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THE STATE PROSECUTIONS.

(Continued from our last.)

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—MONDAY, MAY 15

TRIAL OF MR. S. O'BRIEN.

The Chief Justice having addressed the jury at considerable length, they retired, and his lordship left the court, and, at a quarter past seven, was called out by the announcement that the jury wished to communicate with him, when his lordship took his seat on the bench.

The Foreman said there was no possibility of the jury agreeing, and suggested the adjournment of the court until 9 or 10 o'clock.

The Court was adjourned until ten o'clock, when

His Lordship having taken his seat on the bench,

The Jury were called into court, and the Foreman having stated there was no likelihood of their agreeing, they were locked up for the night, and the court adjourned to the following day

TUESDAY.

The Jury in the case of of Mr. W. S. O'Brien having been called into court,

The Chief Justice enquired if they had agreed on a verdict.

The Foreman answering that they had not,

Chief Justice—Then, gentlemen, you are discharged.

TRIAL OF MR. MEAGHER.

The following jury were sworn in this case:—Thomas Connolly, foreman; Richard Walsh, George Papworth, William Pattison, Charles Thorpe, J. J. Armstrong, D. North, S. N. Burris, T. Farrell, T. James, W. Cockburne, and R. Millner.

Mr. Perrin opened the pleadings.

The Attorney General stated the case, and at considerable length dwelt on those portions of Mr. Meagher's speech, which have already appeared in the journals.

Mr. George Hodges was then examined—His evidence was similar to that which he gave on the previous day, relative to his attendance at the Music Hall to report the proceedings, the presence of the traverser at the meeting, and the fact of his having taken notes of the speech delivered by him upon that occasion,

Sir Colman O'Loghlen did not cross examine the witness.

Major Edward Ward Drew was then examined.

Mr. Sergeant Warren read the passage in the illegal seditious speech, beginning with the words "Should the throne of England stand as a barricade between the people of Ireland and their supreme right, their loyalty will be a crime, and obedience to the executive will be treason to the country!" In your judgment, said the learned sergeant to the witness, does the word "Executive" mean the government of our lady the Queen?

Witness—I think it does.

Sergeant Warren next read the passage in which the traverser used the words "Up with the barricades, and invoke the God of Battles," and asked the witness if, in his judgment, the passage meant that the Irish subjects of her Majesty should engage in open insurrection and warfare against our lady the Queen?

Witness—Certainly.

Cross-examined by Mr. Butt, Q.C.—Do you hold any office?

Witness—No.

Do you know why you were selected to prove these inuendoes?

No, I do not.

Do you know what the meaning of the word detective is?

I have heard it.

You don't know anything about the manufacture of pikes?

Witness—Nothing but what I have read in the papers.

You know nothing of this speech but from hearing it read at the table?

Witness—No.

You state the meaning of this was a call upon the people to make war against the Queen?

Witness—Not unconditionally.

A Juror (Mr. Farrell)—You are a magistrate of the county of Dublin?

Witness—Yes,

Juror—Have you ever heard of the meetings held in Conciliation Hall?

Witness—I have.

Juror—Don't you think that language was used there similar to that ascribed to the traverser?

Witness—There was a great deal of extraordinary language used there.

Another Juror—Did you hear the speech delivered?

Witness—No.

Juror—Then what is the use of putting this gentleman on the table?

Witness—No.

Juror—Then what is the use of putting this gentleman on the table?

Mr. Henn—To give you his construction of it.

Juror—We are not to be presumed to give the construction put upon the words of the witness.

Court—No. you are at liberty to exercise your own judgment.

Mr. Butt, Q.C., then rose to address the jury for the traverser. The learned gentleman said it then became his duty to address the jury on behalf of Mr. Meagher. It was not necessary to tell them of the importance of the case, neither was it necessary to request for himself personal indulgence. They had heard, perhaps, already, from the Attorney General, that it was his duty to defend another of the traversers on the previous day on a similar indictment, and he confessed that he did not feel, after the exertion that defence necessarily involved, so adequate to address them as he might be upon another occasion; but he had so often experienced the kindness of at least some of them, as to feel assured that they would extend their indulgence to him at present. Her Majesty's Attorney General had thought proper to administer to him a lesson as to the mode in which he should defend his client, and he had referred him to the example of a Chancery lawyer, one who was unaacustomed to defend traversers, and one by whom traversers might not desire to be defended, but to whom no objection would be urged by the Attorney General. He would tell her Majesty's Attorney General that he was as competent to judge of what was the duty of counsel as he was. He would not undertake to defend any man whom he could not defend in earnest. If his conscience prevented him from defending him in earnest, he would tell him so. Had he acted differently on the previous day, he might have obtained more of the approbation of the public prosecutor; but he would not have gone home as he had done, with the consciousness of having done his duty. So much for a personal matter. He asked the jury if it did not strike them as rather singular, that when, as they said, the authority of the Queen in Ireland was at stake, and the interests of the country were involved, the Attorney General should have taken up so much of his time in descanting upon the inaccuracies of counsel for the traversers.—He stated that the proposition had been laid down that the circumstances might arise when an oppressed people might assert their liberties by force against force, and that an English jury had decided that such language was not seditious. The Attorney-General impeached that abstract proposition. In the progress of the trial the Attorney-General might have learned from him and from Mr. Sergeant Warren a little more constitutional law. Mr. Sergeant Warren admitted that that language was not seditious, and the Attorney-General had not dared that day to assert that it was. Now, in the first place, he would tell them what he believed to be the duty of counsel who undertook to defend a traverser. He did not think he ought to limit himself to any narrow or technical view of the law. If he had read aright the history of trials in which, by the verdicts of successive juries, the liberties of Englishmen had been asserted, never did the government put a subject on his trial for stating, in too strong language, the grievances of the people—for the essential and sacred duty of a counsel that defended a traverser was to state the grievances that led to the language used by him. Liberty demanded this—the constitution of England demanded it—a constitution, not of detectives and light infantry, but governed by the opinions of a free people. When an Attorney-General, instructed by the government, or coming there upon his own account, called for a verdict of guilty against the traverser, counsel for the traverser had a right to discuss the conduct of the government, let the consequences be what they might be, and bring upon him whatever amount of obloquy it might bring; from that duty he would not shrink. He relied upon the jury. Any difference in their religious sentiments from those entertained by his client did not intimidate him; he knew, as perhaps the Attorney-General did not, the class from which the jury were taken; and the Attorney-General grossly miscalculated if he thought that the spirit of freedom was not within their breasts, and that they would not find an honest verdict. The duty of the jury was to consider whether the language used was or was not seditious. The learned counsel was then about quoting Sir Samuel Romilly, when he continued to say—He solemnly assured the jury that he did not insinuate that the case was tried before a judge who would attempt to control them unconstitutionally in their opinion. He knew if he omitted to tell them that the jury alone were the judges his lordship would tell them so; but he meant to guard them against being influenced by the opinion even of the distinguished judge that tried the case, as an opinion. He did not anticipate what the charge of the learned judge would be; but if he told them that the language used by Mr. Meagher did amount to sedition, and their own consciences and hearts told them that it did not, and they found a verdict upon the opinion of his lordship, they would betray their duty to the country and violate their solemn oaths. He conjured the jury to exercise their own judgment in the consideration of their verdict, irrespective of the opinions which might be expressed by a judge; for he told them that if a jury were to be controlled by the opinions of a judge in the consideration of a charge of sedition, the construction would be rendered void, and there would be an end of liberty in this country. The learned gentleman quoted from Blackstone on the subject, where a case would lie between the subject and the crown, in which case the judge having been appointed by the crown, he might lean to that side, but that the grand palladium of trial by jury was a safeguard against partiality.—He told them that trial by jury should be effectually snapped and undermined if a jury would not determine according to their own judgment; and he illustrated the question by referring to the case of the printer of the Drapers' Letters, written by Dean Swift, in which the judge sent the jury nine times to their room, and the jury as often returned with a verdict of acquittal. If the jury were to yield to the opinions of judges, and not exercise their own honest opinions, the designs of the British constitution would be frustrated; and he told them plainly that the opinion of a judge ought not to influence the jury, but that they should judge for themselves, and that by listening to observations and the expression of opinions that were not dictated by the constitution, they would abandon the duty imposed upon them.—He called their attention to the passages complained of in the speech of Mr. Meagher, and he cautioned them to remember that it was only on passages in that speech selected by the Attorney-General that they were to find their verdict. If in the speech there was anything that had been laid in the informations, and that they thought it improper, they should reject that portion, and find only on the passages laid in the informations. There might be an opinion raised upon the speech that the object of the speaker was to intimidate the Queen to grant Repeal. It might be alleged that the language had for its object the intimidation of the Queen to restore a domestic legislature, by saying that it might be the duty of the people to resort to force, but that charge had not been laid in the informations. The learned gentleman referred to the Revolution of 1688 and the Bill of Rights, by which the liberties of the people of Great Britain had been established for ever, and to the case of a clergyman of the Church of England who had preached from the pulpit and disputed that doctrine, supporting his opinions by texts of Scripture, who was impeached by the House of Commons, because he had brought forward doctrines opposed to the constitution, and the House of Lords convicted him of a libel upon the Revolution. The learned gentleman proceeded to defend the sacred right of resistance, by which the liberties of the people should be maintained against aggression, if it should ever arise, and urged his attachment to the constitution, in accordance with which they should proceed step by step to protect the prerogatives of the crown, and the inalienable rights of the people. He cited, in support of that proposition, the opinions of Paley on the subject of resistance. It was not for any Attorney-General to dispute this proposition, for if the doctrines which he asserted were not true, the Queen herself was an usurper. It appeared to him (Mr. Butt) that the Attorney-General himself had admitted that there might be a meeting constituted legally of elected delegates from the towns and cities of Ireland.

Attorney-General—I never said a word of elected delegates from the towns and cities in Ireland.

Mr. Butt—Here is a passage in the speech about the election of delegates in Kilkenny; after referring to it, "so far all is right," said the Attorney General.

Attorney-General—I don't suppose Mr. Butt would wilfully misrepresent me. I said there was nothing unconstitutional in the inhabitants of a country demanding an interview with the Queen; but I said nothing of delegates.

A Juror—The impression on our mind is, that the Attorney-General did make use of the observation.

Mr. Butt said he would be very sorry to pin the Attorney-General to any inadvertent declaration; but he would ask why was there not a prosecution instituted for the language used in Conciliation Hall? Why was there not a government reporter sent there? Was it because the government believed that patronage might buy from the cause some men who were there, but knew that the young men of the Confederation are unpurchaseable—that pensions and places are not for them? He begged to call attention to proceedings that had taken place on former occasions.

Mr. Sergeant Warren—I put it to my learned friend, whether it is proper to read to the jury what cannot be legally used in evidence.

Mr. Butt—If it was true, as his learned friend said, that he could not refer to public matters, he could not defend his client, and should leave the court.

Chief Justice—I know there are many things I hear not legal evidence; but on trials of this kind such latitude is allowed that I find it impossible to draw a line. I think it, therefore, better to reserve for my own directions to the jury how far their verdict is to be influenced in any degree by what they hear.

Mr. Butt then said he would call attention to an aggregate meeting which took place in Dublin on the occasion of the trials in 1843. In that case 48 were on the panel that tried the traversers, all of whom were Roman Catholics, and 11 Roman Catholics were struck off by the crown; and in an advertisement calling an aggregate meeting to resent the insult it was stated that such a proceeding was an insult to the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and that an aggregate meeting would be held upon this subject on the following 13th of January.

The Chief Justice—I have already said that the court would not interfere in the mention of matters that had actually occurred; but in stating the proceedings of an aggregate meeting you are introducing topics that should not be referred to in order to influence the minds of a jury.

Mr. Butt said he would not further advert to the proceedings, except to mention that the name of James Henry Monahan, Q.C., appeared to the requisition convening the meeting, and therefore he had the high legal authority of her Majesty's Attorney-General for asserting that the jury had been empanelled in that box for their religious and political opinions. The Attorney-General left Roman Catholics on Mr. O'Brien's jury because he was a Protestant; but when he came to try Mr. Meagher, who was a Roman Catholic, eleven jurors of his persuasion were struck off, and that was the game of the government. Their object was to set the Protestant against the Roman Catholic, and Roman Catholic against the Protestant—one day to receive flattering addresses from loyal Orangemen, who but a short time before were designated as Orange vagabonds, and the next day to attempt the purchase of the Roman Catholic clergy by offering to sacrifice the Established Church—but all this time the country was enslaved. He (Mr. Butt) would now call attention to what had taken place in the House of Commons—to the declaration of Her Majesty's present ministers—to the speeches delivered in that high court of justice. The proceedings in striking off the Roman Catholics from the panel in 1843, gave rise to a discussion in the House of Commons. Lord John Russell, in moving for a committee to take into consideration the state of Ireland, spoke of the country being filled with soldiers, and that a regiment was seen under arms in the Castle; but how was it now? They had seen cannon loaded in the streets—they had been disturbed in the middle of the night by the tramp of dragoons, and soldiers with their loaded matchlocks were arrayed to resist an imaginary insurrection. He (Mr. Butt) arraigned the government and he would tell the jury why? Did they remember the Thursday night before Easter? At the gates of the Dublin Society the artillerymen were standing with their port fires, and their cannon ready to fire grape down the streets.—Rockets were sent up, and the marines brought up from Kingstown at a moment's notice, and he arraigned the conduct of the government in this. If their preparations had been resorted to in order to resist violence, these preparations were perfectly right; but if they knew of the existence of a conspiracy which required them to garrison the College—to construct ball-proof shutters, if they believed an insurrection was at hand, these preparations ought to have been justified by positive information, and then it was their duty to have arrested the men engaged in such a design, and brought them to trial. The government were, no doubt, bound to prepare for insurrection, and the meeting at Clontarf might have justified the bringing out of a single regiment to disperse it, but nothing but information of a most positive kind could have justified the steps taken by the Lord Lieutenant; and if Ireland were to be governed for the Irish, the people would have been aware of the reasons which made it expedient to resort to such alarming demonstrations, and those who were guilty of any attempts at disturbance would have been arrested. Would the Attorney General venture to say that the traverser was associated with any such evil-disposed persons?—No; but the design was to keep up a system of terror, and to make the people believe that some dark plots were preparing against them. The jury must know that their neighbours were terrified, and he arraigned the Lord Lieutenant and the Attorney General, and he arraigned the government, for all that had been done was done for the purpose of checking the rising spirit of nationality, and by exciting fears of rebellion to procure a verdict of guilty. Everything here was decided according to the interest of England, and not to advance the prosperity of Ireland. There were two objects which the Lord Lieutenant had to effect—one of them to protect the Queen's authority in Ireland. But if the Queen reigned over a united kingdom, why had not confidence been reposed in the loyal?—Why had trade and commerce been arrested, and many shopkeepers ruined during the progress of those military preparations? Was it a merit in the Lord Lieutenant that all he had done was to prepare to shed the blood of the people? A real government for Ireland would have suppressed and nipped in the bud that insurrection, if the intention to effect one had ever existed. He did not believe in any such design. Counsel then proceeded to refer to speeches made by Lord J. Russell and Earl Grey in 1844, condemning the striking off of Roman Catholics from the jury lists of that day, and said that he was quite sure the jury he now addressed were incapable of being influenced by sectarian feelings, but he put them upon their guard when he found the Attorney General choosing to select the panel from gentlemen from one religious persuasion, and he appealed to them to do justice to a Roman Catholic traverser.

One of the jury here observed that he hoped religious discussions would not be introduced, and Mr. Butt was not doing a service to his client in this. He (the juror) when he came into the box thought that the defendant was of his own persuasion.

Mr. Butt said that he wished the case to stand on its own merits.

Juror—We are all unanimous on that point.

Mr. Butt—Surely, but I would say, Sir—

Chief Justice—Do not address any one juror.

Mr. Butt—He addressed me.

The Chief Justice—Your observations should be directed to the whole jury.

Mr. Butt then proceeded to state that his sole object in adverting to the constitution of the jury was, to expose the manner in which the prosecution had been brought forward by the Attorney-General, condemned as a similar course had been by her Majesty's ministers while in opposition. His object was to do what he conceived to be a public duty in arraigning the manner in which the prosecution had been brought before the public, and not to insinuate a doubt as to the integrity of an honest jury. Would they find upon their oaths that the speech bore the meaning he (Mr. Butt) put upon it, which was, that if the whole Irish nation was to demand repeal, and that the demand would not be granted, in such a case it would not be criminal to obtain liberty by an appeal to arms. This had been done before by England in 1688. Was it ever done by Ireland? Yes, and that passage was the most glorious one in the history of their country. The learned counsel here adverted to the Volunteers of 1782, and the various declarations of Volunteer corpse, denying the right of the English legislature to bind Ireland by their acts of parliament. The traverser was not mad enough to think that if repeal were only to be asked for by a section of the people that they should seek to effect their purpose by an appeal to arms—he repudiated any such doctrine; but if all classes of his countrymen were to unite to carry such a project as the repeal of the union—and if the British minister were to advise that the prayer should be rejected, then it would be the duty of a united nation to assert their rights. Mr. Butt next observed, in reference to th strong portions of the speech of the traverser that in the case of America the great Lord Chatham expressed his satisfaction at America having resisted the arbitrary taxation to which she had been subjected by an appeal to arms, and the unanimous wishes of a nation could not be despised. Was Washington a traitor? Were the men who asserted the rights of America traitors? The philosophic Burke, to whom the Chief Justice had referred on the previous day in more eloquent language than he (Mr. Butt) could use, expressed his conviction that America was justified in her resistance, because of the injuries she had been exposed to. It was plain, from the language of Mr. Meagher, that every constitutional means were to be appealed to before the last resort was to be dreamt of. After contrasting the difference between London, on the day of the Pennington Common meeting, and Dublin, on Patrick's day, the one protected by its citizens and special constables, and the other protected by military in every direction, Mr. Butt observed, that in Dublin they had a corporation and Lord Mayor, who was nominally the chief magistrate, but they were made to feel that they belonged to an enslaved nation. The loyal men of the country were ready to stand forward in defence of the sovereign; but to every address Lord Clarendon answered in a manner to show that he relied upon British bayonets although there was loyalty enough in the city to have called up corps, one of which would have been more effectual in suppressing insurrection than all the troops that England could pour into the country. His Excellency flattered those who presented addresses to him, but at the same time he took care to declare that he had British troops enough to keep the country. The government was one of dragoons, bombadiers and light infantry, and they all had heard of detectives inciting men to the manufacture of pikes that they might afterwards swear informations against them at the Castle. Counsel next adverted to the neglect with which Irish subjects were treated by the English government, and mentioned in illustration that although sixty-five Irish members voted for an inquiry into the operation of the poor-laws, their application even for inquiry was contemptuously rejected by the imperial legislature. When George the Fourth wished to appoint the late Archbishop of Dublin, who was considered a great man, to an English bishopric, it would not be tolerated; and yet they had every place here filled up with Englishmen. Aye, and that money that was to have been dealt out, to whom was it entrusted? To Sir Randolph Routh—to Mr. Trevellyan. Were they satisfactory to the Irish nation? And did they remember—as he remembered—the degradation of that day on which, when at Birkenhead in England, Prince Albert came to witness the opening of a new dock, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland went, surrounded by the pomp and circumstances of war, to inspect the opening of Soyer's soup kitchen?—He (Mr. Butt) would not go to that exhibition; he felt that to do so would be a degradation, and he thought so still; and he never would cease to avow, that if Ireland had justice from the imperial parliament, with her great resources the scenes that have desolated those lands never could have occurred. Oh, they might tell him it was in the character of the people. "Ye are idle—ye are idle," was the cry of the English press and the English minister. It was the cry of Pharoah's task-masters to the children of Israel when they would not make bricks without straw. No, they were not idle. Tell him not so when he saw the man from Connaught year after year go over to reap the harvest in England, and carefully abstain from spending even a penny on himself, that he might bring back the fruits of his hard earned toil to his wretched wife and children whom he left begging at home. Tell him not that they were idle, when he found that in other lands Irishmen advanced to prosperity and wealth. Tell him not that they were idle, when he found that in America the Irishmen there could take their place. He asked them not to alter any opinions which they might have formed on the subject of religion, for that was no place for him to discuss the subject; but he asked them to feel for the language of the traverser, and to judge of it by the circumstances under which it was spoken. He asked them had their country no grievances; was there no absenteeism—that upas tree which drained away the riches of the soil and rained on them but poison in return?. Was there no exportation of the food that ought to feed their own people? Was there no decay of manufactures? Were there no starving artisans? And why? Because they had no government in Ireland for Ireland, but were governed for the convenience of England. What concession had been made to democracy that had not been made in the same spirit? Had the upper classes the moral influence now that they had at the time of the union? Whenever the people were clamorous, concession had been made—conciliation had been carried. Why, if the upper classes of Ireland had made those concessions themselves, they would have had the grace of conciliation; but when they were extorted from them against their wishes, those privileges which were taken from them but exasperated those to whom they were given. Shall we ever (continued Mr. Butt) feel that we have a country; that to Ireland our affections are due? Need I go over the scenes of famine? Need I shock your feelings by recounting the scenes that occurred then; that while ships were carrying away to other countries the produce of our people, that people were dying and starving? Need I tell you that one hundred thousand people were swept down into the pit—literally the pit, in which their coffinless bodies were buried without rite of Christian burial, and left in other instances to the profanation of the dogs and swine that devoured them? Shall I be told that this is an exaggerated picture of what occurred in our country, within a day's journey of the throne of the mightest monarch of the earth? Are you satisfied with that? Must there not be something wrong in the treatment of the country where these things occur? If it be in the character of the people, ought not the government of the country to correct it? Has there been ever a real effort made to elevate the character of our people? He (Mr. B.) would disobey the instructions of his client if he made a mere appeal for him. He could not help thinking how different would have been his fate had he been born in a more prosperous country. If, with his eloquence and information he had been born in a country where genius and intellect had fair play, perhaps he would now be delighting a senate and receiving the thanks of an admiring people, while there he stood at the bar of criminal justice. If they (the jury) sent him to jail—he did not belive they would—but if they sent him to jail, let some one go and write upon the cell in which he should be confined—they were the words of Grattan—"The curse of Swift was upon him—he was a man of genius and an Irishman." But he (Mr. Butt) asked them not for him. No. His instructions to him were these—"I have taken the course that I believe to be for the good of my country—I will not retract—I will not disavow one syllable of the expressions of the speech for which they have prosecuted me—I confide in your honour." He (Mr. Butt) believed his client had done wrong in confiding in his abilities; but he had not wrong in confiding in his courage to defend him before them, as he believed a man like him ought to be defended. He (Mr. Butt) would tell them what he had told him to tell—to forget him altogether, but to remember their country that day. And unless they were content to affirm the slavish doctrine, that although the whole Irish nation demanded repeal—although the peer and the peasant, the Protestant and the Roman Catholic, the Presbyterian and the Dissenter, united in one voice, and made remonstrances at the foot of the throne—unless they were prepared to affirm the slavish doctrine that in that case the British minister safely might refuse, they could not convict his client.—It was for the affirmation of the contrary doctrine that his client had been prosecuted there. So long as repeal went in measured steps—he would not say in insecure steps—and coquetted with the Castle and trafficked with the government, no detectives were sent to Conciliation hall. But when it was found that there were men who were in earnest and who could not be bribed, then it was that those prosecutions had been instituted. They would pardon him if he referred to the words of Plunket and of Saurin in the House of Commons in reference to the act of union. What said Lord Plunket in the House of Commons? The learned counsel here read a passage from a speech of Lord Plunket's to this effect:—"Sir, in the most express terms I deny the competency of the house to do this act (the union). I warn you not to dare to lay your hand on the constitution. I tell you that circumstanced as you are this act will be a mere nullity, and no man in Ireland will be bound to obey it. I make the assertion deliberately, and I call on any man who hears me to take down my words. You have not been elected for any such purposes—you have been appointed to make laws but not to make legislatures," &c. He (Mr. Butt) might read to them the language of Saurin, in which he gave it as his opinion that if the act of union passed, as they knew it was, passed by fraud and bribery, it was only binding on the Irish people so long as they had not force enough to resist it. Saurin used that language directly. Now the principles of truth were eternal and immutable, and if before the union Plunket and Saurin were right, it was not sedition to hold their language still. And if the time should come which was contemplated in the speech of the traverser, and if the whole Irish nation should again unanimously demand the repeal of the union, and if that repeal were refused he (Mr. Butt) for one would be ready to fall back on the doctrines of Plunket and of Saurin, and say,—"Now that the whole Irish nation demands back its parliament, it is not competent to any British minister to refuse it." Saurin never retracted that language—Plunket never retracted that language; to that very hour he lived in his retirement with that language unretracted, though it might be seditious to his Queen. And therefore he (Mr. Butt) asked them again—and this was one of the issues which they had to try—were they prepared, should 1782 return, and should a multitude once more resolve, round Dungannon church, that resolve to be echoed by the whole Irish people, that they should have their parliament back again—were they prepared, he would not say to refuse to join in that movement, but to send that man to gaol who declared his readiness to do so? If they were, he knew not what security there was for liberty in Ireland. But, whatever their opinions as to the repeal of the union might be, he knew them too well to believe that they would uphold the British connexion by violating their conscientious opinions. He was nearly exhausted. He felt how inadequately he had defended his client. He shrunk from the task in the beginning. He could but claim the merit of having discharged his duty boldly and fearlessly. He could not hope that he had earned the approbation of the Attorney-General any more than he did yesterday—might he venture to hope that he had not forfeited theirs. And if he had spoken as became a freeman, he adjured them by the oath which they had taken—he adjured them by their attachment to the constitution of 1688, to proclaim that the day in which Ireland was to be governed by military force was gone by, and to declare by their verdict that that man was not a criminal who dared to say that Irishmen had the rights which the British constitution proclaimed. The learned gentleman sat down amid a murmur of applause.

The Lord Chief Justice then retired.

A voice from the bar called out "three cheers for Butt," and the call met with a response as warmly given as it was well merited.

His Lordship returned after the lapse of a few minutes, and called on Sergeant Warren to reply.

Sergeant Warren, in reply to evidence, referred to the defence of the traversers by Mr. Butt, and charactetised the speech of the learned gentleman as calculated to mislead the jury and give a colouring to the case at issue which the circumstances did not warrant. He contended that the charge of sedition had been proved—that the traverser had said if repeal were refused by the Queen he would have recourse to the means of establishing a republic in Ireland—that, in the language used by the traverser, if repeal be refused by the Queen upon the remonstrance of the people, loyalty would be a crime, and resistance a duty. If the claims of the Irish people be refused—if, after one solemn application ma'e to the Queen, she should refuse to comply with the demands of the people for self-government, the next application after that should be through the accredited agent of an Irish republic. That that was sedition he was persuaded no rational man could doubt, and that that sedition had been proved he (the learned Sergeant) was equally satisfied.

The Chief Justice then proceeded to charge the jury. He said—Gentlemen of the jury, you are already acquainted with the nature of the charge upon which you are called to decide. The Attorney-General charges the traverser with having, on the 15th March last, delivered a seditious speech, the whole of which is now in evidence befor you, but parts of which only are made the subjects of information; and the duty of which you will have to discharge, will be to decide whether or not the portions of that speech which are set forth in the information, bear the meaning, and were uttered with the intention which the Attorney General imputes—namely, to disquiet, molest, and disturb the peace—to excite the Queen's subjects in Ireland to hatred and dislike of her Majesty's government:—to cause, and procure, by force and violence, changes and alterations in the government, laws, and constitution of these realms—and to instigate the people to insurrection and rebellion against their Sovereign. These are the different intentions which the informations impute to the traverser as purporting to be conveyed by the portions of the speech which the information afterwards sets out. With respect to the charge of sedition, I shall to-day, as I did yesterday, simply state to you—and in this particular you are bound to take my statement as a correct exposition of the law—that if this speech, or any passages of the speech which the indictment sets out, was uttered with any of these intentions mentioned by the Attorney General, it is, in point of law, a seditious speech. Such is the nature of criminal proceedings, whether by indictment or information, the crown is bound to attribute to the language of a traverser some particular purpose or intent; and, accordingly it has ascribed here a certain intention to those words, which intention, or any of the intentions ascribed to the traverser, will make those words seditious. But then it remains for you to determine whether any of the intentions here assigned are important, and meant by the passages of the speech. With respect to the delivery of that speech there is no controversy whatever. The traverser has examined no witness; and it will, therefore, for you, looking at the speech itself, to say whether or not, on your oaths, it has any of the meanings which the informations ascribe to it—or, in other words, whether a person who reads this speech in its natural and ordinary construction, will not be impressed with the opinion that such is the plain and natural import which it bears. If you are of opinion that this speech is calculated to impress your minds with the conviction that it was uttered by the traverser, having one of these intentions in view, then it will be your duty to find that it is a seditious libel, and to pronounce the traverser guilty accordingly. It will be competent for you to say that it has a different meaning, and if you think it has, your duty will of course be to return a verdict of acquittal. I have now to call your attention a little in detail to the passages of this speech, and if I should pass my opinion with respect to the meaning which I may believe those passages to import you will remember that in every instance you are at liberty to differ with me, and not to adopt my view if it does not concur with your own, but my opinion I am bound to give you on the same principle which entitles you to form yours. Before I read this passage you will remember the construction which the defendant's counsel has put upon it—namely, that it relates only to a future and contingent act—that it is not an exhortation to any present action or present line of conduct, but what is contemplated by it is this—to effect a Repeal of the Union by peaceable and constitutional means, if possible—but in the event of those proving abortive, and the people being unanimous on the subject, to effect it by recourse to arms. The passage to which I allude begins by saying, "I do think, then, that from a meeting constituted as the United Repealers of Kilkenny have advised, of elected delegates from the chief towns and cities of Ireland—that from such a meeting as this, a deputation should proceed to London, and there demand an interview with the Queen." The construction of that passage is this—that the event there contemplated—namely, the appointment of delegates—is one which will invest those delegates with the expression of the will of the Irish nation: and the argument made use of is, that if the whole Irish people demanded a Repeal of the Union, and that it was refused, then the right to use arms would legitimately arise. Now, first of all, is the event so contemplated legal? and secondly, is it consistent with the language attributed to the traverser, that that delegated body is to represent the feelings of the whole people of Ireland? In the first place I have to tell you that this proposition for electing delegates is contrary to law; and with reference to the argument that a body so elected would represent the will and wishes of the whole nation of Ireland, you will please to observe that no such thing is proposed by this passage, for the election is not to be in any except the chief towns and cities of Ireland. Well, it is proposed that a deputation from those delegates should proceed to London to demand an interview with the Queen, and if the Queen should happen to refuse them an interview, what is to be the consequence? Hear the continuation of the passage which I have already quoted. "If this demand be refused, then, I say, let the Irish deputies pack up their court dresses as Benjamin Franklin did when repulsed from the court of George III.; and then and there let them take solemn oath that the next time they demand admission to the court of St. James's, it shall be through the accredited ambassador of an Irish republic." The refusal of an interview to this delegated body is to be followed by the taking of a solemn oath that there shall be no longer any truce between the Queen and her Irish subjects, and that from that moment efforts to establish an Irish republic shall commence. To proceed with the passage I have already quoted—"Should the demand, however, be conceded, then let them approach the throne, and, in the name of the Irish people, respectfully and firmly call upon her Majesty to exercise the royal prerogative, and summon her Irish parliament to sit and advise her in the city of Dublin. If the boon be granted—if the imperial sceptre should touch the bier, and she who is not dead, but sleepeth, should start at its touch into a fresh and luminous existence, then, indeed, may we at last bless the constitution we have been taught to curse, and Irish loyalty cease to be what is now—a mere ceremonious affectation, and become with us a sincere attachment to the just ruler of an independent state," "But," he added, "should the claim be rejected—should the throne of England stand as a barricade between the people of Ireland and their supreme right, then loyalty will be a crime, and obedience to the executive will be treason to the country." So that the speaker of this tells the persons whom he addresses, if the Queen should not consent to hold her parliament in Ireland, then her authority is to be altogether prostrated, and removed as a barricade standing between the people and their rights; "then," he says, "loyalty to the Queen will become treason to the country, and it will be our duty to fight—and fight desperately." Now, I ask, what construction can any man who reads that passage put upon it, but that it is of a seditious character? I may be wrong in my impression, but it seems to be as plain as language can convey. It is for you, however, to say whether it is or not. But an argument has been used which appears to me to be of an extraordinary character—namely, that this is all perfectly innocent, being contingent in its nature. I do not believe so; as I said before, however, you are at perfect liberty to differ with me in this as well as on other questions, if you think you can conscientiously do so. In adverting to the topics touched upon by the eloquent advocate of the traverser, I may observe that it would be a source of the greatest consolation to me if I were able to find that prosecutions of this sort could be conducted as all other prosecutions, and according to settled practice. When you come to consider your verdict, how, let me ask, are any of those extraneous topics, introduced by counsel for the defendant, likely to assist you in arriving at a just conclusion? With regard to the topic of religion, the construction of the jury was dwelt upon with great force, and compared with that of a former jury in a similar case; but ask yourselves this question—whether you can connect these topics, when you are on your oaths, to say whether this is a seditious libel or not—whether you can connect them by an effort of your imagination with that simple question whether a man is guilty of sedition or not? These, gentlemen, are considerations which I need not tell you you must altogether reject: they tend to obscure the truth, to embarrass the question you have to try, and to involve you in difficulties which might defeat the ends of justice. I could go through the other topics in the same way, and make similar answers; but I believe there is no necessity for doing so. I now leave the case in your hands, to be decided according to the best of your judgment; and with the exercise of that judgmrnt God forbid that I should interfere. No, I have not done so in any instance, however strong my feelings might be upon the subject; and I now send this case to you to discharge the most solemn obligation that men can incur—to pronounce between the guilt and the innocence of their fellow-men.

The jury then retired.

At five o'clock the Lord Chief Justice resumed his seat on the bench, and said that if counsel had no objection, he would now direct the jury be called out.

Counsel on both sides acceding, the jury were summoned into court. On their appearance,

The Chief Justice asked if they had agreed to their verdict?

The Foreman replied that they had not.

Chief Justice—Is there any likelihood of your soon agreeing?

Foreman—I fear not, my lord. There are two of the jury who are opposed to the rest in opinion. It is, however, the unanimous opinion that Mr. Meagher delivered the speech—(loud laughter.)

The jury then retired, and the court was adjourned to nine o'clock at night.

On Mr. Meagher and Mr. Smith O'Brien leaving the court they were cheered loudly as they passed through the barrier into the hall, which was crowded to suffocation by numbers crushing forward to offer their congratulations. The quay, in front of the courts, was literally crammed with numbers of all classes eager to receive the patriots on their egress and conduct them homewards in triumph. The clubs, arrayed in the same order as in the morning, were drawn up at each side of the way, which was absolutely stopped up with carriages of all kinds, from the phæton and pair down to the humble hackney car.—Messrs. O'Brien and Meagher got on their car to return to the council-room of the Confederation—at this moment a band came up—the performers in green uniform, and wearing green plumes in their hats—formed in front, and at length the procession set out, proceeding along the quays to D'Olier-street, by Carlisle-bridge. The crowd, as it proceeded, increased vastly, and from the roofs of the houses, and from every door and window, almost without exception, demonstrations of the liveliest joy were exhibited. Thus escorted, the patriots reached the council rooms, from the windows of which the tri-color and national flags waved merrily. There could not have been less at the time than 8,000 or 9,000 people assembled.

NINE O'CLOCK AT NIGHT.

The Lord Chief Justice entered the court, and took his seat on the bench.

His Lordship asked if counsel on both sides had arrived.

The Attorney General was in court, and Mr. Perrin, on the part of the crown.

After some short time, Mr. Butt, Q. C., Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Mr. Ireland, and Mr. J. Pigot, traverser's counsel, appeared in court, accompanied by the traverser, and several of his friends.

The jury having assembled in their box,

His Lordship addressed the foreman as follows:—Mr. Foreman, have the jury agreed to their verdict?

Foreman—No, my lord.

Chief Justice—Is there any chance of your agreeing?

Foreman—Not the least, my lord. There is one juror who has expressed his determination to remain in the jury-room for a fortnight before he will agree with the other jurors.

Chief Justice—Then, gentlemen, you must retire.

The court was then adjourned to ten o'clock next morning.

WEDNESDAY.

In pursuance of adjournment from the previous evening, the Lord Chief Justice took his seat on the bench at ten o'clock precisely, at which hour the court was crowded to excess.

The traverser, Mr. T. F. Meagher, who was escorted to court by a procession of Confederate Clubs, was seated at the side bar, accompanied by his brother-traverser, Mr. Wm. S. O'Brien, M.P., Mr. R. O'Gorman, jun., Mr. M. Doheny, and two or three other conspicuous members of the Young Ireland party.

The Crown Counsel, and Mr. Butt, Q. C., and Sir Coleman O'Loghlen, Bart., were also in attendance.

The Chief Justice, as soon as he had taken his seat on the bench, said—Mr. Attorney, in the event of the jury not agreeing, what do you propose to do?

The Attorney-General—I have no objection to their being discharged, my lord, if your lordship takes a memorandum that you did so in consequence of the length of the time they were confined, without being able to agree.

The Chief Justice—Very well. I will discharge them if they have not agreed, on my own authority.

The jury were then called into court, and having answered to their names, were asked by his lordship's registrar if they had agreed?

The Foreman—No, my lord, we have not.

The Chief Justice—Are you likely to agree, gentlemen?

The Foreman—We are not, my lord.

Mr. Ferrall (one of the jurors)—We are all agreed, my lord, but one, and he is a Roman Catholic. The fact is, eleven of the jury were in favour of a conviction, and but one for an acquittal, and that one is Mr. Walshe.

The Chief Justice—Then, you are discharged, gentlemen.

There was a very slight murmur of applause in court when this announcement was made, but as soon as it reached the hall, a loud cheer burst forth, which lasted for several minutes. When the traverser and his friends and counsel made their re-appearance, they were also loudly cheered. Having passed through the Hall, Messrs. O'Brien and Meagher proceeded out by the front door, to the quays—took up their position at the head of the Confederate Clubs, and marched in procession three and three abreast, to D'Olier-street, along the route through Parliament-street, Dame-street, College-green, and Westmorland-street; not by those who escorted them, but by those who met them. The procession was closed in by a sergeant's company of the metropolitan horse police.

FRATERNISATION IN WEXFORD.

A few days since, a member of the house of Hyland, "pike makers," in Charles-street, proceeded to the county Wexford, with a large supply of those articles for sale. He took up his quarters at Enniscorthy, but the peaceably disposed inhabitants of that town, finding out the nature of his visit, refused at first to give him lodging. Some sympathizing "Young Irelanders," seeing his forlorn position, succeeded, however, in procuring him a resting place in a remote part of the town. But the woman to whom the house belonged, having also ascertained the nature of his wares, turned him out of this last refuge by the advice of her priest. Mr. Hyland in dismay left the ungrateful town, and within a few hours after his arrival, was on his road back to Dublin, where we hope the tale of his mission to Wexford will have satisfied his friends of the falsehood of those assurances of sympathy from the peaceable inhabitants of the county, with which the Confederation and Club orators delight to gull their auditory.—*Evening Post.*

THE REV. ANTHONY NOLAN, P.P.—From the explanation given by the Rev. A. Nolan, P. P., of Monsea, in our journal of Wednesday last, the second suspension has been cancelled by Dr. Kennedy. Mr. Nolan has been removed from this neighbourhood to Broadford, county Clare, where he officiated on Sunday last.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

Amongst the numerous creditors of M. Jullien, the composer, is Madame Dorus Gras, who claims for £1567 for professional services; several other creditors make like claims on the bankrupt for various small sums.

On Wednesday Sir Coleman O'Loghlen, on the part of Mr. Mitchel, made an application in the Queen's Bench Chamber to have that gentleman admitted to bail. The Chief Justice refused except an assurance was given that the objectionable publications would not be repeated, which not being given his lordship refused the application.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Tues.	Wed	Thurs.
3 per Cent. Cons.	—	—	82⅞
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	83½
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	191
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	—
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	—	—	34
Ditto 4 per Cent.	—	—	26
6 per Cent. City Debs.	—	—	70
4 per Cent Ballast Office Deb. Gov. Sec.	—	—	92
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.	—	—	99

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	189	India Stock	232
3 per Cent. Consols	83¼	India Bonds	20 pm
Ditto for opening	83¼	South Sea Stock	—
3 per Cent Reduced	82½	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent	82½	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	
New 3½ per Cent.	83⅜	32s 43s pm.	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, MAY 20.

SEVEN DAYS' LATER FROM AMERICA.

The Royal Mail Steam ship Acadia arrived in the Mersey about seven o'clock on Tuesday evening, bringing seven days' later news from America. The America, Judkins, arrived at New York in thirteen days and a half, and the Britannia reached Halifax on the 5th instant. The Acadia has brought home about £46,000 in specie.

SANATORY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of this body was held in the Council Chamber, Town Hall, on Thursday evening—

Dr. T. L. MACKESY in the Chair.

Amongst those present we noticed Messrs. S. V. Peet, H. N. Nevins, Henry White, Joseph Ambrose, Edward Williams, Dr. Cavet, J. Flahavan, Robert A. Carleton.

The Honorary Secretary read a letter from Alderman Meagher, M.P., stating that he had presented the petition of the Association in favour of the Health Bill, and praying for its extension to Ireland. He forwarded a copy of a Bill for establishing a system of Registration of Births, Deaths, and Marriages in Ireland, introduced and read in the House of Commons a first time in the year 1846, but which was not proceeded with.—Alderman Meagher recommended to the Committee to take the Bill into consideration, and thought if a proper movement was made it would be likely to pass this session.

Sir H. W. Barron, Bart., M.P., purposes bringing forward a motion on the subject of extending the Health Bill to Ireland.

The Hon. Secretary also read a letter from Mr. Beggs, the Secretary of the Health of Towns Association, offering the support of that body in whatever form the Committee may desire.

After some discussion, the Registration Act, sent by Alderman Meagher, M.P., on the motion of Mr. Joseph Ambrose, seconded by Mr. Edward Williams, was referred to a sub-committe to examine its provisions, and report to the Committee at next meeting.

A sub-committee was also named to inquire into the existing supply of water, and to ascertain how the present defects could be remedied.

It is proposed by the Committee to make arrangements for the delivery of a course of lectures on Health of Towns. We cannot doubt but that this will prove of great service in informing the public mind of the evils they are labouring under, and showing them the advantage to be derived from the adoption of (what we must term) economical sanatory regulations, will induce our fellow-citizens to take some active steps in the matter.

On Tuesday the body of a sailor who was drowned by falling out of the ship Berlin, was picked up by some boatmen. The body had been three weeks in the water.

A fine male child was discovered deserted in a lane in Johnstown on Tuesday morning.

The procedings of the Essay and Discussion Society will appear in our next.

Col. Henry White has bought the Duke of Buckingham's estate, in the county of Clare, for 16 years' purchase, by private sale; and the reidue of his Grace's estate in the Queen's County and Westmeath, is advertised to be sold also by private sale, and at such a reduced rate of purchase as will ensure a sale.

Mr. Fitzmaurice, master of the Lismore workhouse, has, in consequence of the harrassing duties connected with his situation, resigned.

The Lismore salmon fishery has never been so unprofitable as at this season, for which the proprietors pay the Duke of Devonshire £750 a-year.

General Turner and suite have arrived at Lismore for a few days, to enjoy the picturesque and lovely scenery of that favoured locality.

ELOPEMENT IN LOW LIFE.—On Monday considerable *sensation* was created in the peaceable locality of Abbeyside, Dungarvan, by the sudden and mysterious disappearance of an inconstant Mrs. ——, wife of a poor fisherman, who became enamoured with a young Knight of the Scraper, so much so, that she came to the determination of quitting her own one, who it appears was not possessed of so much attraction for her as the Gallant Sweep who seemed to participate fully in the *ruling passion* so strongly evinced by the faithless wife. Arrangements having been previously concerted, the happy pair left at "the grey dawn of morning" for the classic region of Lismore, there to spend the honey moon, as they imagined unmolested; the lady availing herself of the absence of her less worthy half upon the deep blue sea, in pursuit of his avocation,—but who ever escaped the acuteness of a *Detective's* olifactory power, for on this occasion the chamber of bliss was doomed to his unwelcome intrusion, as by some means or other Sergeant Murray of the Lismore police contrived to trace out the whereabouts of the accomplished Lothario, and the would-be bride, and handed the former over to the surveillance of his parents, who charged him with a serious robbery, viz.—*one brush and one scraper*;—the lady who contrived to give the peeler the slip, has been since *non est inventus*. The injured husband has borne the calamity with all the fortitude of a stoic.

The Enniscorthy workhouse presented on Friday last a most melancholy spectacle.—Upwards of eight hundred emaciated looking beings, who had recently been stricken off the out-door relief lists, came to seek admission into the establishment. They were all admitted by the relieving officer. On Saturday, the Board passed a resolution to the effect, that from the state of the country, they were called on to request that the Commissioners would renew their order for out-door relief—the former one having expired—a request which we trust will be promptly and cheerfully complied with.—*Wexford Independent.*

TO THE LOYAL INHABITANTS OF WATERFORD.

FELLOW-CITIZENS—Since the publication of my address to you in the *Mail* of the 3d instant, "we have above ground seen some strange mutations"—the City of the Violated Treaty, *alias* the Broken Tea-tray, has been the scene of warfare, and the campaign has opened rather unpropitiously for the disturbers of the tranquillity of the country.

The chief Confederate has become a *marked* character. He has become what he will term himself in future, *a Martyr to Repeal*. He will, I have no doubt, claim the sympathy of his countrymen for what he suffered in the cause. He will exhibit his contusions, and call on his deluded followers to persevere in the agitation in order *to avenge their fancied wrongs*.

Of this agitation no good can come. Is it not strange that, in this enlightened age, infatuated people should be so blind, so deluded, as to expect that the sister country will sever the tie that binds us to her, and that she will perform an act that would lead to the dismemberment of the greatest empire in the world? Do not be misled with the idea that the giant power of *Albion* will lie quiescent, and submit to the degradation that such an act would entail upon her—that powerful England, which, like ancient Rome, dictated laws (and will continue to dictate) to a world, will be intimidated by a lawless mob, led on by men who, while they are *apostates* to their religion, and traitors to their country, cherish the most miserable and atrocious projects.

Men of Waterford—Protestant and Roman Catholic—rest assured that such cannot be—the *Herculean* power of England cannot be crushed. You may, by *peaceful, legal agitation* make her sensible to the wants of your country, convince her of your necessities, your misery and your desires, but you cannot, you must not *coerce* her.—Do not, therefore, make the trial. Do not follow the advice of "Citizen Meagher," to demand from England a repeal of the Union, and if refused, to arm, and enforce your demand by an appeal to the "God of battles." I am certain that that God who hates iniquity will not sanction anarchy and bloodshed.

Do not be misled with the false idea that the *Confederates* would impress upon you, that our English rulers are *deaf to our entreaties*. The Government of England is composed of men of exalted station in society—men who can feel for another's woe. They will listen to your grievances, *but they will not be dictated to*. I ask you, is it the province of the petitioner to dictate? Certainly not. England, doubtless, will, when the present discord is set aside, grant measures to this country suitable to its wants—she will, you may rest satisfied, redress every *real grievance*, and then happiness will again smile on unhappy Erin.

I now address myself to an important portion of the community, the Tradesmen of Waterford. It is not long since I witnessed your desecration of God's day—when I witnessed your miserable exhibition in T. F. Meagher's train—when I beheld the motley group, the half-supported banners, some supported by *boys*, and others tied to cars, for want of bearers—when I perceived your woe-begone countenances and impoverished exterior, a feeling of pity pervaded my bosom, and I was struck forcibly with the idea that the greater portion of you were suffering under the effects of empty stomachs and external cold. When you were traversing the suburbs of this ancient city to meet the rebels, you ought to have been at your devotional duties before the shrine of your Creator, supplicating Him to avert the dire calamity which at present, like the sword of Damocles, hangs suspended over your unfortunate country. It is not too late to retrace your steps in this, the eleventh hour, before the just vengeance of an offended Deity falls on your devoted heads—before your children are left fatherless and your wives widows.

In observing your deplorable exhibition, tradesmen of Waterford, the question started in my mind, what has tended to depress your trade so much, and what has made a fine peasantry so wretched? Was it the union with England that did it? Certainly not. It has arisen from your being too fond of *something new*. From your desire to meddle in political agitation, *with the phantom Repeal for a hobby*, instead of being attending to your business, and the domestic comforts of your wives and little ones, you are to be found listening to the seditious spouting of some demagogue, who tells you that the English Government *have starved your fellow-countrymen*.—How is it possible that any human being possessed of a shadow of reason, could believe so glaring a falsehood. Fellow-citizens believe me when I say, the failure of the potato crop was sent as a scourge by the Great Being for your sins.—Even that was not sufficient to deter you. Then the Almighty spoke the word, the destroying angel went forth on his mission, and thousands of your fellow-countrymen fell victims. Still you are not deterred from your evil doings. Beware, I beseech you, of the next great plague—the sword. If it is found necessary to resort to it, will Smith O'Brien lead his phalanx of pikemen against the legions of Britain to defend you?—Will he head them in the attack against the bravest soldiers in the world? No!—depend upon it he will be out of the way when he has his infatuated countrymen in the meshes of the net, he will abandon them to their fate, and, like the apostate Mitchel, resign membership. No time is, therefore, to be lost. My advice to you is, shun the counsels of such bad men—abhor political agitation, more particularly when hatched in the hot-bed of treason. *Serve your God, love your brethren of every denomination, and honour the Queen.* Do this and your country will prosper, your trade will increase, your harvests become abundant, the destroying angel's hand will be stayed, and pestilence will leave the land. In fine, this benighted isle will flourish, for "righteousness exalteth a nation," but sin is a disgrace to any people.

Citizen Meagher beware! You are young and inexperienced, your talents are of a very superior order, and the possession of them makes you more reprehensible in the eyes of the world for their abuse. If you were to be led by the excellent example of your respected father, you would devote them to a nobler cause. You intend being a *public man*, but you have, unfortunately for your fame, made your *debut* in the ranks of sedition.—Infatuated enthusiast, beware of what you do!—repent ere it is too late, ere that good opinion that you *justly* won in rescuing your native city from the petty tyranny of a plebian demagogue is totally obliterated. Come forward, then, "Thos. Francis Meagher" from the rebel ranks, advocate the cause of loyalty, and you will win such a laurel for your brow that neither the chilling blast of winter nor the scorching heat of summer can wither, and your name will be recorded in the page of history, amongst the best friends of unhappy Ireland, when the phantom of Repeal, that delusive mirage which is leading thousands to destruction, will be long forgotton. Put by your letters on the Belgian revolution—publish no more of them. *Belgium deplores the day she separated from Holland.* Listen, therefore, to the voice of reason—listen to the voice of one who, while he lauds you for your talents, is compelled to abhor you for the course you have taken. Let not the fair name of your native city be disgraced by the punishment of a designing traitor, or the contempt that must follow an insane enthusiast.

Loyalists of Waterford, be firm, be true to yourselves—be united to put down sedition—be ready at a moment's notice to meet the traitors. Let them come, the sooner the struggle is over the better; and then indeed this once fair isle will again beam forth in beauty, her sons will be respected, and she will prove to be one of the richest gems in England's crown.

I remain, fellow-citizens, your faithful servant,

A PROTESTANT LOYALIST.

Waterford, 16th May, 1848.

PORT OF NEW ROSS.

In our last number we gave a brief sketch of the meeting at Ross, respecting its Port. We here give a full report of the meeting:—

On Monday the 15th day of May, 1848, a Meeting was held at the Tholsel, New Ross, in pursuance of a printed requisition for that purpose issued by Captain Fraser, R.N., in order to enter into the merits of a proposed Bill for the New Ross Port and Harbour, who also read to the meeting the requisition of the Lords Commissioners for carrying into effect the office of Lord High Admiral.

Mr. Tottenham was unanimously called to the chair.

Captain Frazer then stated that the object of the meeting was to enquire into the different clauses of the intended bill, that some of these perhaps by not being in accordance with the opinions of all parties would meet with opposition, but he trusted that in such an event, that any observations necessary, would be made to the point, and with a good feeling on all sides.

Mr. Ryan, Solicitor, then proceeded to read the proposed act to the meeting, clause by clause, which were passed or combatted as the nature of each seemed to require. The first was read by him as proposed to be amended and was acceded to by the parties present. The next was agreed to be expunged altogether as unnecessary as the powers therein were fully given by the Land clauses Consolidation act.

Mr. Carr denied the right of anybody entering into any measures which would be calculated to take any property from any man, he had property by the river side himself, and was obliged to consider his own interests as well as those of the public, he never saw or heard of this proposed act until a few days back, when the meeting was convened by Captain Frazer, and he saw no reason to strike out the clause as advised by Mr. Ryan.

Mr. Ryan in reply stated that no lands could be taken unless specifications for that purpose were first sent in and advertised, and done in the most public manner possible.

Capt. Frazer assured the meeting of his belief that such would be the fact.

Mr. Carr said that he did not wish to impute bad intentions to any one, but this he would say, that this matter was most secretly got up, and that he, for one, had heard nothing of the intention until warned of that meeting by the public notice. He had not read the act Mr. Ryan mentioned, and did not know what provisions were made by it, regarding the purchasing of property, and thought the clause proposed to be erased would be material, and most necessary for the protection of private rights.

Mr. Keogh, (Chairman of the Town Commissioners,) said that *he* had read the act and could judge of its efficacy, and thought Mr. Carr wrong in his strenuous opposition, and should not find fault when speaking on a matter with which he was totally unacquainted.

Captain Frazer said that the grand object in view was the benefitting the people of that town—it was the interest of every member of the community that this act should be furthered as much as possible.

On a section being read, regarding the nomination and appointment of commissioners, it was proposed that 22 should be the number, and their names were mentioned to the meeting and met with general approbation—their duty would be to carry the intentions of the act into operation; the next thing to be considered would be the qualification requisite for gentlemen forming the commissioners, when their appointment would be necessary at any time hereafter.

On discussion, it was stated that the property qualification necessary in Wexford was £500, that in Waterford £800; and the former sum was mentioned sufficient for New Ross, or the possession by any gentleman seeking to become a Harbour Commissioner, of shipping interest in that port, to the amount of £400, and residents of New Ross.

Mr. Carr inquired the definement of resident, when it was stated the having a dwelling and paying rates. Mr. Carr contended that, having the necessary amount of property would be sufficient; that it should not be imperatively required that a member of the proposed body should have a residence in the town. That would be an injustice to many.

Mr. Ryan proceeded with the reading of the act, and said the appointment of the members proposed, for the present would be confirmed by the act, and the election of those for the future would be according to the provisions of the commissioners' clauses act, that an annual meeting of the Harbour Commissioners should take place in New Ross in the month of August, proper and sufficient notice having been previously given.—Mr. Ryan, in continuation, said any five commissioners for the harbour may do all legal acts for the improvement of the harbour, and their doings to be recognised by the commissioners, their acts being publicly promulgated and performed. Clauses having been read by Mr. Ryan, relating to the payment of tonnage, &c.,

Edward Elliott, Esq., Solicitor (who attended the meeting, accompanied by Messrs. Malcomson and Williams, of Waterford, on behalf of the interests of the port of Waterford, and Mr. Ross, the secretay of the Harbour Commissioners of Waterford, being also present), objected to these clauses, as injurious to the interests of the Steam Navigation Company of Waterford, and was answered by

Mr. Ryan, that they should be amended as much as possible to the wishes of the Waterford gentlemen as would be consistent with the advancement and improvement of Ross.

Mr. Elliott said that it should be amended in such a manner as would not admit of their steam tugs and vessels of towing to Waterford, but would confine themselves to Ross. The objection was to the public body the commissioners proposed being empowered to infringe on the rights on the shipping interests of Waterford.—But the Waterford parties did not seek to injure individual enterprise.

Mr. Ryan said he would frame a clause so as to suit their views, if possible.

Mr. Malcomson said that the Waterford Steam Company were already paying £20 per year to the Town Commissioners of Ross for their river boats plying to their quay, and in case the powers of these commissioners with regard to the collection of tolls from steam boats, did not merge into those of the Harbour Commissioners, they (the Steam Company) would be compelled to pay double.

Mr. Keogh said their powers would merge into those of the Harbour Commissioners.

The 20th section passed as read without any opposition. It empowers the intended commissioners to borrow any sum for the purpose of the proposed act not exceeding £5000, and it was said the requisition of three commissioners would be sufficient for the purpose, and might effect the loan.

The Chairman deprecated that measure, and said that out of such a number three would be insufficient, and advised that they should be increased to seven.

It was then proposed that the presence of two thirds of the commissioners be deemed sufficient for the purpose of making arrangements for the payment of whatever loan would be procured, at a meeting properly to be convened. But eventually it was decided that 11 members would be competent.

A clause was next read relative to the advertising of the acts of the commissioners' &c., which was agreed to.

On reading of a clause empowering the collection of rates without prejudice of existing rights of any corporate body, on vessels.

Mr. Elliott said he would expect that steam vessels would not be included making trips from Waterford to Ross. He was informed that the rating intended was so small that the Waterford people could scarcely object to it—that they were lower than the rates charged in Waterford, and less than half what was charged in Wexford—and that the sums mentioned in the schedule annexed to the act were intended as the maximum. He said that by the proposed rating, the charge of two pence per ton on the "Shamrock," Mr. Malcomson's river boat, for plying daily between Waterford and Ross, would be monstrous—something of a fairer nature should be offered.

Dr. Howlett suggested a daily charge of 1s 6d on the river steam boats plying between the towns.

Mr. Carr said, on any steamer *plying on the river*, there might be one put to ply to Thomastown. Sir Richard Musgrave had one on the Blackwater.

Mr. Williams said that the Waterford Company exempted all steam vessels from payment of rate, and the Ross Harbour Commissioners should do likewise with regard to steam boats plying on the three rivers—Suir, Nore, and Barrow.

Captain Frazer produced to the meeting (on being asked to define the harbour) a survey of his made of the rivers, and pointed out distinctly its boundaries, and was attended to with much interest.

Mr. Ryan then proceeded to write a clause for insertion, which would be satisfactory to the Waterford gentlemen and the meeting at large.

An argument then took place respecting the extent of tonnage admissable in river boats, which was set down at 200 tons, at a rate of 1s 6d a voyage for each steamer so plying—the working days of the vessel only to be charged, and provided the charges would not amount to more than 10s per week. This was agreed upon by all parties.

It was further proposed by the act that all the present powers of the Town Commissioners should from a definite period cease, and be vested in the Harbour Commissioners.

Mr. Elliott said that they would not be likely to cede their rights so easily, and might expect some equivalent. He did not know whether or not it was in their power to delegate their authority to others, and would wish to be informed how such a difficulty could be surmounted.

Mr. Keogh said that the Lords of the Treasury could effect it.

Mr. Elliott then requested the Bill would not be proceeded with until their answer was obtained.

Mr. Keogh advised that there should be no delay, and pledged himself that in any case but one charge would be made against the Waterford Steam Company either by the Town or Harbour Commissioners, whichever of them would eventually be entitled to make the charge.

Dr. Elliott urged the expediency of having the tonnage of vessels plying on the river extended to 300 tons.

Dr. Howlett opposed this proposition; but eventually it was stated that if a boat was built a few tons over 200, no difference would be made with regard to it.

Mr. Elliott thought boats of all sizes should be allowed to ply, and their charges be classified.

It was ultimately decided that no vessels from Drumdowney Point upwards, plying with passengers, and under 200 tons, should be chargeable with dues, but as mentioned.

Mr. Tottenham being moved from the chair, and Dr. Howlett being called thereto, the thanks of the meeting were voted to the former gentleman, and the meeting separated.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK COMPANY.

To the Editor of the Irish Railway Gazette.

"Waterford, May 10, 1848.

"SIR—When I said in my last that the report was sent back to the place from whence it came, I meant to the office of the directors, from which we had extracted its substance. Its information to themselves—who were perfectly well acquainted with it—with sole liberty to any London, Liverpool, or Dublin shareholder, who chose to go to the office to read it—its suggestions to their own discretionary adoption—the abuses it complained of to their own discretionary correction.

"In confirmation of this, I enclose, for your insertion, what purports to have been a detail of the proceedings of the meeting—which, had it not issued from the same place, I should have pronounced a libel on those highly respectable individuals, whose names I still think it most unauthoriesedly assumes.

"The second resolution is, you perceive, what consigns the report to the tomb of the Capulets. The third, I suppose, was intended for funeral honors. The fourth, which is here set down as a proposition, was substantially passed; but, as to that which purports to have been an amendment, its servility exceeds even that of the meeting.—Either I have lost the faculty of remembrance, or none such was ever proposed or passed; indeed, it is now said to be repudiated by its subscribers.

"I shall take the liberty of writing to you again upon this most distressing affair.

"I remain your obedient servant,

"J. T. MEDLYCOTT.

"I wrote to you merely in the charecter of an individual shareholder."

It appears from the meagre detail of the proceedings above referred to, that the meeting would not even refer the Report to the Directors to consider and adopt such parts of it as they might deem advantageous to the Company. This is clear from the following extract:—

"Proposed—That the said report be referred to the directors *to consider and adopt such parts thereof as they deem advantageous to the company, and report to next general meeting.*

"The following amendment was proposed and carried:—

"Resolved—That all the words in the foregoing, after the word 'directors,' be left out."

It certainly is not to be tolerated that Directors should in this way set aside the labours of a committee, and treat with marked disrespect and indifference the opinions of the shareholders. The meeting was obviously packed for a purpose, and when that purpose was attained a further call of £2 10 per share, forthwith made, attested the determination of the Directors to proceed in their old courses of mismanagement.

Surely there are a sufficient number of Shareholders who have spirit and determination enough to rescue the property from the incapable hands in which it is now placed. Nothing easier than to do so provided activity and determination be evinced. The law is strong in favor of the rights of shareholders. No Board of Directors, however refractory, can withstand the power of the shareholders when exerted in a rightful cause.—The first thing is to have the Report published. That is the best way of informing the out-Shareholders as to the management of the Company, and proving the necessity of a remedial change.—*Irish Railway Gazette.*

The following Consular appointments took place for Waterford—Vice-Consul for the United States of America, William Lawson, Esq.; Vice-Consul for Russia, Hugh N. Nevins, Esq.; Vice-Consul for Sweden and Norway, Wm. Lawson, Esq.

On Saturday an inquest was held on the body of Mr. R. Yorke, M. P., for York who, on the previous afternoon committed suicide by taking a dose of prussic acid. A verdict of temporary insanity was returned. The deceased had been always considered as of an eccentric turn of mind, but up to the period of the fatal deed, appeared in his usual health and spirits.

Pope Pius, the 9th, continues a prisoner at Rome, and will not be coerced to proclaim war against Austria, unless the papal territories are invaded.

TUMULT IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Monday, May 15.

M. d'Aragon rose, and observed that he had always desired the total expulsion of the Austrians from Italy, but not wishing to create embarrassment for the new government, he called on the Minister of Foreign Affairs to expose what were the projects of the government towards Italy, and he would refrain from pressing his demand if he was satisfied with them.

M. Bastide, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, replied, that he would explain, in a few words, the principles of the government. They were those already developed by M. Lamartine, in the declaration he had published a few days after the revolution. France had proclaimed the sovereignty of the people, not for herself alone, and she recognised the right of all nations to govern themselves as they pleased. Any people, accordingly, who had asserted their independence, could rely on the support of France. The new government remembered that war had for its effect, after the first revolution, to place a soldier on the throne of France. Italy had not demanded the intervention of the republic. The treaties of 1815 had ceased to exist, and the time he believed was not far distant when a Congress of Nations should meet to regulate their mutual relations.

M. d'Aragon, who followed, asked, should Italy demand the interference of France, was the government disposed to accede to the request? Had France a sufficient force for that object? From the information he had obtained, there were not 20,000 men assembled near the Alps.

General Subervie, interrupted the speaker, observed that when he left the ministry the army of the Alps presented an efficient force of 30,000 men.

M. d'Aragon, continuing, asked if negotiations were pending in Italy by which Austria should be allowed to retain any portion of Italy, what would be the course adopted by the government?

M. Lamartine here rose and said that he would give full explanations after the conclusion of the debate on Polish affairs.

M. Wolowski was then called to the tribune to develop his motion relative to Poland. At this moment loud cries were heard from outside, and at the suggestion of a member that it was the duty of the assembly to remain at their post at such a critical moment, the officers of the house were sent out to invite all the members in the Hall of Conference to join their colleagues, and in an instant all the benches were filled. Mr. Louis Blanc entered at that moment.

M. Wolowski contended that the most glorious mission France could accomplish would be the resuscitation of Poland, that France of the North, which, during its existence, had been the bulwark of civilisation and Christendom.

Here M. Degousee, one of the questors, ascended the tribune and said, that contrary to the express orders of the questors, the Governor-in-Chief of the National Guard had directed the soldiers of the Mobile National Guard had directed the soldiers of the Movable National Guards on duty in the palace to take off their bayonets and place them in scabbards.

M. Clement Thomas had risen to speak, when the public galleries were forcibly entered by men, carrying banners, and crying "Vive la Pologne!" Several individuals also penetrated into the hall by the side doors, and amongst them was a captain of the artillery of the National Guard, who were turned out by the members and officers of the house. The greatest confusion ensued, and the President was obliged to cover himself.—Messrs. Barbes, Clement Thomas, and others occupied the tribune. The former attempted to speak, but was prevented by M. Larabit. All the meembers of the Executive Government left the hall at this moment. The explosion of a shot outside having been followed by a moment's silence, Barbes again attempted to address the asembly, but was surrounded by a number of members, who resorted in turn to threats and persuasion to dissuade him from speaking. M. Buchez here vacated the chair, which was filled by M. Corben. M. Clement Thomas vainly endeavoured to address the meeting. At this moment the crowd rushed in by all the doors, and become complete masters of the hall. Several members having protested, were ill treated by the people. M. Ledru Rollin ascended the tribune, but being unable to obtain a hearing, he left it to Messrs Barbes and Blanqui.

Shortly afterwards M. Buchez re-entered the hall, accompanied by the Prefect of Police and the members of the executive commission. M. Barbes invited the people to silence in order that the Assembly might hear the petition, which a man of the people standing near behind him held in his hand. No attention, however, was paid to his suggestion, and the petition was read amidst the utmost tumult. General Courtais, Messrs. Raspail, Blanqui, Barbes, and men dressed in blouses and in their shirts, occupied the tribune, all vociferating together. M. Louis Blanc then appeared by the side of the President and was hailed with loud cheers by the mob. Silence being restored, M. Louis Blanc invited the people to silence in order that the petition be read and freely discussed by the National Assembly. The right of petition should be sacred, and the people should prove itself calm in its force and moderation. The petition was again read by the delegate of the clubs, who concluded by demanding that the Assembly decree *instanter* that a friendly invitation be addressed to the northern powers, to re-establish old Poland, and that a French army be held ready to cross the Rhine and march to Poland, should the *ultimatum* be rejected

The President next rose and observed, that the Assembly had heard their petition, and that if they wished it to deliberate upon it, they should retire. M. Barbes joined in the recommendation. One of the presidents of the clubs here rose, and asked leave to develope the petition. It was the desire of France that Poland should be re-established in its limits of 1772, that is, from the banks of the Wasta to the coast of the Black Sea. He trusted that the government would not suffer itself to be intimated by foreign diplomacy. The cries heard from without were, he said, mere manifestations in favour of Poland, which would change into cries in honour of the assembly if it decreed the resurrection of Poland. All parties were agreed on that point. The people might be divided in opinion upon domestic matters, but were unanimous on the question of Poland, He, accordingly, entreated the Assembly to declare war against the oppressors of that noble country. Whilst he was at the tribune, he would address another request to the Assembly. Their brethren of a neighbouring city (Rouen) had been mercilessly butchered. Instead of healing those cruel wounds, their enemies seemed to have taken pleasure in envenoming them. The prisons were full of them, and he asked that they be instantly liberated. Cries of "Down with Frank Carre" resounded on all sides, and the speaker concluded by recommending that immediate measures be adopted to provide labour for the people, and to improve the condition of the working classes. "Let a ministry of labour be established and Louis Blanc placed at its head," exclaimed the popular auditory.

M. Ledru Rollin next addressed the assembly. He did not, he said, speak as a member of the Executive Commission, not having had occasion to consult his colleagues. He spoke as a simple citizen, and a representative of the people. The people had, he said, made known their wishes with regard to Poland. They should be attended to, and their Polish brethren assisted. They had also manifested a desire that the assembly should devote all its solicitude to allay the sufferings of the people—(yes, yes, the creation of a ministry of labour.) He now called on them to give a proof of their wisdom and admirable good

sense, which could not be deceived)—we are deceived, we are betrayed, exclaimed the people)—by withdrawing in order, to enable the assembly to deliberate)—you must not deliberate, you must vote, cried a voice.)

Here a number of individuals ran in and informed the chiefs that the drums of the National Guards were beating to arms. This announcement created the greatest uproar, and M. Barbes having again ascended the tribune, called on the assembly to decree that the people of Paris had deserved well of the country, and that whosoever should order the rappel to be beaten be declared a traitor. The people appeared to be somewhat pacified by the proposition, but obstinately refused to leave the hall until the two decrees were voted.

The Assembly, however, showed no inclination to satisfy their demand, and the President remaining seated, a scene of the greatest confusion arose, and M. Hubert at last mounted on the edge of the tribune, proclaimed in the name of the people, the dissolution of the National Assembly.

The President then put on his hat, and the representatives retired, leaving the multitude sole possession of the hall. It was then 4 o'clock.

To be Sold.

A First-Rate (nearly new) SODA-WATER MACHINE, Manufactured by J. Taylor and Son, London, warranted to Bottle One Hundred Dozen per Day.

Also,

A powerful FIRE-ENGINE.

Apply to SAMUEL WOODS, 38, Barronstrand-street, Waterford.

ROBERT TURNER

BEGS respectfully to return thanks to those Friends who have for years back favoured him with their orders, and kind promises of patronage, should he have continued Business in Waterford.

He wishes to inform them that in consequence of Mr. Carroll Retiring from Trade, he has formed an Engagement with Mr. CARLETON, of GEORGE'S-STEET, where, he trusts, to receive a continuance of those favours hitherto extended to him, whilst conducting the Business of the late James Carroll and Co.

Youghal Savings' Bank.

THE Depositors are required to produce their Pass-books at the Savings' Bank, for the purpose of being examined and compared with the Ledgers, on any day during the ensuing Week, between the Hours of Eleven and Three o'Clock, agreeably to the Act of 7 and 8 Victoria, cap. 83, sec. 5, and the 14th Rule of the Savings' Bank founded thereon.

The stated Half-yearly Meeting of the Trustees and Managers is intended to be held on Wednesday, the 7th June, at One o'Clock, at the Savings' Bank, pursuant to Rule, at which the Depositors are invited to attend.

JOHN GREEN, Secretary.

Youghal, 10th May, 1848.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

The book committee thankfully acknowledge the receipt of the following books:—History of the Straits of Gibralter, 2 vols.; Elegant Extracts, 1 vol.; Spectator, 6 vols.; Poems, 3 vols.; Memoirs of an Actress, 2 vols.; being a donation from the Misses J. and L. Alcock to the library.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday, May 15.

The business up to the adjournment of the house was of a routine character.

House of Commons—Monday, May 15.

Mr. REYNOLDS gave notice of a motion for next day as to the law on the subject of Savings' Banks in Ireland.

Mr. LABOUCHERE, at considerable length, drew the attention of the house to the necessity of effecting some alterations in the navigation laws to suit the altered state in our commercial relations. The hon. gentleman moved a resolution upon which to found a bill to be introduced hereafter.

After some discussion, it was arranged that the debate should be resumed on Thursday, after which the house adjourned.

House of Lords—Tuesday, May 16.

The Poor House (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

House of Commons—Tuesday, May 16.

The business transacted this day was quite unimportant.

FLIGHT OF A POST-MASTER.

The Postmaster of Mallow, Mr. Justice, brother-in law to the Rev. Mr. Gibson, Independent minister of that town, and who had been recently appointed to that situation, absconded on Monday or Tuesday morning. On the latter day Head-Constable Might and two Mallow gentlemen arrived in town, in search of the missing Postmaster, but without success. The Rev. Mr. Gibson is one of Mr. Justice's securities, and Sir Denham Norreys, member for the borough. is said to be the other. The situation now vacant, in the gift of the honourable member, is said to be worth £50 per annum. *Cork Constitution.*

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

17th—William Penn, (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, m.g—H.M.P. Jasper, at 10 a.m—Jane, Jones, Ayr, coals—Victory, (s.), Stacy, Bristol, m.g.

18th—Brisk, Harding, Gloucester, salt—H.M.P. Prospero, at 8 a.m—Put back, Jones, before mentioned, at 10 a.m.

19th—Grey Hound, Murt, Crookhaven, ballast—Emma Laura, Bennett, Youghal, bones—Defence. Smith, Jersey, cider—H-M.P. Pigmy, at 7 a.m.—A Smack passed this station last night, but was not perceived in time by the watch to be boarded.

SAILED.

17th—Peace, Lewis, Milford, g. c.—Friends, Cousins, London, provisions—Double X, Rees, Portsmouth, porter, &c.—Three Sisters, Colferd, Newport, timber—Sir Alexander M'Kenzie, Davis, do.. g.c.

18th—Jane, Jones, Cork, coals—Jessie, Olivar, Quebec, passengers—Shamrock, Roach, Gloucester, grain—Sisters, Dean, Liverpool, flour—Visitor, Lee, Glasgow, do.—Eliza Jane, Power, Cardiff, ballast—Ann, Short, Neath, flour and grain—Flint Castle, Bennet, Douglas, do., do.

19th—Put back, the Flint Castle, Bennett; and the Ann, Short, above-mentioned, at 6, a. m.

Wind—S. W. to S. S. E.

The Rt. Rev. Dr. Kennedy has withdrawn the suspension on the Rev. Mr. Nolan, late P.P. of Monsea, and removed him to the parish of Broadford.

At Lymington fair, on Saturday, R. Dore, master of the Glasgow, Isle of Wight steamer, dropt dead.

The doors of the Chapel of Templederry still remain closed and nailed, against the Rev. Mr. Kenyon's successor.

CAR WANTED.

ANY Person having a Light, Well-finished OUTSIDE-CAR in good condition, to dispose of, and willing to Sell same on reasonable terms, may meet a Purchaser by applying at the Office of this Paper.

N.B.—A Good Set of Harness also wanted.

OUR SECOND PURCHASES *HAVE ARRIVED,* CONSISTING OF A CHOICE SELECTION OF

French Barege and Muslin Dresses,

LINEN CHECKS, JASPER STRIPES,

And an Extensive Variety of NEW FANCY MATERIALS FOR DRESSES.

FRENCH, PAISLEY, AND NORWICH

SHAWLS AND SCARFS,

FRENCH AND BRITISH

Bonnet & Cap Ribbons, &c.

A Large Assortment of BONNETS IN ALL THE NEWEST PLAITS AND SHAPES.

PARASOLS, FRENCH & BRITISH FLOWERS, STAYS, &c.

Hosiery, Gloves, Laces, and a beautiful selection of Sewed Goods, in Collars, Chemisettes, Habit Shirts, Infants' Cambric Caps, Robes, &c.

FROM the depressed state of Trade in France, caused by the late political events, we have been enabled to purchase French Goods for about one-half the usual prices, and would particularly direct attention to our Stock of

BAREGE DRESSES AND SHAWLS, RIBBONS, &c.

Robertson & Ledlie,

53, QUAY,

Corner of Little George's-street, Waterford.

NOTICE.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, 93, *QUAY.*

Important and Unreserved Sale!

THE Extensive and Valuable Stock of the late JAMES CARROLL, having been purchased by D. Ferguson & Company, of Kilkenny, (for Cash), will be disposed of at a great sacrifice on

MONDAY next, the 22d instant, and following days,

FOR CASH ONLY.

Every article merked in plain figures, from which no reduction will be made.

Hours of Business from 10 Morning till 6 Evening.

Waterford, May, 1848.

AMERICAN ICE.

BEWLEY, FISHER, and CO,

Have received a Cargo of

Pure Wenham Lake Ice,

IN LARGE BLOCKS,

WHICH they offer at a much *lower price* than it has ever been sold at heretofore, viz.:—

Per 100 lbs. . . . 12s.

Less than 25 lbs. . . 2d per lb.

Country Orders, accompanid by a Remittance, promptly attended to.

REFRIGERATORS of various Sizes.

The ICE can be sent a long distance in Hampers, or Woollen Cloths, without perceptible waste.

PRICE OF PACKAGES:

To contain 25 lbs. . . . . 9d.

„ 25 lbs. to 100 . 1s 6d.

BEWLEY, FISHER, and CO., Family Chemists, 64, Dame-Street, Dublin.

Office, 19, Sycamore-alley.

County of Waterford.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT ADJOURNED SPECIAL SESSIONS for the purpose of receiving Sealed Tenders, and entering into recognizances for the execution of the several Public Works approved of at Special Presentment Sessions previous to Summer Assizes, 1848, will be held in and for the several Baronies on the Days and at the Places hereinafter mentioned:—

For GAULTIER, at CALLAHANE, on SATURDAY, the 3d Day of June, 1848.

For MIDDLETHIRD, at TRAMORE, on MONDAY, the 5th do.

For UPPERTHIRD, at KILMACTHOMAS, on TUELDAY, the 6th do.

For GLANAHIERY, at KILMANAHAN, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th do.

For COSHMORE, at LISMORE, on THURSDAY, the 8th do.

For DECIES WITHIN, at CLASHMORE, on FRIDAY, the 9th do.

For DECIES WITHOUT, at DUNGARVAN, on SATURDAY, the 10th do.

In the Works to be proposed for, is the Repair of the late Turnpike Road from Waterford to the Bounds of the County of Cork in convenient divisions.

Forms of Tender, and Copies of Specifications, may be had on application to the Secretary Grand Jury,

M. MORTIMER, Mall.

18th May, 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.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN that has a knowledge of the RETAIL SPIRIT TRADE.

Apply (in writing) to Mr. HENDERSON, *Mail Office.*

WATERFORD UNION.

A POOR RATE COLLECTOR WANTED.

THE VICE-GUARDIANS will, on MONDAY, the 22d day of MAY instant, elect a competent person to Collect Poor Rate in the Electoral Divisions of Rathpatrick, Kilcollum, Dunkitt, Kilbride, and Kilmacow, of the above Union, situate in the County of Kilkenny. Tenpence poundage will be allowed. The person approved of must enter into security—himself in £1000, and Two Sureties in a sum of £500, for the due and faithful performance of the duty.

Candidates must attend on the day of election.

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

Board-Room, 16th May, 1848.

WATERFORD UNION.

WANTED,

A Master of the Workhouse.

THE VICE-GUARDIANS of the above Union, being most anxious to secure the services of an efficient MASTER for the Union Workhouse have adjourned the appointment until Thursday the 1st of June next, on which day they purpose to proceed with the election of a competent person to fill that office.

As the Vice Guardians will be solely influenced in the selection by the efficiency of the persons offering, they invite Tenders from competent persons to be addressed to the Clerk on or before that day.

Salary £60 per Annum, with Apartments and Officers Rations. The person approved of must enter into Securities himself in £200, and Two Sureties in £200, for the due performance of the duty.

Satisfactory Testimonials as to Character, Capability, Energy, &c., will be requested.

Candidates must attend on the day of election

(By order), JOHN P. HENEY, Clerk of the Union.

Board Room, 18th May, 1848.

TO THE RATE-PAYERS OF THE WATERFORD UNION.

THE Vice-Guardians of this Union, upon an examination of the Financial Affairs of the Union, and the difficulties which have arisen from the embarrassed state thereof, wish to impress upon the RATE-PAYERS the urgent necessity which exists of affording such co-operation as will give a free action to the management of the Union.

The Vice-Guardians feel called upon to express their conviction that, unless an amount of Funds sufficient to enable them to pay off the liabilities, and to meet the current expenses of the Union, be placed in their hands—a large saving, which could certainly be made upon the present Expenditure, cannot be effected.

Under such circumstances, the Vice-Guardians appeal to the good sense and prudence of the Rate-Payers to afford, willingly, every assistance to the several Collectors of the Union, and to prevent the necessity which must arise of exerting peremptorily the Powers given by Law for the enforcement of the Rates.

The Vice-Guardians beg leave to call the attention of the Rate-Payers to the necessity of co-operation with them in the revision of the Out-Door Relief Lists now in course of publication—without which they will find it impossible to correct existing abuses.

By order of the Vice-Guardians, JOHN P. HENEY, Clerk of the Union.

Board-Room, Waterford, May 18, 1848.

Dungarvan Union.

REVISION OF THE VALUATION.

THE Guardians of the above Union will, on Thursday, the 25th instant, receive PROPOSALS from competent Persons TO REVISE THE PRESENT VALUATION. Applicants will be required to state the terms on which they will undertake it, as also the period within which they purpose to complete it.

Applications will be received by me up to Wednesday, at Four o'Clock, p.m., the 24th inst.

By order of the Board, JOHN BARRON, Clerk Union.

Dungarvan Union.

THE Guardians of the above Union will receive PROPOSALS from competent Persons to supply them with INDIAN MEAL, and good FLOUR, viz., Fine Households and Third Quality, for the Month of June next, payment for same to be made in the end of the Month of June, 1848. Tenders, with Names of Two Solvent Sureties for due performance of Contract, will be received by me up to Four o'Clock, p.m., on Wednesday, the 24th instant.

By order of the Board, JOHN BARRON, Clerk Union.

Callan Union.

WANTED,

FOR THE WORKHOUSE INFIRMARY, A NURSETENDER,

Salary £12 per Annum, with the usual Rations, and a Furnished Apartment.

NONE need apply but such as have had experience in the management of such Institutions, and in the proper treatment and the due care required by the Sick. It is necessary she can Read and Write well, and be capable of keeping plain Accountr.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Chairman, Callan, endorsed "Tenders for Nursetender," and enclosing Testimonials of Character and competency, will be received by me up to 12 o'Clock on TUESDAY, the 23d Instant, and Candidates are requested to attend the Meeting of the Board of Guardians the following day, at 12 o'Clock, when the Election will take place.

The Board of Guardians will also, on the same day (Wednesday), 24th of MAY, inst., receive tenders for the Supply of best Indian Meal for three months, for In-door and Out-door Relief for the Callan Union, the Contractor to deliver the Meal of Out-door Relief at the several depots in said Union when required. Samples to accompany tenders in every case.

By order R. COLLETON, Clerk of the Union.

Poor Law Office, Callan, 15th May, 1848.

Waterford and Limerick Railway Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to a Resolution of the Board of Directors, the Proprietors of Shares in this Company are required to pay a NINTH CALL of TWO POUNDS TEN SHILLINGS per Share, on or before Saturday, the 20th day of May next.

No interest shall accrue to the proprietor of any shares on which any call shall be in arrear, or any other shares which may be holden by the same proprietor, for the period during which such calls remain unpaid.

N.B.—5 per cent. Interest allowed on all sums paid in advance of calls.

Payments to be made at the following places—

Ireland—At the Office of the Provincial Bank Dublin, and at all the branches of that establishment.

London—At Messrs. Glyn, Hallifax, Mills, and Co., 67, Lombard-Street.

WILLIAM S. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

Waterford, 19th day of April, 1849.

Waterford and Limerick Railway,

THE WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY

WILL BE OPENED FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC between LIMERICK and TIPPERARY, on and after TUESDAY, the 9th Day of MAY, 1848.

TIME AND FARE TABLE:

UP TRAINS TO TIPPERARY.

Limerick to Tipperary. Stations.	Distance. Miles.	Daily Trains, (excepting Sundays,) 1st, 2d, and 3d Class. A. M. h. m.	A. M. h. m.	P. M. h. m.	Sunday Trains. 1st, 2d, and 3d Class. A. M. h. m.	P. M. h. m.	Fares from Limerick. Passengers. 1st Class. s. d.	2d Class. s. d.	3d Class. s. d.	Horses, If one property. 1 s. d.	2 s.	3 s.	Carriages. 2 wheel. s. d.	4 wheel. s. d.
Limerick		6	11 30	5	7 30	4								
Killonan	4¼	6 20	11 50	5 20	7 50	4 20	8	6	4					
Pallas	14	6 55	12 25	5 55	8 25	4 55	2 4	1 8	1 0	6 0	10	14	7 0	11 0
Ouola	18	7 10	12 40	6 10	8 40	5 10	3 0	2 4	1 3	6 6	11	15	7 6	12 0
Tipperary	25	7 30	1 P.M.	6 30	9	5 30	4 0	3 0	1 8	8 6	15	20	9 6	13 6

Dogs, 1s. each, irrespective of distance.

DOWN TRAINS TO LIMERICK.

Tipperary to Limerick. Stations.	Distance. Miles.	Daily Trains, (excepting Sundays,) 1st, 2d, and 3d Class. A. M. h. m.	P. M. h. m.	P. M. h. m.	Sunday Trains. 1st, 2d, and 3d Class. A. M. h. m.	P. M. h. m.	Fares from Tipperary. Passengers. 1st Class. s. d.	2d Class. s. d.	3d Class. s. d.	Horses, If one property. 1 s. d.	2 s.	3 s.	Carriages. 2 wheel. s. d.	4 wheel. s. d.
Tipperary		8	3 30	7 30	9 30	6								
Ouola	7	8 20	3 50	7 50	9 50	6 20	1 0	10	6					
Pallas	11	8 35	4 5	8 5	10 5	6 35	1 8	1 4	8	6 0	10	14	7 0	11 0
Killonan	20¾	9 10	4 40	8 40	10 40	7 10	3 4	2 6	1 4	9 6	12	16	7 6	12 0
Limerick	25	9 30	5	9	11 0	7 30	4 0	3 0	1 8	8 6	15	20	9 6	13 6

Dogs, 1s. each, irrespective of distance.

CARS between Tipperary and the following places, viz.:—Thurles, Cashel, Caher, Clonmel, Kilkenny, and Waterford, in connection with the 6 and 11 30, a.m. Up Trains; and the 3 30, and 7 30 p. m. Down Trains, particulars respecting which will be given in future Advertisements.

Further particulars will be found in the Hand-bills, which can be had at the Station, on and after the 8th instant.

A well-appointed Omnibus starts daily from Cruise's Hotel, Limerick, in connexion with the Trains.

By order of the Board, W. S. SAUNDERS, Secretary,

May 9, 1848.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN.

Week ended May 12.

Imperial—General Weekly Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat....	49 6	Oats....	19 8	Beans......	34 8
Barley....	31 10	Rye....	29 0	Peas........	37 6

Aggregate Average of Six Weeks.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d
Wheat ...	50 5	Oats....	19 11	Beans	35 4
Barley....	31 9	Rye....	29 6	Peas.......	37 7

HOUSES TO BE LET.

To be Let,

FROM THE 1st OF NEXT JULY,

THE HOUSE and LAWN of TOWER HILL, at present the Residence of the Rev. Alexander Alcock.

ALSO,

THE HOUSE AND LAWN OF SION HILL, in which Richard C. Pope, Esq., at present resides.

Application to be made to RICHARD C. POPE, Office, 3, Anne-street.

Waterford, May, 1848.

STEAM BETWEEN

Youghal and Liverpool,

WITH GOODS AND PASSENGERS.

The Splendid First Class Steam Packet

IRISHMAN,

300 Tons Burden,—240 Horse Power, *Captain JOHNSON,*

IS intended to ply regularly (*with or without a Pilot*), as under:—

FROM YOUGHAL.

THURSDAY.. 4th MAY .. 5 Afternoon.
THURSDAY.. 11th — .. 11 Forenoon.
THURSDAY.. 18th — .. 5 Afternoon.
THURSDAY.. 25th — .. 9 Evening.

FROM LIVERPOOL ON MONDAYS.

FARES:

Cabin 22s 6d
Steerage 7s 6d

Passengers for America intending to Sail from Liverpool to New York, Boston, or other American Ports, can ENGAGE their Berths by application at the Steam Packet Office, Youghal.

☞ Goods from England, &c., intended for this conveyance should be addressed per "*Irishman,*" and consigned to the care of ROBERT LAMONT, the Agent at Liverpool.

Goods from or to Lismore, Fermoy, Mitchelstown, or County Tipperary, will be received and delivered by PATRICK HEFFERNAN, Lismore.

AGENTS:

ROBERT LAMONT, 33, Water-street, Liverpool.

JOSEPH FISHER, Youghal.

Youghal, May, 1848.

FAMED THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A CASE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Gardner, of Hanging Houghton, Northamptonshire, dated September 14th, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—I before informed you that my wife had been tapped three times for the Dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your Pills, and her perseverance in taking them, the water has now been kept off 18 months by their means, which is a great mercy.

(Signed) WILLIAM GARDNER.

DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. K. Heydon, dated 78, King-street, Sydney, New South Wales, the 30th September, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—I have the pleasure to inform you that, Stuart A. Donaldson, Esq., an eminent Merchant and Agriculturalist, and also a Magistrate of this town, called on me on the 18th instant, and purchased your medicines to the amount of Fourteen Pounds to be forwarded to his Sheep Stations in New England. He stated that one of his Overseers had come to Sydney some time previously for medical aid, his disorder being an affection of the Liver and Kidneys—that he had placed the man for three months under the care of one of the best Surgeons, without any good resulting from the treatment; the man then in despair used your Pills and Ointment, and much to his own and Mr. Donaldson's astonishment, was completely restored to his health by their means. Now this surprising cure was effected in about ten days.

(Signed) J. K. HEYDON.

A DISORDER OF THE CHEST.

Extract of a Letter from Mr William Browne, of 21, South Main-street, Bandon, Ireland, dated March 2d, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—A young lady who was suffering from a disorder of the chest, with her lungs so exceedingly delicate, that she had the greatest difficulty of breathing if she took a little cold, which was generally accompanied by nearly total loss of appetite, together with such general debility of body as to oblige her to rest herself when going up but one flight of stairs; she commenced taking your Pills about six months since, and I am happy to inform you they have restored her to perfect health.

(Signed) WILLIAM BROWNE.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT.

Extract of a Letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messina, Leghorn, 21st February, 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.

A CURE OF ASTHMA AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH.

Extract of a Letter from the Rev. David Williams, Resident Wesleyan Minister at Beaumaris, Island of Anglesea, North Wales, January 14th 1845.

To Professor Holloway.

Sir—The Pills which I requested you to send me were for a poor man ot the name of Hugh Davis, who before he took them, was *almost unable to walk for the want of breath!* and had only taken them a few days when he appeared *quite another man;* his health is now *easy* and *natural,* and he is increasing daily in strength.

(Signed) DAVID WILLIAMS.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

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

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London, and by most all respectable Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices—1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, 11s, 22s, and 33s each Box.—There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

The Markets.

WATERFORD, MAY 19.

Mill Wheat (raw)	26s 0d to 27s 3d
Prepared Wheat	28s 6d to 29s 0d
Shipping ditto	23s 0d to 25s 0d
Barley, malting	14s 6d 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)	11s 6d to 12s 0d
Do. White, for mealing, per barrel	12s 0d to 12s 6d
Indian Corn (Galatz) per brl	17s 6d to 18s 6d
American white	16s 0d to 17s 0d
Ditto, yellow	16s 0d to 17s 0o
Ditto damaged	9s 0d to 12s 0d
Indian Meal, per ton	£8 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	36s 6d to 37s 6d
Seconds	32s 0d to 33s 0d
Thirds	26s 0d to 28s 0d
Fourths	20s 0d to 24s 0d
Barrelled Flour, of 196lb	25s 6d to 26s 6d
Do. Meal	15s 0d to 00s 0d
Beans, per cwt.	16s 0d to 17s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	58s 0d to 60s 0d
Scalded ditto	36s 0d to 40s 0d
Heads, ditto, singed	30s 0d to 34s 0d
Offal, ditto fresh	29s 0d to 30s 0d
Salt ditto	25s 0d to 27s 0d
Butter, (new) per cwt	80s 0d to 90s 0d
Bacon	54s 0d to 58s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	20s 0d to 21s 0d
Newfoundland Fish, per cwt	11s 0d to 16s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	15s 0d to 16s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	15s 0d to 16s 0d
Hay, per ton	25s 0d to 30s 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	6½d to 7d
Beef, per lb	0d to 7d
Veal, per lb	0d to 7d
Pork, per lb	4d to 7d
Dried Hams	6d to 9d
Salmon	1s 2d to 0d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	12d to 00d
Potatoes per stone	8d to 10d
Eggs, per doz	6d to 0d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	firkins.	Price.
Wednesday	348	00s 0d to 95s 0d
Thursday	339	00s 0d to 92s 6d
Yesterday	43	00s 0d to 88s 0d

CORK MARKETS.—MAY 17.

Barrels.	s. d. s. d.	s. d. Currency.
— White Wheat	00 0 to 00 0	00 0—20 Stone
97 Red Wheat	24 0 to 26 3	} 25 6—10 do
— Ditto	00 0 to 00 0	
92 Barley	12 6 to 14 0	} 13 6—16 do.
— Ditto	00 0 to 00 0	
— Bere (new)	00 0 to 00 0	00 0
275 Oats	11 0 to 12 4	} 11 10—14 do.
— Old Ditto	00 0 to 00 0	
0 Pigs	00 0 to 00 0—00	0 per cwt.

CORK BUTTER—MAY 17.

CANT.		CURRENCY	
1st quality	94s	1st quality	85s
2d do	90s	2d do.	81s
3d do.	83s	3d do.	74s
4th do.	77s	4th do	68s
5th do.	70s	5th do.	61s
6th do.	60s	6th do.	51s

LIMERICK BUTTER—MAY 17.

1st quality	90s	5th quality	65s
2d do.	86s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	81s	And 4s 0d over.	
4th do.	75s		

CLONMEL—MAY 16.

	s. d. s. d.		s d s. d.
Butter..	100 0 to 00 0	Do black	0 8 to 0 9
Oatmeal	14 0 to 00 0	Flour 2ds	30 0 to 00 0
Bac'n pigs	44 0 to 47 0	Househld	26 0 to 00 0
Ren. Lard	45 0 to 00 0	Thirds...	20 0 to 00 0
Bran....	3 0 to 0 0	Fourths	00 0 to 00 0
Bere....	12 0 to 13 0	Wool....	12 0 to 14 0
Barley..	12 6 to 14 9	Potatoes	0 6 to 0 8
Wheat..	1 4 to 1 4½	Beef....	0 4 to 0 5
Do. red.	1 2½ to 1 3½	Mutton	0 5½ to 0 6
Do. ship.	1 2 to 1 3	Pork....	0 4½ to 0 5
Oats....	0 8 to 0 9¼	Veal....	0 5½ to 0 6½

WEXFORD—MAY 16.

	s. d. d		s. d. s. d
Butter...	90 0 to 92 0	Brds...	00 0 to 00 0
Fresh do.	00 0 to 0 0	Oatmeal	00 0 to 11 6
Wheat...	25 0 to 26 6	Potatoes	00 7 to 0 9
Barley...	14 0 to 16 6	Beef....	00 4 to 00 5½
Oats	11 3 to 11 8	Mutton..	00 4 to 00 6½
Beans ...	17 6 to 18 0	Veal....	00 2 to 0 5
Flour fine	31 0 to 00 0	Pork.....	00 4 to 00 5½
2nds ...	29 0 to 00 0	Do. ℘ cwt	00 0 to 00 0

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—MAY 16.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d
White wheat	27 0 to 31 0	Oatmeal...	11 0 to 13 0
Millers' red	25 0 to 30 0	Flour.....	00 0 to 00 0
Barley....	13 0 to 16 0	Second....	15 0 to 16 0
Oats,....	10 0 to 11 6	Indian corn	28 0 to 33 0
Oats, old..	00 0 to 00 0	(per 480 lbs.)	

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—MAY 16.

From the continued detention of vessels in the Baltic, and scarcely any spring shipments having yet come in from America, our supplies of foreign grain, since this day week, are perfectly insignificant, and those of English and Irish produce, altogether, very limited in amount.

In several of the leading markets of this country and Ireland towards the end of last week, the wheat trade was reported somewhat more buoyant, in others rather the reverse, but generally without any important change in prices; in most directions, however, the value of all kinds of Spring corn inclined a little upwards, owing to the existing drought, and though the wheat plant is stated to be greatly improved, yet, for every other crop the want of rain is evident.

Upon a good attendance of home and country millers, with several buyers from Ireland, the trade this morning assumed a tolerably active tone, in reference to Irish and the low kinds of foreign wheats, which realised an advance of 1d to 2d per 70lb; whilst in any description of English or in the superior qualities of foreign, the transactions were rather unimportant and prices unvaried.

Irish flour, being in fair request, improved 1s per sack; but American, of which few good brands remain unsold, met little notice, though offered on the terms previously named.

The malting season being over, barley for that purpose appeared nominal, but grinding samples, meeting an improved demand, were 3d per bushel dearer, and malt fully supported our last quotations.

Beans, commanding rather more attention, obtained somewhat higher prices.

In pease no variation.

Oats were saleable at an amendment of 1d per 45lb—and oatmeal was 3d per load higher.

Indian corn, continuing to be taken eagerly and extensively for Ireland, readily acquired 2s to 2s 6d per 480lb above the rates of this day week; and corn meal obtained 13s to 13s 3d per barrel.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday morning, at the residence of the bride, Mr. Egan, artist, to Kate, youngest daughter of Mr. Daniel Doyle, of New-street, in this city.

On Thursday, the 18th inst., by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Lismore, William Henry, son of William Stephens, Esq., of Ham, Surrey, to Fanny Harriett, second daughter of Thomas Welsh, Esq., of Woodstock, county Waterford.

DIED.

Suddenly, on Thursday, in Bolton street, whilst at his dinner, Mr. William Murphy, overseer of the Corporation property for repairing streets, &c. He was indefatigable in his duties, and much respected by his fellow citizens.

At Thurles, on the 15th inst., at her brother's residence (Dean Cotton), Miss Lawrence. This estimable lady's loss will be much felt in Lismore and its vicinity by the poor, to whom she was extremely charitable. Miss Lawrence was daughter of the late Bishop Lawrence.

Waterford Exports.—Peace, Lewis, Milford, 1225 cwt. flour, 48 casks porter, 1 do. whiskey; Empress, Hughes, Liverpool, 1325 cwt. flour, 30 tons scrap iron; Flint Castle, Bennett, Douglas, 1250 cwt. flour, 60 do. oatmeal, 200 brls. barley; Friends, Cousins, London, 2204 fls. bacon, 126 cwt. lard, 175 frks. butter, 8 packs feathers, 14 casks skins; Sisters, Deane, Liverpool, 1525 cwt. flour; Ranger, Griffiths, Llanelly, 390 cwt. flour, 156 brls. barley, 50 casks porter; Rose (s.), Burgess, Bristol, 50 brls. oats, 132 do. barley, 100 cwt. oatmeal, 95 frks. butter, 15 casks porter, 30 pigs, 16 head cattle, 20 sheep; Ann, Short, Neath, 300 cwt flour, 400 brls. oats.

POETRY.

The following lines were suggested by a custom of the Greeks, related by the Author of "Wayfaring Sketches," in the following words:—"A year after the burial, or the anniversary of the death, they return to the grave, and, kneeling down, lay their lips to the sod, and whisper to the silent tenant that they love her still, and that she is yet remembered and regretted."

A sound, sad, soft, and sorrowful, the answering echo gave,
As a wailing mother knelt, and breath'd these sad words o'er a grave:
"Ianthe—oh, best lov'd of all I've pillowed on my breast,
I come to strew these flowers upon thy peaceful place of rest.
I come to tell thee, even yet, I ever seem to hear
Those words of love thy soft voice breath'd so sweetly in mine ear;
That still I seem to see thy form—thy form so full of grace,
Sitting, as thou wert wont to sit, in thine accustom'd place;
That ever, as at eventide I bend me down to bless
Thy sister, ere she seeks repose, I feel thy warm caress;
That ever on thy mournful fate I think with fond regret—
Ianthe—oh! my best lov'd child, thou art remember'd yet."

She ceased. A young man, sorrow bowed, knelt by the grave's green side,
And sadly breath'd his anguish to the cold ear of his bride.
"Ianthe—oh, my heart's best lov'd, though envious fate did part
Thee from my side, thou dwellest still as freshly in my heart,
As on that morn, that joyful morn, when in thy beauty's pride,
I led thee from thy father's halls, a trembling, blushing bride.
Oh, still I see thy beauteous eyes full of those dew-like tears,
Which, when I went to battle forth, thou shedd'st from thy dark fears.
And still I hear the burst of joy and see the heartfelt glee
With which, when I returned unhurt, thou always welcom'd me.
And think, how o'er my wounded frame, my couch of pain you hung,
And taught each foot to softly tread, to softly speak each tongue.
Thy watching care, thy soothing love, I never can forget,
Ianthe—oh, my heart's best lov'd, thou art remember'd yet."

He ceased. A light and fairy form upon the grave was thrown,
And rosy lips breath'd these sad words in sorrow's bitterest tone:
"Ianthe—oh, my earliest guide, my sister, and my friend,
My eyes are shedding bitter tears, as o'er thy grave I bend;
My thoughts are sad and sorrowful, my heart makes anguish moan—
Why didst thou die, my sister dear, and leave me thus alone?
I feel thy loss at ev'ry hour—thou art not by my side
To soothe my grief, to share my joy, my wav'ring steps to guide.
I miss thy fond and loving kiss each morning when I wake—
I miss thee when at eve's soft hour my lonely walk I take;
And when thy once beloved spots, thy fav'rite haunts I see,
They whisper sadly thou art gone for e'er from home and me;
Recall to me the happy hours, when in those spots we met—
Ianthe—oh, my sister dear, thou art remember'd yet."

Waterford, 1848. G. M.

TO MR. SERGEANT HOWLEY,

ASSISTANT-BARRISTER FOR TIPPERARY.

(From the United Irishman.)

Learned Sergeant—Your worship must have remarked—for you are a diligent student of *The United Irishman*—that I sometimes take the liberty of throwing my "wicked and maniac addresses" (so you term my articles) into the form of letters to persons of quality. This week I inscribe one of my "incendiary publications" with the highly respectable name of your worship.

I am pleased with the idea of writing a letter to the learned Assistant Barrister who has signed more ejectment decrees than any other in Ireland—who has been instrumental, under the Queen and the Devil, in goading, torturing, and maddening, the great and noble county of Tipperary into utter savagery, till it is at length a horror and scandal to our island and to the earth.

Your worship seems a tender-hearted man, upon some occasions. You cry out "Gracious God!" at the sight of a pitchfork, and shudder to think that those two horrid prongs, though made for hay, might possibly enter the abdomen of a Christian man. Not but that your worship has shown firmness enough in the way of your duty. You have gazed without ever blenching on an ejectment decree, a far deadlier weapon than the Roscrea blacksmith ever forged:—you have handled these instruments delicately, even affectionately, as you turned over a few quires of them, and impressed each death-dealing tool with your respectable name (which was more than the blacksmith ventured to do to his two-pronged "pike"), though you knew that they not only might be, but infallibly *would* be, used in levelling villages and destroying, with wholesale slaughter, innumerable families of men, women, and children. A curious psychological fact this:—"you, the chairman of Tipperary county, can look calmly upon a sheaf of ejectments; but your blood rushes back to your heart" when you see a pitchfork! Perhaps the phenomenon can be explained, however:—An ejectment is in the line of your business; you have "law" for it: you have "6th and 7th William IV," for it; and, what is better, you get *money* for it; yes, indeed, ten shillings and more upon every one—that is to say, four shillings and eight pence upon entering the ejectment, four shillings and eight pence more on signing the decree, and two shillings and sixpence upon taxing the costs, which is far more than poor Kennedy, the Roscrea blacksmith, makes on forging a pike. Your blood, therefore, does not rush to your "heart," when the Clerk of the Peace presents you with a whole magazine of this murderous artillery. On the contrary, you feel that you are doing a good action, and are a blessing to the country—you call to mind all that has been said by our ameliorators about the advantage of enlarging farms, and introducing more profitable modes of culture.—Small farmers do cut up estates so awkwardly, and then they exhaust one another's "capital," buying and selling amongst themselves, the greedy rogues! and then their labour is less profitable (to their betters) than horse-work; and then they sometimes commit "crime," which horses, and drill ploughs, and improved barrows, never do; and then in short they *eat too much*—more than they are worth (to their betters), and Tipperary would be well rid of the half of them. Thus your worship reasons as you write autograph, and earn your ejectment fees.

I find also, most learned Sergeant, that even in the matter of edge-tools for cutting and stabbing you make distinctions; you do not look with equal horror upon every tool of this sort. On the contrary, you speak with a kind of enthusiasm about the valour of the soldiers, who "will never desert their colours," you say, "nor dishonour their cloth:" and as for the police, your praises of that chivalrous force are even touching; noble cavaliers, like the Knights of old, who scorn delights and live laborious days, that they may ameliorate mankind! Why, Sergeant, Sergeant! do you not know that all those heroes are armed to the teeth with the most unequivocal weapons of slaughter? You need not go to "Johnson's Dictionary" to justify you in calling *these* articles "arms." Consider now, I pray you, the musket and fixed bayonet of this grenadier, a wicked weapon, is it not?—the bright steel spear just projecting far enough to run you through and through, and stop only when the muzzle of the gun comes with a rap against your breast-bone!—Think of the villainous saltpetre, too, actually digged out of the bowels of the harmless earth to do this bloody business! What, Sergeant! do you not cry *Gracious God?* Does your blood not rush back to that intestine which you call your *heart?* Not a bit of it.—Your worship knows better: you know that these fellows are paid and armed by the better classes to keep up the same system that yourself is paid and wigged to maintain: you feel that their bayonets and ball-cartridges are fighting in the same great cause with your own more fatal weapons; and you, the Assistant Barrister of the English and their landlords, sympathise and fraternise with these their assistant butchers.

It is a very different matter when mere peasants, especially *surplus* peasants, who are to be ejected, transported, or shovelled into graves, happen to get hold of an instrument that might by possibility be used in self-defence. If things of this nature became common, and men knew the proper use of them, the Queen's writ or the Sheriff's warrant might "run" no longer, the ejectment trade might stop, and who knows but if such atrocities were allowed to go on, the very corn and beef and mutton reared in Tipperary might be illegally and unconstitutionally devoured by the people who live in Tipperary; a monstrous and revolutionary result, which every Assistant Barrister of the better classes is bound to resist. Therefore, let all "proclaimed" districts know that, for the future, not only a pitchfork is illegal, but, by dint of Johnson's Dictionary and the Coercion Act between them, a spit for meat, a *grape* for manure, a fishing-rod with a spike in the butt of it, a crowbar, a chisel, nay, a tooth-pick, is "within the act."

Do not be too sure, Sergeant, that you can frighten men out of their ptchforks so easily: they will soon, I do assure your worship, have need of good and improved pitchforks in Tipperary; the season is fast coming round for them; and I am highly gratified to learn that the people are fast providing themselves with the articles.—It seems this particular two-pronged "pike" was made upon a model described in the *United Irishman*: and you think that when the notable finding of your Thurles jury comes to be known to the "maniacs" who conduct that paper—"perhaps it will have the effect of checking their insane career." Ah! but perhaps *not*. Indeed, for my part, I have no scruple in advising my countrymen, in "proclaimed districts," to provide themselves still more diligently with arms—unequivocal *arms*—when juries are so complaisant as to find that a fork is a pike, and when Assistant Barristers, like your worship, are prowling about, with their acts of parliament and Johnssn's dictionaries, it is more needful than ever to possess the means—the *only* means I know—of self-defence. Men can conceal their arms in Tipperary and Limerick till they may use them in open day; but, in the meantime, the thing most essential is to *get* them, and in good order.

But if you catch any of my disciples, you will sentence him to a year's imprisonment, with hard labour! Yes, I know it; such is the infamous and cowardly "law"—a law on which, as well as on the law-markets, the people of Ireland, if true to themselves, will shortly set their heels: but it is better, Mr. Sergeant, that a man here and there should be fed in jail, and kept to hard labour for a year, than that many thousand men should perish of hunger and law in Tipperary, year after year, whilst Ireland lasts:—more especially as the same man, if out of jail, might, with all his hard labour, not be fed at all. Better to run some risks, while we make preparations to overthrow this villainous structure of British landlord-law, than lie, bruised and groaning beneath it for ever. This "disarming law," let me inform my Tipperary readers, is a base and ruffian law, enacted on false pretences, and for foulest purposes: it is no law at all, but a murderous device of the foreign tyrant; and to disobey it is a righteous deed before God asd man.

And to come to the mere consideration of relative danger, I ask the small farmers and labourers of Tipperary, which is the most dangerous course, upon the whole—to arm universally, with a determination of holding the crop now in the ground, for their own use, and ending foreign domination here at the same time (but with the occasional risk of encountering your worship and "Johnson's dictionary" at quarter sessions) or to give up arms and arming altogether, as matters which only soldiers and foreigners ought to meddle with, to labour patiently for others, so long as they are considered of use,—and then patiently to give up house and home, when the bailiff appears with Mr. Howley's autograph—patiently to go, with their wailing wives and little ones, into the poor house, if there be room—patiently into their graves, if there be not—and so manure the consolidated farms of Tipperary with their bones.

Whichsoever of these two courses is the less dangerous in the end, Mr. Sergeant Howley, I advise my readers in your worship's county to follow. I tell them that they have, every one of them, a right to be well armed, and also to be well fed—rights which no pretended "law" can take away from them. I bid them be sure to assert both these rights—and especially the *first*, that they may have wherewithal to assert the second. I tell them that Tipperary belongs *to them*, the farmers and labouring people who live there, and that if there is to be any extermination at all, it ought to be of the idle and genteel classes, with their Assistant Barristers and Assistant Butchers. But, above all, I warn them, I conjure them, "I obtest" them that September next must see an end of the whole murderous system of society, "commerce," "government," and *general* "civilisation" in Ireland—or we are down, *down*—conquered finally and unredeemably this time—and the Irish nation are henceforth strangers and sojourners in their own land.

This is the kind of advice I give the people of your Quarter Sessions district, as well as every other district in Ireland: and I have the satisfaction to know that it will be read with approbation by a very large number of tall Tipperary men.

As for my lecture on the improved pitchfork—the best kind for saving the grain crops—I will take the liberty of repeating the substance of it here; not for your wordship's edification, as I know you are already familiar with it, but for the advantage of the tall men before mentioned, lest any of them should not have studied it sufficiently before.

"The new pitchfork is nine inches long in the prongs, two inches in circumference, or in the round of the shoulders, and tapering gradually to sharp points. These pitchforks are made of the best iron and steel, well tempered. The tongue (*tang*) should be at least seven inches, and barbed, so as to prevent it from coming out of the handle, which should be of good sound ash, and seven feet six inches long. All labourers should be provided with pitchforks of this sort, instead of the flimsy, little, useless things heretofore in general use at hay-making and harvesting the crops of grain. Besides, such pitchforks would be of the greatest use in proclaimed districts, where robbers, in the garb of policemen, pay nocturnal visits, and carry away the property of honest men."

Johnson's dictionary, Sir, may call this a pike; but be it pike or fork, it will be found an admirable instrument to *save* this year's crop withal.

Leaving your worship to spell out, by help of your dictionary, the meaning of this last remark, I have the honour to remain your worship's very humble servant.

JOHN MITCHEL.

On Saturday week 2,200 sheep were exported from Cork to England.

The clergy of Wexford, Kilkenny, and Carlow have signed an address of acknowledgment to the Earl of Courtown, for his lordship's munificent restoration to the church of the 25 per cent. rent charge usually deducted by landed proprietors from the income of the clergy.

THE PROTESTANT REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

(From the Times.)

There would appear to be in the city of Dublin a moveable body of some three or four thousand persons of brazen face and sonorous voice, who are prepared to do duty at all times in the Music Hall as the Irish people. They are like the professional "Keeners" at Celtic funerals, as ready to groan at the wake of the Munster Roman Catholic as at the burying of a True Blue or Orange Protestant from Ulster. The venal tear and the marketable howl are exchangeable commodities. It matters not for whom the tears are shed or the howls uttered, so they produce a tangible acknowledgment from the gratitude of the executor.—Our old friends of a week or two back, who were all for Roman Catholic Ireland and Repeal, are now equally enthusiastic for Protestant Ireland and the same idea. There is a certain ingenuity in having such a body of sympathisers attached to that patriotic institution the Music Hall at Dublin. They are on the spot at all times, and ready for action. By a mere shifting of the personages on the platform, and without meddling at all with the great bulk of the assembly, you can have a magnificent Roman Catholic Demonstration, a formidable Protestant Meeting, and an inveterate Presbyterian Convention, and all in the course of a very few hours. The spurious article looks just as well in the reports furnished to the newspapers as though it were in reality that which it professes to be. Who cares one straw whether the Assyrian soldiers Mr. Lumley puts upon the stage did duty the night before as venerable Druids in oak wreaths and beads, and that they will appear to-morrow night as Swiss peasants in Helvetic smalls and well-beribboned hats? For the time they look every inch the Assyrian soldier, and that is all the spectator requires.

Now this is just the case of the splendid Protestant Demonstration. Protestant Ireland had as much to do with the vagabonds assembled in the Music Hall as with the palaver of a Hottentot Kraal, or the gathering of a gang of New Zealand savages at a native Pah. These men are the mere scum of the Dublin mob, who were howling ten days ago under the auspices of the Limerick runaways. It is to this shift the Confederation has been driven at last. Their case is precisely that of a man who has lost his character in one name, and so re-baptizes himself and seeks to regain his lost respectability under colour of an *alias*. In such cases—if we might be permitted to hint—the gentleman who has undergone the baptismal metamorphosis generally absconds to another portion of the globe, where there are no troublesome reminiscences attached to his person and physiognomy. The fraudulent bankrupt Bitherstone, of Bow Churchyard, emerges on the Broadway at New York, respectable and respected, as Zephaniah Spottletoe. His olive great-coat and brown umbrella carry conviction home to the hearts of men ignorant of his questionable antecedents. A pew and a hassock or so do the rest, and the Bitherstone from whom every face would have been averted in Cheapside walks about amongst his fellows oozing with respectability, and dies churchwarden of his parish, or something of that sort. So it is with this new Irish Protestant Association. The events of Limerick were too overwhelming and too ridiculous. O'Brien, Mitchel, Meagher, and Co., "dealers in pikes, vitriol, and gunpowder," had committed too gross an act of bankruptcy—their balance sheet was too dirty.—The Irish hero, the uncompromising Mitchel, by his wriggling in the hands of the Attorney-General, and his dastardly flight at Limerick, although he might have secured his miserable life, was lost for ever in the opinion of the country. Messrs. Smith O'Brien and Meagher are prudently putting themselves in the way of getting locked up, to be out of harm's way, and the Confederation itself is in danger of dissolution. The next move on the part of the Repealers has been to run a paint brush over the door of the old concern, and to blazon up in large letters over the Sedition-shop PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION, *vice* William Smith O'Brien, Mitchel, and Meagher, runaway or retired.

It is not, of course, to be denied that three or four blockheads were found in Dublin who called themselves Protestants, and who were perfectly prepared to come forward and gain a little notoriety at the expense of character; but Protestant Ireland has had nothing to do with their trumpery demonstration. We will believe the contrary when we see as many Protestants of name and respectability as have put their names to the least numerously-signed of the loyal addresses to the Lord Lieutenant standing upon a platform, and gaining the sympathy of a moderately-sized room full of Protestants, known to be such, on the subject of Repeal. The Confederates have been playing at double or quits, and they have now to stand the consequences of their own false move. Before the failure of this so-styled Protestant gathering it was possible for them to insinuate that a large portion of the Protestants of Ireland were with them, and entertained favourable opinions to the cause of Repeal. No one would believe that assertion now even in credulous, well-befooled Ireland.

DENMARK.

The *Hamburgh Borsenhalle* of Friday the 12th, confirms the news that the Swedes will come to the help of the Danes, and mentions that General Hedenmann on the part of Denmark had proposed a mutual exchange of all prisoners made since the commencement of the campaign. The Danish official account of the battle of Schleswig admits the loss of 150 men killed, and between 400 and 500 wounded. The commercial deputation of Hamburgh has notified to the public, that, according to a note sent by the Minister for Foreign Affairs at Copenhagen, dated May 8th, first, neither the mouth of the Elbe, nor of the Weser, nor any other harbour of the North Sea, will be blockaded by Danish men-of-war; second, the blockade of the harbours of Pillau, Dantzig, Stralsund, Bostock, and Wismar from the 16th instant shall be raised; and that only Ciel, with the mouth of the Schleswig Canals at Holtenau and Swinemunde shall remain blockaded, and that from that date, the 8th, the same blockade should be extended to the three mouths of the Oder, Wolgast, Swinemunde and Cammin.

Harvey Pratt De Montmorency, Esq., and family have removed from their seat, Castlemorris, county Kilkeney, to Dunmore East, County Waterford.

HARVEST PROSPECTS.—A number of stems of wheat, varying in length from two feet seven inches to two feet ten inches, gathered in different parts of a field, where hundreds more could be obtained, have been left at our office, and are objects of considerable interest considering the early time of the year. The corn grew in a field belonging to Mr. John Turner, master of the Pococke Institution.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

RUMOURED MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—The *Hants Advertiser* of Saturday says:—"We announced a fortnight since, in reference to Sir Robert Peel's special visit to her Majesty at Osborne, that rumour ascribed to that visit the proposition for a change of ministry, and other measures which no minister or ex-minister, except Sir Robert Peel, could be supposed capable of contemplating. What was mere rumour has now taken a more definite form; and we believe we are justified in stating, that from the arrangements made at that visit will result a change of ministry, with Sir Robert Peel at the head of the government, a sweeping financial reform in every department of the state and recipients of the public meney, an extension of the franchise, and a shortening of the duration of parliaments."

THE PAPAL POWER.

(From the Standard.)

Lord Lansdowne's bill for legalising diplomatic relations with the Court of Rome, if ever it pass into a law, will therefore, come a little too late: for the Court of Rome, such as it was when the bill was introduced into parliament, exists no longer. Any ambassador henceforth sent to Rome must be accredited to the present Provisional Government, or to such a Government as shall be formed upon its basis, which it may be safely promised will never be a papal or ecclesiastical Government. The influence which for now twelve hundred years the Papacy has exercised in the affairs of Europe, and always exercised for evil, renders its overthrow a subject of interest to all, and the circumstances of the event as it has occurred are such as to render it more interesting. The Pope has been compelled to declare war against an empire of 40 millions of members of his Church, living under a Government which has already on more than one occasion manifested a sufficiently unequivocal disposition to cast off his ecclesiastical authority—a schism with the Austrian empire would however, leave the see of Rome almost without influence in Europe, for what is called Romanism in Spain and Portugal, to say nothing of France, is a thin disguise for absolute infidelity. These are circumstances which must suggest grave reflections to the minds of all who think seriously upon religious subjects.

Every Christian believes that the prophecies of Scripture have been "written for our instruction," though all must approach the interpretation of those that are apparently yet unfulfilled with reverence and pious awe. On the other hand, we must anxiously avoid the guilt of the accursed Jews, who neglected or refused to acknowledge the plain accomplishment of the Divine predictions. The question, therefore, seems properly to force itself upon our attention. Are we not now witnessing the fulfilment of one of the most striking prophecies of the Apocalypse—the overthrow of the mystic Babylon?

We, at least, shall be thought free from being misled by a strained interpretation of Scripture, when it is remembered that, reasoning upon purely political grounds, we predicted more than six months ago, that Pius the Ninth would probably be the last Pope of Rome. At that time the convulsions that have since, as it were, "turned Europe upside down," were anticipated, as we believe, by no man alive. At that time, too, the outward conduct of the Pope left room for the charitable hypothesis that the man was a sincere enemy of abuse of every kind. We therefore put the alternative, that if Pius was honest he would reform the abuses of *the Church*, of which he was the head, as well as of the state, and in that way terminate the papacy; but that if he was dishonest, and a mere imitator of his predecessors of the sixteenth century he would find that he was three hundred years too late in renewing the game of the Borgias, and that Pope and papal sovereignty would fall together. This was a merely political prediction, and to this we adhere; for whoever shall conquer in the present strife, temporal authority of the Pope is extinguished for ever. If the Austrians prevail, as we trust they will, they will not be again guilty of the folly of re-establishing upon their weakest frontier that which has ever proved the disturbing power of Europe. If the French once more achieve the protectorate of Italy they, we may be sure, will use it as their predecessors used it 40 or 50 years ago; in either case the Papal States will disappear—in the former, absorbed into the Lombardo Venetian kingdom: in the latter, making part of the French kingdom of Italy.

This is our political prediction.

We are fully sensible how ill the columns of a newspaper are suited to the treatment of sacred subjects—nor less sensible of our own want of qualification for the task; but there is something so remarkable in the downfall of the Papacy, be it but *temporary*, be it *final* (as we devoutly believe it to be,) that we cannot withhold from our readers the striking fact, that a pious interpreter of Scripture prophecies, 147 years ago, fixed the event as foretold in the Apocalypse for this very year ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY EIGHT.

The prediction will be found in a little tract, by the Reverend Robert Fleming, published in 1701 under the title of "Rise and Fall of the Papacy." This little work, of which some editions have been lately printed at a cheap rate, is one of the most remarkable and interesting religious works that we have ever seen. It is written in a pure Saxon style, a clear method, and in a sober Christian spirit as far as possible removed from enthusiasm. The book extracts from the "Apocalypse," by reasoning almost strictly arithmetical, a prediction of a persecution of the French Protestants in 1723—of the massacre of the Protestants at Thorn in 1737—of the movement against the Jesuits towards the close of the last century, and of the destruction of the *French Monarchy* at its end, placing the consummation of that destruction as to be effected before the year "ONE THOUSAND SEVEN HUNDRED AND NINETY-FOUR"—a prediction fulfilled to the letter by the murder of the King and Queen in 1793. Using the same canon of interpretation, Mr. Fleming foretells the obscuration of the Papacy in the first years of the present century (the imprisonment of Pius VI. by Napoleon), and its final destruction for the present year 1848.

Mr. Fleming died in 1716, before the fulfilment of any of the extracted predictions of which we have spoken, so as to exempt him from the class of seers who prophecy after the event.

LIVERPOOL, SATURDAY EVENING.—The royal mail steamship Hibernia sailed for New York, *via* Halifax, this afternoon. She carries out fifty passengers, among whom is Mrs. Butler, late Miss Fany Kemble.

THE IONIAN ISLANDS.—According to the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 9th instant, a movement of a somewhat serious nature has taken place in the Ionian Islands. At Corfu a petition was drawn up to be presented to her Majesty's government, demanding freedom of the press, a representative government, and national guard. At Zante and Cephalonia these demands were deemed insufficient, the petition was publicly burnt, and the withdrawal of the protection of England demanded.

VENTILATION OF EMIGRANT SHIPS.—Bad ventilation in emigrant passage-ships kills thousands. It has been suggested that if means were provided for cooking the food under deck, and their use made imperative, the fire would necessarily change the air and prove a most powerful disinfecting agent.—*Builder.*

A CONTRAST.—WASHINGTON, APRIL 17.—The scenes in this district are somewhat remarkable at the present time. One night we have a torchlight procession to rejoice over the French revolution, by which slavery is abolished and the press declared free. Another night we have a mob breaking the windows of a printing-office, and yelling vengeance against any one who would say a word in favour of liberty, equality, or fraternisation!—*New York Tribune.*

STORM ON THE AMERICAN LAKES.—There has been a most disastrous gale on Lake Erie. Fifteen vessels ashore within twelve miles of Sandusky. The steamboat Oregon is nearly a wreck, and reached Cleveland with great difficulty, with the loss of her smoke-pipe and rudder. The gale commenced on Monday (17th April), from the north-east, and lasted till the Wednesday morniug The steamer Niagara belonging to the Ogdensburg line, was driven ashore, at the mouth of the Genesee river, Lake Ontario, during the gale—The Schooner Eleanor was also wrecked, during the late gale, near Burlington Beach, Lake Ontario. The propeller Cleveland is reported to have foundered on Lake Michigan.—*New York Tribune, April* 20.

GREAT DISORDERS IN PARIS.

(From the Standard of Tuesday.)

Expresses from Paris, up to half-past 6 o'clock last evening, announce that the mob yesterday forced its way into the Hall of the National Assembly, and, amidst a scene of indescribable tumult, declared the Assembly dissolved. The clubs, bearing the red flag, were in complete possession of the Hall of Assembly, and had declared a Provisional Government, consisting of the following persons:—Cabet, Barbes, Hubert, Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, Blanqui, Pierre Leroux, and Raspail—all being of the Communist party. Paris is in the greatest confusion.

Of course, if the new Provisional Government is able to maintain itself for any time, however short, war must be the result, as the sympathies of the clubs, with the Poles and Italians will find means of display when the presidents of clubs are leaders of the government.

At the departure of the express the National Guards continued to defend the Hotel de Ville.

Paris, Monday Evening, 5 o'Clock.

The clubs this day marched in procession to the National Assembly; not being opposed by the National Guard, they took possession of the Chamber. Blanqui harangued the assembly, declaring that if the *rappel* was beaten it would be treason, and the traitor dealt with. Hubert, with the red flag waving over him, mounted the tribune, declared the assembly dissolved, and the following Provisional Government named:—

Cabet, Barbes, Hubert, Proudhomme, Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, Blanqui, Pierre Leroux, Raspail—all Communists.

Paris is in consternation!!!

War will, of course, be declared at once if the government holds.

There are troops marching up the Boulevards.

GREAT DISORDERS IN PARIS—INVASION OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY BY THE POPULACE—EXPULSION OF THE MEMBERS.

(From the Globe.)

Paris, Monday, Six, P.M.

This evening about fifty thousand persons marched from the Bastile to the Chamber, forced the gates, rushed to the tribunes, and instantly mingling with the members of the Convention, filled every part of the hall.

Much uproar ensued, and all authority ceased. The delegates of the Clubs spoke from the tribune, and proposed motions, which were carried by acclamation. The Chamber was declared dissolved, aad a new government was appointed, consisting of Blanqui, Raspail, Hubert, Ledru Rollin, Barbes, Louis Blanc, and others.

The troops of the line, infantry, cavalry, and artillery, were called out, and the National Guard and Garde Mobile were placed under arms.

After much uproar and confusion, the populace became intimidated by the troops, left the Assembly, and marched to the Hotel de Ville, to appoint a Committee of Public Safety. Meanwhile the Assembly resumed its session.

The National Guard have marched to the Hotel de Ville, in order to drive out the populace.

The National Guard as well as the troops of the line maintain their allegiance to the National Assembly.

Such is the condition of affairs at six o'clock. The principal facts are not known at the Bourse, where the Threes were last quoted at forty-four; Fives, sixty-six.

Paris, Monday Evening, 5 o'Clock.

This begins the day fixed for the debate on the Polish question. A procession headed by the leaders of the clubs went to the National Assembly to present a petition. There were very few troops on guard. The crowd forced their way into the hall of the Assembly, and after a scene of great confusion, expelled the members; and Hubert, in the name of the people, declared the Assembly dissolved.

The rappel has been beaten, and the National Guard are now collecting on all sides, crying "Vive l'Assemblee Nationale."

It is said that Louis Blanc and a party of the leaders of the Clubs have gone to the Hotel de Ville to propose a new government.

Six o'Clock.

It is said that a Committee of Public Safety has been proclaimed, composed of MM. Louis Blanc, Albert, Ledru Rollin, Flocon, Barbes, Blanqui, Hubert, and two other members of clubs.

The Executive Government is now sittting, and it is said will call the National Assembly together this evening.

Six o'Clock.

Paris is in a state of the greatest confusion.—The National Guards and Garde Mobile are all called out, and many of them are crying out "Vive l'Assemblee Nationale," but the greatest portion of them are not to be depended upon.

It is said that the revolutionists have gone to the Hotel de Ville, and are attempting to establish a committee of public safety, composed of MM. Louis Blanc, Albert, Ledru Rollin, Flocon, Barbes, Blanqui, Hubert, and two other leaders of the clubs.

On the other hand, it is announced that the Executive Government assembled and is deliberating what is to be done. It is generally believed that the National Assembly will be again convoked this evening. The hall of the National Assembly is now in the possession of the National Guard. On the approach of the National Guard the people made their escape at the doors and windows.

The National Guards are marching in columns of tens of thousands on the Assembly. The utmost excitement prevails. I have just seen several men arrested and brought off as prisoners who were caught posting up exciting placards. A cry that "treason" has been committed against the government by certain leaders of the National Guards and Garde Mobile is general. During more than half an hour the whole of the Rue Richelieu has been filled with National Guards of the 2d, 5th, and 6th Legions, marching in double quick time to the Assembly.

I am informed that the Assembly is declared dissolved by the people. The intention of the authorities is to surround the Chamber, occupied as it is by the people. There will be 120,000 National Guards present. The people are for the moment unarmed, but they will be armed in the night. A conflict would be a carnage. The National Guards of the *banlieu*, and the troops in the neighbourhood of Paris will, no doubt, arrive in the course of the evening.

If the government be overthrown, there is every probability of a civil war, for the departments must march on Paris.

Two heavy columns (1,000 each) of the Garde Mobile have just passed along the Boulevard, proceeding in the direction of the Assembly.

The people are said to have taken possession of the Hotel de Ville.

So apathetic have the Parisians become, that, although it is possible we shall have a night conflict between 200,000 men, the shops are all open, and the Boulevards and streets crowded with the curious. There are groups in all the public ways discussing the events that have taken place, or are deemed probable.

A dreadful Abscess under the Chin cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Robert Davidson, shoemaker, of Anstruther, had suffered for more than five years with a dreadful abscess under his chin. During this time he had been under the care of two surgeons in Anstruther, and one in Edinburgh, without the least prospect of a cure. In this miserable condition he began to use Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which (in the short space of two months) soundly healed the wound, and he is now enjoying the best of health. These fine medicines are admirable remedies for king's evil, wounds of all kinds, burns, scalds, piles, fistulas, and bearings-down.

CHRISTENING OF THE INFANT PRINCESS.

The ceremony of the christening of the infant princess took place on Saturday evening in the private chapel of Buckingham palace.

The Queen Dowager and other members of the royal family, the foreign princes and princesses, at present in town, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Cabinet Ministers, the foreign Minister, and the ladies and gentlemen of the royal household, arrived at the palace between six and seven o'clock.

A few minutes before seven o'clock the Archbishop of Canterbury, attended by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Norwich, the Bishop of Oxford, Lord Wriothesley Russell, the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Courtenay, and the Rev. Mr. Howarth, the rector of St. George's, entered the chapel, and took their stations at the altar; his grace occupying the right and the Bishop of London the left.

The sponsors were her Majesty the Queen Dowager, proxy for her Royal Highness the reigning Duchess of Saxe Meiningen; his Royal Highness Prince Albert, proxy for his Royal Highness Duke Gustavus of Mecklenburg Schewerin; and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, proxy for her Royal Highness the Hereditary Grand Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz.

Everything being in readiness, the royal infant was brought into the chapel, and the services commenced, which were performed by the Archbishop in a most fervent and feeling manner. Her Majesty the Queen Dowager made the responses on behalf of the sponsors, and on the Archbishop requiring the name of the princess, her Majesty named "LOUISA CAROLINE ALBERTA."

A royal banquet was given by the Queen in honour of the interesting event, which was served in the picture gallery, the costly service of gold plate being displayed on the dinner table.

In the evening her Majesty had a party, the company comprising the wives of the foreign and cabinet ministers assisting at the ceremony, and also those of the gentlemen of the royal household, together with a select party of the nobility and gentry.

The news from the Continent is becoming every day more unsatisfactory, and Continental war seems inevitable.

Dr. Hutchinson, of London, has invented an instrument named the Spirometer, for testing the breathing power, to detect pulmonary disease in its incipient stages.

All the silver issued from the Mint previous to 1830 will be called in on the 1st of June, and new coin issued instead. Silver will be received at the several banks, and notes given in exchange.

Private letters from Sydney and Port Philip are written in most favourable terms. Parties who went out about six or seven years have retired with good fortunes, and the colonies are very prosperous. The want of labourers was seriously felt.

Six persons were killed on the Great Western railway train at Roscoe, on Wednesday week, by a collision of carriages. General Sir Alexander Mackenzie had a most fortunate escape. He was travelling in the train when the accident occurred. The carriage immediately in front of that in which the General sat, as well as that directly behind it, were smashed to pieces. The General escaped without injury. His servant was unfortunately killed. The fatal list of victims by the catastrophe comprises Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Penzance; Rev. Mr. Sandys, of Stroud; Mr. Wilshire, of Bath; Captain Blair, R.N., and a servant man. Mr. Lindsay, of Cork, was seriously injured, and Mr. N. Seymour, of Cork, broken thigh.

EXEMPTION OF SCIENTIFIC AND LITERARY SOCIETIES FROM PAYMENT OF RATES.—There has just been printed the bill introduced into parliament by the Attorney-General and Sir George Grey, for the purpose of exempting from county, borough, parochial, and other local rates, land and buildings occupied by scientific or literary societies. The first clause declares that the act of 7th Vic., cap. 36, shall apply to societies for purposes of religion, education, charity, science, literature, the useful or fine arts. The certificate of the barrister or Lord Advocate is to be conclusive, in the absence of appeal, that the society is within the exemption; and it is further provided that all proceedings at law or in equity which shall be pending at the time of the passing of this Act shall be determined as if the Act had not passed.—*London Paper.*

The entire chattels of Castlebar workhouse have been sold by sheriff's sale to satisfy an execution at the suit of Mr. James Armstrong, for £740 due him by the Guardians for provisions. The consequence must be the expulsion of the inmates, and the closing of the establishment, thus trusting additional numbers on outdoor relief, while a staff of officers will still be maintained.

Irish immigration into Scotland has been going on at a rapid rate At the last meeting of the Glasgow parochial board, it was stated, that in five months and ten days, 42,238 paupers had arrived in that city from Ireland. The Belfast steamers bring over adult paupers at 1s. a head, and children at 6d.; while the same vessels charge the parish in sending them back to Ireland 2s. 6d. for adults, and 1s. 3d. for children, A memorial to Sir G. Grey, praying for redress, was adopted.

FATHER KENYON.—The doors of the Chapel of Templederry still remain closed and nailed, and the "boys" declare if the Pope was to come from Rome and request of them to open the chapel doors, they would not do so. Father Kenyon has fled Templederry.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

THE SHANNON COMMISSION.—The total advances made by the River Shannon Commissioners to thirteen counties in Ireland, from 1840 to 1847 inclusive, amounted to £288,029. The total amount of principle refunded is 4145,384, and interest, 123,138. The sums still outstanding, and repayble by instalments, amount to £103,506. The advances have been made by way of loan, carrying interest at 4 per cent per annum, and repayable by twelve equal successive half-yearly instalments.

The committee of the Priests' Protection Society for Ireland announce two prizes for the two best essays on the best means of promoting and working ont the Reformation in Ireland.

Cork committee of merchants, elected for the current year:—Export trade—T. S. Reeves, High Sheriff, William Lane, Eben, Pike, Edmund Burke, John Goold, Robert Honan, Nicholas Murphy, Jone Hodder, Reuben Deaves, James Evans, John Hardy, Adam Carr, George Madder, James Adams. Butter trade—William Fagan, M. P., W. Lyons, Mayor, J. E. Finn, John Mahony, D. O'Sullivan, Michael Cagney, George Johnson. Hide and Skin trade—Daniel Murphy, J. Hacket, and James Hegerty.

When the deputies from the Chartists in England attended a meeting of the Confederates lately in Dublin, they asked what the Confederates proposed to do, and time was required for an answer. This circumstance reminds us of a declaration of Napoleon Bonaparte, in his conversations with Dr. O'Mears, at St. Helena:—"If the Irish had sent over honest men to me, I would have certainly made an attempt upon Ireland, but I had no confidence in either the integrity or talents of the Irish leaders that were in France; they could offer no plan, were divided in opinion, and continually quarrelling with one another—Vol. 1., Voice from St. Helena, Page 483. How apposite to the men and circumstances of the present times, are the above remarks of the ex-Emperor of France.

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