insolence of power been less mad in its encroachments, that liberty might have been ushered into glorious and enduring existence without a blow struck, without a life lost, amid peace and joy, and the approving blessings of heaven.

"Will it endure, now that it has been won by blood?"

Ah! by all the rules of ethical agitation, it ought not to endure. We have been told in Ireland, for forty years back, that a single drop—But hear the vile proposal this "leader" makes, to barter our blood, to England, for boons:—

"Raise your voices in your peaceful, moral might. Tell England new dangers have arisen to her from what has happened here in the last three days. Amongst the leaders of the French people are those who have advocated war. War may threaten; and, if it come, how happy for England to have Ireland contented, grateful, and devoted—to fight to the last by her side!"

Let no man in all France dream for one instant that this dastard—this born slave and beggar, represents Ireland, or is in any manner authorised to offer Ireland's arm in war to any nation, least of all to England. In the name of our country, we disavow the scandalous negotiator: it was not in Ireland's name that, two weeks ago, he sent round amongst these Parisians a dead man's hat, a posthumous begging-box, to crave alms for his country—it is not in Ireland's name he now dares to blaspheme the sacrificial blood poured out for freedom and right. Ireland spurns him, and will yet curse the very name he bears.

But he presumes, in this same letter, to take the names of freedom and right into his unworthy lips:—

"We must have our rights. We deserve them! We are fit for them.

No, Sir—you do not deserve them, seeing you would make so base a bargain for them. But he goes on:—

"We have shown ourselves fit to have and to enjoy them by our indomitable patience, our illustrious fortitude, our glorious perseverance!"

Now, here is a fellow to rebuke Young France, armed and triumphant!—to preach Old Ireland, grovelling and perishing in her dismal patience and perseverance! Fit to enjoy freedom! He is not fit to untie the latchet from the shoe of the meanest citizen-soldier in Paris.

At the Wexford Assizes, in the case of Atkin *v.* the Commissioners of Drainage, to recover damages for the destruction of his property, which they had left utterly useless, a verdict was returned for the plaintiff for £1,700. In the case of Elizabeth Devereux *v.* William Robbins, to recover a sum of £436 17s 8d, the value of property bequeathed to defendant by the will of the late George Robbins, of Rosetown, which was forcibly taken into possession and sold by his nephew, the defendant, a verdict was returned for plaintiff for £404 6s 2d, with 6d costs.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The attendance at Monday's meeting was fully as crowded as on that day week, and the proceedings partook of the same character, being occupied wholly with references to the late triumph of revolutionary principles in Paris, and exhortations to Irishmen to embrace the "glorious opportunity" of delivering their country. The duties of the chairman were divided between the Lord Mayor, who presided at the opening of the meeting, and Mr. John O'Connell. Mr. Maurice O'Connell was also present, and, with several other speakers, addressed the meeting. During the observations of a Mr. Hyland, of Kilkenny, a mock-fight was got up between the "leader" and the speaker, who, referring to the probability of a French invasion, said if such an event were to happen, he knew whom the people of Ireland would assist. He was immediately called to order, and Mr. J. O'Connell indignantly threatened to leave the chair if such sentiments were expressed. After considerable tumult, Mr. Hyland retired from the meeting, and order was restored. The rent for the week was announced to be £77 13s 8d.

ROLLS COURT—Saturday.

IMPORTANT TO RECEIVERS AND MINORS.

The Master of the Rolls, in the course of a minor matter which was under his consideration, observed upon the expense which was often incurred by the costs of several solicitors being charged on the estates of minors, and his lordship intimated that he would direct particular attention to the bills of costs in such cases, and look over them himself with the utmost care. The interests of minors ought to be guarded with the most jealous vigilance, and no charge on the fund allowed that was not strictly necessary to be incurred.—With respect to receivers, his lordship observed upon the large sums which were often lost to estates while under their management, and particularly where the property was situated in a distant part of the country, while the receiver's residence was in Dublin. The court would feel bound whenever their personal attention to the estate under their management would not be given, to hold them responsible for the consequences that might arise; and gentlemen would not be so very anxious to accept the office if they found that they were made liable for the rents which might have been collected, but were lost by reason of the want of proper management on their part.—A return was now preparing for the houses of parliament, which would show the large sums that had been lost to the country in the administration of estates through the agency of receivers, and the return would excite not a little surprise.

THE NATIONAL BOARD AND THE NATIONAL FINANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUBLIN EVENING HERALD.

Dear Sir—Yesterday I received the enclosed letter, which I forward for your inspection. You are already aware of the fact, that there is no great demand for Bibles in the National Schools; you know, moreover, that the Protestant schools are well and gratuitously supplied; you are acquainted with the phenomenon that the times are "getting on" badly, and you are not ignorant of the overwhelming taxation that bears down upon our whole people. The following genuine document touches upon those engrossing subjects. There is in it a point of thought, as well as a force of diction, which is anything but common-place:—

February 29.

Rev. Sir—The bearer has been at new and second-hand books this two years past—and in consequence of them National Schools; and the Protestant ones gave for nothing; and the way the times got on, she has been aworsting ever since. Books are all gone; but five at present, and the Bible is the chief of them, she has not a means on earth to get a morsel of food, or pay a trifle own in the lodging house if God and yr. Reve. does not relieve her, and she, in duty bound will ever pray.

Eliza Greer.

N.B.—It is very seldom she goes to any quality, for it is not much use, and as for farmers it is a real confusion to go to them.

The writer of this epistle sees some truths very clearly. She perceives that "them National Schools" are *directly opposed* to the "Protestant ones." She has discernment to observe that they are the very antipodes of each other—as far as the east is from the west, so far are they removed the one from the other. She sees too that the essential difference between them is, that in the one there is *no Bible*, and in the other there is a *free Bible*. It is a curious fact that the poor commonly understand these things much better than the rich. They uniformly call the National School "the Priests' School;" and well they may, for it is often built in the very chapel-yard, and the priest *is* there, and the Bible is *not* there. I remember the holy indignation of a poor but honest man, as he spoke to me of the National School in his neighbourhood—"Rather than send my children there," he exclaimed, "I'd lecture them myself." He did not mean to boast of his superior capacity as a teacher; but he desired to express his conviction that the smallest conceivable amount of Scriptural instruction was more to be desired than the largest possible supply of mere secular education. And he thought well, for so it is. The one educates for time, but the other trains for eternity.

Oh, Sir, when shall the time come, that "the wise, and the noble, and the mighty" of our land, shall have their eyes opened to see these things? But our author has had bitter experience of the universal badness of the times; she *seldom* goes to the quality, and *never* to the farmer. The rich and the poor are sufferers together; the hand of God is heavy upon all; and shall we not confess that the coincidence is remarkable? The Word of the living God is banished from our national education, and, at the same time, calamity has overspread the nation that has expelled it. Have we not here a practical specimen of the truth of the saying that is written, "Them that honour me, I will honour; and they that despise me shall be lightly esteemed?"

I can scarcely bring myself to sympathise much with the rich in their present distress; I think they richly deserve it. The Protestant landlord has not encouraged, as he ought, the Protestant man, nor the *Protestant book*. There are glorious exceptions; but the fact I allude to cannot be for a moment denied. But I do from my heart pity the Protestant farmer. Other men have sinned, and they have entered into their sins!—They, as a class, never did, nor do now, like the National Board; they have maintained from the beginning an honest, Protestant, Christian antagonism against it. If you would have a proof of this, you may read it in the following fact. We have had a petition to parliament for signature in this parish, within the last few weeks; only two or three landlords would put their names to it—whilst every Protestant farmer, without exception, and every Protestant shopkeeper, with but two or three exceptions, readily signed it, and "wished it God speed." The petition I refer to was a prayer for a grant of public money for the support of Scriptural Education in the land. I have made inquiry, and in every case the success of this petition has been alike.

Oh, Sir, let us not be content with petitions *to* parliament, but let us offer up instant and earnest petitions *for* parliament. The Lord grant to our rulers to rule in the fear of God, and, "*above all things*, to seek his honour and glory." So shall "righteousness exalt our nation," and so shall "sin cease to disgrace our people."

I am yours truly, O.

There are 8,000 destitute in the new union of Dingle.

THE TRIAL OF LEOTADE, AT TOULOUSE.

The people of Toulouse have become so excited at the disclosures made on this trial that they have sacked the establishment of the Christian Brethren in that town.

The general of the order has summoned the brethren to tell the truth, no matter what may be the consequence, and not dare to screen the murderers of the unfortunate Cecile Combites. [The girl was murdered, after the fashion of the olden days of Monkery, inside the walls of the establishment.]

REFORMATION IN DUBLIN.

Nine persons, including the Rev. J. O'Sullivan, late a parish priest of the diocese of Kerry, and John Fitzgerald, Esq., renounced the errors of Popery, under the direction and instruction of the Rev. Thomas Scott, and the reformed priests in connection with the Priests' Protection Society, and subsequently received the Holy Communion yesterday in St. Thomas's Church. The Ven. T. P. Magee, Archdeacon of Kilmacduagh, preached from 1 Peter 11 ch., 13, 14, 15 verses; and the Rev. Thomas Scott, with the efficient curates of the parish, assisted in the sacred duties of the day. Each of the converts was presented with a handsome Bible and a copy of the Book of Common Prayer by the Priests' Protection Society.—*Evening Herald of Monday.*

THE ROCK OF CASHEL.

Some statements have recently appeared in the journals relative to this glorious pile, the monument of national greatness—the type of time's invasion on human art—the resting place of patriots, of kings, of sages, of philosophers, and of saints, as well as in more recent times of tergiversators, tricksters, and hypocrites, including that sad sample of insincerity and ficklessness, Miler Magrath, It is true that a considerable portion of the venerable building fell some days ago—we believe on the very day of the triumph of the French people over their tyrant King. The part that crumbled into ruins is called Fethard; but neither the "tower of other days," so majestic in its lonely grandeur, Cormac's Chapel, or the Great Aisle, has been injured. However, it is not improbable that other portions may give way, it is the duty of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners to provide in time against the worst, and see that this the most magnificent of our reliques of antiquity shall not be totally destroyed. The fall of any part of the Rock, which was proverbial for firmness and strength—the popular saying being "*Firm as the Rock of Cashel*"—is ominous just now, as there is a prophecy of St. Columkill remembered, that the fall of the Rock and of the Saxon dynasty in Ireland will be contemporaneous.—*Tipperary Vindicator.*

THE EX ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.

Claremont, Sunday.—The ex-King and Queen of the French, who have assumed the title of Count and Countess of Neuilly, arrived here on Saturday afternoon. Their ex-Majesties were accompanied from Croydon by the Duke de Nemours and the Duke and Duchess Augustus of Saxe Coburg Gotha. The Count de Jarnac and Generals Dumas and Rumigny were in the suite of the ex-King and Queen. His Royal Highness Prince Albert, attended by Colonel Bouverie, arrived at Claremont shortly before 5 o'clock, and had a long interview with the ex-King and Queen. His Royal Highness subsequently returned to town. The Duke and Duchess Augustus of Saxe Coburg returned to Buckingham Palace at a later period of the evening. The Count de Jarnac also took leave of the ex-King, and left Claremont for London. The Duke de Nemours left for East Sheen at an early hour in the evening. This morning her Royal Highness the Duchess de Nemours, with her two children, the Count d'Eu and the Duke d'Alencon, and their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Du hess de Montpensier, arrived here from East Sheen, and joined the other members of the ex-royal family for the first time since they left Paris. The Duke and Duchess de Nemours left Claremont at 12 o'clock, and proceeded to town to pay a visit to her Majesty the Queen at Buckingham Palace. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by the Lady Fanny Howard and Sir Geo. Couper, arrived here this afternoon to pay a visit to the Count and Countess of Neuilly. Her Royal Highness returned to town in the evening. The Duke and Duchess Augustus of Saxe Coburg arrived here this afternoon, and remained with their royal relatives throughout the day. His Excellency, the Belgian minister, had the honour of an interview with their ex-Majesties this morning. The Count and Countess de Jarnac have also paid a visit to the royal exiles to-day. The ex-King and Queen are in good health, and rapidly recovering from the excitement and fatigue they have recently undergone. We believe we may state on authority that the whole of the ex-King's family will assemble and remain at Claremont for the present.

Fatal Accident.—We regret to state that by a fatal accident two lives were lost on Thursday at Warrington, near this city, in the river Nore. A smith named Lannan, residing at Maddoxtown, and his journeyman named Kennedy, having occasion to cross the river obtained at the Marble mills the use of a cot, which was paddled by a lad sixteen years old named Dunn, an apprentice at the mills. Although there was a considerable flood in the river, the passage was not considered a matter of danger, but owing to some mismanagement of the cot, it unfortunately capsized near the west bank, where there was a very strong current. Lannan succeeded with much difficulty in saving himself by swimming, but Kennedy and Dunn were drowned. The latter was the eldest son and chief support of a poor widow residing at the Black Quarry. Neither of the bodies have yet been found, though the river has since been constantly dragged.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Three hundred and fifty labourers on the estate of the Knight of Glin, and who most considerately devoted his land for the object of giving them employment under the Drainage Act, have been idle last week, owing to some novel stringent regulations adopted by the Commissioners.—*Lim. Chronicle.*

A considerable quantity of ground is being prepared in this county and the county Clare for sowing potatoes, which are expected to be an abundant crop the ensuing season. The "Gold finders" are the favourite esculents for seed, owing to their great produce, it having been ascertained that one barrel sown will yield twenty. Mr. John Cavanagh, of Patrick's-well, grew 300 barrels on five acres last year, without blight, and retained the entire for seed this spring.—*Ibid.*

Much anxiety is evinced by the labouring population, and small farmers of this and the adjoining counties to emigrate to America this present spring, but in consequence of an anticipation that the restrictive bill introduced by the government will soon become law, ship owners and agents in this city are obliged to charge £5 to each adult passenger—a sum which hundreds cannot pay—and, therefore, few berths have been engaged in the vessels announced to sail from this port.—*Ibid.*

The brig Chieftain, Frederick H. Mackay, master, of and from Liverpool to the coast of Africa, with a cargo of gunpowder, arms, rum, tobacco, copper, and bale goods, was dismasted in the gale of the 25th ult., in W. Latitude, 44°, and N. Longitude, 14°; and was driven on Blackwater Bank on the night of the 2d instant. The crew of 15 persons took to the long boat, and landed in Ballygeary Bay in safety.—*Wexford Independent.*

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, March 3.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards—Lieutenant and Captain H. G. Conroy, to be Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchase, vice Sir J. M. Burgoyne, Bart., who retires; Ensign and Lieutenant the Hon. G. S. Gough, to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Conroy; Second Lieut. W. T. P. Wallace, from 5th Foot, to be Ensign and Lieut., by purchase, vice Gough.

7th Regt. of Foot—Lieut. J. D. Longden, from 13th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Busby, who exchanges.

10th—Serjeant Major J. Murphy, to be Quartermaster, vice J. Goodfellow, who retires upon full pay.

13th—Lieut. J. Busby, from 7th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Longden, who exchanges.

16th—Quartermaster Serjeant J. Banyard to be Quartermaster, vice Collins, deceased.

49th—Lieut. M. W. de la Poer Beresford, from half pay 7th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Maclean, promoted.

57th—Capt. J. A. Street, from 98th Foot, to be Capt., vice W. Ahmuty, who exchanges.

88th—Major H. Shirley to be Lieut.-Colonel, without purchase, vice Phibbs, deceased; Capt. W. Irwin to be Major, vice Shirley; Lieutenant J. B. Johnson to be Capt., vice Irwin; Ensign L. S. Steere to be Lieut., vice Johnson; A. D. Maule, Gent., to be Ensign, vice Steere.

89th—Lieut. T. D. B. D'Arcy to be Captain, by purchase, vice Griffis, who retires; Ensign T. R. J. G. Thompson to be Lieut., by purchase, vice D'Arcy; A. Nixon, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Thompson.

94th—Ensign R. H. Lewis to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Ashton, promoted in 3d West India Regt.; W. D. H. G. Day, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Lewis.

95th—Captain C. F. Parkinson, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Edmund John Cruice, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Captain A. L. Bourke, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Charles Frederick Parkinson, who exchanges; Lieutenant T. Davis to be Captain, by purchase, vice Bourke, who retires; Ensign E. S. Charlton, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Davis; W. D. Shipley, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Charlton.

98th—Captain W. Ahmuty, from 57th Foot, to be Captain, vice Street, who exchanges; Ensign R. Mends, from the 99th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice J. A. Macdonald, cashiered by the sentence of a general court martial.

3d West India Regiment—Lieut. T. H. Ashton, from 94th Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Ogilby, who retires.

St. Helena Regiment—L. R. Carnac, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase.

UNATTACHED.

Lieutenant A. G. Moorhead, from Adjutant of Recruiting District, to be Captain, without purchase.

A Piece of Family History without a Parrallel.—On this 27th day of January 1848, and in this our goodly thriving city of Norwich, is living an aged gentleman, the progenitor of five generations, all now living. He was born on Sunday, his wife was born on Sunday, and his eldest child on Sunday, and he had a child born on every day of the week commencin with Sunday morning, and ending on Saturday night. All the first-born of the five successive generations were born on Sunday—all are males, all bear the same name, and all are now living. Of these the last born is the son of the fourth or fifth (we do not know which) child of her parents. The oldest of the five generatians is ninety-six years of age—the youngest is between two and three months old, so that the difference which separates the two extremes is but little less than a century.—*Norwich Courier* (American).

Last week, in the Central Court, London, two clerks in the Post-office department were found guilty of abstracting money letters from the boxes under their charge. One was sentenced to ten years, and the other to twelve years transportation. The latter clerk had a yearly salary of £110! Notwithstanding the facilities afforded by the post office for the transmission of money, and at such trifling expense, the public still continue to enclose money in letters. Those thus transmitting money run every risk of losing it, while they are at the same time unintentionally placing a temptation in the way of some needy or improvident clerk.

The post master of a large town in Scotland was dismissed last week. He had been short in his accounts of a sum amounting to nearly £4,000, and it is stated that he is unable to render any account as to the cause of the defalcation. A gentleman named Smith, who had been appointed to the situation of inspector held by Mr. Trollope in the Cork and southern district, who leaves for the Dublin and Galway district, has since been appointed post master of the town above referred to.

Poisoning.—In the townland of Aghanure, Queen's County, and between Ballynan and Athy, resided lately a Dublin gentleman named Branagan. He appeared to be for some time labouring under mental derangement. About 14 days ago he died and was interred, but some suspicion respecting his death arose; consequently his remains, after nine days, were disinterred, and the stomach analysed, by which a discovery of arsenic therein was sufficiently made. Mrs. Branagan, the steward, a servant boy and girl, with a workman, have been taken into custody, and lodged in Maryborough jail to await their trial.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Extraordinary Coincidence.—It is a strange fact that on Sunday, the 13th February, it was fifty-seven years since the morning service of the church was the same throughout as it was on that day. The last time that the sixth Sunday after the Epiphany fell on the 13th February was in the year 1791, the year in which the King of France and his family fled from Paris; and when "the powers of the heavens," which had remained unmoved for ages, began to be so terribly shaken. Again, in 1848, has the King been compelled to fly from his country. It is also remarkable, that each part of the service (including the lessons, &c.) relates more or less to one subject, viz., the great series of events referred to in the Gospel of the day.

Western orators have said many smart things—but it was a home-sick Irishman who said:—"Sir, I was born at a very early period of life, and if ever I live to the day of my death—and the Lord only knows whether I will or not—my soul shall see sweet Ireland before it leaves America."

A Boston lady inquiring of a new 'help' why she used no starch in getting up the shirts, was answered, "Oh, none of our folks have used any since we became pious." The lady explained that her husband was not pious, and would prefer starch in his collars, at least until he had been converted.

Amputation of Two Legs prevented by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Extract of a letter, dated Roscommon, Feb. 19, 1847.—Mr. Ryan, proprietor of the hotel next door to me, had two very bad legs, one with eight ulcers on it, the other with three. After spending some time in Dublin with several eminent medical men, he left with the choice of one of the two alternatives, to have both legs amputated or die. On his way home he met with a gentleman in the coach, who recommended him Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he used, and, by their means, is now quite well.—Signed, Chas. Tully, proprietor of the "Roscommon Journal."

Waterford—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. Henderson, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Saturday, March 11, 1848.