The Waterford Mail.

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LETTERS ON PUBLIC MATTERS.

No. X.

SIR—It is the duty of a controversialist to trace results to their producing cause, and to show the indispensable necessity of propagating pure principles if we would produce purity of practice.—In our unhappy country, as in every part of the civilised world, evil principles have produced evil practices, and pure moral principles have produced purity of practice. The inculcation of religious and political truth has brought forth good fruit—the teaching of political and religious delusion has produced bad fruit.

Do our rulers, when glancing at the state of the country, hesitate one moment in deciding upon the relative merits of Romish and Protestant teaching? If Ireland is "the difficulty" of every successive British government, what has made it so? Emphatically, the teaching, the moral training, the political influence of *Romanism*.

Let the government only compare the state of things produced by the influence of the Protestant religion with that produced by the Romish religion, and then decide which should be fostered and encouraged in any civilised state.

To which religion do the great mass of the Repealers belong? With scarcely an exception they are Roman Catholics.

To which religion do the peaceable, orderly, and well-affected portion of our population belong?—Unquestionably, and beyond all doubt, to the Protestant. The Roman Catholics who do not join in the seditious turbulence of the repeal agitation, are exceptions to the general rule, and are either men who have something at stake, or have imbibed more healthy principles than their fellows from Protestant connections. They form altogether a minority, the immense majority are Protestants. It is not their religion that has made them loyal and peaceably disposed, but self-interest and fortuitous circumstances, which have thrown into their minds a bias in the right direction. If the Romish religion could make a man loyal and well-affected towards a Protestant government, then, unquestionably, the most loyal of the Roman Catholics would be the priests, who may be presumed to be living incarnations of Romanism; but they are the most seditious and turbulent—the first to break through the restraints of decency and political neutrality, and assume the unclerical attitude of ringleaders in the ranks of sedition. We may, therefore, very reasonably conclude, that the more thoroughly impregnated a man becomes with the spirit of Romanism, the more intensely inclined will he become with principles of disaffection and treason towards the governing powers of this empire.

In the North, where Romanism is neutralised by the counteracting agency of a strong and robust Protestantism—where the Protestant religion is permitted to exert its salutary influence over a great portion of the people, what do we behold? British connection valued—British privileges enjoyed and appreciated—commercial advantages industriously nursed into prosperity,—social order upheld—kindly feeling cherished between landlord and tenant—crime socially reprobated and suppressed—literature cultivated, and extending its wholesome streams, so that Belfast nearly rivals Dublin—morality, decency, comfort, wealth, happiness, peace—the tide of disloyal agitation is repelled and turned back with as much firmness as that with which Staffa's lofty ranges repel the foaming billows of the Atlantic. Troops are superfluous, the police have a sinecure—the strong arm of authority is unnecessary to keep the peace, for the moral and religious principles of the people are sufficient for the purpose. Any government, Whig or Tory, can repose with the most implicit confidence on the loyalty and patriotism of the North. The state of that part of the island never disturbs the waking or sleeping hours of any Lord Lieutenant.

But now turn to the portions of our country in which Romanism is the prevailing religious influence brought to bear upon the people. How great and how melancholy is the contrast! Suspicion displaces confidence—pauperism and its parent indolence weigh like an incubus on the people,—the averted eye, and the scowling side-glance are met instead of the frank and honest look—hatred of every principle of British freedom openly avowed—the charities of human hearts curdled—the bad passions let loose—the sympathising links of mutual dependence and protection between different classes broken asunder—guilty emotions stimulated and enflamed—the hand more ready to grasp the pike than wield the spade or guide the plough—the rumbling volcano of seditious disaffection only kept down by the military arm of the executive—the spirit of mercy, and love, and peace exiled, and the demon of discord, misery, and strife invoked in its place.

In the North *the people are more than content*. They count it their happiest political privilege to live under a constitution the noblest upon earth; they appreciate and enjoy those great principles of rational freedom secured to them by that constitution, and they value British connection as incorporating them in bonds of reciprocal advantage with a nation, whose solidity and greatness is the envy of the world. They feel convinced that the permanence of their prosperity, the perpetuation of those great principles of civil and religious liberty which they now enjoy, the stability of that shelter which enables them to dwell securely beneath the shade of their own fig-tree in peace, depends altogether on the continuance of an imperial instead of a local legislation. They are persuaded that firm and undeviating loyalty to the Queen's government, inflexible adherence to the Vice-Regal Court, is a duty no less enjoined by the high sanctions of religion than a service which common prudence and self-interest would compel them to perform. They are what they are, because their religious training tells them that "*the powers that be are ordained of God*;" and their political teaching has taught them the true nature and bearings of the relative position of Ireland with her sister island.

In the Romish parts of our unhappy land, *the people are more than discontented*. They neither understand nor value anything that has the name of England connected with it. They are not permitted to taste the full sweets, and therefore cannot appreciate the excellency of that civil and religious freedom which the institutions of England would give them, if it were not for their priests.—They are chafed and irritated by the perpetual assurance that they live under a worse system of government than any other that has yet disgraced our earth. They have learned that those in authority or influence above them are worse tyrants than Nero or Caligula—that it is a vice to respect, and a virtue to resist them, a crime to love and a merit to abhor them—they have learned to believe that the elevation of England is the depression of Ireland, and the misfortunes of England the harbinger of blessings to Ireland—they have learned that the return an Irish Catholic should make the English for sympathy and succour during famine and pestilence, is to use the first glow of returning strength in butchering the good Samaritan with a pike. They are what they are, because their religious training teaches them to hate every thing Protestant as the essence and offspring of Satanic craft—they are what they are, because their political teaching pledges their allegiance to Rome instead of England,—bids them bow the political knee to the surpliced vicegerent of the Papal tiara and not the viceroy of the British crown—consecrates sedition with the name of virtue, and canonizes rebellion as the love of country.

In thus tracing these two separate state of things to their legitimate source, we see at once the beneficial influence which Protestant teaching exerts upon the population of a country, and the mischievous and miserable influence of Romish teaching on the inhabitants of the same country.

The first produces loyalty, order, peace, domestic comfort, and prosperity—the last brings in its train disloyalty, turbulence, social discord, and misery.

The reluctant evidence of one inveterate enemy infinitely outweighs in value the testimony of ten thousand friends. Here is the evidence of one of the most hostile foes Irish Protestantism ever had.—When Mr. Daniel O'Connell was asked before the House of Lords, March 11, 1825, to account for the superior tranquillity and order of Ulster, when compared with the Romish parts of Ireland, he virtually admitted that it was the Protestantism of Ulster which had morally elevated it above the rest of Ireland. Here is his evidence on oath:—

"D. O'Connell.—Asked to account for this—that it was not necessary in *Ulster* for 25 years [that is since the Union] to enforce the insurrection act? There is in the north, and has been, a perpetually organised force of yeomanry, mostly Orangemen, ready, of course at any moment to meet any particular act of insubordination or insurrection, and giving, therefore, a more constant opposing force to particular acts of outrage."

Ireland is not the only spot on whose surface may be distinctly traced the wholesome influence of Protestantism, and the baneful brand of Romanism. If we enlarge our sphere of observation—if we extend our view to the European continent, or to the vast empire of America, we shall observe the same thing. Europe owes all that she enjoys of civil and religious liberty to her Protestantism. The healthy progress of the arts and sciences, the mitigation of social evils, the diffusion of knowledge, the improvement of mankind in rational and social happiness have, for the last three centuries, gone hand in hand with opposition to Romanism. As the bitter waters of Romanism were drained off from continental countries, they rose in the scale of nations, and their best national peculiarities were developed. Exactly in proportion as Protestantism has been permitted to decay, and opposition to Romanism has been relaxed in any Protestant country, superstition and infidelity have increased, vices have abounded, ignorance and discontent have prevailed amongst the people, and every great national interest has deteriorated.

For an emphatic confirmation of these statements, look at the present relative condition of the Protestant and Roman Catholic countries. Compare the Protestant Netherlands with Italy—compare the Protestant cantons of Switzerland with the Roman Catholic—compare Spain with England—compare Mexico and the South American republics with the United States. The superiority of the Protestant countries is read and known of all men. To what is it owing? Not to physical causes certainly; for in these the Roman Catholic countries have the advantage. Look at Spain for example; luxuriant, beautiful Spain, with her vine-clad hills and her genial clime, the very garden of Europe. There was a time when her name was a tower of strength among the nations; now the decrepitude of a premature dotage is upon her. What has desolated and dragged down this Eden to the dust? What has spread the pall of ignominy and death over all that was lovely, and generous, and refined in that land of song? The answer may be given in one word—*Rome*. Rome persecuted the Reformation out of Spain as she did out of Italy. She summoned to her aid the chains and fagots of the Inquisition, and with relentless fury drove it from her soil.—The martyr blood which was then shed has not yet ceased to cry to heaven for vengeance. Spain permitted Rome to rob her of the pure Christianity which was offered to her, and God gave her up to serve the mistress she had chosen. There, for three hundred years, Rome has swayed an undisputed sceptre, and the result is before us. In climate and soil Spain is unchanged; for these it was beyond the spoiler's power to blast. *Everything else* she has blighted and cursed—everything in her morals, everything in her thrift and industry, everything in her literature, everything in her laws; the curse of the Papal enchantress is in her cities and in her hamlets—in her cottages and in her palaces.

And the history of Spain is more or less the history of all other Papal lands. Ignorance and superstition, social degradation and political oppression, follow in the train of Romanism as naturally as death follows the plague. The nation which surrenders itself to its control is a doomed nation.

"ITHURIEL."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape of Good Hope papers have reached us with dates from Cape Town April 15, and Graham's Town April 18. Sir Harry Smith issued a manifesto on April 13, in which he stated his determination to exercise authority over the emigrant Boers on Orange River. The authorities were making every effort in their power to acquaint the Boers generally with this determination. The last accounts from Orange River were of a more favourable nature. It was stated that Pretorious was urging the people to disaffection, and impugning the good faith of the governor; but, on learning the truth, the Boers were more placable, and seemed disposed to be peaceable. Mr. Burton, the master of the Supreme Court, is dead.

There had been dreadful weather eastward of the Cape, and along the south east coast, between April the 4th and April the 6th, resulting in several awful shipwrecks. The Barque Joanna and the brig Martha, and it seems almost certain the barque Julian, were wrecked in Algoa Bay. The Waterloo, a coaster, was wrecked in Cawoods Bay, and the schooner Barry, in Struiss Bay. The schooner Nancy was lost in Mossel Bay; on April 6th, the ship Sutlej, from Calcutta to London, put into Table Bay totally dismasted, part of the cargo having been thrown overboard during the storm. The Prince of Wales, from Calcutta to London, and True Briton, also put into Table Bay much damaged; as also the Countess of Durham. Fears were entertained that terrible disasters had taken place at sea. News had reached the Cape of a terrific hurricane at the Mauritius, on March 8. Several vessels were driven on shore, but got off again. The vessels Mail and Duke have been blown out to sea, and not since heard of. H.M.S. Eurydice was sent in search of them.

THE GODIVA PROCESSION AT COVENTRY.—The Godiva procession at Coventry is, it is said, to take place this year, despite the opposition of a great number of the townspeople, who object to it on the ground of the immorality it is calculated to induce.

About 200 Germans, resident in London, met at the Hall of Commerce, on Thursday night, for the purpose of considering measures to aid in the building of a fleet for Germany. Resolutions in furtherance of the object were agreed to, and a committee appointed. It was announced that the Prince of Prussia had authorised his name being put down for £1000, an announcement which called forth considerable cheering, mingled with slight hissing.—*London Paper.*

A disgraceful scene took place a few days ago at Shepton Mallet. A young married woman was led through the public market with a halter round her neck to be sold. She had been married only six weeks; but, being of an abandoned character, her husband resolved to dispose of her; she was accordingly sold to her paramour, *for two pence and a pint of beer!*—*Somerset County Gazette.*

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The National Assembly refused on Saturday, by a majority of 368 to 337, to allow the law officers of the republic to prosecute M. Louis Blanc. With the exception of M. Bastide, all the ministers voted against the proposition—even the Minister of Justice; and in consequence, the law officers, M. Portalis, the Procureur General, and M. Landrin, the Procureur of the Republic, have resigned their offices. It is supposed that M. Thiers will be returned for one of the vacancies in the representation of Paris; the elections to fill which began on Sunday.

The decision occasioned great surprise both in the Assembly and among the public. It appears that the president was wrong in declaring the trial *par assis et leve* doubtful, for it was declared by *four secretaries* to be in favour of the motion, whilst only two secretaries declared the contrary. At first, only one minister, M. Flocon, voted against the motion; but, subsequently, all the ministers, with the exception of M. Bastide and M. Trelat, did so. M. Bastide voted in favour, and M. Trelat did not vote at all.

The government has acted a very shabby and very silly part in this business, and every body is loud in condemning it. It authorised the demand for the prosecution of Louis Blanc, to be made to the Assembly, and then voted *against* it! Could anything be more pitiable, or more foolish?

In consequence of the vote, or rather perhaps in consequence of the conduct of the government, M. Portalis, the Procureur-General of the Court of Appeal, and M. Laudrin, the Procureur of the Republic, have given in their resignations.

The discussion in the chamber on this Louis Blanc affair caused considerable excitement out of doors. Groups of bourgeois and workmen assembled in the garden of the Palais Royal, the Boulevards, and other places, and entered into animated discussions about it. There were, however, no disturbances. Military precautions were taken by the government, and the National Assembly was strongly protected.

The Committee of the Assembly on Finance was on Saturday waited on by M. Duclerc, Minister of Finance, who declared that the taking of the railways forms the basis of all his financial system, but that he could not enter into any details of the measures to be proposed by the government for carrying it out, the matter being still under consideration. The Committee nevertheless adopted the resolutions of the sub-committee, to the effect that the proposed decrees *ought to be rejected* out of respect to property and contracts. This decision is most important, and warrants a reasonable hope that the government will, after all, be prevented by the Assembly from possessing itself of the railways.

The workmen on the St. Germains and Versailles Railway have announced their intention to strike, in obedience to the commands of a club, and it is said that the men on all the other railways will also strike. Some people almost suspect that these strikes are got up to afford an argument to the government in favour of its railway scheme.

The workmen appear to be making a dead set at M. Dupin, in consequence of his speech in the Chamber on the *ateliers natsonaux* some days ago. Another rather violent placard against him has been stuck up on the walls.

From a paragraph in the *Moniteur*, it appears that M. Emile Thomas, the dismissed director of the *ateliers nationaux*, indulged himself with not less than 14 carriages and 38 horses—all, of course, at the expense of the state. The new measures relative to these *ateliers* will, it is said, cause an economy of from 25,000f. to 30,000f. a day to be effected. It has already been discovered that instead of there being 115,000 men employed, as the pay lists represented, there were not more than 99,000, so that the state has been defrauded of the pay of 25,000 men.

The executive government has ordered the mayors of the country communes not to grant passports to men coming to Paris to seek work in the *ateliers*, as it says they will not be admitted; and, it adds, that those who are really desirous of getting work, can now easily find agricultural employment.

Prince Louis Napoleon is represented to be dabbling in some foolish schemes, and he puts himself forward as a candidate for the Assembly.

GERMANY.

VIENNA.—The *Oesterreichische Zeitung* of the 8th ult. states, that quiet and confidence are gradually returning to Vienna. Business has resumed its proper course. The damage done to the streets was almost wholly repaid on the 29th ult.; only a solitary barricade here and there remained as an outward sign of the last popular commotion. Collections have been made for the labourers, most of whom have returned to the work which was provided for those who were out of employment. Their behaviour throughout the late excitement is generally acknowledged to have been exemplary, and their honesty and forbearance are eulogised in glowing terms by the Vienna papers and the correspondents of the German press. Several foreign ambassadors have gone to join the Emperor's court at Innspruck.—Baron Wessenberg, too, the new Minister for Foreign Affairs, has gone to pay his respects to the Emperor previous to entering into office.

Numerous plates are exhibited on the barricades—a kind of collection for the workmen for what they did in making those barricades. Students, heading parties of 20 or 30 labourers, armed with spades, pickaxes, and pikes, were going about, knocking at every door, and begging for the "poor friends" who stood behind them, drawn up in martial array.

The *Wiener Zeitung* of May 20 contains a ministerial address to the citizens. It is of great length, but contains merely a denial of all reactionary disposition on the part of the ministers, and a repetition of the promises extorted from them by the events of the 26th and 27th.

Ministers have declared that they have ceased to be responsible, and a sort of provisional government has been formed of citizens and students. Counts Hoyos and Dietrichstein have been set at liberty, and Count Montecuculi has, fortunately, escaped. Both he and Count Bombelles, the advocate of the Sclavonians, have been burned in effigy. 800 students have arrived from Gratz and Brunn. It was asserted on the 29th the emperor was on his way to Vienna.

ITALY.

The Mongibello steamer arrived at Genoa, from Naples, on the 29th ult. According to the accounts brought by this vessel, the state of Naples was deplorable; the inhabitants refused to have recourse, as formerly, to the small services of the lazzaroni, and preferred carrying home their own provisions, &c. The fruits of plunder were sold by the lazzaroni at very low prices; gold watches, for example, were sold at a ducat each. The Civic Guard, it seems, have not given up all their arms; of the 14,000 that had been distributed, only 4,000 had been returned. At the departure of the steamer, the news arrived that Messina was entirely in the hands of the people.

The King of Naples issued a proclamation on the 24th ult., inviting his subjects to resume their ordinary occupations, since it is his firm intention to maintain the constitution of Feb. 10. By a decree of the same date, after introducing some modifications in the electoral law of Feb. 29, and revoking the decree of April 5, the electoral colleges are convoked for the 15th of June, and the legislative chambers are to assemble on the 1st of July.

APPOINTMENT OF IRISH BISHOPS.

From an able letter signed "A.G." in the *Irish Ecclesiastical Journal*, we select the following astounding facts:—

"From 1609 to April 6th, 1773, there have been 188 bishops in Ireland, or translated to Irish sees; of these there were:—

Bishops, educated in Trinity College,		
Dublin (of whom 23 were Fellows)		75
"	in English Universities	86
"	in Scotland . .	14
"	Doubtful . .	3
		188

"From this we see that between 1609 and 1773, the promotion of members of Dublin University appointed to bishoprics in Ireland, was but *seventy five to one hundred and ten* chosen from England and Scotland.

"Since the year 1773 there have been sixty-one persons appointed to Irish sees; of these there were:—

Graduates of Dublin University	33
Graduates of English Universities	26
Irishmen, not graduates . .	2

"From this we see that, during the last seventy five years, nearly one half of the persons appointed to Irish sees were English graduates; and that, during an interval of 239 years, out of two hundred and forty nine appointments, only 108 were Irish graduates.

"It would be no very difficult matter to enumerate the members of our Irish University who filled English sees. So far back as I can trace, there has not been one, if we except Bishop Wilson's appointment to Sodor and Man; nay, when a most distinguished member of our University, Dr. Magee, late Archbishop of Dublin, was proposed for an English Bishopric, Mr. Percival, the Prime Minister, had to give way to the dissatisfaction expressed at a member of Dublin University being appointed to an English see. And yet, ever since the year 1773, the Archbishoprics of Ireland have generally been filled by Englishmen. Thus since that year there have been—

"3 Archbishops of Armagh, all English graduates,

"6 Archbishops of Dublin, 5 English, and 1 Irish graduate,

"3 Archbishops of Cashel, all English graduates.

"3 Archbishops of Tuam, 1 English, and 2 Irish graduates.

"It appears, therefore, that of 15 highest appointments in the Irish church, but 3 were given to graduates of Dublin.

"Moreover, if we go back as far as the Reformation, and take the four sees which must have been, in every respect, the most important, we find that out of,

"21 Archbishops of Armagh, but 2 were educated in Trinity College, Dublin.

"22 Archbishops of Dublin, but 3 were educated in Trinity College, Dublin.

"30 Bishops of Kildare, but 3 were edueated in Trinity College, Dublin.

"22 Bishops of Derry, but 4 were educated in Trinity College, Dublin.

"That is, out of 85 of these, just 12, fell to the share of Dublin men."

THE CORK CONFEDERATES.

On Sunday evening a meeting was held in a school house in Blarney-lane, at which all those determined to sacrifice their lives in the rescue of the felon were invited to attend for the purpose of establishing a National Guard Club. About 50 clerks and tanyard porters attended, and great caution was exercised by the door sentinels in the admission of parties. A Mr. Wm. Hegarty was appointed president; his brother, Pat. Hegarty, vice-president; and a man of the name of Hennessy treasurer. Mr. Robert Lambkin, commandant-polytechnic of the northern district, attended to explain the objects of the movement, and it was resolved to establish this association under the style and title of the "Wolfe Tone Club." It was then proposed to proceed with the enrolment of members, when one of the members ran into the room in great trepidation, announcing that a policeman was outside, which had the effect of breaking up the meeting. It was stated at this gathering that it was proposed to form similar clubs in all localities—that the members were to provide themselve with fire-arms, and be practised in their use—that the presidents of the clubs in each district were to form a district club—that such district club should have a representative in the Metropolitan Club. By this arrangement it is expected that a system of combined action will be carried out, by which the liberation of Mitchel and the Repeal of the Union will be accomplished.—*Constitution.*

John Mitchel was formerly a clerk in the Provincial Bank at Londonderry, from whence he left for Banbridge, where he joined Mr. Fraser, as Solicitor. The concern was prosperous when Mr. Mitchel gave up the law for the political agitation.

PEDIGREE OF MRS. MITCHEL.—We are authorised to state that Mrs. Mitchel is not, as has been generally asserted, the niece of Sir William Verner. She not only is not the niece of that high-minded gentleman, but has no claim whatever to relationship with him, though we believe she was born upon his estate.—*John Bull.*

IRISH PEERAGE.—The Irish Peerage, vacant by the titles of Lords Mountsanford, Allen, and Hartland, is conferred upon the Right Hon. Sir Patrick Bellew, Bart., Lord Lieutenant of the county of Louth, and a privy councillor, by the name and title of Lord Bellew, of Barmeath, which has been the residence of his ancestors, who were amongst the oldest baronets in Ireland. Sir Patrick is a Roman Catholic.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ELOPEMENT.—Since Tuesday last a considerable excitement has prevailed in the quiet neighbourhood of Chislehurst, in consequence of the elopement of the daughter of one of the oldest and wealthiest inhabitants. The party in question is Miss Hannah Wells, the only daughter of Mrs. Burgoyne Wells, relict of Captain B. Wells, who fell in the Affghanistan war. It appears that at the close of last year the family residence underwent some repairs, during which Miss Wells was several times observed holding conversation with one of the masons, a young man of the name of Graydon. This and some other circumstances coming to the ear of Mrs. Wells, Graydon was dismissed the house, and nothing more was thought of the affair till a few days since, when a letter was discovered, written by Graydon to the young lady, in which, after thanking her for certain remittances, he speaks of his undeviating affection. Upon the discovery of this, steps were taken for the removal of the "wooed one" to another part of the country. On Tuesday, however, it was found that the bird had flown, and it was not ascertained until some hours after that Miss Wells had entered a chaise about seven that morning, accompanied by a young man (evidently the mason) and proceeded in the direction of town. All pursuit was baffled, and nothing heard of the parties till Wednesday morning, when a letter was received by Mrs. Wells from Graydon, dated from Hercules' Buildings, and containing a copy of the marriage certificate, from which it appeared that they had been married at St. John's church on the previous Friday, the banns having been published some weeks. The bride is heiress to £20,000, besides large estates in Benares and Calcutta, and wants but a few weeks of her majority. She is somewhat remarkable in appearance, standing nearly six feet in height, and has lost the sight of an eye.—*Liverpool Mail.*

MORE CHARTIST OUTRAGES IN THE METROPOLIS.

VIRGINIA FIELDS, BETHNAL GREEN.—The scenes which took place in this neighbourhood yesterday morning will not easily be forgotten by the inhabitants. During the time public service was being performed in the various churches and chapels, the utmost confusion and excitement prevailed in the several streets, and from the noise of the rabble it is very questionable whether the parties in the sacred edifices were able to hear a word uttered by the preachers. It having been announced that a meeting of the "six points men" would take place in an open space of ground facing the Bird Cage Tavern, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at that hour about five hundred persons met together. Having elected a chairman, a man whose name was said to be Page proceeded to address the meeting. He said they were met together to show the government that they were determined to rest neither night nor day, not even on the Sabbath, without the Charter—(cheers.) If they should see the police coming, instead of making infernal asses of themselves by running away, let them form into a military square, and he would answer that not one of them would be injured. If, on the contrary, they commenced running away, so surely would they be butchered by the blue monsters. The speaker had hardly uttered the last sentence, when Mr. Inspector Tarlton, of the N division of police, came in sight, with about forty constables. In an instant a cry was raised of "The police! the police!" and the mob, instead of forming the military square, commenced running in all directions. Here the matter would have ended had it not been for the disgraceful conduct of some desperate fellows, who at once began to incite the crowd. At the same time a number of them commenced throwing stones at the officers. This became a signal for the police to commence operations. Mr. Tarlton gave the men orders to draw their truncheons and disperse the crowd. From the open ground the mob took possession of the bye streets, and no sooner did the police attempt to clear the thoroughfares than they were pelted at by the mob. A brick was thrown at Inspector Tarlton, which caught him between the shoulders, and knocked him down; at the same moment Sergeant Moore was served in a similar manner. The police then went to work with their truncheons, and it was only by using them indiscriminately over the heads of the mob that the fellows could be driven back. By so doing a great number were very severely injured. The police having managed to clear one street, the fellows who had escaped without meeting with personal injury, retreated into Turkstreet and Castle-street, where they set up a most hideous howl, and shouted "Down with the police!"

From ten o'clock until nearly one this terrible work was going on. The shouting, screaming, and fighting was of such a character as to baffle all means of accurately describing it. Several of those bird-catchers, and other low people living in the streets, were continually inciting the mob, and crying out, "We intend to keep up this work for two years, if we don't get the Charter before." Three or four parties were taken into custody for pelting the police and inciting the mob; but unfortunately the principal ringleaders escaped.—By one o'clock the neighbourhood had assumed its usual state of quietude, and the police were taken off to a place close by, in case any further rioting should take place.

VICTORIA PARK.—The Chartists, with other disorderly characters belonging to this district, determined not to be behind their brethren in other places with their meetings, commenced operations in Victoria park as early as eight o'clock yesterday morning. Shortly after that hour about 300 or 400 persons congregated together, and, a chairman having been chosen, the proceedings commenced. One of the Chartist orators was addressing the meeting, and pointing out the only way of making the government give them the charter, when a number of mounted policemen, with drawn swords, galloped on to the ground.—In an instant a scene of indescribable confusion took place—the police set to work with the flat part of their swords, and in the course of a few minutes the park was deserted by all except the police. A most determined attempt was made at the early part of the afternoon by a desperate gang to murder two constables. A body of the K division, returning from the park, on passing Virginia-gardens, found about 100 men ill-using the officers: they had forced them out of the gardens, and were pressing their throats, no doubt intending to murder them. The K division, by using their truncheons, succeeded in beating off the mob, and taking two or three of the ringleaders. The grand offence, it appears, was this; the officers, in passing by one of the houses in Virginia-row, had a pike pointed at them by a man, who said, "A little of this will do you good." They were watching for this person to come out when they were so brutally attacked.

BISHOP BONNER'S FIELDS.—Two meetings took place in these fields during the afternoon, one at two o'clock, and another at five. The first was principally to sympathise with Mr. Mitchel. A great many violent speeches were delivered, and a resolution passed to the effect—"That the government had shown itself to be tyrannical and cruel in banishing Mr. Mitchel, who had been guilty of no offence." The second meeting commenced immediately at the close of the first.—The speeches were of the usual violent character, and during their delivery the shouting of the parties was most deafening. About half-past 6 o'clock, a number of boys commenced throwing stones at each other, when some of the rabble told them, that instead of so doing they ought to pelt the church, in which the police were concealed. In an instant they did as they were requested, and showers of stones were thrown at the windows, and, in the course of a few minutes, a great number of squares of glass were demolished. The police were now called into action, and, having emerged from their various places of concealment, they marched in sections into the midst of the people. The rabble then cried out, "You who have arms use them;" and, from what subsequently took place, it is quite clear that not a few were armed.

The moment the police drew their truncheons a great many parties scampered off in various directions; but several hundreds refused to go, and were loud in their complaints against the police. The men having been commanded to clear the ground, a dreadful conflict between the rabble and police took place. The truncheons were used with full force, without the least regard to persons, and in the space of a few minutes several dozen men and boys were knocked about. Some were sent flat upon the ground, and were walked over by others in their anxiety to escape, whilst many had their heads broken, arms fractured, and otherwise seriously injured. Notwithstanding the violence the police were obliged to use, many refused to get off the ground; and on the police going up between them, they showed the officers the arms they had about their persons. Not to be put down by the exhibition of the weapons the mob had about them, they set to work with renewed vigour, and a deal of bloodshed was the result. Several persons were taken into custody, but whether the principal ringleaders or not is at present unknown. The most unfortunate part of the affair is, that several innocent persons who were passing along the roads, on getting mixed up with the crowd, were severely injured. One poor fellow, a wheelwright, living in Green-street, had his head laid open, and upon being carried to a neighbouring public-house, was at first supposed to be dead. A medical man having been called in, he pronounced the poor fellow to be in a very precarious condition.

At the evening meeting, about 25,000 persons assembled. After waiting for about an hour (the meeting being called for five o'clock) for the leaders, Mr. Sharp rose and addressed the meeting.

Mr. Ernest Jones soon made his appearance, and Mr. Sharp immediately gave way to that gentleman.

Mr. Jones said—Brother slaves, and men of the Tower Hamlets, I am sorry I could not be here before. I have been attending a large meeting at Paddington, where, although the police tried to prevent it, we had a glorious meeting.—My friends, I know the government are mad, but they are not mad enough to put down these meetings. If they did, I would hurl defiance at them, their police, and their military—(hear, hear.)—They little know our strength, but I can tell them they soon will. On the 12th we shall show them what we can do. On that day we shall have such a demonstration as has never before been witnessed in this country. I am going off to-night by mail train to Lancashire or Yorkshire, for the purpose of preparing the people in those districts for that day. I hope you will stand fast by your colours, for the whole of the country is now looking to London to ascertain the state of feeling here. I hope you will not desert your posts if a few policemen come amongst you, for there is danger for those who run, safety for those who stand, and whatever may be the consequence, there cannot be more heads broken than there are at present. Your business now is to organise.—Appoint your class leaders, make your classes, divide yourselves into wards-mates, get in so thorough a state of organisation that you may at any moment be ready to act if called upon. I have heard from very good authority that the men of Dublin have already commenced, and I have also been informed that the government have requested the newspapers not to insert any accounts of the Irish outbreaks. We therefore require funds to send a man to Dublin to ascertain if such is the case. It is no use for the government to put me down, for I shall never cease agitating until I have procured for the poor man his right, and brought the nose of the rich to the grindstone.—On Whit Monday we shall have another display, another Kennington common meeting, but not at Kennington—("hear, hear," and cheers.) Will London do its duty?—(cries of "yes, yes.") Mr. Jones concluded by advising them to organise, and in a few days the green flag would float over Downing-street, Mitchel and Frost would be on their way to England, and Lord John Russell and Sir George Grey on their way to Baffin's Bay.—(loud cheers.)

Mr. Jones and the other leaders then left the ground. The sight of a policeman crossing the fields towards the church arrested the attention of the mob, who made off towards him in a body, evidently resolved to revenge the attack which had been made upon them in the morning. From a newly macadamized road in front of the church they procured a large supply of stones, with which they attacked the constable, who managed, however, to make his escape, after receiving many severe injuries. Their attention was then directed to the church, the windows of which were speedily broken, the mob having become impressed with the idea that the sacred edifice was filled with soldiers and policemen. The police, in a body, then made towards the mob, but their number was so small compared with their assailants, that they were unable to quell the disturbances; indeed, in the conflict which ensued, they were completely beaten, and compelled to take refuge in the church. Policeman K 119 received a dreadful cut across the temple, an inch and a half long and an inch deep. Policeman K 92 received a blow across the back of his neck with an iron railing, and the man who inflicted it was captured after a desperate resistance. Policeman 210 (plain clothes) received a frightful wound under the ear from a brickbat while endeavouring to rescue a comrade who had been attacked by a man with a large knife. This man was also captured, as were also about 16 others, and lodged *pro tem.* in the vaults of St. James's Church.—The wounded were conveyed to the rectory-house, where their wounds were dressed by two surgeons, and great attention was paid to them by the Rev. H. P. Haughton, who provided wine and other necessaries.

Meanwhile the horse-patrol and a large body of police arrived, and commenced clearing the fields, a task of no small difficulty, for the mob was obstinate, and were determined upon resistance.—The police went to work with vigour, and a large number of persons, between 70 to 80, were severely wounded, and others were captured and taken off by the horse-police.

Shortly afterwards a signal was given, and the mob moved off to Stepney-green, followed by the police.

A most determined spirit is evinced with regard to the threatened rising on Monday next, the 12th inst. No arrangements have as yet been made as to the place of meeting; and the whole affair, it is believed, is to be kept a secret in the several localities until the morning of the day when the meeting will be held.

Upon making inquiries at the London Hospital, it was ascertained that several persons were severely injured by the blows from the policemen's truncheons and cutlasses, but no fatal result was apprehended. A great many persons, after having their wounds dressed, were enabled to walk home.

A man, whose name was understood to be Duncan, was last night collecting large crowds of persons together in the Strand, to whom he was relating how he had been served by the police, at the same time showing marks of blood about his person, and serious injury to his head. The man was persuaded to go to the hospital, which he refused, and having informed the police that they would be made to suffer for what they had done, and the crowd becoming excited, the man was taken into custody, and locked up at Bow-street.—*London Telegraph of Monday.*

THE CHARTISTS OF NOTTINGHAM.—A numerous assemblage of Chartists was held on Friday in the suburbs of Nottingham, when accounts were read of the movements of the body in London and elsewhere. A Mr. Sonter made a violent speech, in the course of which he called upon those present who were prepared to obtain the charter by force, to hold up their hands. (The injunction was obeyed by almost the whole of those present.) Mr. Souter said that if any man present wished to arm himself at a cheap rate, or required arms but could not afford to purchase them, let him come to him (Mr. Souter), and he would tell him where he could get splendid pikes at from 6d to 9d each, a better class from 1s to 1s 6d each, and other things cheap in proportion (loud applause.) Here is a specimen, said the speaker, holding up a long and brightly burnished pike, which elicited repeated rounds of cheering, and was followed by a display of other pikes, pistols, &c. A Mr. Jonathan Barber also urged the people to arm.—*London Telegraph.*

A Severely Bruised and Wounded Leg cured by Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Mr. Hugh M'Neil, of Kincardine, a shipwright, when working on a vessel struck his leg a most violent blow, which inflicted a severe bruise and wound. The limb immediately turned black from the ankle to the hip; all applications to it for weeks had no power to heal the wound. The sufferer having heard so much in praise of Holloway's Ointment and Pills, determined on trying them, and fortunately he did, for by their use alone his leg was cured, and he was able in a month to resume his work.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Monday, June 5.

ODD FELLOWS.

Several petitions were presented, praying for the legalisation of the Odd Fellows' Societies.

The Duke of RICHMOND gave notice that on Friday next he would ask when the Peninsular medals would be ready for distribution.

THE POOR LAW (IRELAND.)

Lord MONTEAGLE moved for a copy of a circular letter from the Poor Law Commissioners of Ireland to the clerk of the Board of Guardians respecting the made of administering relief to the families of persons retaining possession of land. He thought that the instruction conveyed in this letter required justification, because in opposition to the first poor law it enabled those persons to receive relief who refused to give up possession of the land they held.

The Marquis of Lansdowne said that he had no objection to the production of the papers moved for by the noble lord, but he was not prepared to give any opinion on the subject until he ascertained what the views of the poor law commissioners were.

THE TUMULTUOUS ASSEMBLAGES IN THE METROPOLIS.

Lord BROUGHAM said he felt it to be his duty to draw the attention of their lordships to the fact, that the tumultuous assemblages which he had brought under their notice last week still continues. The peace of this great city was nightly broken, alarm was everywhere spread, and trade disturbed, whilst the worst habits were created in the working classes—the habits of co operating and acting together in large bodies, and the habit of lawlessly meeting for lawless purposes—thus nourishing an habitual contempt for the law, an habitual dispositon to break the peace of the country, by acting in combined movements, between which and actual warlike preparations there was but a slight difference. Such conduct was creating a feeling of exasperation in the minds of the citizens and the soldiery, and if the Chartists persisted in harassing their most peaceably disposed fellow subjects they would have bitter cause of repentance.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE was not surprised at his noble and learned friend again calling the attention of the house to a subject to which the serious consideration of that and the other house of parliament must be continually directed until these proceeding were effectually checked. Measures had been taken which, in the opinion of her Majesty's government, would be successful in putting an end to those disturbances.—Should that, however, not be the case, the attention of parliament must be called to them—(hear, hear.)

The Protection of Females Bill, and the Collection of Cess (Ireland) Bill, were read a second time.

The Evicted Destitute Poor (Ireland) Bill went through committee, and the house adjourned.

House of Commons—Monday, June 5.

The New Ross Harbour bill was read a second time.

Mr. GORING having moved for a new writ for the borough of Horsham, a division took place, when the motion was lost by a Majority of 114.

ALLEGED MASSACRE AT NAPLES.

In reply to Mr. MUNTZ,

Lord PALMERSTON rather indignantly denied that her Majesty's *charge d'affaires* at Naples had anything to do with the late royal massacre in that city; and also denied that our government was supporting the Austrians in Italy against the Italians.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

Mr. BANKES moved—That this house learns with deep regret, from a correspondence between the British government and the government of Spain, now upon the table of this house, that a proposed interference with the internal concerns of the Spanish Government, as conducted under the authority and with the entire approval of her Majesty's ministers, has placed the British government, and our representative at the court of Madrid, in a position humiliating in its character, and which is calculated to affect the friendly relations heretofore existing between the courts of Great Britain and of Spain.

After a discussion, which occupied the entire of the evening, Mr. Bankes allowed his motion to be negatived without a division.

CHARTIST ASSEMBLAGES IN THE TOWER HAMLETS.

Mr. G. THOMPSON wished to know if the right hon. baronet the Home Secretary had received any official information of the collision between the people and the police yesterday in the vicinity of Bethnal-green.

Sir G. GREY said, the reports that had reached him were of a nature that convinced him that the police were compelled to interfere in consequence of the mob attacking a church and doing other damage. The government were determined to prevent tumultuous meetings of this nature.

After some unimportant business the house adjourned.

House of Lords—Tuesday, June 6.

Their lordships assembled at the usual hour.

Lord RODEN presented petitions against diplomatic relations with the court of Rome.

Their lordships, on the motion of the Marquis of CLANCICARDE, went into committee on the Collectors of Cess (Ireland) bill. The various clauses were agreed to.

Adjourned.

House of Commons—Tuesday, June 6.

The Hon. Robert Clive took the oaths and his seat for Shropshire.

The report on the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway Bill was considered and agreed to.

The New Grand Canal Company (Ireland, No. 2) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

THE IRISH BAR.

Mr. SADLEIR wished to know from the noble lord at the head of the government whether he had received any information from Ireland to the effect that two gentlemen had been refused admission to Queen's Inn, and that the refusal had received the sanction of the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that he had seen an account in the newspapers that such an event had taken place, but he had received no official communication upon the subject.

THE EXCISE LAWS.

In answer to a question of Mr. COWAN,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, two bills had been prepared on the subject of the Excise laws with respect to spirits, and were now ready to be laid before the house. They proposed to effect a relaxation of the existing law, and he hoped in such a way as to give general satisfaction. It was his intention to make a statement to the house explanatory of the objects of the bill, but he had hitherto been precluded doing so, he did not expect that he would be able to do so until after Whitsunday.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE IRISH POOR LAW.

Captain ARCHDALL moved for a select committee to inquire into the allegations contained in the petitions of two of the late poor law guardians of the Lowtherstown union and of the rate-payers of the Clonelly district of that union. The hon. member, after complaining that the poor law commissioners had been actuated by petty and unworthy motives in dismissing those two guardians, insisted that Mr. Twisleton, in particular, had treated them in so hasty, arrogant, and overbearing a manner as proved that he ought not to be entrusted any longer with the administration of the poor law in Ireland.

Sir W. SOMERVILLE resisted the motion, justified the proceedings of the poor law commissioners, and, on the authority of Dr. Phelan's report, which detailed all the facts of the case, contended that it was absolutely necessary to punish the guardians for persisting in their refusal to strike a rate according to the act of parliament.

After some discussion in which several Irish members took a part, and in which Sir G. GREY resisted the proposed inquiry, on the ground that there was nothing to be inquired into, inasmuch as all the facts were already established in the report now printed, Capt. ARCHDALL withdrew his motion.

Shortly after the house adjourned.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Tues	Wed	Thurs.
3 per Cent. Cons.	—	—	82¾
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	83½
3¼ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	—
Bank Stock	—	—	192
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	—
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	—	—	33¾
Ditto 4 per Cent.	—	—	26
4 per Cent. City Debs.	—	—	70¼
4 per Cent Ballast Office Deb. Gov. Sec.	—	—	92
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.	—	—	99

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	—	India Stock	234
3 per Cent. Consols	84¾	India Bonds	16 pm
Ditto for opening	—	South Sea Stock	—
3 per Cent Reduced	82¾	Do. New Annuities	82¾
3½ per Cent	83¾	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	
New 3½ per Cent.	83¾	36s pm.	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, JUNE 10.

We have given, at considerable length, a report of the proceedings of Young and Old Ireland during the present week. The Repeal Association has breathed its last—that conglomeration of lying, deceit, fraud, and hypocrisy, is no more, and Mr. John O'Connell has made his dying speech. The Association, he tells us, had lost the confidence of the people. They had refused to contribute further out of their hard-earned earnings—thousands of which are yet unaccounted for—towards the support of the thimble-riggers who weekly met at Conciliation Hall; they had been too long duped—too long led astray by promises, which those who made them knew it was impossible to fulfil—any longer to support the vile mass of corruption; they refused to contribute even their "farthing a week, a penny a month, a shilling a year," and the Association, having no inherent and sustaining virtue, with the falling off in the supplies, died of mere inanition. The concern having thus become a bankrupt in cash—as it had ever been in common honesty—the proprietor now seeks to join himself in partnership with a body who, though we differ from them in most material points, we have ever regarded as honourable to a degree, and uncompromisingly unflinching in their principles, and, as such, entitled to our respect. How this coalition will work needs no prophetic vision to foresee.—It will carry with it the seeds of its own dissolution. How can the fiery spirits, who so fearlessly demeaned themselves in the Music Hall on Tuesday, restrain themselves in the presence of the "moral force" beggars of Burgh-quay. The thing is morally impossible. A temporary junction may for a while take place, but a divorce by mutual consent will speedily eventuate; and Mr. John O'Connell, under the conviction that plunder no longer will succeed sedition, will be glad of a pretext to withdraw himself from a movement in which he can see nothing but danger, and in which he has not the moral or physical courage to identify himself manfully.

THE IRISH DECLARATION.

In our last we directed attention to the reasons assigned by Messrs Tuite and Chetwode, the former a Whig, the latter a Conservative, for not signing the above declaration. We this morning present a letter from the Rev. H. De L. Willis, incumbent of Portadown, declining to append his signature to the document, for the reasons stated. The rev. writer is a gentleman as remarkable for his attachment to the constitution, as for his sterling piety. He sees the policy of the British ministry tending to the weakening of the Protestant interest in this country—the subversion of its establishment, and the propagation and support of any, and every-thing-arianism in its stead, and hails, in Repeal, in any change short of anarchy, something to hope for, and confide in, should the present course towards the Protestant Church in this country be persevered in. We have had the privilege of being acquainted with Mr. Willis, and can confidently state that a more conscientious clergyman does not exist, and that his dissent from the declaration sent to him for signature, was not lightly adopted, but expressed after mature and careful consideration:—

"Portadown, 29th May, 1848.

"GENTLEMEN—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your circular of 26th inst., enclosing a printed "declaration," to which you solicit my signature, and request my co-operation. You will pardon me, if, with every respect, I decline acceding to your request.

"Of the policy pursued for years back towards this country by a succession of governments of various political creeds, I have not been altogether disregardful. I have, during my short time, seen most of those rights and privileges, which the Protestants of Ireland believed *secured by the act of union*, one after the other wrested from them, until there are scarcely any left. I have seen efforts made by the British government to weaken the powers of the Irish branch of the Established Church—to cramp her energies—and to plunder, then harass, and now coerce her faithful, conscientious clergy. I have witnessed concession after concession yielded to the agitators of sedition or the disturbers of the public peace; while the peaceable, the well-disposed, and the loyal have been despised, oppressed, and insulted. I have seen all this, and much more besides, and I am now bold to say, that should the English government continue to pursue the same line of conduct towards Ireland, I, for one see nothing in my obligation as a minister of the Church, to prevent me considering the question of "Repeal" an *open* question; and, under the circumstances, so far am I from thinking that a repeal of the legislative union would "entail incalculable misery upon Ireland," or her church, that I am the rather inclined to look with hope and confidence for the reverse of this; and I rejoice to know that such also is the feeling of some thousands in my parish and neighbourhood.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

"HENRY DE L. WILLIS, Clk.,
"Incumbent of Portadown."

ANACREONTIC SOCIETY.

The third full-dress concert of the above unrivalled society took place on Tuesday evening in the Assembly Room, at the Town Hall, which, capacious as it is, was unable fully to accommodate the numbers who sought admittance, and several of the *elite* of Waterford and its vicinity were gratified at even obtaining standing room during the performances. The company assembled comprised all that is distinguished in rank, fashion, and beauty amongst us, and the array of artistical talent was such as must render to the Waterford Anacreontic Society the first rank amongst similar institutions in the country.

The following programme will give an idea of the intellectual feast prepared for the occasion:—

PART FIRST.

Overture...."Semiramide,"....	ROSSINI.
Glee.."Behold how redly beams the Morning,"	AUBER.
Solo.....(Violin).....	PAGANINI.
Song	BRAHAM.
Quartette.."Lo! the Early beam of Morning,"	BALFE.
Fantasia..(Flute) "There is nae Luck,"	RICHARDSON.
Overture.."Otello,"	ROSSINI.

PART SECOND.

Overture.."L'Italiana in Algieri"	ROSSINI.
Glee.. "Oh bold Robin Hood,"	WEST.
Solo.....(Concertina)	RICHARDSON.
Waltzes.."La Douce Pensée,"..	CARTER.
Duett Concertante... Flute and Grand Piano-forte	SCHULHOFF.
Buffo Scena...."The Polka Explained,"	JOHN PARRY.
Finale (Chorus).."National Anthem,"	HANDEL.

Precluded, as we are, from the nature of the society, from mentioning the names of the gentlemen amateurs who so ably acquitted themselves, that full justice cannot be rendered to the several performers which otherwise should be accorded. The glees and solos were given with a beauty and finish which displayed a degree of artistical skill not to be surpassed; the concerted pieces were remarkable for taste and exactitude; and the overtures, in which some of the excellent brass band of the 7th Fusiliers joined, were beautifully executed. Lieutenant Carter, of the 7th Fusiliers, gave with admirable effect the Buffo Scena, by Parry—"The Polka Explained"—which kept the meeting in roars of laughter, and also performed several pieces on the flute and concertina, which elicited the warmest applause. Mr. Carter is a finished performer and composer, his execution is first rate, and the taste which he displayed was the theme of general admiration.

The performances of Mr. Levey, who led on the occasion, were such as always mark this gentleman, whose name in the musical world is so well known, and whose talents are so justly appreciated; and the marked encomiums of the assembly were bestowed on Mr. Condon, jun., who, in his post as conductor, displayed in an eminent degree both skill and refined judgment.

The stewards were indefatigable in their exertions to contribute to the ease and gratification of their guests, and nothing was left undone which could add an *eclat* to the brilliant re-union. The members of the society wore their badges, a silver harp, on crimson velvet, suspended at the breast.

In reply to a question from Colonel Verner, on Wednesday evening, Sir G. Grey said it was not true that Mr. Mitchel, on his passage from Dublin to Spike Island, had been entertained by the officers of the Shearwater. Mr. Mitchel had, however, been entertained by the assistant surgeon of that vessel, and he (Sir G. Grey) had called the attention of the admiral on the station to the fact.

The Waterford Summer Assizes will, we understand, take place at the latter end of the present month.

At 7 o'clock on Monday morning last, two privates of the 7th Fusiliers, paraded the city, shouting for Repeal, Smith O'Brien, &c., &c.—When they arrived at Cathedral-Square, they threw stones at the windows of the church, in which they broke some glass. Head-Constable Gannon having received information of the circumstances, succeeded, with his party in arresting them, after they had repeatedly struck the police with stones. They were then conveyed to the tower, when they struck Head Constable Gannon several times. At 11 o'clock, they were brought before the Mayor, who delivered them up to the Commanding Officer. Head-Constable Gannon's forbearance on the occasion was highly creditable.

On Wednesday morning, three sailors of the smack *Carolina*, of Belfast, (which had just arrived in this port), were in a small boat in the act of casting anchor, the boat upset, and immerged the three, one of them, a young man named James Bonnet, was unfortunately drowned, the other two after much exertions were saved.

The violent language recently used by some of the Chartist leaders, has led to the inevitable result. Mr. Ernest Jones and Mr. Fussell have been arrested, and will be tried without delay for sedition.

On Wednesday morning Mr. T. F. Meagher was charged at the Henry-street Police-office, Dublin, with having assaulted a police sergeant in the execution of his duty on the previous evening. It appeared that Mr. Meagher was at the head of his Club, proceeding to the Confederate meeting at the Music Hall on Tuesday evening. At North Cumberland-street the Club were prevented by the police from marching in order, when Mr. Meagher insisted on proceeding in array, and struck the sergeant, saying, if he had his pistols with him he would shoot him. Mr. Meagher was fined £5, as was also Mr. Byrne, who attempted a rescue. Mr. Meagher expressed his regret for the intemperate language used by him on the occasion.

At the Head-Police Office, Dublin, on Wednesday, Inspector Walpole, and two Constables were sent for trial to Sessions for alleged wilful and malicious trespass on the premises of Mr. James M'Cormack, proprietor and printer of an unstamped paper, the *National Guard*, by tearing from his windows, placards relating to the said paper, headed "Proclamation to all ignorant and deluded policemen." The Magistrates decided there was nothing seditious or indecent in the placards in question, whatever might be in the publication to which they referred.

The Dublin University Magazine, and some other publications shall receive due notice next post.

Mr. Foran is sworn in deputy weighmaster and butter-inspector of Clonmel.

BANKRUPT COURT—DUBLIN, JUNE 7.

In re T. R. Cherry.

In this case there was a meeting for charge and discharge. The assignee, Mr. Codd, was in attendance; Mr. James Pim, a trustee to Mr. Cherry's marriage settlement, was also present; Mr. Creighton and Mr. Drury acted as counsel in the case.

Mr. William Cherry was examined. He disclaimed all interest in the machinery, steam engine, pumps, &c., in the concerns at New Ross.

Mr. Codd said he was under the impression that the witness had no power to give up property which was liable for the debts of a firm of which he was a member.

His Honour considered that the objection was a very important one; a very serious complaint had been made respecting the manner in which the concern belonging to the bankrupt had been conducted, and he had no reason to be satisfied with it.

Mr. Creighton said that the question raised by Mr. Codd could not apply in that case, inasmuch as the mortgagees had a prior claim upon the property.

His Honour asked if the corpus of the estate were fixed with the debts due by Mr. Wm. Cherry how could he abandon his right to any portion of it, and he did not think that the court ought to proceed with the sale of the property unless all the mortgagees came in and submitted to its jurisdiction. So far as the mortgagees before him were concerned, he disclaimed either at present or formerly intimating an opinion unfavourable to them; but he would insist upon a clear title being made out for a purchaser, as he never would be a party to any person purchasing a loss instead of an estate. He did not say that what had been observed by the assignee would induce him to stay the sale, but it should be a *bona fide* transaction. The mortgagees had an unquestionable right to call upon the assignees to sell the estate for the utmost amount of the claims, and he would permit that sale, provided the purchaser got into possession properly and positively.

Mr. Wm. Cherry said, in reply to a question put by the commissioner, that he had no objection to be a granting party in the deed of conveyance to the purchaser.

The assignee, Mr. Codd, said all he desired was to elicit facts: he did not at all wish to throw obstacles in the way of the mortgagees.

His Honor said that he felt himself under a personal obligation to Mr. Codd, for having so much assisted him in carrying into effect the commercial law of the country.

Mr. James Pim, a mortgagee, and one of the trustees, said that, so far as he was concerned, he pledged himself most distinctly to co-operate with the assignee in every particular to get the highest possible price for the premises.

His Honor said he was very willing to suppose from the high character of Mr. Pim, that such would be the case. He supposed that there was no doubt that Mr. Cherry, of Liverpool, would join in the conveyance.

Mr. James replied in the affirmative.

His Honor threw out an opinion that the mortgagees ought not to be the purchasers. He would not allow them to be so without an order from the Chancellor, and he was sure that if they presented a petition to his lordship it would be a candid one.

The Assignee remarked that in his opinion the whole proceedings carried on by the trustees of the marriage settlement was for the purpose of getting the brewery into their own possession.

His Honor said his unqualified opinion was, that the trustees were not merely justified in making, but bound a make a provision for a lady and her children, in the event of the insolvency of her husband. The only thing he saw wrong was, that the trustees had interfered in the matter after the date of the commission.

Mr. James Pim said he would state distinctly and unequivocally that he never did contemplate, nor did he then contemplate, getting possession of the New Ross Brewery for the bankrupt or himself, nor had he any other object in making a lease to the parties, as set forth in the deed.

The Assignee said that he had not made any insinuation to a contrary effect.

His Honor said that Mr. Pim might add that in entering into the contract which had been brought before the court, he had no intention of interfering in any way with the rights of the court or those of the assignee, as involving the rights of the general creditor.

Mr. J. Pim replied that he would distinctly subscribe to every word which his honour had uttered; and he could state most truly that he was not aware of the issuing of the commission when he entered into the agreement to which a reference had been made.

The Assignee complained of a collusion in the issuing of the commission.

Mr. Robert Cherry denied that any such had existed. The Bankrupt had been forced to take the step which had been taken.

His Honor observed that in a case of that kind the assignee was entitled to the full protection of the court, and he was bound to say that he concurred in the view taken by him. The proceedings in Waterford, which had taken place in the parlour and counting house of the bankrupt, and upon that very same day the signing of the declaration after Mr. Mooney had gone down to Waterford, justified his observation. The law in Ireland respecting declarations in bankruptcy was deplorably defective; but in his opinion an act of bankruptcy had been committed in Waterford to prevent Mr. Mooney from having the conduct of the commission.

Mr. Robert Cherry said that the statement as to the issuing of the commission was put upon the file without any notice being given to him, and he was advised not to trouble himself further about it as it was not a matter of much consequence. He would put a declaration upon the file contradicting all that had been stated. The fact was that the commission issued after the meeting of the heaviest creditors; the act of bankruptcy was committed upon the day when Mr. Mooney came down to Waterford. It was not a friendly commission; it was issued at the request of the creditors to whom most money was due, and who had met to ascertain what was to be done. Everything that could be done had been done to induce Mr. Cherry to commit an act of bankruptcy, but he would not do so till Mr. Mooney came down to Waterford.

His Honor said that the commercial law of Ireland was not understood by the merchants of Dublin. There was nothing illegal in a friendly commission; one of the most honest acts a trader could do was, when he found he could not carry on his business without involving a great many others, to make that cession of his property, and this he could do by a declaration of insolvency; but any concerted act of bankruptcy was illegal; and what he understood the assignees to mean was, that the bankrupt having been obliged under pressure of a writ to commit an act of bankruptcy, which the law intended should be done when a person found himself to be insolvent, his object was to anticipate the commission of a hostile creditor, and have a favourable commission, and this was an illegal proceeding.

Mr. Pim said that he never heard of the commission of bankruptcy which had been issued out by Mr. Ridgeway till he heard of it in the court.

The Assignee said he would be glad to know if Mr. Cherry did not tell him that the docket had been lodged?

Mr. Pim said he was aware that he had signed the declaration of insolvency, but he did not hear of the lodgment of the docket.

Mr. Robert Cherry proved the execution of a mortgage in 1839 for £1300; he had heard the bankrupt state that he had received £1130 of the money.

His Honor, at the conclusion of this branch of the case, declared that the first mortgage for £2000, principal and interest, had been proved—also that evidence had been given as to the execution of the second deed of mortgage for £1300. He would allow the expense of the meeting to be charged against the premises of the bankrupt.

The case was then adjourned.

ENGLISH WORKMEN IN FRANCE.

According to the Paris journals of Monday, some French engineers and workmen have entered into an agreement to get rid of English engineers and workmen, and they justify their conduct by referring to the recommendation of the Lord Chamberlain, for the persons going to court to wear only the productions of the English loom. This is described by the French as a conspiracy on the part of the English court to injure the industry of France; and so the foolish French mean to retaliate by excluding English workmen and engineers.

ABOLITION OF THE OFFICE OF LORDS OF THE TREASURY.

I have the best reason for believing that the committee on national expenditure, which daily sits at the House of Commons, have agreed to recommend the abolition of the senseless officers, the Lords of the Treasury. If their report be adopted by the House of Commons, one of the most worthless members from Ireland, Bellew, of Louth, will, for the present at least, be stripped of the salary he receives for shouting down the utterance of every liberal Irish sentiment in the British senate, and cheering on the ministers in their onslaught against the liberty of the Irish people.—*Freeman Correspondent.*

DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRIANS BY THE ITALIANS.

An extraordinary supplement of the *Piedmontese Gazette* contains the following bulletin:—

"Goito, May 30.

"Thirty thousands Austrians attacked our position at Goito, which was defended by 15,000 of our men. We completely defeated the enemy. The King received a contusion in the ear, and the Duke of Savoy is slightly wounded. We have this moment received information of the capture of Peschiera."

THE UNITED STATES—ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CAMBRIA.

Liverpool, Tuesday Evening.

The British and North American royal mail steam ship Cambria, Captain Harrison, arrived here this forenoon from New York, after a passage of thirteen days, having sailed on the 24th ult., and by her we have received our files of papers from that city to the 24th, and Halifax to the 28th ult. She has brought home £78,000 in specie, and forty one passengers. The steamer Hibernia, from Liverpool, with advices to the 13th of May, was passed by the Cambria between New York and Halifax, and would reach the former port in thirteen and a half days. The last news received from Europe had had a favourable influence upon the other side of the Atlantic, and strong hopes are indulged in that it would materially assist in the improvement of trade.

The American people were in the midst of the preliminary steps of a new Presidential election, and both parties were marshalling their force to name candidates to represent their respective principles.

The *New York Courier* of the 24th says—

"The friends of the existing administration, calling themselves *par excellence* 'democrats' held their Convention of Delegates for nominating candidates for President and Vice-President at Baltimore yesterday. We have, as yet, no information of a choice having been made.

"The opposing, or Whig party, will not hold their nominating Convention until the first week in next month, Philadelphia being the designated place—Gen. Taylor, Gen. Scott, and Mr. Clay are the prominent men before the country for the Whig nomination of President."

The same paper gives the following, in reference to the growing crops:—

"The prospects of the growing crops of all sorts in our country—the grain crops especially, will, to all appearance and universal report, be more exuberant than ever; for a greater breadth of land than ever was sown with wheat, and unless some unforeseen blight falls upon it, the yield will be unprecedented. It may be doubted, perhaps, whether as much Indian corn will be planted this season as the last, prices having fallen so much in Europe for this grain, and so large a portion of last year's crop being still on hand. This is the season of planting; and although the current price in this market for good yellow corn, of from 57c. to 58c. per bushel affords a fair remuneration to the planter, it does not tempt by any considerable profit an extra attempt to raise it.—Hence, of Indian corn not more than an average crop should be looked for."

The commercial news is not quite as satisfactory as could be wished. The exports of specie continued to a great extent, yet it produced no alarm to the city banks, the great centre of the Exchange, and it is even reported that they have more coin in their vaults than when the drain began. The money market is also reported to have been sound, and not by any means tight.

THE NENAGH SAVINGS' BANK.

A printed notice was posted on the door of the Nenagh Savings' Bank on Saturday last.—There must have been a wrong impression heretofore on the minds of the public, who felt that there could be no loss sustained by money being lodged in any Savings' Bank, as the government were security for such deposits. It appears now to be the reverse. The security of depositors appears to rest solely on the honesty and integrity of the actuaries. We shall refrain from making any observations at present, but merely express our hope that very little loss will be sustained by those who placed their faith in the Nenagh Savings' Bank. A scrutiny or examination of the books is to be made by Mr. Tydd Prat, a government inspector of those institutions, on Friday next. The late actuary is gone some time.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

MRS. MITCHEL.—A portion of the family of Mr. Mitchel arrived in Newry, his native town, where, we understand, it is the intention of Mrs. Mitchel to fix her residence during the banishment of her husband.—*Newry Examiner.*

STATE OF IRELAND.—The following are the precise terms of Mr. Sharman Crawford's resolution respecting Ireland:—"That the present distracted state of Ireland demands the instant attention of parliament, with a view to the speedy enactment of such measures as may be necessary, to improve the condition, redress the grievances, and establish the just rights of the Irish people, and thereby promote the good order and prosperity of that portion of the United Kingdom, and give increased security to her Majesty's crown and government." This resolution will be proposed on the first supply night after Whitsuntide.

Although no phrase is more common than the "Vicar of Bray," few are acquainted with the real origin, which is this. The Vicar of Bray, in Berkshire, was a Papist under the sway of Henry VIII., and a Protestant under Edward IV.; he was a Papist again under Queen Mary, and again a Protestant in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. When he was reproached for his frequent apostacy, he answered, "I cannot help that, but if I changed my religion I am sure I kept true to my principle, which is to live and die the Vicar of Bray."

ATTEMPT TO RENEW THE CHARTIST DISTURBANCES.

Last night, about six o'clock, a body of Chartist speakers arrived on Clerkenwell-green, for the purpose of endeavouring to get up a meeting. There were at that time a few police of the G division, whose appearance tended to prevent the object in view. A crowd, however, began to collect, when, as it was evident that arrangements were being made by them to deliver some speeches information was sent to the station-house of the G division for a reinforcement of police. Before their arrival, a set of disorderly fellows commenced flinging stones at the policemen on the Green. One of the fellows was observed by Mr. Child, High Constable of the borough of Finsbury, to be most active, when he forced himself among the crowd and seized hold of him. Just then a number of policemen, under the orders of Inspector Julien, came on the Green, and the man was secured, but unfortunately Mr. Child had previously received a blow on his head from a policeman's truncheon, who thought he was about to rescue him, but which did not inflict any serious injury. The arrival of this additional body of police put an end to the intended meeting, and the Chartist delegates soon after disappeared. It was expected that a further attempt would be made, in order to obviate which, about half-past eight o'clock, Inspectors Penny and Gibbs brought a further reinforcement to the spot, at which time there were about 200 men of the division on the Green. In a few minutes after they arrived, information was received by the Inspectors that there was a disturbance in Turnmill-street. A serjeant, with six men, were accordingly sent there, but they were assailed with such a shower of bricks and stones, that they were compelled to make a precipitate retreat. Inspectors Penny and Julien instantly, with forty men, hastened to that locality. Their appearance at once cleared the street, the mob running into the numerous courts abutting into it. Brickbats and stones were hurled at them from the houses, scarcely one of the body, having escaped without being struck. Inspector Penny was knocked down by a blow on his neck, and he was compelled to be assisted up; and Inspector Julien also received a blow in his side by a brickbat. The neighbourhood is inhabited by costermongers, Irish labourers, &c. The effect of these Chartist demonstrations is most disastrous to the trade of the district, and loud complaints are made by the inhabitants, many of whom had their shops closed at four o'clock in the afternoon.—*London Paper* of Tuesday.

MEETING FOR PROCURING ARMS.

Last night a meeting, attended by upwards of 1,500 persons, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with Mitchel, and making arrangements for revenging the conduct of the government with regard to his trial, by procuring arms, and being instructed in the use of them, was held at the South London Chartist Hall, Blackfriars-road.

Mr. John M'Gildy presided, and the following resolutions were adopted:—

"We, the members and friends of the John Mitchel Club, in public meeting assembled, consider that it is our bounden duty, both to our God and our country, to pledge ourselves to advocate a repeal of the union with the same firm and unflinching determination with which Mr. Mitchel advocated it, convinced that it is the only and sure way to bring about that change in our relationship with this country which the interests of Ireland and the welfare of Irishmen imperatively require.

"That as God made man and man made arms, and as it is the undoubted right of every man to possess arms and know the use of them, and as the possession of them imparts a dignity and importance which none but the possessors know or can appreciate, we think it right to advise all persons present to provide themselves with arms, as the best and surest means to repel a foreign foe, a midnight burglar, and an armed assassin of any government that chooses to set itself up as the oppressors of the people it governs, or the stifler of public opinion honestly expressed."—*Ibid.*

HORRIBLE MURDERS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Advices have been received at the Home Office, from his Excellency the Governor of New South Wales (Sir Charles Fitzroy), which communicate the particulars of several revolting murders, alleged to have been perpetrated by Mr. Thomas Coutts, one of the most wealthy settlers in the colony. The shocking transactions took place at Grafton, in the district of the crown lands. Early in the year 1840 Mr. Coutts arrived in the country, and entered into an agreement with commissioners of crown lands for a very large allotment of ground. On taking possession, he stocked it with from 800 to 900 head of cattle, and upwards of 5,000 sheep. For the first two years the natives evinced the most sincere feeling towards Mr. Coutts, but subsequently became discontented.—Two of Mr. Coutts' agents were waylaid and murdered, and also a fine intelligent boy. The stock was either missing, sold, or killed and boiled down. Other settlers suffered proportionately to the extent of their stock. These losses, coupled with the horrible atrocities previously alluded to, led to a feeling amounting to revenge against the aborigines on the part of the English settlers, and it is stated, though not clearly substantiated in evidence, that, all means to detect the ringleaders having failed, secret poisoning was had recourse to, and a great many, particularly on Mr. Coutts' estate, had fallen a sacrifice. Numerous suspicious deaths coming to the knowledge of the commissioners of crown lands, they, in company with the chief constable and a party of policemen, proceeded to the district, and entered on a searching investigation, the result of which led to the immediate apprehension of Mr. Coutts, on the charge of being implicated in the wholesale murders.—In a camp on Mr. Coutts's land were discovered eight dead bodies, whose deaths, it was ascertained, were the result of poison—arsenic, it was supposed. Several other bodies were found in other parts. On the 7th of February, the prisoner was brought up before the chief justice, Mr. Sergeant Manning, and admitted to bail in very heavy securities—himself in £1,000 and two sureties in £500 each.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—Three young lads, pupils at Mr. Browne's school, Bandon, were on Saturday last amusing themselves by *pushing* a stone, which slipped off the hand of one of them when in the act of throwing it and struck his companion (son of the late Dr. Richard Townsend, of Cove), on the head, causing almost instantaneous death.—*Cork Con.*

FEMALE EMIGRATION.—A body of nearly 200 young women took their departure from this port on Thursday, in the Royal George, for Sydney, New South Wales. They go out (free of expense) under the auspices of the Australian Land and Emigration Commissioners, and have been selected by them from the unions of Ireland. The want of domestic servants, and the great disparity of the sexes in these colonies, which has long been a subject of remark and regret, has led to this novel freight. Half a dozen matrons have the charge of the girls; and, as the Royal George is well fitted up and provided, there is little doubt but that they will have a prosperous voyage, as well as a hearty welcome at their destination in the other hemisphere. The ship Oriental is expected to sail to-day for the Cape of Good Hope, with 200 emigrants on board. She is likewise chartered by the Emigration Commissioners.—*Plymouth Times of Saturday.*

LORD LUCAN'S POOR LAW COMMITTEE.

The following peers constitute the committee which Lord Lucan, in spite of the government succeeded in having appointed, to inquire into the operation of the Irish poor law act relative to the voting of immediate lessors—Lord President, Lord Privy Seal, Earls Devon, Fitzwilliam, Desart, Lucan, St. Germans, Stradbroke, Leicester, Lords Beaumont, Ponsonby, Sondes, Fitzgibbon, Moore, Monteagle, Somerhill, Wharncliffe, Brougham and Vaux, Portman, Monteagle of Brandon, and Campbell.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The latest news from Paris represent disunion in the government, and a difficulty of carrying it on without falling back on Louis Philippism. The habits and manners of the people, the practises of all those capable of administering the law, have been formed on that system, and the men placed at the head of affairs have not had the sagacity to see that to act on that implies the ruin of the republic. New coercive laws are preparing, because the old coercive laws were not sufficient, against the wish, it is said, of M. de Lamartine. If that be so, the French have yet much to learn, and still more to go through, before they can establish a free government. The government will be—because such are their opinions of what a government ought to be—an approximation to despotism. It will be what is called a strong government, which means a government capable, by the help of the people, of coercing them.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

At the annual meeting of this body, held on Tuesday, pursuant to the provisions of the supplemental charter, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, the following were declared duly elected :—

President—Robert Harrison, M.D.
Vice-President—Andrew Ellis.
Secretary—Alexander Read, M.D.
Council—Messrs. Carmichael, Wilmot, Read, Cusack, Auchinleck, Jacob, Porter, Tagert, Williams, Armstrong, Trant, Rynd Adams, Barker, Colles, Power, Lipsett, Macdonnell, and Corr.

The Newport railway bridge, destroyed by fire last week, cost £20,000 and the unfortunate accident will delay the completion of the South Wales Railway line for two years.

There was a meeting of the clergy of Cork on Monday at the Cathedral, to raise a testimonial to the memory of the late Bishop of Cork, Doctor Kyle.

Government contemplates an immediate application to parliament for authority to raise a loan for emigration. The amount will be £1,000,000.

Government have agreed to make advancements to the Scotch railways.

The Lord Lieutenant and the Duke of Devonshire are to visit the Royal Agricultural Society next month.

Lord Clonbrock is seriously ill.

A packet addressed from the government of Canada to the Lords of the Admiralty has been broken open by the revenue officers in the United States. It is a scandalous transaction, and may occasion some unpleasant consequences.

Ashbourn Hall, Nottingham, the residence of the late Sir W. Boothby, Bart., husband of Lady Boothby, (Miss Nesbitt, the actress), has been sold to the Roman Catholics, and to the class called "Brothers of Charity."

Mr. Lowther, Head Constable of Police, is elected Deputy Governor of the Carlow jail. He has lately retired from the Constabulary on a pension.

The Rev. David Whitty, curate of Shanagolden, was assaulted and severely beaten near Foynes island on Monday last, a monstrous and almost unheard of outrage upon a Protestant clergyman in this part of Ireland.—*Lim. Chron.*

Eighteen of the Pensioners sent out by government from this country to Canada last year died there during the inclement weather.

The Kerry Protestant Orphan Society have lost £138 which they had in the defunct Tralee Savings' bank.

AUCTION OF MR. MITCHEL'S FURNITURE.—On Monday, Mr. Thomas Dillon, of Henry-street, sold by auction the household property, &c., belonging to Mr. Mitchel. The sale attracted an immense attendance, and many persons came forty and fifty miles in order to purchase some relic of the patriotic Irishman. The sale commenced at half-past twelve o'clock. The auctioneer stated that it was by direction of the friends of Mrs. Mitchel, and not at the suit of the crown, that the sale had been directed. This statement was received with loud applause. It is needless to mention in detail the articles sold and the prices realised for each. The furniture sold at extremely high prices, especially the small articles, such as china, glass, &c.; the books with the patriot's autograph brought in many instances one hundred times their original cost. A pike and two swords, which cost but a few shillings each sold at a guinea a piece. The greatest spirit of emulation prevailed to possess something belonging to Mr. Mitchel, and it was nearly 8 o'clock before the auction terminated.—*Evening Freeman.*

POULTRY—A Yankee editor, speaking of poultry, says, "Much attention has been paid to the rearing of poultry in the west; and the method now in use of hatching chickens, I consider far superior to the Egyptian one of hatching them in ovens. It is simply to fill a barrel with eggs, heap it up, and set a hen upon the bung."

TO ADVERTISERS.—The *Liverpool Mail* asserts that "intelligent metropolitan advertising agents all pronounce that an average circulation of 3,000 for a Conservative provincial paper is *worth* to advertisers almost as much as 30,000 of a Radical print." This we firmly believe to be the case, as the question for advertisers is not "How many read a paper?" but "By whom is it read?" "By what class of persons is it supported?"

The Londonderry Sentinel states that the Marquis of Hertford draws about £80,000 yearly from his Irish estates, and of which sum about £300 may be spent in Ireland. Who can wonder at the cry, "Tax your absentees?"

A NEW ADVENTURE.—An expedition, altogether novel at this port (Hull), has within the last few days been fitted out and despatched at the sole expense of Mr. John Bowlby, who at his own risk, has determined to try whether the fishery for cod at Davis' Straits cannot be successfully carried on. He has therefore purchased her Majesty's late revenue cutter Bee, of the burthen of 70 tons, and a schooner named the Seaflower, of the burthen of 190 tons, and having thoroughly fitted, equipped, and stored them for the business, they left this port, the Seaflower about ten days ago, and the Bee on Tuesday last, for the before-mentioned fishing-ground. The crew of the former consists of 16 hands, of whom Capt. Smith is the commander, whilst Captain Weldon has charge of the Bee, whose crew numbers nine persons.—*Hull Advertiser.*

Whilst the family were at chapel at 1 o'clock afternoon on Sunday, the house of Mr. P. Kirby, farmer, near Kilfrush, in this county, was entered by a gang of ruffians, who took off several stand of fire arms; they also ransacked every box in the house for money, but succeeded in getting only 4s 6d. The dwelling is convenient to the constabulary station.—*Lim. Chronicle.*

The house of Patrick Kelly, of Clonriddin, near Kilrush, was attacked by an armed party, with faces blackened, who fired shots and robbed and dangerously wounded him. Head Constable Mullarky has had the offenders apprehended, and who were subsequently committed to Ennis jail by James Little, Esq., R.M.—*Ibid.*

CARGO OF DEALS, FOR SALE.

THE Cargo of the Barque "*COUNTESS OF DURHAM*," consisting of a very superior assortment of BRIGHT NEW SAWN DEALS, expected to arrive from ST. JOHN'S, N.B., about the 18th JUNE.

Apply to

HANDCOCK STRANGMAN,
Mary-Street, Waterford.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

93, Custom-House Quay.

CONTINUATION OF SALE

Of Remaining portion of the Stock of the late JAMES CARROLL,

AT ONE-HALF THE ORIGINAL COST!

THE GOODS are all marked in Plain Figures at the Lowest CASH PRICE, and must be Sold Off

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE!

In order to assort the OLD STOCK, D. FERGUSON and Co., of Kilkenny, have been induced to Purchase £1,000 worth of NEW GOODS!! under peculiar circumstances for CASH!! in London, Glasgow, and Manchester; which they will include in the Sale, AT COST PRICE!!!

An early attendance is respectfully requested.

☞ Open from 10 till 6.

Waterford, June 8.

Unreserved Auction OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER has been instructed to SELL BY AUCTION, at No. 20, LITTLE NEWTOWN, on TUESDAY, 13th June instant, a quantity of Excellent

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

chiefly comprising Mahogany Chairs in Hair-Cloth; Sofa in ditto; Dining, Card, and Side Tables; Secretary and Book Case; large Deal-Press; Eight Day and Kitchen Clock; a few choice framed Prints; Carpets; Fenders and Fire Steels; Mahogany Four-post and Eliptic-roofed Bedsteads, with suitable hangings; Paillasses; prime Feather Beds; Cane-seated Chairs; Mahogany and Painted Dressing Tables; Basin Stands; Commodes; Chests of Drawers; Towel Stands; Looking Glasses; Cut Glass; China; Delph; Kitchen Furniture, and Culinary Requisites.

Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock.

HENRY KELLY,
Auctioneer.

Waterford, June 8, 1848.

CHANCERY.

Elizabeth Foran, Petitioner;
Richard Nagle, Respondent.
And Five other Matters.
Richard Nagle & others, Plaintiffs;
Richard Nagle & others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Report of William Henn, Esq., the Master in these Matters and Cause, bearing date the 3d day of June instant, All That and Those, that part of the Lands of DROMORE, in the County of Waterford, late in the possession of Mr. JAMES NAGLE, deceased, and containing about Fifty-five Acres, Statute Measure, together with the Premises thereon, are TO BE LET, under the Court, for Seven Years, from the First Day of May last, pending these Matters and Cause. And the Receiver is ready to receive written Proposals from all Persons desirous of becoming Tenants, as aforesaid, to said Lands and Premises.

The Tenant will be required to execute Leases, and to enter into Security by Recognizance of himself and Two Sureties in double the amount of the Yearly Rent. The Sureties' Names and Addresses are to be mentioned in all said Proposals.

Dated this 3d day of June, 1848.

THOMAS SMITH,
Of Cappoquin, the Receiver.

JOHN O'SULLIVAN, Solicitor for the Receiver, 202, Great Brunswick-street, Dublin.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

7th—Charlotte, Leatham, Chester, coals, coke, &c.—Neptune (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, m. g.—Stanton's, Fudge, Port Talbot, coals—Lochinvar, M'Cormack, Galatz, Indian corn.

8th—Trap, Jones, Liverpool, Indian corn—Rigby, Rigby, Liverpool, Indian corn—Lady Erskine, Pany, do., do.

Put back—Ocean, Lewis, and the Jane Brown, Price, before mentioned.

SAILED.

7th—Energy, Wemyss, Liverpool, general cargo—Alpha, Rogers, Cardiff, ballast—Liberator, Benfield, do., do.—Flora, Manning, London, provisions—Vigo, Edwards, Liverpool, flour—Anna Maria, Bennett, do., g.c.

8th—Ocean, Lewis, Cork, flags—Jane Brown, Price, do., do.—Active, Allen, Portsmouth, provisions—Stanton's, Fudge, Cork, coals—Speedy, Fowler, Newport, flour, &c.—Jane Frances, Cox, Cardiff, ballast—New Parliament, Brabyn, Llanelly, flour—Adventure, Parry, do., do.—Eliza, Seaborn, Cardiff, do.—Lady Champneys, Allonby, Liverpool, flour—Eleanor, Richard, Carnarvon, ballast.

Wind—W. to W.N.W. and W.S.W.

EDUCATION.—In the good old-fashioned times, before education was split into so many ramifications and sub ramifications as at present, a humourous poet thus summed up a village chandler's notions of education :—

"I tell thee, wife, I'll have our daughter bred
To book'ry, cook'ry, thimble, needle, thread;
Make her expert and ready at her prayers,
That God may keep her from the devil's snares;
Teach her what's useful: how to shun deluding;
To roast, to toast, to boil, and mix a pudding;
To knit, to spin, to sew, to make or mend;
To scrub, to rub, to earn, and not to spend;
With all such hussifry as well becomes
A wife for one that deals in mops and brooms;
That when she's wed, she may not think it scandal
To serve a neighbour with a farthing candle."

Nine pigs belonging to Mr. Blennerhassett, of Castlegregory, county Kerry, were poisoned on Friday.

On Saturday the house of the Rev. Francis M'Kenna, P.P. of Fohanagh, county Galway, was broken into, and £25, with a flitch of bacon, stolen. At the time the robbery was committed, the Rev. Mr. M'Kenna was purchasing potatoes for distribution amongst his poor parishioners.

Seventy men were dismissed from the works of the Wexford and Wicklow Railway, at Bray, on Saturday.

On Sunday four Roman Catholics embraced the Protestant religion at St. Thomas's Church, Dublin.

The Priests' Protection Society have challenged Father Oakley to a religious controversy in any public place in Dublin.

THE FINES ON MESSRS. MEAGHER AND BYRNE.—Thirteen barristers, sixteen solicitors, and six or seven clerks, subscribed, in the Hall of the Four Courts, in less than five minutes, the sum of ten pounds—the heaviest penalty in the power of Mr. Kelly, the police magistrate, to inflict upon Messrs. Meagher and Byrne.—*Pilot of Wednesday.*

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.

To be Sold,

WOODBINE COTTAGE,
WOODSTOWN.

THIS RESIDENCE is pleasantly situated on the Borough, commanding a view of the Bay. It consists of Parlour, Dining Room, Four Bed-rooms, Servants' and other Offices; capacious Coach House and Stables; Flower and Kitchen Gardens—all in excellent order; and at the rere of the House there is suitable accommodation for Bathing.

For Terms, which are *moderate*, apply at the Cottage. Should it be required by the Purchaser, the Furniture, which is neat and modern, would be disposed of with it.

LIST OF PREMIUMS

TO BE GIVEN AT THE

Great National Cattle Show, AND EXHIBITION OF

BREEDING AND FAT STOCK, HORSES, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY, DAIRY PRODUCE, IMPLEMENTS, &c.,

TO BE HELD AT

KILKENNY,

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th Day of JULY, 1848, and Days following.

OPEN FOR GENERAL COMPETITION TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

CLASS A.—SHORT-HORNED.

SEC. 1. For the best Bull calved after the 1st of January, 1843, and previous to the 1st of January, 1846 .. .. Thirty Sovs.
For the second best ditto .. Ten Sovs.
2. For the best Bull calved in the year 1846 .. .. Twenty Sovs.
For the second best ditto .. Five Sovs.
3. For the best Bull calved after the 1st of January, 1847 .. Ten Sovs.
For the second best ditto .. Five Sovs.
For the best Bull in the above sections .. .. The Medal.

4. For the best Cow in-calf, or that has had a calf in the year 1848 .. .. Fifteen Sovs.
For the second best ditto .. Five Sovs.
5. For the best Heifer, in calf or in milk, calved in the year 1845 .. .. Ten Sovs.
For the second best ditto .. Five Sovs.
6. For the best Heifer, in calf or in milk, calved in the year 1846 .. .. Ten Sovs.
For the second best ditto .. Five Sovs.
7. For the best Heifer, calved after the 1st of January, 1847 Ten Sovs.
For the second best ditto .. Five Sovs.

CLASS B.—LONG-HORNED.

SEC. 1. For the best Bull calved after the 1st of January, 1843 .. Ten Sovs.
2. For the best Cow, in-calf, or that has had a calf in the year 1848 .. .. Five Sovs.
3. For the best Heifer, in calf or in milk, calved after 1st January, 1846 .. .. Five Sovs.

CLASS C.—DEVONS. CLASS D.—HEREFORDS.

CLASS E.—AYRESHIRES.

CLASS F.—POLLED ANGUS AND GALLOWAYS.

Same as Class B, in separate classes.

CLASS G.—WEST HIGHLANDS.

Or any other Mountain Breed.

SEC. 1. For the best Bull calved after the 1st January, 1842 .. Five Sovs.
2. For the best Cow, in calf, or that has had a calf in the year 1848 .. .. Three Sovs.
3 For the best lot of two Heifers Three Sovs.

CLASS H.—FAT STOCK.

Any Breed or Cross.

SEC. 1. For the best Fat Ox, of any breed or cross .. .. Five Sovs.
2. For the best Fat Cow, of any breed or cross .. .. Five Sovs.
3. For the best Fat Heifer, of any breed or cross .. .. Three Sovs.
For the best fat animal in the above class .. .. The Medal.
For the best of all the Prize Bulls exhibited at the show } THE GOLD MEDAL.
To the breeder of the best prize Bull .. .. The Medal.

For the best of all the Prize Cows or Heifers exhibited at the Show } THE GOLD MEDAL.
To the breeder of the best prize Cow or Heifer .. .. The Medal.

THE AGRICULTURAL CHALLENGE CUP,

Value One Hundred Sovereigns,

Given by the late PETER PURCELL, Esq., for the Best Animal in the Neat Cattle Classes, possessing most merit of its kind in the estimation of the Judges.

CLASS I.—HORSES.

SEC. 1. For the best Cart Stallion over three years old, and foaled since the 1st January, 1841 Thirty Sovs.
For the second best .. Ten Sovs.
2. For the best Cart Stallion, foaled since the 1st Jan. 1845 .. Twenty Sovs.
For the second best ditto .. Five Sovs.

3. For the best Thorough-bred Stallion .. .. The Medal.

4. For the best Cart Mare in foal or with a foal at her foot, or having reared a foal in the year 1847 .. .. Ten Sovs.
For the second best ditto .. Five Sovs.
5. For the best Cart Gelding or Filly, not exceeding 3 years old .. .. .. Five Sovs.

CLASS K.—LEICESTER SHEEP.

SEC. 1. For the best Shearling Ram .. Ten Sovs.
For the second best ditto .. Five Sovs.
2. For the best Two Shear Ram Ten Sovs.
3. For the best Ram of any other age .. .. Five Sovs.
4. For the best pen of five Shearling Ewes .. .. Five Sovs.
5. For the best pen of five Ewe Lambs .. .. Three Sovs.

CLASS L.—ANY OTHER LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Not qualified to compete with Leicesters.

SEC. 1. For the best Shearling Ram .. Eight Sovs.
For the second best .. Four Sovs.
2. For the best Two Shear Ram Eight Sovs.
3. For the best Ram of any other age .. .. Four Sovs.
4 For the best pen of five Shearling Ewes .. .. Three Sovs.
5. For the best pen of five Ewe Lambs .. .. Two Sovs.

CLASS M.—SOUTH DOWNS.

SEC. 1. For the best Shearling Ram .. Eight Sovs.
2. For the best Ram of any other age .. .. Four Sovs.
3. For the best pen of five Shearling Ewes .. .. Three Sovs.

For the best Ram in the above classes .. .. The Medal.

To the breeder of the best Ram in the above classes .. The Medal.

For the best pen of five fat Shearling Wethers, of any breed or cross .. .. Three Sovs.

CLASS N.—SWINE.

SEC. 1. For the best Boar of the large breed .. .. Five Sovs.
For the second best .. Three Sovs.
2. For the best Boar of the small breed .. .. Five Sovs.
For the second best .. Three Sovs.
3. For the best breeding Sow of the large breed .. .. Four Sovs.
For the second best .. Two Sovs.
4. For the best breeding Sow of small breed .. .. Four Sovs.
For the second best .. Two Sovs.
5. For the best lot of three pigs, of the same litter, not more than nine months old .. Three Sovs.
For the second best .. Two Sovs.

CLASS O.—EXTRA STOCK.

A sum of Money, not exceeding TWENTY POUNDS, will also be placed at the disposal of the Judges, for Extra Stock, that are not qualified to compete in the other classes; but animals qualified to exhibit in classes, shall not be allowed to enter as Extra Stock.

CLASS P.—POULTRY.

FOWL.

SEC. 1. For the best Cock and Hen, or two Pullets .. Two Sovs.
For the second best .. One Sov.

TURKEYS.

SEC. 1. For the best couple of Turkeys Two Sovs.
For the second best .. One Sov.

GEESE.

SEC. 3. For the best couple of Geese Two Sovs.
For the second best .. One Sov.

DUCKS.

SEC. 4. For the best Drake and Two Ducks .. .. Two Sovs.
For the second best .. One Sov.

Premiums and Medals will be also distributed for any other good breed of Fowl exhibited EXTRA.

CLASS Q.—DAIRY PRODUCE.

BUTTER.

To the owners of Dairies, who shall make and produce the best quality of Butter for the London and Foreign Markets, made on their own farms during the season of 1848, not being less than one Firkin of 70lbs. weight on the following terms :—

FOR THE ENGLISH OR LONDON MARKET.

SEC. 1. First Prize .. .. Five Sovs.
Second ditto .. .. Three Sovs.
Third ditto .. .. Two Sovs.

FOR THE FOREIGN MARKET.

SEC. 2. First Prize .. .. Five Sovs.
Second ditto .. .. Three Sovs.
Third ditto .. .. Two Sovs.
For the best of all the Prize Butter exhibited at the show The Medal.

N.B.—The Butter for the English or London Markets must be carefully prepared with strong pickle or brine, and not with salt, and the casks are to be particularly well coopered to retain it.

CLASS R.—IMPLEMENTS.

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS in Money, and the Medals of the Society.

1—For the best Lot and greatest variety of Ploughs.
2—For the best Grubber, or Pulverizer, to be drawn by two or more Horses.
3—For the best Horse Hoe.
4—For the best Lot of Harrows for covering grain and grass-seeds, either of Wood or Iron.
5—For the best Set of Equalizing Draught Bars, for working three horses abreast.
6—For the best Horse Rake, suitable to Stubble or gathering Weeds.
7—For the best Cart for Farm purposes.
8—For the best Drill for sowing Turnip Seeds, in one or in two Drills.
9—For the best Drill, with apparatus for distributing light and portable Manures.
10—For the best Machine for distributing Guano, Soot, and other light portable Manures broadcast.
11—For the best Cart or Machine for distributing liquid Manure.
12—For the best Machine for sowing Grain broadcast.
13—For the best Machine for drilling Grain.
14—For the best Roller.
15—For the best Thrashing Machine
16—For the best Machine for cleaning Grain.
17—For the best Turnip-cutting Machine.
18—For the best Hay, Straw, and Chaff-cutting Machine.
19—For the best and cheapest Furze-bruising Machine.
20—For the best Apparatus for Steaming Food for Cattle.
21—For the best Churn.
22—For the best Set of Milk Coolers.
23—For the best Assortment of Draining Tools.
24—For the best Drain Tile or Pipe-making Machine.
25—For the best Lot of Draining Tiles or Pipes.
26—For the best and cheapest Set of Tools for Digging or Subsoiling the land by manual labour.
27—For the best general Assortment of Collected Implements.
28—For the Collection of Implements of best Workmanship.

CLASS S.

For the best-assorted Collection of Seeds, Roots, Grasses, Vegetables, &c. .. Medals, &c.

In addition to the above classified prizes, the Judges will distribute Money Prizes and the Medals of the Society, for such new and other meritorious Implements or inventions as may be exhibited.

The Prices to be affixed to each Article, and the Cost, Workmanship, and Application to this Country, will also be taken into consideration.

Arrangements have been made with the different Steam-boat Companies, and the Directors of the Great Southern and Western Railway Company, to carry all Stock, Implements, and other articles regularly entered for exhibition, from the ports of London, Bristol, Liverpool, Glasgow, and Dublin, free of expense towards the Show, as far as the accommodation will allow.

Premium Sheets, Conditions, and full particulars, together with Notices of Entry, to be had from the Secretary in Dublin, or from Thomas Butler, Esq., Local Secretary, Kilkenny, by whom every information will be given, on application.

Monday, the 10th day of July, will be the last day for serving notices of entry.

Signed, by order,

E. BULLEN,
Secretary.

Society's Rooms,
41, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

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.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN.

Week ended May 27.

Imperial—General Weekly Average.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	47	8	Oats	20	8	Beans	36	0
Barley	32	8	Rye	28	9	Peas	36	11

Aggregate Average of Six Weeks.

	s.	d.		s.	d.		s.	d.
Wheat	49	1	Oats	20	0	Beans	35	8
Barley	32	4	Rye	29	9	Peas	36	9

Youghal Savings' Bank.

AT the Half-Yearly Meeting of the Trustees and Managers, held at the Savings' Bank, on Wednesday, the 7th June, 1848,

THOMAS HARVEY, Trustee and President, in the Chair,

It was proposed by the Rev. John Barton Grey, Manager; seconded by James Hill, Esq., Trustee, and unanimously resolved—

That this Meeting, after investigating the Half-Yearly Accounts, cannot separate without bearing testimony to the excellent management of this institution; that while an alarm has been created, in consequence of the very disastrous circumstances attending some Savings' Banks, this Meeting feels gratified in assuring the Public of the stability of the Youghal Savings' Bank, and that the integrity and efficiency of its Officers is highly satisfactory to the Directors, who deem their conduct as a guarantee to the Depositors, ensuring to them the most perfect security and confidence.

THOMAS HARVEY,
Chairman.

WATERFORD UNION.

WANTED,

BY THE

VICE-GUARDIANS OF THIS UNION,

A MASTER.

BEING most anxious to secure the services of an efficient MASTER for the Union Workhouse, they have adjourned the appointment until TUESDAY, the 20th of JUNE, 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.

ALSO,

An Assistant Matron

will be appointed by the Vice-Guardians on the same day—Salary £20 per Annum, and Officers' Rations.

(By order),

JOHN P. HENEY,
Clerk of the Union.

Board Room, 1st June, 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 result ing 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 of 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	Fits	Stone and Gravel
Blotches on the Skin	Gout	Secondary Symptoms
Bowel Complaints	Head-ache	Tic-Douloureux
Colics	Indigestion	Tumours
Constipation of the Bowels	Inflammation	Ulcers
Consumption	Jaundice	Venereal Affections
Debility	Liver Complaints	Worms of all kinds
Dropsy	Lumbago	Weakness, from whatever cause
Dysentery	Piles	&c., &c.
Erysipelas	Rheumatism	
	Retention of Urine	

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, JUNE 9.

There has been each day since our last report a fair supply of wheat at market, which met a languid demand, at somewhat lower prices. In prepared lots very little has been done, being held for higher prices. In oats and barley nothing doing. Bakers' flour met many buyers, and its value remain without change.—The demand for Indian corn and corn meal extremely dull, except in a retail way, at considerably lower rates. Butter in very good demand, and support high rates.

Mill Wheat (raw)	26s 10d to 27s 6d
Prepared Wheat	29s 0d to 29s 6d
Shipping ditto	24s 9d to 25s 6d
Barley, malting	14s 6d to 16s 0d
Do. grinding	11s 6d to 13s 6d
Bere Barley, per barrel (new)	00s 0d to 0s 0d
Oats black (brl. 14 stone)	10s 3d to 10s 10d
Do. White, for mealing, per barrel	1[illegible]s 9d to 11s 6d
Indian Corn (Galatz) per brl	22s 0d to 22s 6d
American white	21s 0d to 21s 6d
Ditto, yellow	23s 6d to 24s 0d
Ditto damaged	9s 0d to 12s 0d
Indian Meal, per ton	£10 0 0d to £10 10s 0d
Bran, per barrel	3s 6d to 3s 9d
Rye Meal	10s 3d to 10s 6d
Oatmeal, per ton	£12 00s 0d to £12 10s 0d
Flour, (superfine) per sack	38s 0d to 38s 6d
Seconds	33s 0d to 35s 0d
Thirds	31s 0d to 34s 0d
Fourths	25s 0d to 25s 0d
Barrelled Flour, of 196lb	25s 6d to 26s 6d
Do. Meal	17s 0d to 18s 0d
Beans, per cwt	16s 0d to 17s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	58s 0d to 66s 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	86s 0d to 88s 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	34s 0d to 36s 0d
Straw, per ton	14s 0d to 15s 0d
Cork Whiskey, wholesale	6s 0d to 8s 0d
Rum, per gallon	9s 0d to 0s 0d
Mutton, per lb	6d to 7d
Beef, per lb	4d to 6d
Veal, per lb	4½d to 6d
Pork, per lb	4d to 7d
Dried Hams	6d to 9d
Salmon	1s 0d to 1s 2d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	12d to 00d
Potatoes per stone	13d to 16d
Eggs, per doz	6d to 0d

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	firkins.	Price.
Wednesday	426	86s 0d to 88s 0d
Thursday	493	86s 0d to 88s 0d
Yesterday	73	86s 0d to 88s 0d

CORK MARKETS.—JUNE 7.

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

CORK BUTTER—JUNE 7.

CANT.		CURRENCY	
1st quality	87s	1st quality	78s
2d do	85s	2d do.	76s
3d do.	82s	3d do.	73s
4th do.	72s	4th do	67s
5th do.	76s	5th do.	63s
6th do.	60s	6th do.	51s

LIMERICK BUTTER—JUNE 7.

1st quality	86s	5th quality	64s
2d do.	82s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	76s	And 4s 0d over.	
4th do.	70s		

CLONMEL—JUNE 6.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	80 0 to	86 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	22 0 to	00 0
Bran	3 4 to	0 0	Fourths	17 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 3¼ to	1 4	Beef	0 4 to	0 5
Do. red	1 2½ to	1 3½	Mutton	0 5¼ 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—JUNE 6.

	s. d.	s. d		s. d.	s. d
Butter	80 0 to	82 0	[illegible]ords	00 0 to	00 0
Fresh do.	00 0 to	0 0	Oatmeal	00 0 to	11 6
Wheat	26 0 to	27 6	Potatoes	00 7 to	0 9
Barley	13 6 to	15 6	Beef	00 4 to	00 5½
Oats	11 3 to	12 0	Mutton	00 4 to	00 6½
Beans	17 6 to	18 2	Veal	00 2½ 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—JUNE 6.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d
White wheat	27 0 to	30 6	Oatmeal	12 0 to	14 0
Millers' red	25 0 to	29 6	Flour	00 0 to	00 0
Barley	14 0 to	16 0	Second	00 0 to	16 0
Oats,	11 6 to	12 6	Indian corn	34 0 to	38 0
Oats, old	00 0 to	00 0	(per 480 lbs.)		

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—June 6.

Including some further arrivals into this port since Friday, those of the entire week furnish a moderate supply of grain and flour, coastwise and from Ireland—with a liberal accession of Egyptian beans, and a fair import of Indian corn and meal from the American States, against a much larger export of the two last-named articles to Ireland.

The plenteous rains of last week, and so far during the present a succession of genial showers daily, have imparted to all the crops around us an excellent appearance; and, similar weather prevailing in various other districts of this country and Ireland, will, if the remainder of the season be favourable, promote a much earlier harvest than was predicted in the spring. Under this impression, and the day being fine, holders of wheat this morning were much less tenacious than heretofore, and submitting to a decline of 2d to 3d per 70lb from the rates of Tuesday last, the millers were induced to buy more freely, resulting in a fair extent of business at the abatement.

Flour, although in improved demand, receded 6d per sack, and 6d per barrel respectively.

Barley, upon a very limited scale, hardly supported late prices.

Malt was held rather firmly at an advance of fully 1s per quarter.

Beans, continuing in slow request, declined 1s per quarter.

Pease were the turn cheaper.

Oats and oatmeal, commanding little attention, the former gave way in value 1d per 45lb., and the latter 6d per load

Indian corn and corn meal, in the temporary absence of Irish demand, ruled extremely dull, and must be noted severally 5s per 480lb, and 2s 6d per barrel lower than on this day se'nnight.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

MARRIED.

In Clonmel, Thomas M. Grubb, Esq., to Mary Jemima, daughter of the late Casper Bell, Esq., surgeon, of Clonmel.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.—Active, Allen, Portsmouth, 701 barrels oats, 252 flitches bacon, 585 firkins butter, 40 cwt lard, 1 cask, 5 half barrels tongues, 10 barrels chops; Speedy, Fowler, Newport, 810 cwt flour, 20 firkins butter, 2 casks hams, 40 tons scrap iron; Flora, Manning, London, 1516 firkins butter, 3620 flitches bacon, 44 cwt lard, 7 hhds. 8 quarter casks wine, 20 barrels, 6 kilderkins porter, 30 chests starch, 60 casks skins, 15 packs feathers, 5 casks paint; Lady Champneys, Allonby, Liverpool, 1537 cwt flour; Rose, (s.), Burgess, Bristol, 77 barrels oats, 75 firkins butter, 40 flitches bacon, 14 casks porter, 136 pigs, 242 sheep, 165 cows.

Entered since our last—From Liverpool, per the Neptune, 135 sacks Indian corn; Charles, Liverpool, 291 quarters Indian corn, 25 barrels ditto meal; Victory, Bristol, 50 sacks Indian corn; Fergus, Galatz, 1150 quarters Indian corn; Mary, Liverpool, 90 tons Indian corn; Volo, Constantinople, 1040 quarters Indian corn; Jane & Jessie, Ibrail, 830 quarters Indian corn.

REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The usual weekly meeting of the Association was held on Monday. There was a very large attendance, the hall and galleries being crowded in all parts.

On the motion of John O'Connell, Esq., M.P., seconded by Joseph H. Dunne, Esq., the chair was taken by

M'Keon, Esq., M.D., P.L.G.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read by the Secretary,

Mr. J. O'Connell rose and said—He thought it would be more respectful towards that association, and also most proper in every respect to move that the standing orders regulating the ordinary business of the Association be reseinded, in order that he should speak on that subject which was at present occupying the minds of all Repealers throughout the country. He felt as often as he had the pleasure to address that body, there was no occasion so important as the present—it was one of the utmost importance not only to the body itself, as regards its existence, but of still greater importance as regards the interest of the great cause of which it was the agent, and also the interest of the Irish people so deeply connected in the decision they would take on the matter to which he was about to allude.—He should not have on that day to make any specific motion beyond that of summoning the committee to consider finally the steps that would be proposed to the body on that day week. He would conclude his motion with one or two remarks, and also by putting a notice on the books, provided the terms of arrangement on which Repealers were divided met the approbation of the Committee of the Association, specially summoned to meet to-morrow, and to continue sitting every day in the week—provided these terms would be agreed to, it would be his duty on that day week, as he said, to move that the association do stand indefinitely adjourned. The consequences of such a step will be taken solely as the grounds on which a new body is to arise—(loud cheers.) In the Irish Confederation at present existing similar steps would be adopted at their meeting to-morrow. The terms of arrangement will be submitted not to any particular members of the Council of the Confederation, but to the entire body of that Council. If they agree it will have the effect of causing an indefinite adjournment of the Confederation; thus the two bodies will cease to exist, so that a new body, representing all sections of Irishmen who have been so long divided, will spring up (loud cheers.) He trusted that he might at least borrow so much from the history of his public life, when they were about to adopt that step in obedience to the call of the people, as to say, no matter what his predilections might have been for that association he would not be found less heartily co-operating in his endeavours to make the new association work, and to forward it by every means in his power. While he pledged himself to do that, he would not, he trusted, be precluded from expressing the feelings which operated on his mind on this important day. He had a hope—a dear and cherished hope to his heart—and that association, without adjournment or dissolution, would have accomplished peaceably and legally. The reason they lost the talented individuals who seceded from that association they all knew, and he would not wish to revive angry feeling, passed away, he hoped, for ever, by entering into any discussion on these matters. This much he would say, no matter what their ideas might have been, they had now to bow to the voice of the country—one universal and potent voice—whose demand could not be denied—union amongst all Repealers (hear and cheers.) He had not come lightly to the conviction that a new association must be formed, but they all had to agree with the will of the country. He did not take the expression of that will from hearsay, nor from the newspapers, nor from the rumours of interested parties—he made it his business to consult by letter with influential persons throughout the country, and he found the utter impossibility of the association continuing if the country did not support it. He examined the whole state of the case, and he was bound to say that the accounts received rendered such a step necessary. The people generally were influenced by one deep sentiment—union almost at any price—union immediately among all Repealers (loud cheers.) One thing was quite competent to show that they could not go on in that association—he alluded to the decline in the rent. The country was refusing them support; they could not complain, nor remonstrate against it, for they made it known in the most unmistakeable manner. The weekly rent was inadequate to sustain the association. Therent was only £12 last week, and on this day it would probably fall short even of that sum. It was impossible therefore to continue without union. The country had spoken out, and would not give them support sufficient to maintain the old association. It would be a matter of necessity, even if the great voice of public opinion had not spoken out—it would have been, he repeated, his duty to propose an indefinite adjournment of the association, as the country did not give them the necessary support. He would avoid any unpleasant discussion, or assign any reason that might be assigned on the withdrawal from that association of the people. It might have been that they had not confidence in the doctrines of him to whom the people gave the most unlimited support, or it might have been that they had no confidence in those who took in that body a prominent part since he left them.—It might have been that men's minds were wound up to a pitch of excitement by the oppression and hostility evinced towards this country every day, in the dealings of England towards this country. These things may have weaned the people from that legal and constitutional course which he recommended them to follow. He would not say these were the causes, but they might have had some influence in depriving the association of support. These causes might have induced the people to consider it good to enter on that fearful struggle which he would have died rather than see them rush into, and which, if they were bent on, he (Mr. John O'Connell) would take neither act nor part in. The merits of that association, which had been tried and proved by the fiery ordeal which it went through in 1844, he would not now discuss. He would bow to the decision of the country. He might have doubts and fears, and he confessed he had some, but he would bow to the decision of the country, and do his utmost to work out fully the experiment of the new association (hear, hear, and applause). It was just suggested to him that it was an unquestionable fact that the people of Ireland did not support the confederation either, so strong was the desire for union; and the only cry was now for the formation of the new body (cheers). Lest it might be supposed that the new body was to have any thing illegal in it, or be calculated to inveigle them into any violation of the law, it would be well for the country to know that the new body was to be formed by the union of all Irishmen (cheers)—the concentration of public opinion. That was the principle of the new body, which was perfectly legal. Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to state that the committee of the Association and the Council of the Confederation would deliberate on the steps to be taken in the formation of the new body, and if they should not agree, instead of moving an indefinite adjournment, on next Monday he would move that the Association adjourn for another week, in order to give them an opportunity of fully considering the matter. In bidding good by to that subject, he would enter his protest against any unfair charges being made against that Association. He then proceeeded to combat, and finally to protest against the calumnies poured out on the Association.—First with regard to the remonstrance after the secession.—That document was brought surreptitiously into that Hall, because they denied it was the remonstrance of the citizens, and because they had the best assurance that it had been signed by parties who knew not its contents, and to whom those contents and its objects were misrepresented. He vindicated the Association against the charge of inactivity—by the circumstances of the country—the destitution of the people, and their inability to contribute such funds as would enable a vigorous agitation to proceed, But they have done a great deal.

Mr. O'Connell again rose, and having moved that the full committee of the Association be summoned for next day, and to continue its sittings from day to day, in order that full consideration might be given to those propositions upon which, if agreed to, the adjournment of the Association would be proposed on Monday next. And he earnestly suggested to the members of the press of Ireland, to whose patriotism they were so long and deeply indebted, and especially to the provincial press of Ireland, that they would give the earliest and most ample circulation to the statement he had now made, and the proposition to be made on Monday week, in order that an opportunity might be given the country to express its opinion on the contemplated union.

The motion passed.

Mr. O'Connell, again presenting himself, said he had to move the substance of two articles appearing in the *Freeman's Journal* upon the minutes of the Association. In doing so he referred to the fund for the family of Mr. Mitchel, and stated that the Association did not constitute itself a treasury for the reception of subscriptions for that object solely, because he desired to prevent any parties outside doors from withholding aid through opposition to the Association.—They had, however, conveyed to the treasurers of the fund their anxiety to assist their endeavours. The endeavour to collect a fund to erect a monument to his beloved father, had not been so successful as it might have been, and he did not know whether the best use to make of what had been contributed, small as it was, would be to hand it over to Mr. Mitchel's family (loud cries of no, no.) Well, at all events, in expressing his own wish, he had given evidence of the sincerity of his desire to aid the fund.—He (Mr. John O'Connell) had now to refer to a document which put my Lord Clarendon (hisses) in a very pretty light. The hon. gentleman referred to some opinions which had been formerly subscribed to by Lord Clarendon protesting against the military occupation of one third of the united kingdom, avowedly on the ground of the state of the people, and declaring that the attempt of the government of a country possessing free institutions to rule it through the influence of a mino ity could never succeed; and urged that the Lord Lieutenant had acted in complete inconsistency with those views by his military occupation of Dublin. He (Mr. O'Connell) did not object to the soldiers, because the people and the soldiers had ever been friends—(hear, hear.) They had every respect for the gallant army who had often been the protectors of the people, when the police, the Orange police—(a storm of hisses)—he was mistaken—he was not throwing any imputation upon a large portion of the existing police—(hear)—particularly of the metropolitan police, who were in general a respectable body; but it was well known that there were now, as was the case formerly to a greater extent, Orange police in the country, and that often when the lives of the people were endangered the soldiers protected them from the outrageous and illegal violence of the Orange police—(hear, hear, hear.) Mr. O'Connell then proceeded to refer to the document which he had already mentioned, and which was the address to Lord Clarendon of a number of noblemen, in which they declared their intention of discouraging the repeal agitation. They had at the head of the signatures to that document the name of the Duke of Leinster (hisses). Could any man point to a single act of that nobleman's in the course of his life shewing the least sympathy for the people? In public life he was a political nonentity; in private life he was little better. No; he understood that he was a good carpenter, and that he played the fiddle (laughter). Yes! he played the fiddle in private, and he handed over the representation of the county Kildare to a Tory representative in public; and he never came out of his hole except to oppose the will of the people, and to give his name—his honoured name, forsooth—as a pledge against the wishes and demand of the people and the interests of his country (hisses). Next they had the names Richard Dublin, and something Armagh, the state archbishops, who received thousands a year from the country which they maligned, and the oppression of which they were inclined to support. The Archbishop of Dublin was an Englishman; the Archbishop of Armagh a bad Irishman; and those men—he did not say it of them out of religious hostility—were receiving the money of the country, if not under false pretences, as nearly so as could possibly be. Then they had the names of Lords Guillamore and Glengall—the resentiment of the latter towards his country were signified by the last syllable of his name; but he regretted to see also the name of Lord Castlereagh to that document, for although sprung from a family which inflicted deep injury on Ireland, he had a fund of native goodness, honour, and uprightness in him. Of course they had the names of Lord Gormanstown, the bitter Orange Papist, to that document, and of Lord Lansdowne, the absentee; and also Lord Clanricarde. Then they had the signatures of the Fellows of Trinity College, with their caps and gowns, and their carbines and bayonets. Just think of the Fellows of Trinity College equipped with carbines and bayonets!—Did any one ever know Trinity College during the whole of its history to have emitted one benevolent or patriotic sentiment towards the country? He made the government a present of the Fellows of Trinity College, who no doubt had their minds turned towards the vacant Bishopric of Cork. Altogether, looking at the signatures to the document in question, was there ever such a set of ignoble names—some of them names of Cromwellian tinkers and tailors and kettledrummers and fifers—arrayed against Ireland? And did they think that the people would shrink back from the liberty which was nearly within their grasp because of their discouragement of repeal? No, they would not stop them. They were very much afraid of their discouragement! They spit on their discouragement—they scorned them—they defied them—they would carry the Repeal in spite of them—(cheers.)

Mr. Thomas Galwey then came forward and was received with loud cheers. He said—I wish to say one word about the jury lists (hear, hear). Lord John Russell has put forward to the House of Commons a letter addressed by the Attorney-General to the Crown Solicitor, and which gave directions to that functionary on what principle he wrs to proceed in directing jurors to stand by. That letter, written by the Catholic Attorney-General (groans)—was a copy of a letter written by the Attorney-General who was in office at the time of the prosecution of the Queen *v.* O'Connell. The Attorney-General who was then conducting the prosecution, although a Conservative, and a man of high political feeling, was every inch a gentleman—(hear). That Attorney-General would not have turned upon his co-religionists and stigmatize them as perjurers—(hear.) He would not seal himself and his co-religionists with infamy, as our Attorney-General has done (cries of hear, hear.) But there was a wide distinction between the occasion when the Conservative Attorney-General wrote the letter, and that on which our Attorney-General did it—and I will tell you what that difference is. In the *Queen v. O'Connell*, a special jury was to be struck—and in all special jury cases the crown must, of necessity, strike off twelve men. It was of necessity, therefore, the Crown Solicitor asked the Attorney General on which principle he was to proceed, when striking off the twelve men. The Attorney General answered him, "of corse you will strike off any persons belonging to Conciliation Hall politics." Well, that cannot be much wondered at; the Crown Solicitor was bound to strike off somebody, and he must have had some principle to go by. But it was different in the case of the Queen *a.* Mitchel (hear.) The crown was not only bound to strike one off the jury panel, but they were bound not to strike any off (hear, hear.) It was most illegal, it was, without doubt, unconstitutional—it certainly amounted to a packing of the jury (hear, hear.) It has been proposed to me by a witty friend to give the Castle clique—the Under Secretary, the Attorney General, and some others of them—the name of the "Connaught Rangers" (laughter.) It is an extraordinary fact that they have all come from Galway (renewed laughter.) I think it was the opinion of the Liberator, often expressed by him, that the most incomprehensible set of men that he came in contact with were furnished by that locality—he always found them quite unmanageable (hear, hear.) I have another fact for you: we have not only the Under Secretary from Galway—we not only have the Attorney General from Galway; but the hangman for all Ireland is a Galway man (great laughter.)

The week's rent was then announced to be £13 7s 2d, after which the meeting separated.

THE IRISH CONFEDERATION.

A meeting of this body was held on Tuesday evening at the Music Hall. The meeting was advertised for eight o'clock, but long before that hour Abbey-street was crowded to excess. Large bodies of police, under the command of Superintendants M'Carthy and Walsh, were stationed in the neighbourhood, and at each end of Carlisle-bridge a row of constables was placed. The horse police, headed by Inspector Stokes, paraded Sackville-street. About half-past seven o'clock the clubs began to arrive, and as each entered Abbey-street they were loudly cheered by the immense concourse of persons assembled.

The Davis Club was the first to arrive, headed by Mr. C. Ferris, and numbering about 600 members.

The Grattan Club, numbering over 500 members, came next, and was headed to the hall by Mr. Barry, in consequence of the absence of Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher, who had been arrested on a charge of having assaulted a policeman who obstructed him on his way to the place of meeting.

The Curran Club mustered 300 strong, and was preceded by the president, Mr. J. B. Dillon.

The Doctor Doyle Club was headed by Charles Gavan Duffy, and consisted of about 300 members.

The Fag-a-Bealiac Club, with the president, Mr. P. J. Smyth, was the next, and had 130 members present.

The Sheares Club, consisting of 150 members, was preceded by the secretary.

The Mitchel Club—This being a body formed since the conviction of the patriot whose name it bears, was an object of much attraction. It was headed by Mr. J. Dowling, and consisted of over 200 members.

The Patrick's Club, of about 400 members, was headed by Mr. Johnston.

The Oliver Bond Club—This is a new Club, and was headed by Mr. O'Gorman; the members amounted to about 150.

The Brien Boroihme Club, with Mr. Hastings as president, followed, and consisted of over 200 members.

The Sarsfield Club, which numbered over 400 members, was headed by Messrs. Daly, Coughlan, and Hogan.

Arthur O'Connor and Mercantile Assistants' Clubs—Those closed the regular procession of the clubs, and consisted of about 450 members—the former was headed by Mr. Read, the latter by Mr. T. D. Magee.

The suburban clubs were present, but did not form in procession—they came singly and in large numbers. Bodies of police were drawn up at the corners of all the streets and avenues leading to the Music Hall, but throughout the whole proceedings the greatest regularity and order was observed by the people.

The meeting was most numerously attended.—Every part of the building was densely crowded, and the principal portion of the galleries was occupied by ladies. On the different clubs marching in, to take up the places assigned them, they were loudly cheered, especially the St. Patrick's Club, of which Mr. Mitchel was president.

At eight o'clock, on the motion of J. B. Dillon, the chair was taken amid loud and prolonged cheering by

Francis Morgan, Esq., Solicitor.

The Secretary then read the minutes of the last meeting, which were confirmed, and also an abstract of the income and expenditure of the Confederation, from the 14th of March to the 28th of May, from which it appeared that the receipts were £206 3s 4d, and the expenditure £198 16s 1d, leaving a balance of £7 7s 3d. The secretary then read an address from the New York Irish Confederation, which was received with loud cheers.

Mr. Dillon then proposed the admission of Mr. Joseph Hanly, Solicitor, of 6, Bachelor's-walk, which was carried amid loud cheers.

Mr. Dillon moved the admission of 24 confederates from Castlereagh, also several town councillors, and 50 tradesmen from Galway; also 36 members of the Bagenal Harvey Club, from Kingstown.

Mr. Richard O'Gorman, jun., proposed the admission of 110 members from the city of Dublin.

Mr. Charles Gavan Duffy said he was authorised to propose, as a member, a gentleman who was only second to Sir Robert Kane, as a practical chemist and geologist, Doctor Antisell—(cheers.) He had also to move the admission of Surgeon Keating O'Shea, of London, Mr. James Codd, of Regent-street, and Mr. Laurence Mackey—(hear, hear.)

Mr. Hayes, of Waterford, proposed the admission of 130 members of the Manchester Club—(cheers.)

Mr. Moate moved the admission of 30 "Tipperary Boys" from Clonmel (cheers).

Mr. Richard O'Gorman, sen., who was received with the most cordial and enthusiastic cheering, moved the admission of 40 members from Athboy (cheers).

Mr. P. J. Barry moved the admission of 20 members from Leeds, and 11 members from a place in Staffordshire, also 15 members from Rathkeale.

Mr. Sexton proposed the admission of 30 members of the Davis Club from London.

Mr. T. F. Meagher proposed the admission of Mr. Wm. O'Hara, of Cork, solicitor; Mr. Edward Richards, of Waterford; Mr. John Drennan, grandson of the celebrated United Irishman, Dr. Drennan, of Belfast (cheers).

Mr. Dillon moved the admission of the Rev. Thaddeus O'Malley (cheers).

The Chairman put the question severally on each proposition, which was each time carried by acclamation.

Mr. Dillon—Sir, I have now to submit a short statement of facts which have been put together, not so much to convince you as to convince all men who read the English language, that John Mitchel has been swindled out of his liberty—(hear, hear.) It will remain a lasting record of Whig infamy. Mr. Dillon read a document headed "Trial by Jury in Ireland." I may observe that a careful investigation has been made within the last few days by Mr. Ray, of Conciliation Hall, as to the character and position of the persons on the jurors' list, and he will be able to prove that there were no less than 800 Catholics on the list in higher positions in life than the Protestants who were put upon that panel (hear, hear.) A gross and shocking outrage upon justice and decency has been committed, and I should like to know with what view and intentions this has been done? Has it been done to conciliate the affections and the confidence of the Irish people to the crown and government of England, and thereby to render them the more secure?—If it had been done with that view, I here pronounce the experiment to be a great failure. I, for one, do not love either the government or the crown of England the better for that—(great cheering)—and I tell my Lord Clarendon this—(groans)—that for one Republican that was in Ireland this day month, there are twenty to night (immense cheering.) The day of retribution is fast hastening—the day when tyrants shall tremble and be confounded, and jury packers shall hide their heads (loud applause.) One jury more, may, perhaps, be packed—one victim more may, perhaps, be sacrificed; but every fresh outrage that is perpetrated renders the hated domination of England more hated still. Every fresh sacrifice that is offered up nerves, and purifies, and steels the hearts of those who survive—(cheers.) In this spirit we defy their packed juries, and offer our limbs to their chains—(cheers.) I will conclude with one observation—it will be a solemn one—and I trust it will sink into your minds—it is this, that if within two months from this night the people of Ireland be not in such a position—be not so organised and so prepared—(hear, and cheers)—that the packing of a jury will be a very unsafe experiment in Ireland, then, I say, they deserve to remain slaves to the end of time (cheers.

Mr. Duffy then presnted himself, and was received with loud cheers. He said—When the first echo of the French revolution was heard in this island I proclaimed from this tribune that the time for union amongst Irishmen had arrived. I asked you to forget the past and turn your faces to the future—to look for your enemy no more in Conciliation Hall, no more among your countrymen, but in the Castle of Dublin—(cheers.) And now union is at hand if you will it—(hear.) I am instructed by the council to lay before you the proposal for it, agreed to by a conference of repealers. It is proposed to suspend the meeting of the Repeal Association and the Confederation—(no, yes, yes)—to bury in eternal oblivion all the differences that have divided us, and to begin in a united Irish league a new, speedy, and definite struggle for our independence (cheers.) My duty at present is to give notice of a motion that the Confederation at the next meeting will adjourn *sine die* if the preliminaries of a union have been fully adopted—(hear and cheers)—and that they may be well considered, a conference will take place in the council-rooms at eight o'clock to-morrow night, at which deputations from all the clubs will attend, and any Confederate who has a valid objection to this union, I now invite to come and state it (hear.) Who, for some petty jealousy or the memory of ancient quarrels, would forbid the banns of this great union? I hope not—I believe not; this Confederation has from the beginning sought its end with unselfishness and devotion, and so will it now (hear, hear.)

Mr. Thomas F. Meagher next presented himself and was received with the most rapturous cheering, he said—Citizens of Dublin, since we last assembled in this hall, an event has occurred which decides our fate. We are no longer masters of our lives. They belong to the country, to liberty (loud cheers). Upon the walls of Newgate a fettered hand has inscribed this destiny. We shall be the martyrs or the victors in this struggle (loud and continued cheers). "One, two, three—aye, hundreds shall follow me," exclaimed the glorious citizen who was sentenced to exile and immortality upon the morning of the 29th of May (cries of hear, hear). Such was his prophecy, and his children will have to say that prophecy has been fulfilled. Let no man mistrust these words. Whilst I speak them I am fully sensible of the obligation they impose. It is an obligation from which there is no exemption but through infamy (cheers). Claiming your trust, however, I well know the feelings that prevail amongst you. Doubt, depression, shame! Doubt, as to the truth of those whose advice restrained your daring. Depression, inspired by the loss of the ablest and the boldest man amongst us (hear, and cheers). Shame, excited by the ease, the insolence, the impunity with which he was hurried in chains from the island to whose service he had sacrificed all that he had on earth—all that made life dear, and honourable, and glorious to him—his home, his genius, and liberty (loud cries of hear, hear). In those feelings of depression and shame I deeply share, and from the mistrust with which some of you, at least, may regard the members of the late council I shall not hold myself exempt. If they are to blame—so am I. Between the hearts of the people and the bayonets of the government, I took my stand with the members of the council, and warned back the precipitate devotion which scoffed at prudence as a crime (hear, hear). I am here to answer that act. If you believe it to have been the act of a dastard, treat me with no delicacy, treat me with no respect—vindicate your courage in the impeachment of the coward. The necessities and perils of the cause forbid the interchange of courtesies. Civilities are out of place in the whirl and tumult of the tempest (loud cheers.) And do not fear that the forfeiture of your confidence will induce in me the renunciation of the cause. In the ranks—by the side of the poorest mechanic, I shall proudly act under any council you may decree (hear, and cheers.) Summon the intellect and heroism of the democracy from the workshop, the field, the garret—bind the brow of labour with the crown of sovereignty—place the sceptre in the rough and blistered hand, and I shall be the subject and the soldier of the plebian king (enthusiastic cheers.) The address of the Council to the people of Ireland—the address signed by William S. O'Brien bears witness to your determination. It states that thousands of the Confederates had pledged themselves that John Mitchel should not leave these shores (cries of hear, hear, hear.) We were bound to make this statement—bound in justice to you—bound in honour to the country (hear.) Whatever odium may spring from that scene of victorious defiance, in which the government played its part without a stammer or a check, none falls on you. You would have fought, had we not seized your hands and bound them (hear, hear.) Let no foul tongue, then, spit its sarcasms upon the people. They were ready for the sacrifice, and had the word been given the stars would burn this night above a thousand crimsoned graves (hear, and cheers.) The guilt is ours—let the sarcasms fall upon our heads. We told you in the clubs, four days previous to the trial, the reasons that compelled us to oppose the project of a rescue. Night after night we visited the clubs to know your sentiments, your determination—and to the course we instructed you to adopt you gave, at length, a reluctant sanction—(hear, hear.) Bitterly, indeed, might the wife and children of our illustrious friend lament the loss they had sustained, if his example failed to excite amongst us that defiant spirit, which, in spite of pains and penalties, will boldly soar to freedom, and from the dust, where it has writhed and fretted for a time, return in rapturous flight to the source from whence it issued (cheers.)—But not till then, let there be no tears and mourning round the hearth from which the pride and chivalry has passed away (hear, hear.) All that was perishable to him—his flesh and blood—are in the keeping of those who won his liberty with loaded dice (hear, hear, and hisses.) Oh, to have checked the evil promptly—to have secured their crown and government against him and his teachings—to have done their treacherous business well—they should have read his mission and his power in the star that presided at his birth, and have stabbed him in his cradle (hear, hear.) They seized him thirty years too late—they seized him when his steady hand had lit the sacred fire, and the flame had passed from soul to soul (enthusiastic cheers.) For one, I am pledged to follow him (loud and protracted cheering.) Once again they shall have to pack their jury-box—once again exhibit to the world the frauds and mockeries—the tricks and schemes upon which their power is based. In this island English domination never—never, shall have rest (tremendous cheers.) The work begun by the Norman never shall be completed. Generation transmits to generation the holy passion. From the blood which drenched the scaffolds of 1798, the felons of this year have sprung (loud cheers.) Should their blood flow—peace, and pretended loyalty, and debasement, may here, for a time, resume their reign—the snows of a winter, the flowers of a summer, may clothe the proscribed graves—but from those graves there shall be a cry for justice. Peace, "loyalty," and debasement, forsooth! A stagnant society! breeding in its bosom slimy, sluggish things, that to the surface make their way by stealth, and there, for a season, creep and glitter in the glare of a provincial royalty (hear.) Peace, pretended loyalty, and debasement! A mass of pauperism!—shovelled off the land—stocked in fever sheds and poor houses—shipped to Canadian swamps—rags, and pestilence, and vermin. Behold the rule of England! and in that rule behold humanity dethroned and Providence blasphemed (hear, hear, and vehement applause.)—To keep up this abomination they enact their laws of felony. There is a black ship upon the southern sea this night. Far from his own old land—far from the sea, and soil, and sky, which standing here he used to claim for you with all the pride of a true Irish Prince—far from that circle of fresh, young hearts, in whose light, and joyousness, and warmth his own drank in each evening new life and vigour—far from that young wife, in whose heart the kind hand of Heaven has kindled a gentle heroism, sustained by which she looks with serenity and pride upon her widowed house, and in the children that girdle with beauty, beholds the inheritors of a name which, to their last breath, will secure for them the love, the honour, the blessing of their country (enthusiastic cries of hear, hear)—far from these scenes and joys, clothed and fettered as a felon, he is borne to an island where the rich and brilliant, and rapacious power, of which he was the foe, has doomed him to a dark existence. That sentence shall be reversed—reversed by the decree of a free nation (loud cheering). Till then, in the love of the country let the wife and children of the illustrious exile be shielded from adversity (loud cheers). True, when he stood before the judge, and with the voice and bearing of a Roman, told him that there were three hundred prepared to follow him—true it is that at the moment he spoke not of his home and children—he thought only of his country—and to the honour of her sons bequeathed the cause for which he was doomed to suffer. Think! oh, think of that exile, the hopes, the longings, which will grow each day more anxious and impatient. Think! oh, think of how, with throbbing heart and kindling eye, he will look out across the waters that imprison him, searching in the eastern sky for that flag which will announce to him his liberty, and the triumph of sedition. Think! oh, think of that day, when thousands and tens of thousands will rush to the water's edge, when a distant gun proclaims his return—mark the ship as it dashes through the waves and nears the shore—behold him there standing upon the deck, the same calm, intrepid, noble heart—his clear quick eye runs along the shore, and fills with the light which flashes from the serried bayonets—a moment's pause—and then amid the roar of cannon, the fluttering of a thousand flags, the pealing of cathedral bells, the cheers of millions, the triumphant felon sets his foot once more upon his native soil—hailed and blessed, and welcomed as the most honoured citizen of our free and happy country (enthusiastic cheers, amid which Mr. Meagher retired).

Mr. Richard O'Gorman, jun., then presented himself, and was received with loud cheers. He said—I believe, with my friend, that the day of important resolutions that resolved nothing, and of enthusiastic cheers where the sentiment was forgotten before the echoes of the cheer died away—I believe and hope that all this humbug is now gone, and for ever (hear, hear.) We have prayed for liberty—we have given money to attain it, and it was not to be bought. One brave man has stepped out from amongst us, and like the Roman, sprung into the gulph, and given more than his life for Ireland (loud cheers.) See in the sudden change of public feeling the glorious result of his heroism. Awakened enthusiasm, like a signal of fire goes flashing through the land (hear)—hands grasp hands again—new hope—new energy—new vigour—are spread amongst our people, roused by the voice of John Mitchel in the dock (great cheering.) We shall be united—not now in secret conspiracy—which the whisper of a spy may scatter to the winds, but in an open, unconcealed, outspoken effort with the nations of the earth to witness our plot, and a whole people to carry it into execution—(hear, hear, and loud cheers.) What is our plot? Is it to interrupt the peace—to disturb the tranquility—to impede that prosperity, of which learned judges, and learned crown counsels, so eloquently spoke a few days ago—(hear.) What peace have we in Ireland? Peace that kills men as surely as the most pitiless war. What tranquility have we? 'Tis the stagnation of honest feeling—the suppression of patriotic sentiment—the death of vigorous and manly thought—(loud cheers.) What law have we? The law of an oligarchy armed against the people, Ejectments to aid the rich to enable them to slay tenants at will. What law protecting the poor?—(cheers.) What constitution have we: None, Sir. Is not trial by jury—fair, pure, impartial trial, without suspicion or dishonesty—is not this a privilege of the constitution? Aye, Sir, it is the last plank of the constitution, and that last plank was torn from under our feet in the recent juggle—I will not call it a trial—by which John Mitchel was torn from his home (loud cheers.) Sir, I cannot better conclude this speech than by reading you the last few words of a proclamation which I commenced proposing for your adoption, and which is signed by Mr. Smith O'Brien. With this last sentence, as my advice to the clubs, allow me to conclude. Mr. O'Gorman concluded by reading the last passage in the address, exborting the people by the love which they bore to their country and their kind—by their attachment to their home and their regard for their children's weal, to unite in a holy league against usurpation and injustice—to let no selfish passions contaminate their purpose—and, above all, to cease not to invoke, on bended knee, and with humble and devoted hearts, the blessing, and the aid, and the guidance of heaven, upon efforts consecrated as the most sanctified of duties, by the eternal principles of justice.

Mr. Galwey, Mr. J. H. Dunne, jun., Mr. Stritch, and Mr. T. D. M'Gee, having addressed the meeting,

Mr. Daly, of London, then addressed the meeting briefly. He said they would have to look sharp or the people of England would be up and at it before themselves. He had been sent there specially to know whether his countrymen did mean what they had been so long talking of, particularly as one of the best and boldest hearts that ever beat in Ireland had been sent across the water into exile. They did not blame the men of Dublin, because they believed they were not sufficiently organised to attempt a successful rescue—(no)—but they did think that something would have taken place, and if there had, Dublin would not have been twenty four hours up before London would have followed its example. In continuation, the speaker said that he thought from the determination which had been manifested there that evening they would not let the harvest of the poor man go out of the country. There was now an alliance offensive and defensive between the English working man and the Irishman; and if the government persisted in their ruinous course and drove the people of that country to fight for food, let them take care that they would not raise a fire near their own house which would burn themselves.

Mr. C. G. Duffy then moved that the chair be taken by Mr. R. O'Gorman, sen., and that the thanks of the meeting be returned to the previous chairman.

Mr. R. O'Gorman, sen., on taking the second chair, said—Our best and bravest man has been taken from us. I trust the people of Ireland will never forget John Mitchel. And what was he guilty of? Of loving his country more than he loved his wife and children, more than he loved his own personal safety, more than he loved his life—(cheers.) Of all that John Mitchel was guilty, and if he deserved to be transported for all that, they should take me and put me on board a transport ship also (loud and enthusiastic cheering.) You will now return to your houses, and I have but one word to say to you—remember John Mitchel—remember John Mitchel—I tell you to remember John Mitchel (immense cheering.)

The proceeding then terminated.

EMIGRATION TO SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Extract from a letter written by a Member of the Council, dated Adelaide, 29th of January, 1848:—

"Labour of all kinds has become alarmingly scarce, and consequently wages have considerably increased. And, in the face of all this, we are told we are getting too many emigrants, and our money remitted for the purpose is kept lying idle, while we are paralysed for want of men. At this moment 5,000 men would find employment at high wages, and then we would require 500 per month to keep up the supply. We have beef, mutton, and bread to spare—enough to feed fifty thousand people for a year—and within that time could produce sufficient for ten times that number, if required; and, yet, we are told that it is feared we will starve people if they are sent out."

Port Philip, New South Wales, papers to the close of February have been received, but on general subjects they do not contain much. They, however, amply compensate by furnishing a table of the rates of wages for all kinds of mechanics and labourers, which will be read with much interest. The following is taken from the *Port Philip Herald*, compiled expressly for home readers:

"MECHANICS.

"Compositors, £2 per week; watchmakers, £2 10s per week; curriers, £2 10s; beamen £2 10s; tailors, 6s and 7s per day; carpenters and joiners, 6s and 7s; bricklayers, 7s and 8s; stonemasons, 7s and 8s; stonecutters, 7s and 8s; plasterers, 7s and 8s; bricklayers' labourers, 5s; blacksmiths, 7s and 8s; painters and glaziers, 6s and 7s; cabinet makers, 6s and 7s; bookbinders, 5s and 6s per day. Butchers and bakers, 20s per week, with board and lodging; shoemakers, £2 2s per week; boot-closers, £3; wheelwrights, £2 5s; sawyers, £2 2s; body-makers (coach), £2 2s; carriage-makers, £2 10s; wheelers, £2 5s; coach smiths, £2 10s; do. painters, £2 5s; trimmers, £2 10s; saddlers, £2 2s each per week; shipwrights, 6s and 7s per day; millwrights, 7s 6d per day.

"AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS.

"For married couples without family from £45 to £55 per annum, with rations on the following scale:—12lbs. meat, 10lbs. flour, ½lb. tea, 2lbs. sugar, for each per week; when double rations are allowed the above scale is doubled. For married couples with family, £35 to £45 per annum. The amount of wages depends upon the distance, whether in town or far in the country. Single men finding themselves, £1 to £1 5s per week; do. with board and lodging, 12s to 17s per week; shepherds, £26 to £32 per annum; hutkeepers, £24 to £28; general useful servants, £28 to £36 yearly; farm servants, £32 to £40; bullock drivers, £30 to £36; gardeners, £35 to £45; cooks, £30 to £50 per annum each.

"FEMALE SERVANTS.

"Thorough servants, £26 to £35; housemaids, £20 to £28; cooks, £28 to £35; nursemaids, £12 to £20 per annum."

It is observed that it was almost impossible to find sufficient hands for some branches. Coachmakers, curriers, and cabinetmakers were especially in very great request, and all other trades were very much required, and would find immediate employment. With regard to the expense of the necessaries, which it might be supposed were proportionably high with the high range of wages, the same authority states that such is not the case, as the mechanic or labourer could support his family as cheaply as in England. Bread, the 4lb. loaf, 7d; beef, 2d per lb.; mutton, 2d per lb.; tea, 1s 8d per lb., and sugar 3d per lb. Single men could obtain board and lodging at 10s per week.

THE BIBLE IN KAFFIRLAND.

Our road lay through a pleasant country, where the grass was green, and the mimosas bright with their golden clusters of flowers. At the spots where we out-spanned, a waggon, driven by Fingoes, had halted: it was drawn close up to a bush, and the party in charge of it, consisting of two men, three women, and their children, were seated in the shade. To our surprise, we observed that one man was reading aloud to the party; and, anxious to hear the language, which is peculiarly soft and liquid, we walked up to the group. Our surprise was increased when we found that the book occupying their attention was the Bible, translated into the Kaffir language, which, by the way, scarcely differs from the Fingo. The sight of this dusky group so employed, had a strange effect, and the flowing ease and beauty of the language in which the Word of God was explained to the attentive listeners, increased the interest we felt in the scene. None of them could speak English; but the reader, pointing to the book, uttered the single word 'Good' impressively.

* * * * *

One of the most interesting anecdotes I have heard, was told me the other day, relative to a Fingooman, and tallies well with the scene I have alluded to of the group reading the Bible under the shade of the mimosa-bush. A poor Fingoo had made several applications, from Graham's-town, to a missionary nearly fifty miles off, for a Bible; but for some time there had not been a sufficient number printed to meet the devout wishes of those 'who would become Christians.' Two years elapsed from the time this man first asked for his Bible. At last, one day, he suddenly appeared at the station, and asked the missionary for one. The latter replied, that he was afraid he yet had none to spare; 'but,' said he to the Fingoo, 'if you will do what business you may have on hand in the neighbourhood, and come to me before you leave it, I will endeavour to procure one, if such a thing is to be had;' but the poor traveller surprised the missionary when he said he had no business to transact there, save the one thing which had brought him so far. He had come all the way from Graham's-town on foot, for the Bible: he would writ till one was found, or printed for him! So the missionary was constrained to seek for one immediately, which he succeeded in obtaining; and the Fingo then offering half-a-crown (the price of the book being eighteen-pence), the missionary offered the shilling in change, but the traveller waited not. With the precious book it had cost him such toil to obtain, in one hand, and his knob-kiurrie in the other, away he trudged, light of foot, and certainly light of heart. He evidently considered his prize as more to be 'desired than gold, yea than fine gold." Such instances of sincere conversion are very rare.—*Five years in Kaffirland, by Harriet Ward.*

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