The Waterford Mail.

Vol. XXV. — WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1848. — No. 2619.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Thursday, June 29.

ECCLESIASTICAL UNIONS AND DIVISION OF PARISHES (IRELAND) BILL.

Earl FORTESCUE moved the adoption of the report of this bill.

Lord STANLEY said that this was a bill to facilitate the division of large ecclesiastical districts, and in some cases to facilitate the union of small benefices. This was a most desirable object, and the measure was introduced under the best auspices; namely, those of the noble earl (Fortescue) and the most rev. prelate opposite (the Archbishop of Armagh). But what he wanted to call the attention of the house to was, that this measure did not contain a provision which was always found in similar bills; namely, the consent of the patron of the benefice to its division or its consolidation with another benefice. As the bill now stood, the power was given to the Lord Lieutenant, and to the Privy Council in Ireland. He must also mention that, whilst all private patrons were sedulously included in the provisions of the bill, the crown would not be affected by it. He hoped that before their lordships came to the third reading they would consider the principle involved in this bill—a principle which he thought would be most injurious, because it was a principle of interference with the rights of private property.

Earl FORTESCUE supported the bill. Its provisions had all been framed with the consent of the Most Reverend Prelate the Primate of Ireland.

After a few words from Lord MONTEAGLE,

The Earl of RODEN said that their lordships were much indebted to the noble lord (Stanley) for having called the attention of the house to the objectionable part of this measure.

The report was then received. Shortly after the house adjourned.

House of Commons—Thursday, June 29.

SUGAR DUTIES—ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The adjourned debate was resumed by

Sir R. INGLIS, who addressed the house at considerable length against the ministerial proposition.

After considerable discussion, the house divided, when there appeared for the ministerial proposition—

Ayes	260
Noes	245
Majority . . .	15

The house having gone into committee, the chairman reported progress, shortly after which the house adjourned.

House of Lords—Friday, June 30.

The Imprisonment for Debt (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

The Public Health Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday.

Adjourned.

House of Commons—Friday, June 30.

NEW WRITS.

New Writs were ordered for the boroughs of Sligo and Great Yarmouth.

SUGAR DUTIES.

The house having gone into committee on this bill, on the first resolution being put,

Mr. BRIGHT moved as an amendment, "That it was not then expedient to make any alteration in the Sugar Duties Act of 1846."

In the course of the debate, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rather surprised the house by giving some information about the finances, which may almost be called a subsidiary budget. The right hon. gentleman had stated that the excess of expenditure over revenue would be much less this year than was anticipated, and than his noble friend Lord John Russell stated to the house.—The deficiency was formerly put down at £2,000,000, now the Chancellor says it will not exceed £500,000. For the public, particularly for the public creditor, this will be good news; but we cannot think it supplies the shadow of a justification for taking away the money of the people, and giving it to the West India planters to debase the negroes. The Chancellor boasted much of the large revenues of 1846-1847, and of 1847-1848. He did not tell the house, nor did any member ask, what connection those enormous receipts had with the increase of pauperism in 1847-8. To boast of the receipts of the revenue is to boast of having taken so much money from the people, and should be a subject of regret and shame, not of honour, when it is accompanied by such a mass and such an increase of pauperism. It is some satisfaction to learn from the Chancellor that the improved balance arises rather from the government expending less than from it levying more. The Chancellor, finding that he could not conveniently raise the funds for all the projected extravagance of his colleagues, and after the inquiries of a committee, has cut down the miscellaneous estimates from £4,006,000 to £3,771,000, a saving of £235,000. The vote for the militia he gives up—another saving of £150,000. From the navy and ordnance £300,000 is struck off, without reducing their efficiency—consequently, had the people not made a little row, they would have been wantonly plundered of £300,000 under the pretext of promoting the efficiency of the navy. The Chancellor expects a little increase of revenue from malt, and he has juggled a little with appropriations in aid of the sale of old stores, &c., so as to bring the sums derived from these sources to the help of the revenue for the year. From all these items he expects an excess of expenditure will be reduced by £1,535,000, leaving an excess of only £500,000 instead of £2,000,000.

On a division the numbers were—

For the amendment . . .	36
Against it	302
Majority against .	266

The chairman then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday.

The house shortly after adjourned.

Galway county jail is crowded, and disease amongst the prisoners.

Sir James Anderson, not Sir James Murray, has joined the Irish Confederation.

The *Mining Journal* states that Sir James Anderson, who has spent a fortune in experiments, has at length succeeded in perfecting a locomotive carriage for common turnpike roads.

The son of Judge Ball is canvassing the electors of Sligo. Mr. Dixon is also again a candidate.

Mr. Butt, Q.C., did not attend the meeting of the Protestant Repeal Association on Wednesday night, as stated in some of the papers.

Maurice O'Connell, Esq., M.P., is to be nominated Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Some of the miserable population of Mayo are constrained to support existence on the flesh of young asses, whose bones are subsequently brought to Castlebar, and sold there for bone dust manure.

The surveyor of mail-coaches has completed his inspection of the road from Tipperary to Mitchelstown, 20 miles, for the running of the Cork by Cashel and Cork by Clonmel mails, on and after the 11th instant. It is understood that the Kilkenny day mail will be extended to Clonmel.

Sir R. O'Donnell has established a deep-sea fishery in Achill Sound, coast of Mayo, which employs hundreds of persons.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—June 29.

Wall *v.* Wall.

At the sitting of the court the hearing of this case was resumed, and further evidence was given on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mrs. Fitzgibbon, a widow lady, examined by Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C.—Anne Reilly, or Conway, was a servant in my house before she entered into the service of the Morris family; her character, while with me was irreproachable; Mrs. Morris, mother to the plaintiff's father, was very anxious to procure her services in her own family, and actually enticed her from my house; when she came to me she represented herself as the wife of a person named Conway; Mr. Campbell, my late husband, was at that time the solicitor of old Mr. Morris; first became acquainted with Anne Conway in 1809; she came to me in the latter end of that year; while with me Patrick Conway called to see her and gave her a gold watch and some gold, but I did not see him; she then passed for a married woman, the wife of a man named Conway.

Cross-examined by Mr. Tombe, Q. C.—I was married at Christmas, 1809, and not at Christmas, 1808; am sure of that; was married by license; Anne Conway acted as an humble friend and companion of mine in 1809; she received no wages from me; I was married before I commenced giving her wages; I think I was married in Christmas in 1809, but it may have been in 1808; she lived 1 year and 9 months with me; she was a very nice girl, and I am sure if you had seen her you would have liked her too; I never saw any impropriety in her conduct; many officers came to my house and looked at her frequently, for she was a very pretty girl, but she never forgot a sense of propriety; while she was with me an account came of her husband's death, at which she seemed greatly grieved; I have heard of sailors' wives passing as widows, and their husbands coming home afterwards; I have read "Beppo," by Lord Byron.

Mr. Brewster—I am surprised, Mr. Tombe, that a man like you would read "Beppo," a thing so contrary to the whole tenor of your life.

George Seaton, examined by Mr. Whiteside, Q.C.—Produced one of the books containing the records of the London Prerogative Court, from which he read a warrant of administration dated 20th April, 1815, in which Patrick Conway swore that John Conway, a carpenter, who died in the London Hospital on the 30th of December, 1814, and who had been employed in the ships Susannah and Mars engaged in the whale fishery in the South Seas, was his brother and next of kin, and claiming administration which was accordingly granted on the 24th of April, 1815. The warrant also set forth that John Conway was a bachelor, and that he was intestate. (This evidence was given with a view to contradict a deposition of Patrick Conway intended to be produced on the part of the defendant, in which he swore that his brother John was married to Anne Reilly.)

The evidence for the plaintiff closed here.

Sergeant Greene then addressed the jury for the defendant, and the following evidence was tendered on his part:—

Mr. O'Brien, Q. C., read the depositions taken on the part of the defendant in the suit instituted by him in 1825 for the perpetuation of testimony. The first was that of the Rev. Michael Callan, R. C. C., who deposed that in 1805 he married Anne Reilly, mother of the plaintiff, to John Conway, of Drogheda, and that they afterwards lived together as man and wife. The second was that of a man named Michael White, a carpenter, residing at Wapping. He deposed that he knew John Conway for several years, and that he died in the London Hospital in 1814, but not connecting him with the John Conway of Drogheda.—The third deposition was that of Patrick Conway, brother of Anne Reilly's husband, who died since his testimony was given. He deposed that he was present at the wedding of Anne Reilly and his brother John; that six weeks after the marriage John Conway left his wife and went to sea, and that he died in the London Hospital in 1815. Hugh Duffy, another witness, states that he acted as amanuensis of John Conway on the occasion when the letter dated 1st Feb., 1812, was written (the original letter referred to by Mr. Greene as having been discovered since the former trial. The witness also stated that John Conway was unable to write, and that he (witness) wrote this letter at his dictation.

Mr. Thomas, a clerk at the Arches Court, London, examined by Mr. Tombe—Made a search in 1846 for the original documents now produced for the first time, but could not find them; another search was made by Mr. Ellis in 1847, and he succeeded in finding them; they were handed over to Mr. Dike.

Several witnesses were then examined, who deposed to the finding of the lost documents, and the position in which they were discovered, namely—a press that was never locked, and to which all the clerks in the house of Jenner, Dike and Jenner, proctors, had the fullest access.

A Clerk in the London Post-office, named Carrick, was examined (original letter produced)—The London post-mark on that letter was genuine.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brewster—Counsel handed the witness seven letters in succession purporting to have been written from London to Dublin at, or near the same period that the letter of Conway was written, and bearing the post-marks, and asked him whether any of them were genuine, and which?

Witness condemned three of the letters as not genuine, and gave his opinion the remaining four bore the genuine London post-marks of the period referred to (1812.)

Mr. Borough, a clerk in the Dublin post office, deposed that the Dublin post-mark on the latter was genuine.

Some evidence was then given to prove the identity of John Conway, who died in the London Hospital with the John Conway who married Anne Reilly.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned.

FRIDAY, JUNE 30.

Wall *v.* Wall.

The further examination of witnesses for the defence was resumed this morning.

Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q. C., replied at great length in an able speech on the part of the plaintiff, and did not conclude till six o'clock.

The Lord Chief Justice then charged the jury.

The jury retired at 7 o'clock, and there being no likelihood of their agreeing, the court adjourned to ten.

Mr. Graves, the registrar of the court, having ascertained from the jury at that hour that they were not likely to agree, they were discharged by consent.

Counsel for plaintiff—Messrs. Brewster, Q. C., Fitzgibbon, Q.C., Whiteside, Q.C., and Pilkington. Agent—Mr. Mathew Anderson.

For the defendant—The Right Hon. R. W. Greene; Messrs. Martley, Q. C., Tombe, Q. C., O'Brien, Q. C., Brereton and Le'roy. Agent—Mr. G. Newman.

At Castlebar Quarter Sessions Mr. T. Walshe sought to recover £20 for goods sold and delivered on the orders of the Guardians. Mr. O'Donel, for the Vice Guardians, resisted the claim as the Asistant Barrister had no jurisdiction, the Guardians being a corporate body. His Worship, however, differed with the attorney, and the case was tried. The debt was admitted, but the case was dismissed on technical grounds.

THE WESLEYAN METHODIST CONFERENCE.

The sittings of the Wesleyan Conference have been continued, from day to day, during the week. On Sunday week the ministers attending Conference preached in the Wesleyan Chapels in Dublin and its vicinity. At Lower Abbey-street, Chapel the Rev. S. Jackson, the president, preached to a large and attentive congregation, and in the evening the Rev. Dr. Newton preached at the Centenary Chapel, Stephen's-green, when the place of worship was completely filled.

On Monday the business was resumed. Six young men, who had been proposed as candidates for the ministry, and approved of by their respective quarterly and district meetings, were received and subsequently appointed either to circuits or missions. To the question—"who have died during the last year?" it appeared there were four—viz., A Campbell, W. Richey, Wm. Starkey, and George Deery. According to the usage of this body of Christians, every minister's name is called over and his character examined, which occupied the whole of the remainder of Monday. In the evening the Anniversary of the Hibernian Wesleyan Methodist Society was held in Lower Abbey-street Chapel; the president took the chair; the Rev. Doctor Newton and others addressed a very respectable congregation.

On Tuesday evening four young men were received into full connexion and ordained to the work of the ministry. This service took place in the Centenary Chapel, before a very large congregation. The names of the young men were—W. Lough, W. Butler, F. Morrow, and W. Lebert.

On Wednesday, among other routine business, the representatives from the Irish to the British Conference were chosen, and the choice fell on Thomas Waugh, John F. Mathews, and John Greer.

On Thursday the number of the members in society were stated, and the receipts of the different funds. It appeared that more than one thousand members of the Wesleyan Society in Ireland had emigrated during the year, which, with other causes, had produced a decrease in the numbers of about fourteen hundred, but the funds had not fallen off so much as was expected. A long conversation ensued on the state of the work in the kingdom, and the means to be resorted to, with the blessing of the Almighty, for its revival.

We subjoin a copy of the stations as read and confirmed on Thursday evening:—

STATIONS.

I.—THE DUBLIN DISTRICT.

1. Dublin, South, Centenary Chapel, &c.—W. Stewart, W. P. Applebe, LL.D.; G. M'Millen; R. Scott, governor and chaplain of the Wesleyan School; W. Ferguson, C. M'Cormack, John Waugh, T. Beamish, supernumeraries.
2. Dublin, North, Abbey-street Chapel, &c.—W. Reilly, G. Vance, Fred. Stephens; H. Deery, supernumerary.
3. Kingstown—R. Massaroon; G. M'Ilwaine, supernumerary.
4. Drogheda—W. Cather, R.G. Cather, A.M.; M. Burrows, P. Ffrench, supernumeraries.
5. Wicklow—R. Hamilton, W. Lough.

W. STEWART, Chairman of the District.

II.—THE WATERFORD DISTRICT.

6. Waterford—J. F. Mathews, R. G. Jones.
7. Carlow—J. Holmes, R. Maxwell; R. Banks, supernumerary.
8. Newtownbarry—R. Bamford, T. M'Lorinan.
9. Wexford—H. J. Giles, J. Keys; J. Rutledge, H. Pratt, supernumeraries.

J. F. MATHEWS, Chairman of the District.

III.—THE CORK DISTRICT.

10. Cork—H. Price, J. P. Le Maitre; J. Harman, J. B. Gillman, supernumeraries.
11. Cove—John Saul.
12. Bandon—John Greer, J. Duncan, Thomas Waugh.
13. Skibbereen—J. Patterson, T. W. Baker.
14. Tralee—John Hughes.

THOMAS WAUGH, Chairman of the District.

IV.—THE LIMERICK DISTRICT.

15. Limerick—J. Nelson, T. Hickey.
16. Roscrea—R. Bruce, J. S. Waugh.
17. Cloghjordan—John Donald; J. Rogers, supernumerary.

JOHN NELSON, Chairman of the District.

V.—THE TULLAMORE DISTRICT.

18. Tullamore—J. Hill, W. G. Campbell; T. Lougheed, supernumerary.
19. Athlone—W. Burnside.
20. Maryborough—William Crook, William Crook, jun.
21. Longford—W. Molloy, R. J. Meyer; Wm. Keys, supernumerary.

WILLIAM CROOK, Chairman of the District.

VI.—THE SLIGO DISTRICT.

22. Sligo—W. Lupton, A. Twiss.
23. Castlebar—J. H. Atkins, James Kernahan.
24. Ballina—J. Murdock, R. Campbell.
25. Boyle—Samuel Cowdy.

WILLIAM LUPTON, Chairman of the District.

VII.—THE CLONES DISTRICT.

26. Clones—S. Downing, James Bass.
27. Cootehill—W. M'Mullen, Edward Johnston.
28. Killeshandra—J. Webb, J. H. Robinson.
29. Castleblaney—W. Browne, E. Best.
30. Aughnacloy—James Hughes.

JAMES HUGHES, Chairman of the District.

VIII.—THE ENNISKILLEN DISTRICT.

31. Enniskillen—R. Huston, R. Bell; R. Crozier, J. Nesbitt, supernumeraries.
32. Brookboro'—J. Armstrong, C. L. Grant.
33. Manorhamilton—N Hobart, J. H. Boyd.
34. Lowtherstown—James Black, J. Collier; W. Douglas, supernumerary.
35. Pettigo—J. Oliver, H. Lebert, S. Kyle, J. C. Irvine.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, Chairman of the District.

IX.—LONDONDERRY DISTRICT.

36. Londonderry—J. Carey, C. M'Kay.
37. Strabane—B. H. Lindsay, J. Hazelton; W. Finlay, A. Huston, supernumeraries.
38. Omagh—J. C. Storey, J. M'Clintock; J. M'Cutcheon, R. Caree, supernumeraries.

JOHN CAREY, Chairman of the District.

X.—THE BELFAST DISTRICT.

39. Belfast South, Donegal-square—J. Williams, R. Wallace; M. Lanktree, J. Johnston, J. Campbell, supernumeraries.
40. Belfast North, Frederick-street—Daniel M'Afee, A. M. Henderson; J. Ridgeway, E. Johnston, supernumeraries.
41. Ballyclare—R. Hewitt.
42. Donaghadee—T. Ballard, R. A. Devers; S. M'Dowell, supernumerary.
43. Carrickfergus—J. Tobias, E. Cobain.
44. Coleraine—J. M'Kay, J. Hutcheson.
45. Magherafelt—John Foster, J. Johnston.
46. Lisburn—Wm. Hoey, J. C. Whittaker; W. Armstrong, supernumerary.
47. Downpatrick—Wm. M'Garvey, M. Long.

DANIEL M'AFEE, Chairman of the District.

XI.—THE NEWRY DISTRICT.

48. Newry—R. T. Tracy, W. Butler.
49. Dungannon—W. Hoey, John Dwyer; A. Murdock, E. Hazleton, supernumeraries.
50. Armagh—T. Mereditt, G. M'Gee.
51. Lurgan—R. Beauchamp, H. Moore.
52. Moira—B. Bayly, J. Higgins.
53. Tandragee—G. Burrowes; J. Bagley, H. Foote, supernumeraries.
54. John Nash.

R. T. TRACY, Chairman of the District.

MISSIONARY STATIONS.

1. Lucan—J. Feely, S. Johnson.
2. Kilkenny—J. Walker, H. M. Beale.
3. Tipperary—S. Ferguson.
4. Youghal—E. W. Banks.
5. Fermoy—J. Liddy.
6. Kinsale—T. Elliott.
7. Berehaven Mines—F. Morrow.
8. Dingle—J. Gilbert.
9. Ballinasloe—J. Sullivan.
10. Killaloe—H. Geddes; J. Harrington, supernumeraries.
11. Kilrush—T. Stephens.
12. Galway—J. Henry.
13. Tuam—W. Cornwall.
14. Belmullet and Erris—One to be sent.
15. Cavan—J. Wilson, J. Carey.
16. Donegal—W. Gerard, T. Foster.
17. Ramelton—James Donald.
18. Newtownlimivady—E. Harper.
19. Ballymena—R. Black.

SICILY.

The Sicilian parliament, sitting at Palermo, has published the list of four candidates for the throne of Sicily. They are a son of the King of Sardinia, the son of the Duke of Tuscany, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, son of the Prince de Canino (Lucien Bonaparte), and the Prince de Beauharnais.

THE ARMY.

WAR-OFFICE, JUNE 30.

2d Regiment of Life Guards.—Cornet and Sub-Lieut. E. F. Wingfield to be Lieut., by purchase, vice King, who retires; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. A. C. D. Hawksley to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Hesketh, who retires; Corporal Major Joseph Awty (Ridingmaster) to be Cornet and Lieut., without pay; George T. Heald, gent., to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut., by purchase, vice Wingfield; the Hon. C. B. Lyon to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut., by purchase, vice Hawksley.

4th Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Thos. Jones to be Capt., by purchase, vice Jacob, who retires; Cornet J. Collingwood to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Jones.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieut. E. V. M'Kinnon, from half pay 16th Light Dragoons, to be Paymaster, vice H. A. Jackson, who reverts to his former half-pay.

1st Regiment of Foot—Lieutenant William J. Bampfield to be Paymaster, vice Mitchell, deceased.

50th—Assistant-Surgeon A. C. Webster, from 21st Ft., to be Surgeon, vice J. Davidson, who retires on half-pay.

62d—Lieutenant W. B. C. S. Wandesforde, from 80th Ft., to be Lieut., vice Hume, who exchanges.

67th—Ensign G. M'Nair to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Peel, who retires; Charles Matthews, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice M'Nair.

71st—Montagu H. Dowbiggen, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cunynghame, appointed to the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment.

74th—John J. Corrigan, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase vice Crawley, appointed to the Coldstream Regiment of Ft. Guards.

80th—Lieut. B. J. Hume, from 62d Foot to be Lieut., vice Wandesforde, who exchanges.

Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment—Ensign W. C. Frend to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Young, who retires; Ensign W. A. M. Cunynghame, from 71st Ft., to be Ensign, vice Frend.

Erratum in the *Gazette* of June 23.

35th Foot—For Richard L. Craster, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Blyth, who retires, read, vice Blyth, promoted.

EXTRAORDINARY CREDULITY OF THE 19TH CENTURY.—Some time since, among a detatchment of the 2d or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, quartered in Lanesboro', was a soldier, by name Matthew Lally. During his stay there it is thought he made himself intimately acquainted with the occurrences that had taken place among the small farmers and landholders in a district called the Callows, in the parish of Rathcline, for on his return to head-quarters he obtained a furlough and at once proceeded to the Callows, and entering the house of a snug small farmer, named Lally, declared to the utter astonishment of the old couple, that he was their son whom they had buried on a certain day, sixteen years before. On their expressing their credulity he asked them if their son whom they supposed dead, had not a mark on him? They said he had, on his breast, on which he opened his clothes and showed them such a mark. Some of the neighbours coming in he called them by their names, and told them of circumstances attending his mock funeral. But to make assurance doubly sure, he insisted on his grave being searched, his coffin taken out, which, when opened, contained not "the remains of humanity crumbling into dust and ashes," but a log of wood. He then informed them that he was spirited away by "the good people," or fairies; that he remained for thirteen years among them, and tho' married to a high-up-lady, was sent on earth for a season, with directions to go into the army and learn the new Light Infantry exercise, and that to effect this object he enlisted in the 2d or Queen's Regiment. He related to the assembled and anxious multitude the fate of many of their friends and relatives, whom he had met "in the hours of fairy revel." Satisfied now as to his being their son, he was treated as such by his bewildered parents, and presents from all around were showered upon him; all went on pleasantly enough until one morning his new mother asked him to assist his father in the operation of planting cabbages; he willingly assented, declaring he did not know how long he would be allowed to remain; after digging with his father for some time the old man went in for a moment to light his pipe, and on his return the soldier had vanished, "*in tenuem evanuit ærem,*" he was no where to be seen, none saw him pass. Months rolled on, the fairy man was nearly forgotten, when to the surprise and delight of all he again darkened his afflicted parents' door; he then stated that he had gone a long journey over the seas, with his patrons the fairies, and that to his surprise he found himself in Mexico, teaching the soldiers of that kingdom the Light Infantry exercise, to resist the better the Americans then invading them; for "it was told him he should be rich by the fairies." So satisfied were the Mexicans with his instructions they loaded him with riches; and that now he should return to his regiment with money to purchase his discharge. He proceeded to Athlone and told the commanding officer that he was involuntarily absent, that he could not depend on his not being called away again, and tendering the purchase of his discharge, declared the Queen would get four better men than him for £20, the rules of the service would not allow this, so he was ordered to be tried by Court Martial. Of the proceedings before the Court we are not aware; but this we have heard, that he brought several witnesses from the Callows to prove the truth of the foregoing statement, and to swear they saw him dead and buried, and had paid the offerings over him; what the sentence was to be has not transpired, for on the minutes of the trial and the extraordinary tale being submitted to the Secretary at War, he believed the man to be insane, and ordered him, on paying for it, to be discharged. He returned to the Callows, has assumed the fairy man, foretelling events, and promising cures.—(Athlone Sentinel.)

ARE THE IRISH UNGRATEFUL AND LAZY?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE KILKENNY MODERATOR.

Kilkenny, 29th June, 1848.

SIR—In this age of miscalled liberality, when Providence, the seasons, the Saxon, the seed, the foreign Government, the English Viceroy, the resident as well as the absentee landed proprietor—in a word, when all and every person and thing save and except the Irish peasant, himself, is blamed for the starvation and misery which so extensively prevail, allow me to detail to you a simple fact—

Although one of the prescribed landlord class, I have yet been so far *human* as to solicit, and so far fortunate as to obtain, a portion of the drainage loan. Upon a part of this county where no public nor private works of any account are going forward, and where the surrounding properties belong generally to absentees, at a period of the year, too, the most trying to our people, I set to work on the 1st May last with a few hands, increasing the number gradually to a labor bill of about £18 per week. For a length of time, parties were showering down blessings upon "my honors' head," as I kept them and their's from starving, and "long life to me." But after having been solely indebted to me for support for upwards of six weeks, now that they have been so far strengthened and stuffed at my expense as to earn the Irishman's privilege of "striking work," my drains are left unfinished, the dry season, is suffered to slip away, while day after day for this week past, interesting groups of these willing grateful, hard-working people, are lying in several ditches around, with pipe in mouth, and hands in their breeches pockets, perfectly idle; neither attempting to finish their contracts themselves, nor suffering those who are inclined, to do so. I may add, that they have all through been paid like clock-work upon a particular day; that the present depth of 3½ feet has been the same which they have been engaged upon from the very first; that the soil is easier worked as they ascend the hill; and that, as there is only the difference of at most half a foot between us, tapering to 4 inches in width, every drain complained of could have been sunk to the proper gage *in less than one hour after the contracting parties were warned to do so on this day week;* when they could have carried their hire to their several families, and by this time earned another week of honest livelihood.

Comment on this is useless. I state facts, and send you my name. Twice or three times a week I myself proceed at no little expense and inconvenience to visit the works, which are being carried out under a most intelligent and experienced superintendant. But to what avail are landlord's exertions? Government loans? or any other aid under heaven, when the people themselves are so wicked and unfatuated as to fly in the face of all proffered assistance. A balance of £700 still remains unappropriated of the above loan; and upon the result of the next few days will entirely depend, whether the whole of that amount will be employed by me in giving work to the laboring poor of the district in question; or whether I shall not altogether relinquish into the hands of the Board of Works, any further claim that I may possess over it.

A DRAINER.

THE GREAT NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW.

We have reason to form the most pleasureable anticipations as to the success of the Grand National Cattle Show to be held in this city on the 26th instant.—The most satisfactory arrangements are being made, and every nerve is being strained to make the reunion worthy of the occasion and of the many dignified personages who will be brought together in our city to take a part in the interesting proceedings.—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

The Commissioners have threatened the Nenagh guardians with dismissal for postponing the imposition of a poor rate.

The fair of Castleisland, held on Monday last, was very encouraging to the farmer. There was a desperate faction fight in the evening. The police succeeded in taking several prisoners, though both sides united in attacking the police when they interfered.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

Sub-Inspector Gannon, lately promoted from Head Constable at Waterford, has been placed in a district in the county Galway. A memorial has been forwarded to continue Head Constable Hughes in Waterford, in the room of Sub-Inspector Gannon.

It is reported, says the *Liverpool Albion*, that Sir Robert Peel is now proprietor of the *Morning Chronicle*.

At Galway Quarter Sessions the attorneys appeared in costume, for the first time, as they did at Tuam. No freemen were registered.

A great number of the paupers applying for relief to the Kilkenny Poor Law Guardians, refused to enter the institution, declaring they would take nothing but out-door relief; their applications were of course refused. Amongst the number was a fellow who said he could not get his health in the house, asd therefore would not stay.

On the night of Wednesday last two men unknown, broke into the house of a man named Patrick Keneghan, residing at Carrickmoran, near Thomastown, and beat him so severely that his skull was fractured and his life is despaired of. It appears that Keneghan lived upon some land from which two men of the name of Murphy were lately ejected. Joseph Greene, Esq., R.M., investigated the case early in the following day, and committed the two Murphys to the county jail upon suspicion of having perpetrated the outrage.—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

A proclamation bearing date 26th June, has been issued by the Lord Lieutenant, stating that in accordance with the prayer of a memorial from the Grand Jury of the county of Kilkenny for the year 1842, and the report of Richard Griffiths, Esq., Boundary Surveyor, thereupon, the parts or portions of the ancient city of Kilkenny which are cut off by the new municipal boundary and are now situated without the borough, consisting of portions of the parishes of St. Canice's, St. John's, St. Maul's and St. Patrick's are to be incorporated with the adjoining baronies of the county; that part of the parish of St. Canice being outside of the boundary adjoining the barony of Cranagh to be annexed to the barony of Cranagh; the detached portions of the parishes of St. Canice, St. Patrick's and St. John's situated on the west side of the river Nore, without the boundary of the borough to be attached to the barony of Shillelogher; and the portions of St. Maule's and St. John's situated on the east side of the Nore, to be attached to the barony of Gowran. There therefore now exists no barony of Kilkenny.—(Ibid.)

SHIP NEWS.—On Thursday morning the Fin MacCool, Gallathy, Master, from Liverpool to Youghal, Indian Corn and Passengers, struck on a sunken rock, (not on any of the Charts) near Tuskar. In a short time she became a total wreck. From the address and coolness of the Captain and Crew, all the passengers were safely landed at the Tuskar light; and we learn that a horse aboard instinctively swam to the same destination and was saved. The loss is estimated at about £19,000. We are not aware whether ship or cargo was insured. On hearing of the disaster, the indefatigable and active Agent for Lloyd's Francis Harpur, Esq., promptly repaired to Ballyhire, but unluckily found that all assistance to save the vessel or any part of the cargo was in vain.—(Wexford Independent.)

CONSTABULARY FORCE (IRELAND.)

A Bill to Amend the Acts relating to the Constabulary Force in Ireland.—(Prepared and brought in by Sir Wm. Somerville and Sir G. Grey.)

The preamble recites—

1. Salary of constable to be fixed by the Lord Lieutenant from time to time, as it may seem proper. Not to exceed £38 per annum for each mounted, nor £36 per annum for each dismounted constable.

2. Salary of a limited number of constable, 2 and 3 Vict., c. 75, now £40 per annum, to be paid to any other constable—number not to exceed fifteen.

3. 9 and 10 Vic., c. 97. Number of constabulary to be charged to consolidated fund, fixed per schedule.

4. Charge [illegible] to counties and boroughs in certain cases. 2 and 3 Vict., c. 165, s. 121.—From and after the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, in all such cases as aforesaid, there shall be chargeable to each such county, county of a city, county of a town, or borough, per annum, for each sub-inspector, one moiety of the sum of one hundred and sixty pounds; for each head constable, one moiety of the sum of seventy pounds, and for each constable or sub-constable one moiety of the sum of thirty-five pounds [illegible] pence; and so in proportion for every fractional part of a year.

5. Proportion of sub-inspectors and head constables to additional force appointed on certificate of magistrates, or application from town council of a borough. One sub-inspector for every fifty constables and sub-constables, and one head constable for every twenty-five constables and sub-constables, who may have been so appointed; and the expense of such sub-inspectors and head constables shall be chargeable upon such county or borough respectively, and be repaid by grand jury presentment, or from the borough fund, in the same manner as the expense of the constables and sub-constables who may have been so appointed.

6. Moiety of constabulary charge up to 30th Sept., 1846, to be repaid by counties. This clause is to settle doubts on this subject arising from the 9th and 10th Vic.

7. Sums payable under existing certificates for the constabulary to be presented. Grand Juries not to make any presentment until that for the constabulary has been made.

8. Moiety of expense of men temporarily removed into any county to be charged thereto if their absence exceed five days.

9. Form of certificate to be laid before Grand Juries as in schedule.

10. Constabulary to act in adjacent counties with all the same rights, powers, and authorities as if appointed for such.

11. Constabulary inquiries, 6 Wm. 4, c. 13, s. 26; 2 and 3 Vic. c. 75, s. 24. Assistant Inspector General, or a County Inspector appointed president by the Inspector General or deputy, may hold inquiry into the truth of any charges or complaints preferred against any member of the said Constabulary Force of any neglect or violation of duty in his office, to examine on oath into the truth of such charges or complaints, and to summon any witness or witnesses on such inquiry, and to act in all respects in relation thereto as effectually as can be done under the said recited acts by the Inspector General or Deputy Inspector General, or by any person nominated for the purpose of holding such inquiry by the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland; and the witnesses summoned to attend such inquiry shall have the same privilege from arrest, and shall be subject to the same penalties for false swearing and for refusing to be sworn, or (being sworn) to give evidence, or to answer all such questions as may be demanded of them, as are provided in the said recited acts: Provided always, That if any fine or imprisonment shall be imposed by the president of any such court, or person or persons holding such inquiry, upon any person summoned to attend thereat, he or they shall forthwith specially report the same to the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland.

12. Oath on appointment may be taken before one magistrate.

13. Receiver to appoint a person to draw on the Bank of Ireland in cases of his illness or absence, to be countersigned by the inspector general or one of his deputies.

14. Schedules part of the act.

15. Act may be amended, &c., this session.

The Irish constabulary force is in future to consist of 10,678 men, viz., 35 county inspectors, 262 sub-inspectors, 375 head constables, 10,000 constables and head constables.

The Poor Law Commissioners call upon the Cork guardians to dismiss the master of the workhouse, and also the revisors of the union property.

TIT FOR TAT.—The Marquis of Waterford and some friends one day took their places in the fourth-class carriage of a railway. To punish such doings, the railway people hired a couple of sweeps, all covered with soot, and put them in beside them. At the next station, the Marquis bought first-class tickets for the sweeps, and put them in to adorn the silk and leather-covered seats.—(Liverpool Paper.)

While Thomas Meagher, a farmer of Annameadle, was absent from his dwelling it was entered on Saturday night by six men, who broke the windows of the house and several articles of furniture, and posted a rockite notice on the door threatening him with death if he did not give up the land over which he was caretaker.—(Nenagh Guardian.)

Three men having their faces disguised visited the house of Martin Flaherty, of Modreeny, on the evening of the 24th ult., and ordered him to discontinue acting as care-taker of the land from which three families had been evicted some time ago.—(Ibid.)

At Galway Quarter Sessions, Patrick Bourke, a young lad, pleaded guilty of stealing two letters from the Post-office at Athenry directed to Mr. Hamilton. The court sentenced the prisoner to 7 years' transportation.

Mr. Magrath, S. I., has been removed from Borrisokane to Cappawhite, to replace Mr. Fitzgerald, S. I., ordered to Bird Hill. Mr. Foot, S.I., goes to Broadford, county Clare.—(Nenagh Guardian.

MOVEMENT IN FAVOUR OF MATRIMONY.—The following short notice appears in *L'Eco de Savanarolo* of the last month:—"We have heard, by letters, that there are upwards of fifty priests in Italy who intend to leave the Church of Rome, if the Pope will not permit them to take lawful wives. God grant that this example may be followed by that portion of the ecclesiastics who have not been plunged into the darkest criminality, by the law of celibicy!" Now, the Pope cannot possibly grant his priesthood this freedom. He cannot change the system of Romanism, and therefore we must understand that an appeal to him in this case would be merely a matter of form; but that this necessary refusal might be taken as a grievance, and made the fulcrum on which to rest the movement for ecclesiastical reform. Whatever may be the issue of this proposal of the Italian priests, it may be hailed as another symptom of the disorganisation of Popery on the continent, and is at the same time a challenge and an encouragement to the friends of Italy to pour into that country a constant stream of evangelical instruction.—(Patriot.)

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Frid.	Sat	Mon.
3 per Cent. Cons.	—	—	84¼
3½ per Cent. Stock	—	—	84¼
3½ per Cent. Debentures	—	—	188½
Bank Stock	—	—	—
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Grand Canal Ditto	—	—	334
Ditto Debs. 6 per Cent.	—	—	224
Ditto 4 per Cent.	—	—	70¾
4 per Cent. City Debs.	—	—	—
4 per Cent. Ballast Office Deb. Gov. Sec.	—	—	91
Kingstown Railway Deb. 4 per Cent.	—	—	99

ENGLISH STOCKS.

Bank Stock	191	India Stock	234
3 per Cent. Consols	84¾	India Bonds	20 pm
Ditto for one day	—	South Sea Stock	—
3 per Cent Reduced	85	Do. New Annuities	—
3½ per Cent.	85½	Exchequer Bills (£1,000)	
New 3½ per Cent.	—	31s pm	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5.

The lengthened extract which we have given from the *Irish Felon* of Saturday, fully proves that its conductors are determined to deserve the name so appropriately affixed to their treasonable publication. The other papers are all of a similar character. We had intended, did our space permit, to have alluded to some of them, *seriatum*; the specimen we give, will, however, for the present suffice. Among other things it proves, if proof were requisite, that the object of the *Felon* and the party it represents, is the subversion of property and its rights; the "instant expulsion" of the landed proprietary and the establishment of communism in its place. This the *Felons* have vowed to accomplish or perish in the attempt.—The letter of Mr. Meagher is scarcely worthy of a passing notice. We wish him better taste.

As a pendant to the letter of Mr. Meagher we give the following from the *Tribune* on the same subject:—

"We call upon the people of Dublin, as they value their lives, their liberties, and the happiness of their homes, and would desire to see famine and pestilence banished for ever from their soil, to take this matter into their hands, and, if their leaders will not move, to take the lead themselves and prepare, in a fitting manner, through the mouths of their representatives in this council, to tell this Royal lady, who we are told is about to visit this ill-fated shore, by blandishments to soothe us into contented obedience to British rule, that the crown which will stand in the way of the Irish people righting and ruling themselves, and saving the harvest of this year of 1848 for their use and benefit, must perish."

Will our readers believe that one of the proprietors of the *Tribune*, which has weekly belched forth its treasonable venom, and from which we have taken the foregoing, has been recently placed upon the pension list, in consideration of his literary services, at a salary of £200 per annum? Yet so it is. That individual is William Carleton. His connexion with the *Tribune* is generally understood, publicly stated, and not denied by him.

SHIP NEWS.

The schooner *Martha*, of Waterford, John Fitzpatrick, master, on her voyage from Cardiff with rail iron, and bound to Cronstadt, was wrecked on Texel Island on the night of the 26th ult., when the captain and four of the crew were drowned. The mate (Denis Murphy) and three of the crew saved their lives by swimming. The vessel is a total wreck; it is supposed that part of the cargo will be saved.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

At the late entrance, which took place on Saturday and Monday, July 1st and 3d, Messrs. George Roberts Price and Horatio Nicholson (the only pupils from the Waterford School) were re-examined for FIRST PLACE, and obtained, among eighty candidates, the former SECOND PLACE on *equal-marks* with the FIRST, the latter NINTH. Mr. Price also obtained a Hebrew Premium.

A large sturgeon, weighing about 20 stone, and between 6 and 7 feet in length, was captured in the river near Carrick-on-Suir, on Monday last, by two poor cotmen, who expect to obtain £6 or £7 for their chance. They killed it after six hours with a gaff.

WATERFORD AND LIMERICK RAILWAY shares, on which £42 10s have been paid for each share, are how down to £10 10s! It is no wonder. One of our correspondents asks what are our *Waterford* directors doing?—or is there any likelihood of a railway *ever* being constructed to Tipperary? We refer him for information to the directors, who all appear, in this city, *to be asleep*.

The most friendly relations exist between the military, the 58th, stationed at Auckland, and the officers and seamen of H.M.S. Calliope. A letter received in Waterford by the relatives of a young seaman on board the Calliope, bearing date the 22d February, details in glowing terms the cordial feelings reciprocated by the soldiers and blue jackets. On the 20th January, when the Calliope was off Wahapu, the non-commissioned officers and men of the 58th, a detachment of which was stationed there, invited the ship's company to a splendid dinner, laid for 300. The following week the non-commissioned officers entertained the warrant officers, &c., of the Calliope, to a dinner and evening party. The officers of the Calliope gave a grand ball on board the vessel, at which all the gentry were present. The return dinner by the blue jackets was a capital affair.—A large tent was erected on the parade, and tables, which groaned with every delicacy that could be provided, were laid for 400. The utmost harmony prevailed throughout. This *fete* cost the men of the Calliope about £80.

Letters in Limerick from those military pensioners who embarked last year for New Zealand, on the Government expedition, have been received, announcing their health and comfort in that settlement, and that the engagement for house and land, additional pay, and conditional duty, has been fully realised by the authorities. The veterans represent the climate as beautiful, and they feel quite happy with their change of country and condition.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

GREAT SAILING MATCH.—We understand that a match has been made for a wager of a considerable amount, to run Mr. John Naylor's fine yacht, of 100 tons, the Brilliant, from Liverpool round the coast of Ireland and back, a distance of 600 miles, against Mr. Ripley's new iron ship of 400 tons, lately built by Messrs. Cato—the affair to come off between the 12th and 16th instant. This will be a most interesting trial of nautical skill and speed.—(Liverpool Mail.)

COAST FISHERIES—DUNMORE EAST.

On Monday last, pursuant to advertisement, a meeting was held in Dunmore, to discuss the memorial of the fishermen of the coast, they having complained of a certain class of owners of vessels of larger tonnage than hookers, thereby depriving them not only of obtaining a livelihood by their trawling up to Glass House, but by destroying the fry, as well as driving the fish into deep water.

A number of those memorialists were examined on oath before the Chairman of the Board of Works. Their individual evidence was so contradictory that it would be superfluous to give any report. Some stated that the vessels of 30 tons and over, and which had heavy gear, were constantly trawling within the harbour, taking all the fish, and depriving the smaller vessels of obtaining any—that the oyster beds, out of which they were in the habit of taking from 7 to 1400 a day, they could not now get 50 in 12 hours hard work; that if the Commissioners allowed the large vessels to trawl within the harbour, it would be as well to build a bank across the river, and prevent the tide of flowing, as they were starving. One of the parties, who has a weir for sprats, was the principal spokesman.

On the other part, it was stated that the larger vessels never fished in the harbour whilst they obtained any fish outside. It was sworn by some disinterested seamen, as well as others, that the fishing outside of in the harbour could not by any possibility injure the fishery of the hookers.

The Chairman, Lieut.-Colonel Jones, with the greatest courtesy, heard the witnesses at length, took copious notes, and said that he would lay the statement before the Commissioners, and that he would exercise his influence to have their decision come to as early as possible; that their decision should be laid before the Lord Lieutenant, who could not, until after the lapse of three months, sanction it.

Every person seemed gratified with the Chairman, with whom was Mr. Barry, and who came specially from Dublin. After an address from the gentlemen, exhorting the people not to commit a breach of the peace, the meeting separated.

It was particularly stated, to the credit of Mr. Dobbyn, that he never fished inside the harbour.

THE CHURCH.

The Lord Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin collated, on Tuesday last, at the Palace, Kilkenny, the Rev. J. A. Bermingham. M.A., Trinity College, Dublin, and Cambridge, Rector of Ballysax, county of Kildare, Domestic Chaplain to the Earl of Rosse, and Chaplain to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, to the consolidated Rectory and Vicarage of Kellistown, in the diocese of Leighlin, vacant by the death of the late Rev. F. E. Trench.—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

The Lord Bishop of Cashel will hold confirmation and visitation in the following places:—Waterford, Friday, 7th July; Carrick-on Suir, Monday, 10th; Fethard, Tuesday, 11th; Cashel, Wednesday, 12th; Tipperary, Thursday, 13th; Cahirconlish, Friday, 14th; Newport, Saturday, 15th. Service at 11 o'clock.

The Rev. John Hare Duck, A.M., ex-Scholar T.C.D., has been nominated to the Curacy of St. George's Church, Belfast, diocess of Connor and Dromore. Patron, the Incumbent.

The Bishop of Kilmore has promoted the Rev. Henry Gibson, for many years Curate of Virginia (parish of Lurgan), to the vicarage of Killinagh, vacant by the death of the Rev. Charles Echlin.

MARSEILLES.

On the subject of the *emeute* at Marseilles, accounts received from that city of the 24th state that upwards of fifty National Guards were killed or wounded. The troops of the line also sustained some loss. The National Guards would have continued the attack, and the commander of the troops of the line was determined to do the same, but the civil authorities entered into a parley with the insurgents, and fraternised with them. It remained, however, to be determined who should take down the barricades. The National Guards insisted on doing it, and the workmen said they would do it themselves. On this point also the civil authorities had the weakness to yield, and the consequence was that the workmen, instead of performing their engagement, fortified themselves during the night, and on the morning of the 23d their defences had become formidable. They were well armed, for at the period of the elections they had been organised, in order, as it is said, to overawe the moderate party, and to secure the triumph of ultra-republicans. The National Guards, exasperated at the slaughter of their force on the preceding day, rushed to the attack with great animation, and after some fighting, succeeded, aided by the troops of the line, in quelling the insurrection.

COMMISSION COURT.

Monday the Grand Jury found true bills against Mr. Devin Reilly, on a charge of illegal training and drilling. The traverser was to plead yesterday morning, when, it was thought, he would be put upon his trial.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, damages and costs were given against Mr. W. H. Wright, attorney, for negligence in business to his client, Mr. John French.

THE CANADA COMPANY.—The half-yearly court of the directors and proprietors of this company was held on Thursday at the offices, St. Helen's place, London; Mr. C. Franks in the chair. The chairman read the following report:—"Since the general meeting of proprietors held on the 23d of March last, the directors have received from the commissioners a statement of all the lands belonging to the company remaining unsold on the 31st of December last, and the value thereof, according to the prices at which they were then selling, which is as follows:—523,421 acres in the Huron tracts, £263,378 3s 1½d currency, and 502,738 acres in the Crown reserves, worth £218,490 17s; making together £481,869 0s 1½d. To this should be added 306,872 acres for ten years, and which the lessees are at liberty to purchase on payment of the £700,171 0s 1½d colonial currency, or, sterling, £560,136 16s 1½d. By the addition of this statement to the report made to the proprietors at the last general meeting, the whole of the assets and liabilities of the company on the 31st of December last will be shown." The object of that report was to put the proprietors into full possession of all their affairs up to the 31st December last; and the directors now recommend that a dividend for the half-year ending the 10th of July next should be declared, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all paid-up shares of £32 10s. The report and the proposed dividend were agreed to.

THE IRISH CONFEDERATES.—A meeting of the band of ragamuffins who call themselves by this tittle was held on Tuesday evening, at the Circus-street Schoolroom—Reynolds, O'Donnell, Somers, Jones, and others of the same stamp attended. In the course of the evening "the queen of weapons," *alias* a pike, was introduced. The meeting was addressed by several speakers who descanted on the usual topics, the burthen of their song being "Go and buy a pike." The government and local authorities, of course, fell in for a share of abuse. It was stated that there were 33 clubs of confederates in working order in Liverpool; before the expiration of a month there would be a hundred, and it was expected that they would number 20,000 men. One fellow, by way of giving confidence to the "roughs" that were present, told them how only 8,000 men of the Paris clubs had for 48 hours resisted an army of 300,000 men! but he did not tell the terrible result of the outbreak.—(Liverpool Mail.)

OPENING OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY TO LIMERICK.

The opening of the extension line from Ballybrophy to Limerick took place on Saturday under circumstances of the most gratifying character. No event connected with the history of this country has been so interesting, or so much calculated to lead to important results, as the opening of this line, which is the first grand trunk Railway in Ireland that is near completion. It was originally intended to go on to Limerick, but owing to the non completion of some turn tables on that branch the train could not proceed further than a short distance from Dundrum, at which place the Limerick directors joined the train from Dublin. At ten o'clock the Lord Lieutenant, attended by his aides-de camp and a numerous party of distinguished personages, arrived at the terminus at King's-bridge, and at five minutes after ten o'clock the train started on its way towards Limerick. At half past ten o'clock it arrived at Hazelhatch, at thirty-five minutes after eleven at Monasterevan, and went the distances from Ballybrophy to Templemore, Thurles, and Dundrum at about the same ratio of speed. There was a slight departure from the time specified in the arrangements for the trip, as the alteration in the intention as to the extent of the excursion rendered it less necessary to be expeditious. At half-past one o'clock the train arrived within the borders of Tipperary, where its splendid range of hills were visible, and not a little contributed by diversifying the less picturesque tract of land through which it had previously passed, to render the trip one of intense interest. As the train flew rapidly along many acres of uncultivated land were seen, but the prospect on the other hand was made cheerful and encouraging by well cultivated fields and ripening and luxuriant corn. Some companies of the 43d regiment and the constabulary were drawn up at the Templemore station, and presented arms when the train approached; the national anthem was played, and the crowd of persons collected on and around the platform gave a cheer to congratulate the party and mark the important event. At Thurles, also, a body of the constabulary were under arms, and paid a similar mark of respect to the viceroy. At the junction of the railway a large number of the labourers who had been employed in the execution of the works were ranged in a field, and gave a hearty cheer, indicative of their rejoicings at the successful result of their labours. The day was very variable, sometimes exceedingly fine, but gusts of a strong wind and showers of rain detracted somewhat from the otherwise unmitigated pleasure of the excursion. Having remained a short time at the junction, the train returned to Dundrum, where a magnificent *dejeuner* was prepared by Mr. Ingram in marquees upon the land of Lord Hawarden.

A detachment of dragoons escorted the viceregal party to the tent appropriated to his Excellency, and the most illustrious of the guests.—With this tent were connected others, so that from the exterior the series of awnings had the appearance of one long marquee. The fine peasantry of the county, attracted by the novel and exciting scene, assembled in great numbers, and appeared to be very much interested in the proceedings.

The chair was occupied by GEORGE CARR, Esq., the chairman of the company.

The Chairman said that the first toast on his list was one which he had much pleasure in proposing, and which he was convinced would be warmly responded to by the assembly. It was the health of the Lord Lieutenant who had honored them with his presence that day, and with him the toast of Prosperity to Ireland (cheers.)

The Lord Lieutenant then rose amidst loud and general plaudits. He said he could assure them with perfect truth, that he felt great embarrassment in returning to them his most heartfelt thanks for the high honor which they had done him in drinking his health, and the kind and very flattering manner in which they had responded to the toast as proposed by Mr. Carr.—If it were not too great a presumption on his part he would seek permission to constitute himself the organ of that distinguished assembly, and to express in their name the unmingled pleasure and satisfaction which they had derived from that day's excursion, and their warmest thanks for having been invited to an entertainment so worthy of the event which it was intended to celebrate. Admiring, as they must all have done, the country through which they had passed, the admirable speed at which they had travelled, the order, the regularity, the excellent arrangements that had everywhere prevailed, he was sure that all of them must have felt that that was really a great day for Ireland (cheers), and that by connecting the metropolis with the city of Limerick, by bringing into juxta position, if he might so speak, the east and the south-west of Ireland, an impulse would be given to Irish progress and Irish prosperity of which it was impossible to estimate the extent or exaggerate the importance—(cheers.) It was impossible to over estimate the importance of it, because they knew from information—statistical information—that in the year 1847, which was a period of great and very general depression, upwards of sixty millions of passengers, upwards of twenty millions tons of goods, and upwards of three millions of animals for human consumption, were conveyed on the English and Scotch railways. They also knew that vast tracts of land had been fertilised in consequence of the cheap conveyance of manure; and statistical returns had demonstrated that an agricultural population travelled more than the people of a manufacturing district; therefore it was impossible to over estimate the importance of railway communication to a country like Ireland, which was essentially agricultural; it was equally impossible not to regard those who promoted such undertakings, and he trusted successfully labouring for their own interests, as great public benefactors. He had no doubt that the success of the line would be as complete as it was merited, because railways are like great arteries passing through a country, diffusing vitality, dispensing health, improving the surrounding districts, and filling the people with that hope and contentment which spring from progress and improvement.—It was impossible to over estimate the importance of railways to an agricultural population, because they knew from the best practical authorities that an immense saving could be effected by conveying cattle upon railways, instead of driving them by the roads to market. The farmer henceforth would be able to procure that which the Irish tenant farmer stood so much in need of, the materials for draining his land, and improving farm cultivation; but he thought that there was one branch of native industry which would be served better almost than any other by railway communication, and that was the fisheries of Ireland. Hitherto that mine of wealth had been unexplored for want of a market; and when they called to mind that up to a few years ago the use of fish in the interior of England was unknown except as a luxury, and that the annual amount now conveyed on the railways alone exceeded 30,000 tons, they should all rejoice in feeling that bright days were about to dawn for the Irish fisherman (hear, hear.) In short, so great was the variety of the advantages which Ireland was peculiarly adapted to receive from railway communication, that every well wisher of the country must burn with impatience to have them brought to a speedy termination; and though for his own part he was well content to leave these matters entirely to private enterprise in England, where capital and confidence, and the spirit of association existed to a greater extent than in any other country in the world; yet looking at the circumstances unfortunately different in Ireland, he owned himself—although he might sin against strict economic principles in saying so—an advocate, under certain limits and upon certain conditions, for ample public aid to railways in Ireland—(enthusiastic cheering). Unfortunately the embarrassed state of their finances had retarded the experiment during that year, but he hoped that better days were in store for Ireland, Whenever the Chancellor of the Exchequer was a freer agent than at present he would hope for better things; and for himself he would say, that whether in or out of office he would equally endeavour to promote assistance being given to railways in Ireland (great cheers.) Before he sat down he begged to propose a toast which all present would, he was sure, drink with great pleasure; it was the health of Mr. Carr and the other directors of the company, and success and prosperity to that real friend of Ireland, the Great Southern and Western Railway (long continued cheers.)

The toast having been drunk with great applause,

The Chairman returned thanks at considerable length for the kind manner in which his health had been proposed, and the cordial way in which they had responded to that and the sentiment of prosperity to the Great Southern and Western Railway. He confidently looked forward to all the benefits which his Excellency had so ably and so eloquently described as likely to attend upon that great undertaking. He sincerely believed that any anticipation formed by him would be amply realised. It was a melancholy reflection that this country was almost the last to have had a great line of communication constructed between the principal cities—the Continent had it for some time—England, too had it for a long time—but he hoped, as the Viceroy had been pleased to say, that better days were in store for Ireland—(loud cheers). Let them forget all religious dissensions, and remember only that they were brethren bound together by the holy tie of Christian charity. Let them bury in oblivion all national jealousies and dissensions, recollecting only that they were the subjects, the devoted and most loyal subjects of their beloved Sovereign. Let them depend upon that in which they were not deficient in Ireland, talent, energy, industry, all the capabilities for being a great nation. With a soil remarkable for fertility, with harbours of the finest description, some of which were not to be excelled in Europe, with a genial climate and industrious population, how was it that Ireland was so backward? The answer was, want of confidence. Now, confidence was based on security, and when that was established in the country capital would flow in—they would see their verdant fields smiling and waving with plenty, their rivers covered with shipping, their people employed, and all Ireland prosperous. He did not pretend to say that political amelioration was not required; but this much he would be bold enough to assert, that a prosperous, rich and powerful nation was far more likely to meet compliance with a just demand than a distracted, feeble, and impoverished one (cheers.) Let them try the true levers for prosperity, industry, and tranquillity. Let them see what they could do for themselves, and they would thus learn the true secret by which their native land could be elevated (hear.)

The healths of "Sir Charles Smith and the Army," of "Lady Clarendon," &c., having been given from the chair,

The healths of "Messrs. Boothby and Smith" were proposed, when

Mr. Boothby returned thanks. He said the capital for that great undertaking was at once subscribed for and paid punctually in a manner not exceeded by any railway company in England, and he was happy to say that as far as his own experience went, and he had been connected with some of the greatest undertakings in England, no railway in Europe could vie with that, for its speed and general management. At the present moment the general depression in trade had affected railway concerns, but he thought it was rather unduly appreciated both in Ireland and England. He had during his stay in Ireland examined carefully and minutely into the cost, expenditure, and working traffic of the line, and he did not hesitate to declare before that meeting, that in all his railway experience he had never seen in so young a concern so many elements of prosperity as that had exhibited (cheers.)

The Chairman next gave the health of Sir John Macneill (cheers.)

Sir John Macneill was quite sure, from the feeling which he had that day seen manifested, that his works had been approved of, and that was the greatest gratification that could have been vouchsafed to him. He was well aware that the works in which they were then engaged were calculated to be of great advantage to the people of Ireland, not merely from the employment afforded in their construction, but the utlimate results which they would certainly produce. At present they found that labourers after being some weeks in their employment became able to execute their work with greater rapidity and skill than they ever were before. They found in their contracts that men from England, Scotland, and Ireland had put in tenders for their works. They had invariably given the contracts for the lowest tender, and he was proud to say that in nine cases out of ten those tenders had been made by Irishmen (hear, hear). In fact, Irish artisans, carpenters, smiths, and labourers had completed their work in the most satisfactory and permanent manner. His great object in constructing the works was to ensure perfect safety; and he thought he had managed to arrive at that most necessary end. The Dublin and Drogheda Railway had been running for several years, and had during that period conveyed a great number of passengers without the occurrence of a single accident (hear, hear). All the servants of the company were Irishmen, and in the Great Southern and Western they, to a great extent, were the same. Since the opening of that railway, also, they never had an accident. Their permanent way would not require any repairs for a long period, and owing to a very simple mechanical contrivance, which he was so fortunate as to devise before he left England, they never had an engine, a carriage, or a truck off the line. The whole of the works, as he had remarked already, had been carried on by Irishmen, and being himself an Irishman, he could not help feeling proud of it.—He hoped to be able to continue the line to Cork without any accident, and that next year the same friends, who were then around him, would meet him in Cork (loud cheers).

At half-past six o'clock the proceedings terminated, and the company returned to the train which arrived at the terminus precisely at a quarter past eleven o'clock.

The *Limerick Chronicle* of Saturday has the following on the day's proceedings:—

"A special train on the Waterford and Limerick Railway left the terminus this forenoon at 11 o'clock, with Major-General Napier, &c., the local directors, and their friends, to meet the viceregal train by the Great Southern and Western on its way to Limerick. At six o'clock this morning a division of 100 of the 64th regiment, left this by train for Dundrum, to be in attendance on his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, at that station. The 59th regiment, under Lieut.-Colouel Trevor, from Templemore, will also be on duty. The most interesting and important change in the statistics of Irish travelling commenced this forenoon, at ten o'clock, when the first locomotive train, by railway, direct from Dublin to Limerick, left King's-bridge, traversing the entire way under the wonderful agency of steam power, and arriving at the terminus of the Waterford and Limerick line, in this city, at a quarter past two o'clock in the afternoon, after traversing a distance of 132 miles in four hours and a quarter, including stoppages. Such a magnificent feated is indeed an event without parallel in the south and west of Ireland—but when the Great Southern and Western Railway shall have their trains in constant motion, from Monday next, for passengers and traffic, three up and five down per diem between Dublin and Limerick, the enterprise at once assures facilities and advantages to the commercial, trading, and farming classes, which at present no estimate can adequately express; for not only will the entire of Munster immediately participate in the benefits of the vast and rapid intercourse with the capital and large towns; but Connaught must largely, though indirectly, share in the advantages, by opening up new sources and localities for fair and market, and the purchase, sale, and transit of produce to and from the remotest parts of the coast.

THE INSURRECTION AT PARIS.

Paris, Thursday Evening.

Tranquillity still prevails in Paris; but the state of that capital, in the absence of all confidence, commerce, and trade, with scattered bands of incendiaries in all directions, adding to the general alarm, is most lamentable. The composition of the new administration is very grateful to the Thiers party, who have the ear of several of the government, one of the chief ministers being the brother-in-law of M. Thiers. So far as the prospect of society in France at present goes the office of minister is one by no means to be coveted. It is stated the savage hatred between the lowest working and the middle classes is visible in the demeanour of the people in the streets.—The latest news announces that the government had withdrawn the project of law relative to railways, and was likely to abandon it altogether.—Several of the insurgents, who had sheltered themselves in the Bois du Boulogne, were yesterday shot.

The following is the constitution of the new cabinet:—

President of the Council	General Cavaignac.
Finances	M. Goudchaux.
Interior	M. Senard.
War	General Lamoriciere.
Public Works	Dr. Recurt.
Foreign Affairs	M. Bastide.
Justice	M. Bethmont.
Marine	Rear-Admi. Le Blanc.
Commerce	M. A. Thouret.
Minister of Public Instruction	M. Carnot.

The new ministry does not give universal satisfaction, of course. Many persons complain of the retention in power of four of the old ministers, viz., Recurt, Carnot, Bethmont, and Bastide, and ask why M. Thiers is not named. They also complain that what is called the *clique* of the *National* has still the ascendancy, and mention, as a proof, the nomination of Admiral Leblanc as Minister of the Marine.

As to the composition of the new ministry, the only really bad nomination is that of Carnot.

Rigid inquiries are insisted on as to the causes of the late insurrection.

We begin now to perceive the danger in which we were placed a few days ago. It is ascertained that the insurgents had vast resources, and that they had even prepared several hundred Congreve rockets for an attack upon the districts of Paris in which the persons most opposed to them—viz., the 1st and 2d arrondissements—reside.

The moderate Republicans begin to think that the Republic is safe; and it is but right to assure you that men of the greatest influence, who were anti-Republican only a few days ago, now express a hope that a virtuous Republic will be established; it is, they say, the only chance of restoring domestic peace. They demand, however, very strict and stern measures against some of the clubs and the incendiary press. If these be not put down, all order will be impossible. The state of siege cannot last for ever, and with the least encouragement anarchy will again raise its head.

The pay of the Ateliers Nationaux has been resumed, to keep the men from starvation and desperation; but they are to be immediately re-organised and compelled to productive labour.

The Assembly have elected M. Marie as president for the month in room of M. Senard.

The President presented a project of law to endow the relations of General Negrier, one of the Generals who have fallen in the conflict. General Negrier was a Frenchman born in Portugal, and was brought from Lisbon by Marshal Lannes. He has left a wife, son, and daughter the latter married.

Sinister rumours of assassinations and poisonings continue to be circulated. Shots are fired upon the sentinels and orderlies as they pass.

A great number of the balls extracted from the wounded of the National Guard and the army were composed of pieces of iron, which, by a refinement of cruelty, were pierced, and a piece of copper wire introduced which projected on each side. In many cases this has prevented the extraction of the ball, and the wounded have consequently died.

Nothing is yet known of the number who fell on both sides in the late struggle—nor, indeed, will it ever be. That the carnage, however, was dreadful, far exceeding anything of the kind ever known before, cannot be doubted. The dead have been got rid of in the most expeditious manner—tossed into the river, buried in heaps in the courtyards of barracks, in the public gardens, &c., &c.

Strange rumours are afloat that, ere a week elapse, M. Lamartine, Ledru-Rollin, Louis Blanc, Caussidiere, and Lagrange, will be arrested. It is impossible to vouch for their accuracy.

Nothing like the amount stated has been discovered on the insurgents; and what has been found is no doubt their own property, it being the universal custom of French workmen to carry their little savings about them.

Paris, Friday Evening.

The papers are filled with details of the late insurrection. They also, and nearly with unanimity, express their belief (in one or two instances their apprehension) that that which had been from the first anticipated by all rational men had already arrived, or was on the point of arriving—a military Government.

Five braver or abler men than those "*vieux d'Afrique*," Cavaignac, Bedeau, Changarnier, Bugeaud, and Lamoriciere, are not to be found in any army in the universe. Still they are soldiers, and, as such, objects of jealousy to the visionary or the criminal.

We have had a quiet night, and seem likely to pass a tranquil day. Six thousand of the insurgents have, however, escaped from Paris, and are in the forest of Bondy, the Wood of Versailles, the forest of St. German's, and even in the Bois de Boulogne. They threaten to destroy the railroads. Troops have left town to disperse or capture them.

INDIA—THE OVERLAND MAIL.

By our (*Times*) ordinary express, in anticipation of the overland mail, we have received intelligence from Lahore to the 8th, Calcutta to the 11th, from Delhi, Meerut, and Madras, to the 12th, from Kurrachee (Scinde) to the 15th, and from Bombay to the 20th of May. The outbreak at Mooltan seems to have been a more trivial affair than was imagined: it was clearly not preconcerted, and is not spreading. The Dewan Mooraj only became an accessory after the fact, and allowed himself to be put forward as the leader of the insurrection after hostilities had begun. It has been determined on that no military demonstration shall be made by us on Mooltan until October; so difficult are the roads that it would take heavy guns a month to reach the fortress from Lahore; when there all that could be to capture and demolish it; our troops could not live there in tents through the heats and rains.—Throughout India, in general, matters are as tranquil as can be conceived; the season is comparatively mild and unusually healthy; trade continues dull and money excessively scarce.

THE FIRST STEP—THE FELON CLUB

(From the Felon.)

The *Felon* has not been established for the mere purpose of speculation, or theorising, or teaching, but for that of acting, too. We feel the fact, that it was the absence of any thing like effective action that has made every Irish movement hitherto a ridiculous as well as melancholy, failure—a matter of mirth to our enemies, and of mockery to every people but ourselves.

A meeting that spreads over miles,—an association that covers the island,—a movement that continues through years,—may each alike be just as much a mere speculator, theorist, and talker, as any one individual man. And such has been the Irish Repeal movement up to this day. What was Conciliation Hall? What was Tara? A million of men stood there. What did they do? Speculated, spouted, cheered, resolved, declared, petitioned, and adjourned.

We have resolved, therefore, not alone to advise others to act, but to assist them to the utmost measure of our means, and the best of our ability: and to adopt ourselves the most extensive and vigorous action which public support will enable us to take and maintain.

The amount of support which we could rely on as effective must be tendered us on a clear statement and full view of our principles, objects, and intended course of proceedings. All support otherwise obtained would, in effect, be obtained under false pretences; would be altogether unsound and fictitious; and would fail us when resorted to. We will not voluntarily deceive the public in the smallest particular, and we earnestly hope that no portion of the public will say or do aught that would tend to deceive us. We fear that popular meetings in Ireland have not unfrequently applauded sentiments and voted resolutions over night which they were utterly unprepared to act upon in the morning. But no people have a right to cheer men on to the foot of the breach, or the foot of the scaffold, and then desert them. Neither, on the other hand, ought any man leave the great mass and general mind of the country too far behind him. The very foremost banner should never be too far forward. In advance, but not miles nor months in advance.—a stride before his regiment, a day before the people—this is a leader's place.

We hold the present existing government of this island, and all existing rights of property in our soil, to be mere usurpation and tyranny, and to be null and void, as of moral effect, and our purpose is to abolish them utterly, or lose our lives in the attempt. The right founded on conquest, and affirmed by laws made by the conquerers themselves, we regard as no other than the right of the robber on a larger scale. We owe no obedience to laws enacted by another nation without our assent; nor respect to assumed rights of property which are starving and exterminating our people. The present salvation and future security of this country require that the English government should at once be abolished, and the English garrison of landlords instantly expelled. Necessity demands it,—the great necessity of self-defence. Self-defence—self-protection—it is the first law of nature, and the first duty of man. We refuse all appeal to the English Parliament to abolish itself. We will not appeal against the robber to the robber's den, nor against the landlord to a Parliament of landlords. We advise the people to organise and arm at once, in their own defence. We mean to assist them; and to set example by organizing and arming ourselves.

Such is a brief statement in outline of our principles and purposes. It leaves the principles undefended, the purposes undeveloped, all objections unanswered, all details unexplained—and details are frequently as important as principle or purpose; but these are matters of mere necessity for the present.

It remains to state our intended course of proceeding, so far as may be necessary and expedient.

We have determined to set about creating, as speedily as possible, a military organization, of which the *Felon* Office shall be the centre and citadel.

As our first step of proceeding, we are now founding a club which it is intended shall consist of one, two, or more persons from each parish throughout Ireland, who are to be in immediate connexion and correspondence with this office.

The number of members is not intended to be limited by any positive rule. But every person is not to be admissible. Certain qualifications will be required.

As a matter of common course, no man will offer himself, or be accepted, as a member, unless he be prepared to arm and fight in support of them when called upon.

But this will not be enough, else a common labourer, unable to read or write, would be eligible. Such, however, is not the principle on which we are forming this club.

But every man is eligible and acceptable who possesses any one talent or other, or any one qualification, which would fit and enable him to be of service to any civil, military, or literary capacity, and who is willing to devote that talent or qualification to the service of his country for the next six months. It is not the *common* labour, but the *skilled* labour of the country, we desire to engage and organise in this club.

But *zeal* ranks with us as the very chief, and is, of itself alone, a sufficient qualification.

Any one who is qualified to form or lead a company, or a section of pikemen,—or who is willing to head a forlorn hope,—or who is able to address a public meeting, or who is competent to write a paragraph fit to appear in print—any and every such person will be gladly received as a member, and welcomed as a friend and comrade.

In one word, our object is to gather together a number of men competent to lead in case of necessity, and astaff of contributors competent to take the conducting of this journal, if its present conductors should be removed by death or exile.

We would be very desirous to name it the Felon Club, but several local clubs have already adopted that name. We think they might resign it in our favour.

A prospectus and set of rules are in preparation, which we may publish when completed.

But without waiting for such publication, we earnestly request that every man in Ireland who desires to enrol himself with us as a colleague, and comrade, and as a member of the Felon Club, will signify his wish by letter, addressed to the provisional secretary, Mr. Joseph Brennan, *Felon* Office, 12, Trinity-street.

Until we have obtained at least 500 members, we are resolved not to make another step in advance. If Ireland have not enough of confidence in us, or of heroism within itself, to furnish at least one member from each parish, we may just as well pull down our banner at one, furl it up in a corner, or fling it in the dust.

JAMES F. LALOR.

"THE QUEEN WILL VISIT IRELAND THIS SUMMER,"

(From the Same.)

Why not?

Her gracious Majesty has been to the Chateau d'Eu—to the Highlands—to Brussels—and up the Rhine. Ireland, too, is worth seeing—after all the rest—and may furnish an interesting sketch, or two, for the royal scrap-book.

The Bay of Dublin—Kingstown Pier—the Hill of Howth—Nelson's Pillar—the Strawberry Beds—"really worth seeing, and will amply repay," &c., &c., &c., &c.

Besides, the people here have been fretting about a famine—which killed a few thousand last year in the quietest possible maaner—and, of late, their discontent has been somewhat intemperate. They are a forgiving people, however, and a royal visit—the nod of a crowned head—

the salute of a white and jewelled hand—will reconcile them once more, and for ever, to their garrets, their rags, and crusts.

The unthusiasm will be unbounded! The cheers—deafening! Triumphal arches—magnificent! Crowds—delirious with joy! It will be a brilliant picture, on the whole. Gold lace and ostrich plumes—balconies full of dimples, and silks, and bouquets—sandwiches and sunshades—fealty and fashion—pauperism in Sunday Clothes—the entire government stock!—shown off to the best advantage.

And then—all along the quays—the bridges—clinging to the lamp-posts—looking out from chimney-tops and parapets—the loyal and gallant people of Ireland! How rapturously they fling their tattered hats in the air—how vehemently they wave their felon flags in token of loyalty and repentance—how madly they shout—"Long live the Queen!"

How the great hearts of Messrs. Tombe and Gayes will rejoice upon that day! Their mission shall have been accomplished—the golden link made fast—the Empire, with all its sins, and spoils, and splendours, consolidated.

And is it thus—with a bit of polished court-plaster—that this wild and wounded nation will be cured and tamed? Have we not learned as yet to set the proper price on gilded fripperies—flimsy fireworks which whiz and sparkle, but which neither heat the soil nor purify the sky.

Is there not a piece of granite—carved and graven by a set of slaves—just by the pier of old Dunleary, which reproves our folly? Is there no lesson written on that idolatrous block, dug from the quarries of Killiney? It marks the foot-print of a princely villain—the credulity and ignominy of a nation. What gained we by that visit—the flattery of which it was the theme—the festivities of which it was the prodigal excuse?

Let me not be misunderstood. I do not slander the Queen of England. Oratory in the Imperial Senate—Journalists, at home, and abroad, describe her as a right royal lady—amiable, virtuous, and accomplished. Were I an Englishman, I should, most probably, pay her a true allegiance, I have no aversion to royalty in the abstract. Where it is encircled, and to a great extent controlled, by the will and interests of the commonwealth, I regard it as a safe and provident institution. It is a check to personal ambition—military and civil—and the dangers which result to the public peace and well-being from the excesses of this passion. And where—as in the case of England to-day—the sceptre glitters in a fair and tender hand, royalty inspires that high sentiment of chivalry, which, amid the selfishness and drudgery of a bloated trade, alone preserves the vitality, and sustains the dignity of a state.

But I am neither an Englishman nor a hypocrite. I entertain no loyalty, and, therefore, will not profess the slightest feeling of the kind. Nor do I see why my country should feel and act differently. Her loyalty, heretofore, has cost her much treasure—both in character and blood. It is time that we should have some reason for our loyalty, and until we have, we should withhold our loyalty, and all pretence of it.

Therefore, let us have no roaring idiotcy when the Royal Yacht hoves in sight. Let the nation act as one that has been seriously making up its mind for a revolution, and is ambitious to play a noble part upon the world's stage—a part somewhat nobler than a court-buffoon.

T. F. MEAGHER.

STEAMERS' LIGHTS—TO PREVENT COLLISION.

The following notice has been issued by the Admiralty:—

Whereas, under, and by virtue of the Act of Parliament passed in the tenth year of the reign of her present Majesty, intituled "An act for the regulation of Steam Navigation," &c., we hereby require, in pursuance of the said act, that lights shall be exhibited by all British steam-vessels, between sunset and sunrise, of such description and in such manner as hereinafter mentioned, that is to say—

WHEN UNDER WEIGH.

1. Bright white light at the foremast head.
2. Green light on the starboard side.
3. Red light on the port side.

WHEN AT ANCHOR.

A common bright light.

The following conditions to be observed, viz.:

1. The mast head-head light to be visible at a distance of at least five miles in a clear dark night, and the lantern to be so constructed as to show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of twenty points of the compass—viz. from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on each side of the ship.

2. The coloured side lights to be visible at a distance of at least two miles in a clear dark night, and the lanterns to be so constructed as to show a uniform and unbroken light over an arc of the horizon of ten points of the compass—viz. from right ahead to two points abaft the beam on their respective side.

3. The side lights to be, moreover, fitted with inboard screens, of at least three feet long, to prevent them from being seen across the bow. The screens to be placed in a fore and aft line with the inner edge of the side lights.

4. The lantern used when at anchor to be so constructed as to show a good light all round the horizon.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

30th—Rolla, Ebsery, St. John's, Nfld., fish and oil—H.M.P. Advice, at 2 p.m.

1st July—Nil.

2d—The Rolla, reported for Waterford on the 30th ult., returned therefrom on the same day, and went to Ross to discharge a part of her cargo—Thomas, Bower, Liverpool, salt.

3d—H.M.P. Advice, at 8 a.m.

SAILED.

2d—Myrence, Burnicle, Onega, ballast.

3d—H.M.P. Pigmy, at 11 a.m.—Liberty, Rowe, Limerick, Indian corn.

4th—Jim, Doyle, Swansea, timber.

Wind—S.E. to S. and N.N.W.

PARTY AFFRAY IN ENNISKILLEN.—On Friday evening our town almost became the scene of carnage in consequence of some of the "finest pisantry" in the world having lighted tar-barrels and paraded our streets, using the most insulting epithets to the peaceable and well-disposed inhabitants of the town. Not even content with thus manifesting their evil propensity, they turned, what might otherwise have appeared amusing, into a Repeal procession, bellowing at the top of their lungs for "Mitchel, the convicted felon," and "Repeal." After having marched through the town, pouring all the venom for which they are proverbial on those who were pursuing their business, they were met by some six or seven young men, who, like one of old, "their spirits were stirred within them," and, rushing into the midst of the motley crew, succeeded in a few minutes in depriving them of their tar-barrels. Stones were poured in volleys upon the young men, who, notwithstanding the overpowering numbers of their opponents, which could not have been less than a hundred to one, maintained their position and drove the herd down Queen-street, where they found shelter in the back slums of our town. Shortly after the affray commenced our local magistrates, together with the inspector of police and his men, were on the spot. Doctor Frith and Captain Corry received some contusions from the stones thrown by the mob, but they have sustained no serious injury. The nobleness and heroism with which this rebel mob was repelled is another proof to the government (if it were required) that the Orangemen of the north of Ireland are able and willing to maintain the integrity of the empire and preserve Ireland to the British crown, unaided by military force.—(Enniskillen Chronicle.)

WATERFORD UNION.

THE VICE-GUARDIANS will, on or before THURSDAY, the 6th of JULY next, receive Tenders from competent Persons for the completion of OVENS and BAKEHOUSES at the Workhouse, according to the Architect's Plans and Specifications, which can be seen upon application at my Office, on any day (Sundays excepted) between the hour of 10 o'Clock in the Forenoon and 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon.

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

26th June, 1848.

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 THURSDAY, the 20th of JULY, 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.

The appointment of ASSISTANT MASTER is also postponed to the above-named Day.

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

Board Room, 1st June, 1848.

Waterford Union.

NOTICE THAT A RATE HAS BEEN MADE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned Rates for the Relief of the Poor, have been duly made on the Property situated in the following Electoral Divisions in the Waterford Union, rateable under the provisions of the Act 1st and 2nd Victoria, cap. 56, 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 92, 10th Victoria, cap. 31, and 10th and 11th Victoria, cap. 90:

Electoral Division.	Amount of Rate. s.	d.	
Faithleg	2	3	in the pound
Crook	1	4	"
Ballynakill	1	4	"
Kilmaclegue	2	11	"
Rathmoylan	2	6	"
Kilburn	2	8	"
Drumcannon	2	11	"
Island Keane	2	11	"
Reisk	2	0	"
Kilmeaden	2	0	"
Newcastle	2	11	"
Dunhill	2	11	"
Rosmire	2	11	"
Kilbarrymeaden	2	11	"
Rathpatrick	2	11	"
Kilcollum	2	11	"
Dunkitt	2	3	"
Kilkeasy	2	11	"
Kilbeacon	2	11	"
Kilbride	2	11	"
Killahy	2	0	"
Kilmacow	2	6	"
Aglish		7½	"
Rathkyran	1	6	"

And that the said Rates have been signed at a Meeting of the Paid Officers appointed to act as a Board of Guardians of the Waterford Union, on the 29th day of May ultimo, and is now in my custody, and may be seen at the Board-room of the Workhouse on any day except Sunday, between the hours of Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon and Four o'Clock in the Afternoon.

Signed on this 19th day of June, 1848.
J. P. HENEY,
Clerk of the Union.

The above rate is payable from and after the day of publication; and Notice is also given that the Law Officers of the Crown all concur in opinion that Distress may be made immediately after the Publication of a Rate.

JOHN P. HENEY,
Clerk of the Union.

THE AMERICAN
Cream Furniture Polish.

For cleansing and preserving Furniture of every description.

THE excellence of this inestimable composition will be found unrivalled in its superiority over every other preparation of the kind offered to the public, producing upon Furniture of all descriptions a polish unequalled for its durability and brilliancy, with one-fourth the usual labour, and restoring French Polish to its original lustre.

One trial will be sufficient to prove its utility, and ensure the patronage of every family desirous of clean furniture, *with a splendid polish.*

Prepared only by E. R. KETT, Druggist, Oxford, in bottles 1s and 2s each, with directions for use. Considerable advantage will be derived in purchasing 2s bottles. Sold by all respectable Druggists, Oilmen, Ironmongers, and Grocers throughout the Kingdom, and may be obtained wholesale through W. S. RUMSEY, (Sole Agent) Wholesale Chemist, 3 Queen-street Place, Cheapside, London; and retail of

Beale, Scott and Co. .... Cork.
John Allan and Co., Mary-street. Dublin.
J. P. Evans, Colorman, ... Limerick.
Wigmore and Morgan, Grocers, Clonmel.

Dr. MACKESY,
Chemist, (the Mall), Waterford.

Charles's Nuncibono;
OR
UNIVERSAL CLEANING LIQUID.

NO Store Closet is complete unless it contains a bottle of this invaluable Liquid, which may be truly called "The Housekeeper's Friend," from the great saving it will be found to effect of Time, Labour, and Expense. Many things are thrown aside because Greasy or Dirty; try the NUNCIBONO, and see the effect, for Plate, Copper, Brass, and all kinds of Metals, Jewellery, Culinary Utensils, Glass, Greasy Coat Collars, Kid Gloves, Furs, Silks, Satins, (fast colors,) &c.—Proprietor, C. SANDERSON, Steel Yard, Upper Thames-street, London; Sold Wholesale by W. S. RUMSEY, (Sole Agent), Wholesale Chemist, 3, Queen-street Place, Cheapside, London: Retail in Capsuled Bottles, at 1s each, by

Beale, Scott, and Co. .... Cork.
Hodges and Son, ... Dublin.
Allen, ... Limerick.
Fayle, ... Clonmel,

AND

D. CONDON and Co.,
Ironmongers, Quay, Waterford.

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.

Royal Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000, in 100,000 Shares of £20 each.

TRUSTEES.
John Shaw Leigh, Esq.
R. B. B. H. Blundell, Esq.

DIRECTORS.
Josias Booker, Esq., Chairman.
Hugh J. Sanderson, Esq., and Chas. Turner, Esq., Deputy Chairmen.

Geo. Armstrong, Esq. | Francis Maxwell, Esq.
John Campbell, Esq. | Robert M'Andrew, Esq.
David Cannon, Esq. | Edm. Molyneux, Esq.
Thomas Dover, Esq. | J. Bramley-Moore, Esq.
Richard Harbord, Esq. | Henry Moore, Esq.
R. S. Henderson, Esq. | James Pownall, Esq.
R. Brodhurst Hill, Esq. | Archibald Sinclair, Esq.
James Lawrence, Esq. | John Torr, Esq.
Thomas Lee, Esq.

AUDITOR—William Titherington, Esq.
PHYSICIAN—Richard Formby, M.D.
SURGEON—Hugh Neill, Esq.
SURVEYOR—Samuel Holme, Esq.
SOLICITOR—Septimus Booker, Esq.
ACTUARY AND SECRETARY } Percy M. Dove, Esq.

MR. CONDELL,
7, *MALL,*

Agent to the said Company for Waterford and its vicinity,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, that he continues to receive orders for Assurances.

The large Capital of the Company, and the number and influence of its Proprietors, enable it to rank with the most eligible Offices in the kingdom with respect to the advantages offered to the Public.

FIRE INSURANCES will be effected at moderate rates of Premium.

The Company will ever distinguish itself by its *promptness in the settlement of Claims.*

No charge made for the Policy.

Agricultural Produce and Farming Stock will be Insured at Three Shillings per Cent. per Annum, without the Average Clause, and at Two Shillings and Sixpence per Cent. per Annum with the Average Clause.

LIFE BRANCH.

The important advantages afforded by the Company in this Branch will include the following:—

GUARANTEES OF AN AMPLE CAPITAL, MODERATE PREMIUMS, LARGE PARTICIPATION OF PROFITS BY THE ASSURED AMOUNTING TO TWO-THIRDS *of its* NET AMOUNT, SMALL CHARGE FOR MANAGEMENT, *the Expenses of the Office being borne in due proportions by the two Branches, and* EXEMPTION OF THE ASSURED FROM THE LIABILITY OF PARTNERSHIP.

EXTRACT FROM THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Age.	Rates of Premium with Profits. £	s.	d.	Rates of Premium without Profits. £	s.	d.	Age.	Rates of Premium with Profits. £	s.	d.	Rates of Premium without Profits. £	s.	d.
15	1	15	2	1	10	11	40	3	4	1	2	18	6
20	1	19	4	1	14	11	45	3	14	6	3	8	5
25	2	4	2	1	19	7	50	4	8	3	4	1	7
30	2	9	9	2	4	10	55	5	8	6	5	1	1
35	2	16	2	2	11	0	60	6	14	4	6	6	0

PERCY M. DOVE,
Manager.

Great Southern & Western Railway.

OPENING OF THE LINE TO THE LIMERICK JUNCTION.

ALTERATION OF TIME AND FARE TABLE,
MONDAY, 3D JULY, 1848.

ON the above Day the Line will be Opened to the Junction with the Waterford and Limerick Railway near Tipperary, completing the Railway communication between Dublin and Limerick, and between Dublin and Tipperary.

UP-TRAINS
will leave Carlow at 8.0 A.M., 12.10 P.M., 4.50 P.M., 6.50 P.M., and 12.40 A.M. On Sundays at 8.0 A.M., 12.10 P.M., and 12.40 A.M.

By Order,
WILLIAM TAYLOR,
Secretary.

Office, 3, College green, Dublin,
29th June, 1848.

The Greatest Sale
OF ANY
MEDICINES IN THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

(Signed)
RICHARD STOPHER.

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

Amputation of Two Legs prevented.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

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

A Cure of a Desperate Scorbutic Eruption of long standing.

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

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

RICHARD HAVELL.

A Cure of Dreadful and Dangerous Case of Erysipelas.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

WANTED TO BORROW,
From 3 to £400.

SIX PER CENT. will be given, and Solvent Security.

Application to be made to
EDWARD N. BARRON, Esq.,
Attorney.

The Markets.

WATERFORD, JULY 4.

At to day's market there was a better demand experienced for all bread stuffs at full, and in many cases improving prices. Holders of Indian corn are requiring more money, and have realised about 6d per barrel advance on last rates. In barrel and sack corn meal a fair demand was had, the former rather less inquired after, and was somewhat cheaper.

Mill Wheat (raw)	28s 6d to 29s 0d
Prepared Wheat	29s 6d to 30s 0d
Shipping ditto	26s 0d to 27s 0d
Barley, malting	13s 0d to 14s 0d
Do. grinding	11s 6d to 12s 6d
Bere Barley, per barrel (new)	00s 0d to 0s 0d
Oats black (brl. 14 stone)	9s 6d to 10s 3d
Do. White, for mealing, per barrel	11s 0d to 12s 6d
Indian Corn (Galatz) per brl	21s 0d to 22s 3d
American white	21s 0d to 21s 6d
Ditto, yellow	20s 9d to 21s 0d
Ditto damaged	15s 0d to 18s 0d
Indian Meal, per ton	£9 15 0d to £10 5s 0d
Bran, per barrel	3s 10d to 4s 0d
Rye Meal	10s 3d to 10s 6d
Oatmeal, per ton	£11 00s 0d to £12 0s 0d
Flour, (superfine) per sack	38s 0d to 39s 0d
Seconds	33s 0d to 35s 0d
Thirds	31s 0d to 34s 0d
Fourths	23s 0d to 25s 0d
Barrelled Flour, of 196lb	25s 0d to 26s 0d
Do. Meal	15s 9d to 16s 3d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	55s 0d to 57s 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	76s 0d to 80s 0d
Bacon	54s 0d to 58s 6d
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	18s 0d to 22s 0d
Cork Whiskey, wholesale	6s 0d to 7s 6d
Rum, per gallon	7s 6d to 9s 6d
Lamb, per quarter	3s 6d to 4s 0d
Mutton, per lb	6d to 6½d
Beef, per lb	5d to 7d
Veal, per lb	4½d to 6d
Pork, per lb	4d to 7d
Dried Hams	6d to 9d
Salmon	0s 8d to 0s 10d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	10d to 00d
Potatoes (new) per lb	3d to 0d
Do. (old) per stone	14d to 0d
Eggs, per doz	6d to 0s

Firkins weighed at the Butter Market.

	firkins.	Price.
Saturday	397	77s 0d to 81s 0d
Monday	120	77s 0d to 81s 0d
Yesterday	218	77s 0d to 81s 0d

CORK MARKETS—JULY 3

Barrels.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d. Currency
— White Wheat	00 0 to 00 0		00 0—20 Stone
6 Red Wheat	26 6 to 26 9	}	00 0—10 do.
— Ditto	00 0 to 00 0		
— Barley	00 0 to 00 0	}	00 0—16 do.
— Ditto	00 0 to 00 0		
— Bere (new)	00 0 to 00 0		00 0
84 Oats	11 4 to 12 10	}	00 0—14 do.
— Old Ditto	00 0 to 00 0		
0 Pigs	00 0 to 00 0—00 0		per cwt.

CORK BUTTER—JULY 3.

CANT.		CURRENCY	
1st quality	79s	1st quality	70s
2d do	76s	2d do.	67s
3d do.	74s	3d do.	65s
4th do.	72s	4th do	63s
5th do.	68s	5th do.	59s
6th do.	58s	6th do.	49s

LIMERICK BUTTER—JULY 1.

1st quality	82s	5th quality	60s
2d do.	78s	6th do.	00s
3d do.	72s	And 2s 0d over.	
4th do.	66s		

CLONMEL—JUNE 30.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter..	76 0 to	80 0	Do black	0 0 to	0 0
Oatmeal	12 0 to	00 0	Flour 2ds	31 0 to	00 0
Bac'n pigs	52 0 to	56 0	Househld	33 0 to	00 0
Ren. Lard	00 0 to	00 0	Thirds	24 0 to	00 0
Bran....	3 8 to	0 0	Fourths	17 0 to	00 0
Bere....	60 0 to	00 0	Wool....	8 0 to	9 0
Barley..	12 6 to	15 0	Potatoes	0 0 to	0 8
Wheat..	1 3 to	1 4	Beef....	0 4½ to	0 5
Do. red.	0 0 to	0 0	Mutton	0 5 to	0 6
Do. ship.	0 0 to	0 0	Pork....	0 0 to	0 0
Oats....	0 9½ to	0 9½	Veal....	0 5 to	0 0

CARLOW—JUNE 29.

	s. d	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Wheat, per brl	28 0 to	30 0	Bran,	4 8 to	5 4
Best Red	26 0 to	27 6	Beef	00 5 to	0 7
Do. inferior	00 0 to	00 0	Mutton	0 6½ to	0 7
Barley, do.	00 0 to	00 0	Veal	0 6 to	0 7½
Oats, per brl	10 0 to	10 6	Lamb	4 0 to	5 0
Do. inferior	9 0 to	10 0	Bacon	68 0 to	70 0
Flour, per bag	32 0 to	00 0	Hams	00 6 to	00 7
Do. inferior	27 0 to	00 0	Butter	76 0 to	78 0
Thirds	24 0 to	00 0	Wool	9 6 to	10 6
Oatmeal	11 0 to	12 0	Potatoes	0 9 to	10 0

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—JUNE 30

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d
White wheat	28 0 to	31 6	Oatmeal...	11 0 to	13 0
Millers' red	26 3 to	30 6	Flour.....	00 0 to	00 0
Barley....	14 0 to	16 0	Second....	16 0 to	16 6
Oats, ...	11 3 to	12 3	Indian corn	34 0 to	38 0
Oats, old...	00 0 to	00 0	(per 480 lbs.)		

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE
FOR THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JUNE 30.

	From s. d.	To s. d	Averages. s. d.
783 Wheat, per barrel 20 stone	26 0	30 0	27 8
504 Oats 14 do.	11 9	12 6	11 9
— Bere 16 do.	00 0	00 0	00 0
— Barley 16 do.	00 0	00 0	00 0
— Oatmeal (new) 8 do.	13 0	13 6	13 3
432 Second Flour 20 do.	00 0	00 0	00 0

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN.
Week ended June 24.
Imperial—General Weekly Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	46 11	Oats	20 8	Beans	36 11
Barley	31 2	Rye	31 7	Peas	33 4

Aggregate Average of Six Weeks.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d
Wheat	47 7	Oats	20 9	Beans	37 3
Barley	31 9	Rye	29 4	Peas	37

Duty on Foreign Corn.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	10 0	Oats	2 6	Beans	2 0
Barley	2 0	Rye	2 0	Peas	2 0

BIRTH.

July 2, at John's-hill, the lady of John Newport, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Leamington, W. F. Richards, Esq., of the 9th Lancers, second son of the Right Honourable Baron Richards, Castle Park, county of Dublin, to Frances Jane, eldest daughter of the late Joshua Nunn, of St. Margarets, county Wexford, Esq.

DIED.

On the Mall, at an advanced age, Catherine Shanahan, relict of the late Richard Shanahan, Commercial Buildings.

At Clohamon, county Wexford, Mary, relict of the late George Lewis, Esq.

In Wexford, Frances relict of the late W. Johnson, Esq.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.—Wm. Penn (s.), Clarke, Liverpool, 1573 frks. butter, 1125 cwt. flour, 7 trcs. sugar, 30 cows, 200 sheep; Victory (s.), Stacey, Bristol, 240 fls. bacon, 87 brls. oats, 10 casks lard, 15 mats bottles.

Summary of provision exports for week ending Saturday, July 1:—1920 fls. bacon, 3038 cwt. butter, 17 do. lard, 1602 brls. oats, 239 do. barley, 1975 cwt. flour, 57 pigs, 80 cows, 700 sheep.

Entered since our last:—Per the Neptune, from Liverpool, 150 brls., 32 sacks Indian corn; Favorite, Liverpool, 400 qrs. Indian corn.

THE INSURRECTION IN PARIS.

(From the Times of Thursday.)

We have received by express the second editions of the Paris papers of Tuesday, with letters from several of our foreign correspondents.—Our Paris letter, dated five o'clock, contains the following :—

Nothing very important has occurred to-day outside the doors of the palace of the National Assembly. At every moment, however, are to be seen passing the 'reliefs' of the National Guards, and troops of the line continue at the barriers and other principal points of the late insurrection.—Some of the corps of the National Guard of the Banlieu have returned home.

I have just retnrned from a tour of the position of the insurgents—deemed on Saturday impregnable. I mean the line of fortified barricades extending from the Faubourg Poissoniere to La Chapelle (the Barriere St. Denis.)

The position of the insurgents throughout the line I have mentioned was immensely strong.—The barricades in advance of the barriers were as formidable as regular engineers could have constructed. The houses covering them were occupied. The means of passing from one to another were assured. The toll-houses at the barriers were occupied by them and the windows removed. The houses on the opposite side of the Boulevard were, moreover, in the possession of the rebels, and manned with marksmen. What formed, however, the strength of their position was the perforation of the wall of the city, which is 12 or 14 feet high, at intervals of eight or ten yards, and the creation by that means of several hundred *meurtrieres* (loopholes.)

When those who have been at Waterloo learn that for more than a mile the wall of the city of Paris was as profusely furnished with loopholes as was the garden wall of Hougemont, they will easily imagine how formidable was the obstacle it presented. When they shall bear in mind that the barricades in advance were composed of paving stones of one hundred weight each, or of the cut stones for an hospital in the process of erection, and that they were protected by houses adjoining to or commanding them, and that as occasion presented itself through Saturday and Sunday a constant, unerring, and deadly fire was kept up on the assailants by an almost invisible garrison, they will not be surprised at the long resistance, nor at the immense loss of life among the troops and National Guards that unfortunately occurred. What will be the astonishment of all the world, and the feeling of all military men in particular, when they are told that the whole of these works were defended by between 80 and 150 ruffians! The largest number stated was 400.

How many of the insurgents were killed on Sunday at the Barriere Rochechouart, think you, while the loss of the armed force was more than 1,000? Two—one of them shot through the brain while firing through a loophole not 6 inches in diameter. Five were wounded.

They ran from loophole to loophole with the agility of monkeys. They only left the cover of the high wall to seek ammunition, of which they had only a scanty and precarious supply. I was shown the mark of the crucible under the wall in which they melted lead for bullets during the fight. They even attempted to fabricate gunpowder.

Against these men was brought as fine an army and as serviceable a park of artillery as the world could produce, and nothing less would have sufficed to dislodge them, unless their position had been turned, and they were attacked in the rear.

It is a fact that nine-tenths of the population between the Barriere Poissonniere and the Barriere St. Denis were not merely friendly to these rebels, or, as they call them, the *ouvriers*, but fought in their ranks—the inhabitants of La Chapelle above all.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree, signed by General Cavaignac, ordering that the Judge Advocate attached to the courts-martial of the first military division, and their deputies, shall proceed to prepare evidence against the persons arrested in consequence of the events of the 23d of June and following days, in order that they may be tried according to the provisions of the penal code.

The same official journal contains a decree, signed by Gen. Cavaignac, commanding that the power delegated to the officers of the judicial police shall be exercised under the direction of the military authorities.

The new barrack of the Grand Rue de Reuilly, occupied by 200 men of the 48th Regiment of the Line, resisted the attacks of the insurgents during four days. The rebels set fire to a brewery adjoining, with the expectation of burning the barrack, and this plan having failed, they threw vitriol on the roof with a fire engine with a similar object.

The following curious incident occurred at the attack of the Barriere Poissonniere on Sunday :—Captain Colliond drove the insurgents before him from the Clos St. Lazare, at the head of a platoon of Voltigeurs of the line, a detachment of the 6th company of the 21st, and some Mobiles. Suddenly, a Herculean insurgent fired at a Mobile, who was quite a boy, and missed him. The latter charged his colossal adversary with his bayonet, but the Goliah seized the Mobile by the two hands, and made a shield of him to prevent the column from firing on him, but the little Mobile, like a true Parisian child, tripped up the heels of the man who was holding him, and having disengaged himself, a shower of balls inflicted justice on the rebel.

Gen. Perrot has been named Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards of the Seine by Gen. Cavaignac.

The *Semaphore of Marseilles* announces the conclusion of the insurrection at Marseilles on Friday last by the total defeat of the insurgents.—At five o'clock in the morning the Mayor advanced to the barricade and endeavoured to persuade the misguided men to surrender; but his exhortations were in vain. A cannon shot was then fired at the barricade, which effected a large breach, and a battalion of the 32d Regiment of the Line, which had just arrived from Africa, advanced in double quick time, when the insurgents fled, after having discharged their muskets at the troops. At the same moment shots were fired from every window in the faubourg at the 32d, two of whom were killed and two wounded. Two of the insurgents were killed, one of whom wore the uniform of the engineer corps. All who defended the barricades were strangers to the town. When once the barricade was carried, the soldiers and National Guards returned the fire against the insurgents who occupied the houses. The sappers of the 32d broke open the doors of the houses; the soldiers ascended the stairs, and arrested several persons, and amongst them women, armed with poinards and pistols. This concluded the affair. The town has been occupied by the troops, and the prisoners have been sent to the Chateau d'If.

The papers of this morning mentioned that some sharp firing was heard in the streets near the Tuileries during the night. I have ascertained from an eye-witness, at whom two shots were fired, that this event took place under the following circumstance :—

"At about twelve o'clock at night a body of National Guards were escorting some 60 prisoners to the Tuileries. The National Guards formed a square, in the centre of which the prisoners were placed, with their hands loosely tied with pocket-handkerchiefs, and some with their hands altogether free. They had just crossed Rue St. Honore, and were passing through one of the streets that lead from the latter to the Rue de Rivoli, where a body of National Guards were stationed. Their arms were piled, and the men, exhausted by fatigue, were asleep. On seeing this the prisoners made a sudden rush, broke through the ranks of the square, and seizing upon the arms piled in the street, ran off in various directions, firing at every sentry they met, as it was their only chance of escape. The National Guards returned their fire, and wounded several of their comrades. About 40 of the prisoners were arrested again and confined in the cellars of the Tuileries, but the others escaped, and continued firing at every National Guard they met on their way towards the Boulevards."

The *Moniteur* announces the appointment of the following members of the Commission of Inquiry for the investigation of the events of the 15th of May, and the 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th of June—viz., MM. Pongeard, Waldeck-Rousseau, de Larcy, Delespaul, Woirhaye, Landrin, Odillon Barrot (president), de Beaumont, Goodchaux, Flandin, Beauchart, de Mornay, Dahirel, Langinnais, and Latrade. The Commission has already commenced its operations.

The same paper publishes a decree conferring authority to try individuals for crimes and offences committed within the city of Paris on the officers of judicial police. This power will be exercised under the direction of the military authorities.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

Paris, Wednesday Morning.

Yesterday, at two o'clock, a party of about 400 of the fugitives, who had taken up a position in the Cemetery of Pere la Chaise, were surrounded by some regiments of infantry, and summoned to lay down their arms. They refused, excepting on condition that they should be set at liberty, and appeared to be preparing to make some resistance, when some shots went off from their side, one of which struck a soldier. The troops imagined themselves betrayed, and without further ceremony opened a murderous fire upon the insurgents, drove them from their position in the cemetery into the neighbouring vineyards, and as quarter was no longer the order of the day, almost every one of the unhappy wretches was destroyed. In other parts of the same neighbourhood a vast number of prisoners were taken, who were all carried into Paris.

Yesterday afternoon the number of prisoners in custody was upwards of 6,000, but every hour adds to the number. The prisons, the cellars of the Tuileries, and of the National Assembly are gorged with prisoners. In the Conciergerie 1,500 are confined in an open court, which on one side is separated from the street by a gate, through which they can be seen. The indignation of the National Guards and the inhabitants against them is so intense that it is with the utmost difficulty the insurgents can be saved from summary vengeance.

In the National Assembly the decree of "deportation" against the prisoners was carried last night almost unanimously. The only members who spoke against the measure were M. Pierre Leroux and M. Caussidiere, and their remarks, so far from doing good to the cause which they wished to serve, did it an injury. Their remarks created universal disgust.

In the course of the sitting General Cavaignac announced that at the meeting of the National Assembly to-day he would restore into the hands of the National Assembly the extraordinary powers with which he was invested. The announcement was received with loud exclamations of "No, no," from all sides, and it is probable that he will be induced to retain his dictatorship for a few days, and until Paris shall have been relieved of the enormous number of troops and National Guards from all parts of France with which its streets are at present encumbered, and who continue to pour in even now that the necessity for their presence is all over.

One of the great questions which must come immediately under the consideration of the Assembly is the formation of a new Executive Government. M. Lamartine, M. Ledru Rollin, and their colleagues having resigned, it is for the Assembly to consider what is to be done, and the only thing certain is that "the fire kings" will not be re-appointed. It appears also beyond a doubt that the Flocons, Recurts, Trelats, *et hoc genus omne*, will be got rid of, and that persons having some administrative experience, and whose principle of government is not to produce "order by disorder," as M. Caussidiere boasted of having done, will be chosen in their stead. It is, of course, impossible to know upon whom the Assembly will fall, but the following list was yesterday circulated in the National Assembly, and is this day given by several papers :—

General Cavaignac	President of the Council.
M. Senard	Interior.
M. Flaudrin	Under Secretary.
M. Dastide	Foreign Affairs.
M. Drouyn del Huys..	Under Secretary.
M. Portalis	Justice.
M. Landoin	Under Secretary.
M. Bethmont	Commerce.
M. Dufaure	Finance.
M. Valdeck Rousseau..	Under Secretary.
M. Bellault	Marine.
M. Victor Hugo	Public Instruction.
M. de Falloux.....	Under Secretary.
M. Baroche	Public Works.

A great review of the National Guards from the departments is taking place before the National Assembly while I am writing these few lines. It commenced at seven o'clock this morning, and will continue for a considerable portion of the day.

Paris is to continue for some days longer in a state of siege, in order to enable the military authorities to disarm the portions of the capital which are the centres of revolution and disorder. For the last two days officers and soldiers have been employed in draining the Faubourg St. Antoine, and the quantity of arms and ammunition found is enormous. It will be remembered that after the revolution of February, M. Ledru Rollin gave arms to all the working classes in that quarter, as a counterpoise to the *bourgeoisie*. The circulation in Paris is now pretty free, but at ten o'clock at night the military clear the streets, and every evening till further orders the inhabitants are all directed to illuminate their houses, as the best means of preventing disorder.

The appearance of Paris is still very melancholy. From the vast number of casualties in the course of the four days during which the insurrection lasted, almost every one has lost fathers, husbands, brothers, or friends. In every street you meet women in deep mourning, and with all the signs of deep affliction. Vast numbers of the National Guards are missing, and the doubt as to their fate is almost more painful than the certainty of the worst. In every church funeral services are going on from morning till night, and the same sorrowful symptom of the evils of civil war must necessarily continue unabated for several days. The number of the dead and wounded to be still seen carried along the different streets is extraordinary. All the women from the highest to the lowest, are busy preparing lint for the hospitals. At every door you see a little group engaged in this work of charity. Besides this subscriptions for the benefit of the wounded have been opened, and the orphans are adopted by the Republic, by whom they will be supported and educated. At night no one is allowed to move about without a *laisser passer*, but in the daytime the extreme strictness of the first two days has been relaxed.

It was only yesterday that the barricades raised by the troops and National Guards round the Assembly when the attack of the insurgents was expected, were taken away. The Place de la Concorde and the precincts of the Assembly resemble a camp on the eve of battle. Two regiments of cuirassiers are picketted all round the place.—The artillery and infantry are bivouacked round the obelisk, and the National Guards of the departments are to be seen lying on mattresses and bundles of straw on the pavements. The Champs Elysees are also full of troops.

LORD MILTOWN AND THE LEAGUE.

Morrisson's Hotel, Monday.

SIR—I intended this day to have given a verbal explanation of my opinion of your circular, containing the proposed "terms", for a re-union of Repealers, received by me last Friday. Finding the meeting of the Loyal National Repeal Association has been postponed, I beg to offer the following hurried remarks :—

No one can be more convinced than I am of the mischief caused by our divisions. 'Tis this that has made Ireland a wretched, neglected, and misgoverned province; it is the perfect union—a real love of country that exists among the people—that has rendered Scotland a happy, prosperous, and respected country. But in seeking to promote this so much required union among all classes, we should be careful not to adopt a line of conduct, or profess principles, that would widen, not heal, the breach that at present exists, and force a large and influential body of our countrymen in self-defence to array themselves against us; and this, I have no hesitation in saying, the formation of the proposed new society, without explanation and amendment of the rules, would cause. When I first joined the Repeal Association of Ireland, I thought, and still think, that the body called Young Ireland had been badly treated; that as an abstract principle, there were circumstances that might render a recurrence to physical force both legal and necessary, whether on the part of individuals or of nations, but that these were, protecting the rights we possess, not regaining what was no longer ours, no matter how unjustly we might have been deprived of them—I said that, in many respects, I agreed with them that Conciliation Hall had too often been made the stepping-stone to place and profit; and I also thought, and still think, that too much stress was laid on the collection of money from an impoverished and confiding people; for as to carrying the repeal by the mere levies of rent, I look on it as absurd as the idea of vanquishing the power of mighty England in the battle-field with the pike (Queen of weapons for the King of fools), or the brown barrels which, we are told in a late publication, are hidden in great numbers in the ditch sides (and in such an armoury brown enough they must be.) I thought, therefore, there were faults on both sides—and that to bring the moral force of a united people to bear on the cause, concessions must be made to both. Since then, however, many connected with the Confederates have declared, both in their speeches and writings, that it is not repeal but revolution, not the restoration of our native parliament, but the establishment of a Republic that they seek; nay, one writer in a new publication (that well deserves its name) declares that nothing but a general notice to quit served on the landlords, a new division of the land, and, in fact, as full a scheme of confiscation and communism as could be well devised, will satisfy him. Now, Sir, are we to admit men professing such doctrines into our loyal, legal, and constitutional association? Are we to delude our loyal people into the belief that such phrases as calling our beloved Queen "a mere block of a gilded symbol" has our approbation, or is sanctioned by us, or would be by their clergy? Are we to outrage the vast body of proprietors of land (for small holders, as well as large, are equally threatened with confiscation, and "all titles to land to be declared invalid if not held directly from the people")—are we, I say, tacitly to sanction a scheme by which the very bonds of society would be rent asunder by forming a society under rules by which men advocating such sentiments could, without infringing them, become members? I have been carried by the subject to far greater length than I intended when I commenced: let me briefly conclude by stating on what grounds I can belong to the new body. I have no objection to the name. Let it be the Irish League for the attainment of the legislative independence of Ireland; but we should add, "by legal and constitutional means." And first of all, and above all, the society and all its members should be pledged to undeviating attachment, loyalty, and obedience to our gracious Sovereign. The other rules I do not object to, with the exception of the fifth, as I conceive a popular body of the kind should be directed by a committee, not self-elected, like the present ones, but chosen by the whole body, on a principle that I hope one day to see carried out on a larger scale, "Vote by ballot." On such and such conditions only, can I belong to the proposed society, or do I conceive it can safely be constructed. By thus giving my opinion, I feel I may offend both parties, but I have the consolation of knowing I have but one object in view—the prosperity of my native land, and the happiness and safety of my countrymen.

Your obedient servant,
MILTOWN.

T. M. Ray, Esq.

Rum will shortly be sold as cheap in Ireland as whiskey. The Irish distillers must be considerable sufferers by the reduction of the duty on rum.

Andrew Kirwan, Esq., is appointed stipendiary magistrate, to be stationed at Boyle.

Arrangements are being made to induce the landed proprietors and farmers lying along the line of the Killarney and Valencia Railway, to co-operate with the Directors of the Company, not only by giving them land free for the railway works, but by coming forward as subscribers for shares.

A site has been taken at Galway for one of the most extensive barracks in Ireland, and which is estimated to accommodate a regiment of cavalry, and two of infantry. The site is near the road to Gort.

Michael Liston, of Listowel, fell into the river on Wednesday, whilst drunk, and would have been drowned only for Constable Delany, of the police. Liston had £15 in his possession, the sale of cow-hides. He was fined 5s by the magistrates.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

The "James," Hadden, from St. John's, N.B., timber laden, was yesterday morning placed under seizure by the Custom-house authorities of this port, four cwt. of contraband tobacco having been found on board, by Mark Carr, tide-waiter, and Barclay Kiely, commissioned boatman.—(Ibid.)

The canal from Lough Corrib to Galway Bay is in active progress; a notice has been issued to the holders of property to send in an estimate of damages.

The Provincial College, Galway, is a splendid building of cut stone, covering nearly an acre of ground, and the windows are in imitation of ancient ecclesiastical architecture. The walls are raised, and the workmen have commenced the roof.

The Philander Pilot Boat at Crookhaven, O'Driscoll, owner, fell in with a whale off Mizen Head, length of fish sixty-six feet, with an immense large body. The boat towed her into Crookhaven with great difficulty, having carried away her boom.

WEXFORD JUNE FAIR.—The fair held at the Windmills' Hill on Thursday exhibited but a very scanty supply of stock of any description; and those of only a so-so character. Sheep averaged from £1 to to £2 5s. or 4½d. to 5½d. per lb.; horned cattle ran from £5 to £12 or 40s per cwt.; milch cows scarce, brought from £8 to £12 per head; and pork from 47s. to 50s. per cwt.—(Independent.)

FAIR OF SPANCILHILL.—The usual June fair of Spancilhill was held on Saturday.—The number of cattle sold was not so great as at former fairs. Sheep sold from 38s. to 40s.; two year old heifers, from 10£. to 12£.; milch cows, from 12£. to 14£.; and store bullocks, from 14£. to 15£. There was not the usual number of good horses present; and the sales were less and the prices not so high as on former years. The average price was about 30£. Four colonels, including Colonel Arthur, were in attendance, and bought, on an average, about ten horses each.—(Clare Journal.)

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *TIMES*.

SIR—May I ask insertion for a case, every statement of which can be verified to the letter, and which may illustrate to the people of the empire the circumstances in which an Irish landlord attempts to act on the principle that "property has its duties as well as its rights?"

About eighteen months since, I purchased a small property of great extent, but some value; not over-populated, and presenting a field for improvement of the soil, and employment of the labouring poor of the district.

Not one shilling of rent have the occupying tenants paid to me or to the former landlord for the years 1846-7. I felt that the famine had pressed heavily on their resources, and, in order to give them breathing time and occupation, I applied for and obtained a loan under the Land Improvement Act.

This loan has been in course of application for the last three month; labourers varying in number from 60 to 200 daily employed under it, their wages paid regularly; and the expenditure of the first instalment has been inspected and approved by the officer of the Board of Works.

In these circumstances, I arrived in Dublin on Saturday last to obtain the issue of another instalment, in order to keep up the employment of the poor at this critical season of the year, when the first sound which greeted my ear was the cry of the venders of the "first number of the *Irish Felon*" just reeking from the press; I bought one from curiosity, and in a letter from Mr. James F. Lalor, a co-labourer with the editor of the paper, I read the following sentiments and statements respecting the "landowners of Ireland" :—

"Let them get notice to quit at once; they do not now, and never did, belong to this island at all; in case of any existing landlord interest, let the owner of that interest assent to swear allegiance to the people of Ireland, and to hold in fee of the Irish nation. If he refuse, away with him! out of the land with him, himself and all his robber rights." "The rights of property may be pleaded; no one has a higher respect for the real rights of property than I have; but I do not class among them the robber right by which the lands of this country are now held in fee of the British crown."

Such are a few of the truculent sentiments now disseminating among the people of the country by the organ of a newly-forming League, to which the adhesion of forty Roman Catholic priests is already announced, and which seems likely at once to supersede and outstrip all former agencies for agitation.

I now ask, Sir, in the face of the empire, with what heart or hope can I or any other Irish landlord go to the Board of Works and avail myself of a loan to be expended under such truculent threats as I have copied above?

Will the Government suffer such sentiments to be disseminated? If they do, who can do anything to remove the curses which are destroying our country—namely, idleness and disturbed minds among our people, and unproductive resources on our soil.

Should not the Executive be armed with some powers more prompt and certain than a trial by a Dublin "common law jury" to check these wicked and insane men, whose avowed object now is, to use Mr. Lalor's words, "not to repeal the union," but to abolish utterly the British Empire as existing in this United Kingdom? If the Government do not intend to give us adequate protection under existing institutions, it would be the part of honest and Christian men to give us notice, in order that we may either make a timely retreat, or come to some terms of compromise with the truculent party, which at all events speaks plainly and openly, and boasts of speaking the sentiments of millions of the people of this island.

I am, Sir,
AN IRISH LANDLORD.

Dublin, June 26.

AMERICAN OPINION OF AN IRISH REBELLION.

The following observations on the results of an attempt at rebellion in Ireland contain so much truth and good sense that we re-publish them, although, happily, there is not the slightest danger that any such attempt will be made. They are from the New York Morning Express of the 18th May :—

"The point to which we wish to call the attention of Irishmen in this country is, the utter hopelessness of a rebellion in Ireland. If the repealers of Ireland were to unfurl the banner of rebellion against the sovereign, a bloody defeat, it is almost sure, would be their lot. They are devoid of provisions, small arms, ammunition, artillery, cavalry, military discipline, for carrying on successful war against a powerful empire. This powerful empire can command, promptly and extensively, all those necessary requisites enumerated above. It is true that the rebel force may erect barricades, overpower the military in narrow streets, and become, for the moment, masters of a city, or town. But during the occupation of that doomed town they would be formidable to the wealthy, industrious, and peaceable inhabitants alone. Spoliation of property, waste of food destined for the support of man, inebriety, insults to female virtue, violence, and anarchy would mark their career. If they could hold possession for a few weeks, they would be inevitably driven by hunger into the very net of a victorious and probably unsparing enemy. It may be said that in the ranks of the forces of the Queen many would be found prepared to fraternise with the rebel host. Never was delusion more complete than this. The military forces which the government would bring forward to suppress a rebellion would probably comprehend the revenue police, coast guards, the constabulary, marines, and the regular army, consisting of cavalry and infantry. Now all these parties are by habit, training, and constitution, families within themselves, and widely separated from the mere civilian. They have little or no sympathy with him, and their interests are as diverse as possible. Cold, hunger, and utter destitution would be the portion of the misguided people engaged in a rebellion—extensive slaughter in the open country—agriculture would be neglected—the crops burned in the field or trampled under the hoof of the war horse—myriads of orphans and widows would roam through the desolated land seeking that food which did not exist—the sacred edifice consecrated to the service of the Most High would become a smouldering ruin—the unobtrusive retreat of piety, purity, and education, would become the barracks of a licentious soldiery—property would be squandered by the most reckless miscreants in thoughtless riot—the banks would become insolvent—the helpless inmates of poorhouses would crawl out from their asylums, seeking that sustenance which could not be afforded them, and dying by thousands on the roadsides—the ears of man would be closed against the cries of his suffering fellow-man—morality would perish, and selfishness, cruelty, and violence would reign universally—and the overwhelming power of union, wealth, and disciplined strength, would extinguish the flames of an abortive rebellion in the blood of the misguided people. The population would be cut down by the edge of the sword, by famine, the constant companion of civil war, and by pestilence, the twin-sister of hunger. The loss of human life would be found to exceed by many thousands any calculation made even by the greatest alarmist. It would be a civil war, therefore a struggle abounding in horrors; these horrors would be aggravated a hundred-fold, for it would become a religious war. This picture is not over-charged. All would become an awful reality. Then would not the attempt, by the instrumentality of a rebellion, be foolish in the extreme?

"But it is said, and yet without a particle of rational reasoning, rebellion can and must succeed! Surely the overwhelming demonstration in London upon the occasion of the Chartist meeting there, does not indicate any disloyalty or weakness among the British people. England never seemed stronger or greater than she appears at this moment. While all the rest of Europe has reeked and quivered under the earthquakes about her, England has stood immoveable and unchangeable, as much as, if not more devoted to her form of government than ever. But if it did not succeed, what would become of Ireland for the next fifty years, whenever the fatal effort was made? An outbreak would inevitably prevent for a long period the enactment of any of those salutary measures which the friends of Ireland have in contemplation. It would consign, very probably, hundreds of thousands of different ages to a premature grave. It would kindle anew the unhallowed fires of religious rancour—it would perpetuate distrust, estrangement, and mutual aversion between England and Ireland, and it would leave Ireland in her misery and degradation. The whole power and strength of the British nation would have been put in requisition, and a blow sufficiently heavy struck to crush the Irish people for all the generation in which we live."

Counsellor O'Shaughnessy, Assistant Barrister county Mayo, has announced that he will transport any person convicted in his court for stone-throwing.

SUICIDE OF A LADY.—At Bideford, on Wednesday last, Mrs. Mary Madelina Bourmaster, aged 39 years, wife of Major Douglas, of the Royal Infantry, daughter of the late General Sir Wm. Dixon, fell by her own hand. She had been married to Major Douglas about 21 years, and the fruit of their union was ten children, seven of whom survive their ill-fated parent. The deceased had been in India with her husband almost ever since their marriage, and only returned to England about twelve months ago. Major Douglas landed at Southampton some three weeks since, and posted immediately to Exeter, where he met the deceased, with whom he repaired to Bideford, and engaged a suite of apartments in the High-street, where they were lodging when the fatal event occurred. Nothing particular happened at all connected with the sad catastrophe, until Thursday se'nnight, when the deceased lady called at the shop of Mr. Joce, druggist, and asked for a poison to destroy cats, mentioning prussic acid. Mr. Joce had not a supply in stock, but sent out to another druggist, from whom he procured an ounce bottle, with which he furnished it, at the same time informing her, in answer to her questions, that it might be mixed in milk. On this bottle there was the usual printed label, "Hydroceanic acid: Sheele's strength." On Monday following she called at Mr. Joce's, stating that she had accidentally dropped the bottle, and spilled its contents, and asked to be supplied with a second quantity. Mr. Joce again sent out, and obtained a similar bottle, which he sold the deceased.—This bottle was labelled as the other, but on neither did the word "poison" or "Prussic acid" appear, nor any caution as to the use of its deadly contents. The deceased had appeared as usual up up to the afternoon of Wednesday, although the person with whom she lodged deposed that she was frequently seen much dejected, and that her manner often suggested to her doubts of her perfect sanity. The family had all dined together (Major and Mrs. Douglas and three of their children), and deceased seemed in good spirits, and talked with her husband with apparent pleasure, of their proposed embarkation for India in October. Soon after dinner deceased rose from the table suddenly, and went up stairs to her dressing room, and after the lapse of about half a minute came hurriedly down, and rushed into the drawing room, where she immediately fell senseless on the floor. Major Douglas called for assistance, and the domestics were instantly in attendance, and raised the unfortunate lady to the sofa. Messengers were despatched for a surgeon, and within five minutes Mr. Smith was on the spot, and found life not quite extinct, but death occurred within a minute of his arrival. The Major showed the surgeon a bottle which he had taken from the deceased's dressing table, and on looking at it he immediately pronounced that it had contained prussic acid. It was almost emptied. Mr. Smith applied the stomach pump, and the fluid dislodged from the stomach sufficiently indicated the cause of death, the peculiar odour of that deadly mixture being strongly betrayed. On going to the dressing room Mr. Smith found on the platform of the looking glass upon the dressing table a pair of scissors and the stopper and covering belonging to the bottle, so that there could be no doubt that the unfortunate lady ran from her husband's presence and instantly repaired to the fatal drugs.

INTREPID CONDUCT OF A YOUNG LADY.—TWO LIVES SAVED.—On the afternoon of Saturday, two young ladies were walking along the beach at the back of the Isle of Wight, near Black Gang Chine. It was blowing hard at the time, and the sea running very high, when a violent squall gave such a sudden impetus to the rising tide, that they were overtaken by the waves, which, in their reflux, dragged in the younger female, and in a minute she was floating in deep water, at least twenty yards from dry land. The first impulse of her friend to rush in to her rescue was checked by her self-possession, which told her that to obey that impulse was certain death to both; she therefore, with heroic calmness, awaited the returning wave. Twice she saw the body sink beneath the surface. As it rose the second time she watched it borne on the crest of a tremendous sea towards the shore. Seizing the second of time that intervenes between the bursting of the surge and its fearful recoil, she advanced up to her waist in the water, clutched hold of her exhausted and nearly insensible friend, and dragged her up the beach. There was really so little time to spare that both were again submerged. Another desperate effort placed her out of the immediate reach of the waves; but she had, clinging to bunches of grass and rushes, to climb with her burd-n up a steep bank of slippery green sand, the appearance of which almost belies the possibility of such an ascent, before they were in safety. Only those who know the treacherous nature of the sea on the coast, and the irresistible draught of its receding waves, can appreciate the mercy vouchsafed to her who was saved, and the courage and presence of mind which were the instruments of her salvation. It is no exaggeration to say that it was a more hazardous and skilful exploit than saving a life by jumping into deep water. But a few days since the papers recorded the deaths of two young females, on a far less dangerous part of the coast, under similar circumstances.

The Efficiency of Holloway's Pills in the cure of confirmed Asthma, as instanced in the case of Mr. Henry Flake, of Killilea, who had been afflicted with this most distressing complaint for more than seven years, during which period he had tried almost every variety of medicine without obtaining the least relief: in fact he continued to get worse until he took Holloway's Pills which inestimable medicine soon restored him to robust health and the enjoyment of the most perfect freedom in breathing. These Pills are a never failing remedy for old coughs, colds, and all diseases of the chest and lungs, whether the patient be young or aged.

The house of Roger Cleary, a farmer of Curraghmore, was entered on the night of the 25th ult., by three armed men who had their faces blackened. They forced in the door of the house, broke open several boxes in searching for money, intimidated and threatened the inmates of the house with death. After takiug with them a pistol, some articles of wearing apparel, and firing shots they decamped. Cleary and five other men hotly pursued the fellows in boats across the Shannon, but they made their escape into Rossmore wood, county Galway.—(Nenagh Guardian.)

NEW ROUTES TO WATERFORD—THE RAILWAY.

During the summer season our readers who go to Waterford on business or pleasure, or those who take it *en route* to the pleasant bathing villages of Tramore and Dunmore will consider a new line of transit as a great advantage, particularly if they can exchange the uninteresting and monotonous high road through Stonyford, Ballyhale, and Knocktopher, and the bleak Walsh mountains, for one possessing great attraction in the way of scenery and variety, and yet having no disadvantages in the more important matters of celerity and convenience. This desideratum is now accomplished by the Directors of the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway who have opened two distinct modes of journeying to the *Urbs Intacta*. The first mode possesses all the requisites for a delightful pleasure trip. The passenger is first whirled over the very pretty line of Railway to Thomastown, from Thomastown to Ross he is conveyed by a well appointed car under the *surveillance* of the Railway Company's manager, and which takes him along the beautiful valley of the Nore from Thomastown, by Grennan and Dysart Castle, through the celebrated scenery of Innistiogue and Woodstock, and along the noble estuary of the united sister streams, the Nore and Barrow, to Ross. Here he finds the steamer in waiting, and by her he enjoys a trip of most exhilirating novelty along the noble Ross river by Dunbrody Abbey, and all its characteristic scenery, until turning into the "gentle Suir" his journey ends at "rich Waterford." This surpassingly beautiful trip, in every way so superior to the common-place dusty, thirsty high-way, is made with the loss in time of only half an hour on the entire distance—and at an expence of one shilling and sixpence less, provided the passenger take the third class on the railway, and the deck on the steamer, no great hardships in such weather as this—than the car fare charged by the old conveyance, where we need not say all are *upon deck*, there being neither distinction of 1st, 2nd, 3rd class. However even should the passenger prefer the more luxurious upholstering of 1st class carriage to Thomastown, and the cabin of the steamer from Ross to Waterford, he may indulge his *notion* for precisely the same money as the car fare by the ancient mode.

The second route is also open through Thomastown, and *direct* from that town to Waterford by another excellent car.

We may as well say that as far as the matter of fares upon those lines—and on the railway to Thomastown—the public have no right whatsoever to complain. We were very glad to find those to Thomastown finally settled at such equitable rates. The poor man has now thrown open to him on Sundays the entire of the beautiful scenery round Thomastown, which to many of that class was before-times as a sealed book—Grennan, Jerpoint, Mount Juliet and Kilfane, with all their varied attractions in antiquity and scenery, are now within the grasp of the poor artizen, or the over-worked shopman. This is a source to us of more satisfaction than any benefit to be derived from the line in a mere money sense.

But in the matter-of-fact concerns of merchandize arrangements are also being made by the Company for the expeditious and punctual transmission of heavy goods by this railway to and from the Ports of Ross and Waterford, and these advantages will be also secured at charges considerably under those imposed by the old *regime*. By those arrangements both exporter and importer, as well as consumer, must be largely benefitted in the localities through which this traffic will be carried on, and their *termini*.

Exertions such as we have here hastily sketched, as they are largely beneficial, should be encouraged in a like broad and generous spirit, and we think that all classes of the public will perceive that their interests begin already to be identified with that of the Waterford and Kilkenny Railway.—(Kilkenny Moderator.)

BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From Friday Night's Gazette.)

An account, pursuant to the act 7th and 8th Vic., c. 32, for the week ending Saturday, June 24 :—

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.

Notes issued	£27,336,565	Gov. debt....	£11,015,100
		Other securities	2,984,900
		Gold Coin and Bullion ..	12,131,567
		Silver Bullion .	1,404.998
	£27,236,565		£27,536,565

BANKING DEPARTMENT.

	£.		£
Proprietors' capital.....	14,553,000	Government securities (including Dead Weight annuity).....	12,411,301
Rest.....	3,400,930	Other securities	11,229,195
Public deposits (including Exchequer, Savings' Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, & Dividend Accounts	6,600,957	Notes	10,307,630
Other deposits	8,853,60	Gold and silver coin.....	771,249
Seven-day and other bills...	1,010,888		
	£34,419,375		£34,419,375

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

June 24, 1848.

The above returns show the following results, when compared with those of the previous week :

Circulation, issue . .	21,536,565..	Increase	£183,720
Circulation, active , ,	17,528,935..	Increase	151,440
Public deposits	6,600,987..	Increase	689,263
Other deposits	8,853,600..	Increase	303,871
Government recurities .	12,411,301..	Increase	332,129
Othersecurities	11,229,195..	Increase	80,326
Coin & bullion	14,307,314..	Increase	138,387
Seven days' and other bills .	1,010,883..	Increase	61
The Rest .	3,400,930..	Increase	3,981

The amount of reserve notes has advanced to £10,007,630, showing a further augmentation of £132,280. The steady increase in the government deposits is a very satisfactory feature, but we have every reason to believe that some operation of the Bank of England has tended to improve the Treasury balances, which is now about equal to pay the July dividends. It is stated, however, that the amounts lately paid for duties have considerably improved.

The Galway United Irishman's Club have resolved to discontinue the word "Liberator," applied to the late Mr. O'Connell, lest it might give offence to a portion of the Club!

Some days previously to the meeting of the Protestant Repeal Association a certain number of cards of admission were sent by the managers to the Confederate clubs for distribution! If this be so, can anything be more decisive as to the composition of thier demonstration? The insurrectionary clubs are actually employed to recruit for an audience! we ought alao to add, as evidence of arrangements with the "Confederation," that the entire subordinate staff, the door-keepers, wardsmen, &c., were those actually in the employment the Confederation themselves.—(D. Herald.)

On Wednesday night three stone piers belonging to John J. Jones, Esq., of Clino, were laid prostrate, and the iron and lead carried off. A month has scarcely elapsed since two similar visits were made, when four piers were torn down, and the iron and lead taken. These outrages occurred within a few yards of the police station.—(Limerick Chronicle.)

WATERFORD—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1848.